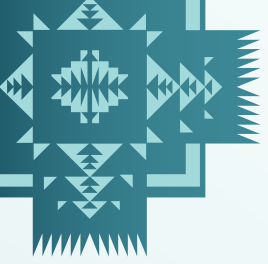




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
**COORDINATED TRIBAL
ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION**
TRIBAL CONSULTATION REPORT ON GRANTMAKING

—◆2010◆—

Working Together to End the Violence



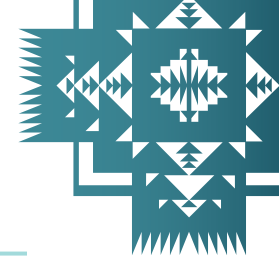


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Tribal Consultation Summary 1

Testimony on the CTAS Grant Process from Tribal Leaders 2

Themes:

The coordination required to write a combined grant application was a significant challenge.. . . . 2

Subdividing the CTAS application into several Purpose Areas could make the application more effective. 3

The structure of the CTAS application needs improvement. 4

CTAS was successful in streamlining and integrating some elements of the grant application process. 5

Timelines for the CTAS process should be reevaluated, including dates for announcement, submission, and notification.. . . . 6

CTAS budget forms and requirements should be redesigned. 6

Training and technical assistance are needed, especially targeted training that addresses elements of the CTAS application. 7

DOJ representatives should be available for and proactive in communication with tribal representatives for assistance during the grant application process. 8

The CTAS process may discriminate against certain tribes in the burden of preparing the coordinated application and in whether award formulas accurately judge tribal needs. 9

Having grant peer reviewers who are educated about Indian Country is essential. 11

The CTAS process fails to address ongoing funding concerns with the DOJ grant process. 11

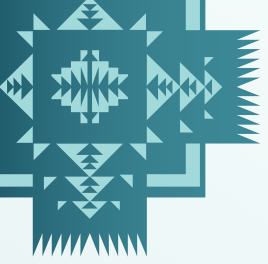
The implementation of CTAS was not preceded by adequate consultation, which damages tribal sovereignty. 12

Additional Comments 13

Appendix 15

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Quick Facts – DOJ Fact Sheet. 16







TRIBAL CONSULTATION REPORT ON COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION (CTAS)

INTRODUCTION

For Fiscal Year 2010, the Department of Justice (DOJ) issued a single Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) encompassing all DOJ tribal government-specific grant programs. Under the FY 2010 solicitation, each tribe could submit a single application for all DOJ tribal government-specific funding.

In the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, each DOJ tribal government-specific competitive grant program was referred to as a “Purpose Area.” The coordinated application covered 10 Purpose Areas and the application allowed tribes to specify the Purpose Area(s) that best described their law enforcement and public safety needs.

In reviewing a single application from each tribe, the DOJ’s goal is to gain a better understanding of each tribe’s overall public safety needs and to allow DOJ’s grant-making programs for tribal government-specific funds to coordinate in making award decisions that address the needs of applicants on a more comprehensive basis. The single solicitation is a first step in improving the grant-making process to address concerns raised by tribal leaders. DOJ’s longer term goal is to move toward a more flexible and sustainable grant funding model.

In addition to the CTAS process, tribes were also able to apply for other non-tribal government-specific DOJ grant funding by submitting separate applications to any grant programs for which they were eligible.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION SUMMARY

DOJ held a consultation with tribal governments on the CTAS process in Spokane, WA, at the Northern Quest Resort, on October 4 and 5, 2010, in conjunction with the annual consultation on violence against Native women.

A full report on the 2-day consultation event is available at www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov and www.ovwtribalconsultation.com. This document provides a detailed report on tribal leader responses to the CTAS grant process in particular, the themes that arose from the dialogue between the DOJ and tribal leaders, and specific recommendations made by tribal leaders and other designees to improve tribal grant processes.

Testimony from the 2-day consultation related to the CTAS grant process, including written testimony submitted by tribes, is organized here by themes. Each theme is followed by a summary of the comments presented under the theme and then by specific comments or excerpts from written testimony. Sources of the comments, either speakers or written testimony, are provided following each comment.



TESTIMONY ON THE CTAS GRANT PROCESS FROM TRIBAL LEADERS

THEME: The coordination required to write a combined grant application was a significant challenge.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

The coordination required to write a single grant application combining 10 Purpose Areas posed a significant challenge for many tribes and special difficulties in certain situations, for example, for smaller tribes and landless tribes.

“The coordinated nature of the application required uncommon planning and writing resources.”

~ Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony

Tribal Leader Comments

The coordinated nature of the application required uncommon planning and writing resources. DOJ should lengthen the time the application is open and/or sub-divide CTAS into smaller applications which are due at different times.

Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony

The CTAS process was very difficult for our tribe because of the widespread collaboration that it required. We had to get everyone to the table, and different groups fought for page space in the community profile. Even though many program areas were in conversation because of the CTAS process, we did not agree on priorities for funding. In the end, despite the fact that we completed an application and a budget, no one in the tribe evaluated the overall picture that the combined application produced.

Lori Jump, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Program Manager

The level of coordination required to apply using the coordinated application is more challenging for tribes that span great distances or are not reservation based, as compared to a reservation-based tribe that can work more closely together to serve a smaller area. The process should recognize these differences, including in how it impacts funding levels. It takes a great deal more money to accomplish the same tasks when the region is larger and requires additional staffing, travel, vehicles, etc.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma written testimony

For tribes applying for multiple Purpose Areas, it was like writing multiple applications that were due on the same day.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe written testimony



The timeframe between notice and submission was too short. Internal coordination between departments in nine different subject areas was difficult to complete in such a short time.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee written testimony

Our staff found it difficult to submit six Purpose Areas applications on the same day. Additionally, it was a scramble to collect support letters and write MOUs for all six Purpose Areas.

Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians written testimony

The biggest barrier for us in the new process was getting everyone from various departments together. Even when we scheduled meetings together, different representatives came to different meetings.

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes written testimony

What worked well was one application. What didn't work well was the difficulty in writing and editing a combined application. The budget was a nightmare. It was unclear whether we were eligible to apply if we had received FY 2009 funding, and we received conflicting information from the DOJ on this when we inquired.

Lavonne Peck, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, Tribal Chair

The short turnaround time for the CTAS grant was especially difficult for us because all our applications must be approved by the community council. The council needs time to read and consider the application, which shortens the time we have to prepare the application even further.

Annette Brown, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Assistant General Counsel, Designated Speaker

THEME: Subdividing the CTAS application into several Purpose Areas could make the application more effective.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Because of the challenges of combining 10 different Purpose Areas into one application, several tribal leaders suggested breaking Purpose Areas into several groups.

Tribal Leader Comments

For the CTAS grants, we recommend that DOJ consider providing smaller groupings of grant Purpose Areas with longer opening periods and adequate set-asides for smaller tribes. Additional consultation with smaller tribes, on a regional basis, would be useful to design groupings of Purpose Areas that meet the needs of smaller tribes and that meaningfully target the development of permanent in-house tribal institutions, with a pathway for consolidating and rewarding the development of those institutions in future funding cycles.

Lower Elwha Clallam Tribe written testimony

Breaking CTAS into two application areas might be more effective, one addressing justice, crime, and law enforcement, and another that addresses mental health, victims, and victim services.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma written testimony

Because the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are so high, this issue should stand alone in a separate grant process so that those working in that area can better focus their energies for both the application process and for program implementation.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma written testimony

The concept of CTAS was exceptional, but the implementation was below average. If a grantee is applying in only one program area, many things on the application are unrelated. Instead, grantees should be allowed to be program-specific in their applications, if they desire to do so.

Samantha Thornsberry, Cahulla Band of Indians, Tribal Council, Tribal Domestic Violence Advocate, Designated Speaker

THEME: The structure of the CTAS application needs improvement.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

The questions in the application should be written to clarify what information is needed and to differentiate sections from each other to discourage repetition in answers. Section weights and page limits should be reevaluated.

Tribal Leader Comments

When working as a grant reviewer of 15 applications, I found that I and my colleagues consistently marked applicants down for having incomplete information. At the same time, it seemed that questions encouraged similar answers and redundant information. I would recommend streamlining the questions for less repetitive answers and increasing the page limits so tribes have adequate space to fully answer the required questions.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe written testimony

We were forced to include information in the narrative that would have fit better in an abstract, like tribal population numbers. The budget narrative and outcome narratives should not be combined. Instead, the budget worksheet should include narrative under each calculation.

Theresa Gamon, Ponca Tribe

The community profile is weighted too heavily; if an applicant scores low here, every application decreases in score. Also, the profile section shouldn't include the data for each specific need; it should only include a general introduction to the community and/or threshold requirements.

Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony

As a [grant] peer-reviewer, I found that tribes were explaining their history before addressing why they needed funding. It would be helpful for the DOJ to be clearer about what they are looking for, and to list specific points that tribes need to address.

Debbie Medeiros, Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, Pathways to Healing Program



Increase the allowable number of pages and/or remove the budget narrative from the 8-page limit.
Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony

Page limits were too low to discuss multiple topics in the needs statement and to explain detailed programmatic strategies in detail in the Purpose Areas.
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma written testimony

THEME: CTAS was successful in streamlining and integrating some elements of the grant application process.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Some elements of the CTAS process succeeded in streamlining and simplifying the application process and were greatly appreciated.

Tribal Leader Comments

We recognize that the CTAS was being field tested this year. We agree with the need to consolidate and streamline the grant process. We also appreciate that the consolidated program recognizes the government-to-government nature of the relationship and gives us direct access.
Shirley Charley, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Tribal Business Council

“We recognize that the CTAS was being field tested this year. We agree with the need to consolidate and streamline the grant process. We also appreciate that the consolidated program recognizes the government-to-government nature of the relationship.”

~ Shirley Charley, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Tribal Business Council

We appreciated the streamlined process because it increased interdepartmental communication, and we anticipate that it will also increase the accuracy of reporting. We shared internal resources and information with sister organizations. However, CTAS has not materially changed our grant process. We still have to apply to multiple programs to sustain our local services.
Doris Thompson, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Tribal Council

There were favorable aspects of the CTAS process. We appreciate the need for only one Tribal Resolution and introduction. We appreciate the need for one set of Anti-Lobbying and other certifications. We appreciated that the tribal profile was kept to eight pages and that the purposes areas only needed to be eight pages.
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians written testimony



THEME: Timelines for the CTAS process should be reevaluated, including dates for announcement, submission, and notification.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Tribal leaders uniformly expressed difficulty with completing the new application on a short timeline. They recommended extending the submission timeline to at least 90 days, making awards notifications earlier, and announcing program areas as soon as possible.

Tribal Leader Comments

The time allowed to complete the multi-competent grant was insufficient, considering that many tribes do not have multi-competent grant writing experience. Tribes should have a minimum of 90 days to submit the CTAS application.

Hualapai Tribe written testimony

Additional time, like 90 days versus 75, would be helpful.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma written testimony

Tribal staff recommends that time be changed to 90 days for submission of the application after solicitation. Also, award notifications should be made earlier. We recommend August 1, instead of September 15. The earlier notification would allow much needed time for budget modifications and planning.

Spokane Tribe of Indians written testimony

Monitoring the review process of the grant has been difficult. We cannot accurately plan for the 2011 fiscal year because we do not know what the prospects are for getting the grant.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee written testimony

We would appreciate timely feedback for denied/rejected purposes area applications.

Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians written testimony

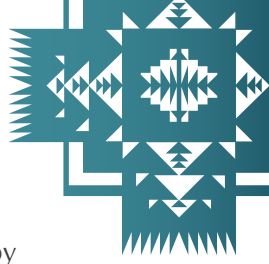
The Spokane Tribe recommends that DOJ send out pre-solicitation announcements that include a detailed description of the 10 Purpose Areas. Such announcements would assist grant writers and program staff to be better prepared with information and data collection to create a better application.

Spokane Tribe of Indians written testimony

THEME: CTAS budget forms and requirements should be redesigned.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

The budget forms were difficult to use and should be redesigned and reformatted for more flexibility and accuracy. Reconsider the need for an overall budget.



Tribal Leader Comments

Simplify the comprehensive budget form, either by creating a standard Excel worksheet or by removing the requirement for an overall budget.

Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony

The consolidated budget worksheet should be made more flexible to accommodate the diversity of program areas, from drug and alcohol programs to correction facilities.

Shirley Charley, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Tribal Business Council

Budget forms provided for tribes on the application process need to be better formatted, including totaling columns and formulas that decrease the risk of human error.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe written testimony

There were technical difficulties we encountered regarding computer compatibility for the required forms in the grant process.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation written testimony

Why is there an overall budget when each Purpose Area contains a budget and is considered by individual reviewers? The overall budget requirement should be eliminated unless there is a distinct and valid need that can be articulated.

Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians written testimony

THEME: Training and technical assistance are needed, especially targeted training that addresses elements of the CTAS application.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Teleconferences that are currently offered by DOJ have been helpful, but more targeted training is needed to assist tribes in developing applications in the new combined style.

“Combining the applications is a great idea, but it takes a very special skills set to pull police, law, youth, and domestic violence all together.”

~ Theresa Gamon, Ponca Tribe

Tribal Leader Comments

In the new combined application process, we lacked the time and ability to coordinate and collaborate among our various departments. Training and technical assistance that focuses on how best to combine the needs of multiple areas would be helpful.

Sheri Yellow Hawk, Hualapai Tribe of Indians, Tribal Council

Training webinars should target specific components of the application for in-depth treatment of that section. Webinars should be transcribed and be made available online.

Chippewa Cree Tribe written testimony



Well thought-out technical assistance and/or classes would be beneficial—more helpful than the current weekly teleconferences. Workshops designed around completing a DOJ solicitation would allow grantees to bring their draft proposals for specific assistance from DOJ staff.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe written testimony

We needed more advance notice of the intent to consolidate programs, as well as comprehensive training on the best ways to prepare such an application.

Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho written testimony

The CTAS process should include trainers that offer regional training and technical assistance. Combining the applications is a great idea, but it takes a very special skills set to pull police, law, youth, and domestic violence all together. We are thrilled to hear that the budget is being reworked in response to comments received at the Rapid City consultation.

Theresa Gamon, Ponca Tribe

There should be more space for the budget narrative, as well as more lead time to allow us to schedule meetings to obtain input from department managers. Many smaller tribes would benefit from trainings or technical assistance online workshops.

Gay Saunders, Ute Tribe Grant Writer, written testimony

THEME: DOJ representatives should be available for and proactive in communication with tribal representatives for assistance during the grant application process.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Tribes have had varied experiences with DOJ's communication and availability during the grant application and notification process, but they uniformly desire that DOJ representatives be available, proactive, and informed about tribal-specific issues.

Tribal Leader Comments

We recommend a yearly solicitation process, in-person consultations that are scheduled according to other conferences and tribal events as well as having at least one training and technical assistance workshop on the East Coast. The DOJ should keep their website information current and develop closer relationships with USET and member tribes in the East.

Jane Root, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Director of the Maliseet Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program, Designated Speaker

If there are facilitated help calls or teleconferences, have facilitators who are familiar with Indian Country so they can answer questions. Waiting hours or days for a response is very frustrating.

Hualapai Tribe written testimony



The DOJ should respond promptly to questions that tribes have about the grant application and process so that a tribe's grant preparation process is not delayed or derailed. Tribes should be able to submit multiple points of contact, not just one leadership member or one staff person, so that communication isn't delayed further by trying to reach someone who is unavailable.

Sheri Yellow Hawk, *Hualapai Tribe of Indians, Tribal Council*

There should be a process to notify tribes if an error occurs in submission of the application.

Hualapai Tribe *written testimony*

In the 2010 grant process, we were called by DOJ and asked to clarify the language in our 2009 audit. This was a pleasant surprise since the grant was not wholly rejected based on this one clarification, rather DOJ staff made an effort to get this small issue clarified and continued to process the grant. We believe that kind of assistance is helpful.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee *written testimony*

We would be interested in having the process for how grants are scored shared with us. We would also like feedback on how we might improve our application for next year.

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes *written testimony*

THEME: The CTAS process may discriminate against certain tribes in the burden of preparing the coordinated application and in whether award formulas accurately judge tribal needs.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Tribal leaders are concerned that the CTAS process places a disproportionate burden on tribes who do not have dedicated grant writing staff. Additionally, grant formulas may not accurately capture important differences between tribes' unique situations and needs.

Tribal Leader Comments

Tribes with the most resources who can hire grant writers are favored in this process. Tribes with fewer resources and more need are disadvantaged.

Lavonne Peck, *La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, Tribal Chair*

“Tribes with the most resources who can hire grant writers are favored in this process. Tribes with fewer resources and more need are disadvantaged.”

~ Lavonne Peck, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, Tribal Chair



The new CTAS would work for tribes who have staff whose job is specific to grant writing, or in tribes that are smaller. For larger tribes with no dedicated grant writers, grant writing generally falls to program staff to complete, and attempting to coordinate among many different programs in one grant process is a burden. On the Coeur d'Alene reservation, our tribal departments and programs are spread out over 25-30 miles. Coordinating grant meeting between interested parties is challenging, especially during winter months when weather and road conditions are often hazardous.

Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho *written testimony*

Smaller tribes often lack the institutions to fully avail themselves of the opportunities under the CTAS and VAWA grant process. These processes need to be simplified and streamlined. During the application process, we encountered numerous technical issues with budget formatting that required multiple revisions and back-and-forth draft exchanges between our staff and DOJ. By the time the grant was awarded, we were already well into the performance period.

Lower Elwha Clallam Tribe *written testimony*

We have concern that consolidating the grants will make grant competition unfair and increase the potential for including discretionary factors like population, region, and need. For the Chippewa Cree Tribe, our small population may be erroneously interpreted as less need in comparison to a tribe with a larger population, when in fact, Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation faces unique social, economic, and geographic challenges that are not directly tied to population or service area.

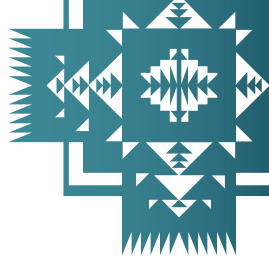
Chippewa Cree Tribe *written testimony*

Questions in the application are specific to reservation size and jurisdiction, making it difficult for landless tribes to use the application process. Questions for landless tribes should include information about their service area instead.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe *written testimony*

How do smaller tribes compete with larger tribes? There needs to be a mechanism in place so that smaller tribes and/or non-gaming tribes with fewer resources are not consistently left out.

Hualapai Tribe *written testimony*



THEME: Having grant peer reviewers who are educated about Indian Country is essential.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Experience with Indian Country is an essential element for competent grant peer review. In addition, tribes are concerned that applications be evaluated comprehensively so that reviewers get a complete picture of tribal needs.

Tribal Leader Comments

The CTAS aim of coordinating DOJ interest areas is a positive step. However, the level of coordination is much more challenging for tribes that span great distances or that are not reservation-based (as compared to a reservation-based tribe that can work more closely together to serve a smaller area). There needs to be a way to distinguish these differences in the process, as well as provide guidance on the level of funding request that is appropriate to each (e.g., it takes a great deal more money to accomplish the same tasks when the region is larger due to additional staffing, travel, vehicles, etc.). The tribe would like assurance that this is also presented with relevancy to the grant readers during the review process.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma *written testimony*

We are concerned that the comprehensive plan is split for individual reviewers who do not have the ability to consider each piece within the context of the whole, which subverts the intent of having a single, consolidated grant process. We are also concerned that reviewers may not be familiar with tribal nations and their organizational structure, which seriously undermines their ability to competently assess tribal requests.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation *written testimony*

The Spokane Tribe recommends that DOJ uses grant evaluators that have significant experience with Indian Country.

Spokane Tribe of Indians *written testimony*

Grant reviewers must have an understanding of Indian Country.

Hualapai Tribe *written testimony*

THEME: The CTAS process fails to address ongoing funding concerns with the DOJ grant process.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

The CTAS process combines applications that have different time periods, creating confusion and leaving gaps in funding and services. Single allocations would better suit the needs of some tribes.



Tribal Leader Comments

Funding for the nine different subject areas is provided for varying time periods. One grant may last for 18 months, while another will be for 3 years. This creates confusion in the application process because one tribal program will need to gear up for a renewal of the grant, while another can wait longer.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee written testimony

We would prefer a single allocation which tribes can allocate based on what they deem their needs are. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation written testimony

We cannot reapply for funds until after 3 years have passed, which leaves a gap in services. We have brought this concern before, and no response has been given for this recommendation.

Mato Standing High, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Office of Attorney General written testimony

THEME: The implementation of CTAS was not preceded by adequate consultation, which damages tribal sovereignty.

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Tribes did not receive adequate advance notice about the policy changes that implemented CTAS. Consultation on such short notice failed to fulfill the federal commitment to meaningful consultation with Indian nations.

Tribal Leader Comments

We were disappointed with how CTAS was implemented. There was not adequate communication or consultation, or an indication that tribes supported CTAS. The rush in implementation left us feeling concerned that we would not be able to put a grant proposal together in time. We do not feel that we were adequately consulted and would have appreciated having more input. Additionally, the USET [United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.] meeting conflicted with the tribal consultation in July, so many were not able to attend both.

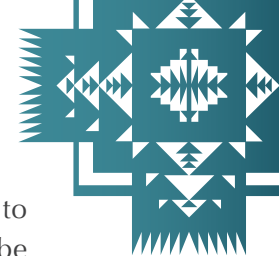
Jane Root, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Director of the Maliseet Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program, Designated Speaker

We were frustrated with the short timeframe during which it was implemented. It was a bad idea to force these changes without providing time in which tribal nations could adjust to the new process.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation written testimony

When an executive order requires meaningful consultation, a quick notice and rushed implementation does not fulfill it. The CTAS implementation process was not a good example of meaningful consultation.

Philip Harju, Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, Tribal Council Vice-Chair



The combined process did not save time for us, and having 75 days instead of 6 months to complete the application did not help. We were unclear about how the application would be evaluated since so many program areas were combined. We don't see how the CTAS process supports tribal sovereignty.

Debby Carlson, *Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Grants Manager, Designated Speaker*

We are also glad for the DOJ's acknowledgment that the consultation process was not followed in implementing CTAS. Thank you for your recognition of that fact.

Theresa Gamon, *Ponca Tribe*

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Summary of Tribal Leader Comments

Tribal leaders offered other specific comments about their experience with the CTAS grant process that did not fall under the themes listed above.

Tribal Leader Comments

Some programs in justice and safety were not included in the combined process, such as methamphetamine programs. We needed a clearer definition of law enforcement, because we have officers who perform law enforcement duties within a variety of agencies. The consolidated budget worksheet needed to be more flexible to accommodate diverse categories.

Shirley Charley, *Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Tribal Business Council*

The application needs a clearer definition of "law enforcement," because we have many officers performing law enforcement across different agencies, including National Resource Enforcement, and we are not certain whether their work is included in the current definition.

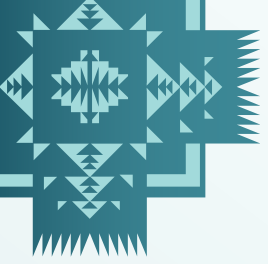
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Idaho *written testimony*

Because of limitations in their current infrastructure, most tribes do not have the ability to collect data on domestic violence, but data like this is required on DOJ solicitations to prove need and support the request for funding. Tribes are sovereign nations, and to express need for funding, show how it will be used and how it will benefit the community, and how they will measure program success should be sufficient information to secure funding.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe *written testimony*

The new grant process has been troublesome.

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee *written testimony*



APPENDIX:
COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE
SOLICITATION QUICK FACTS – DOJ FACT SHEET

Working Together to End the Violence



U.S. Department of Justice

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation

****Quick Facts****

How is the Department's Fiscal Year 2010 grant process different from other years?

For Fiscal Year 2010 (October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010), we issued one, single Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation that encompasses the Department's available Tribal government-specific grant programs. Please note that only the application process has been streamlined; the federal resources appropriated in Fiscal Year 2010 will remain with the DOJ component or office to which they were originally appropriated. Tribes may be awarded grants from multiple DOJ components.

Under the FY 2010 Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, the Department asked each Tribe to submit a single application for all available DOJ Tribal government-specific grant programs, according to the Tribe's needs. The advantage of this coordinated process is that, when DOJ reviewed a single application from your Tribe, it had a better understanding of your overall public safety needs. The grant-making components then coordinated in making award decisions to address these needs on a more comprehensive basis.

In the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, each DOJ Tribal government-specific competitive grant program is referred to as a different "Purpose Area." Each Tribe could select the Purpose Area(s) that best addressed its public safety, criminal and juvenile justice, and victimization needs. The different DOJ grant-making components will make and administer multiple awards by Purpose Area. The awarding DOJ component will manage the grants in the same manner that grants are currently managed.

Please note that tribes or tribal consortium may have been eligible for other, non-Tribal specific DOJ grant-funding opportunities and were able to submit a separate application to any grant programs for which they may have been eligible.

Who can a Tribe contact ?

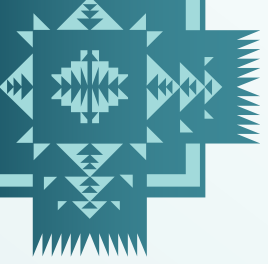
For questions or more information about the CTAS contact the Response Center at 1-800-421-6770. The Response Center hours of operation are Monday - Friday (except [U.S. Federal government holidays](#)) from 9:00am to 5:00pm Eastern Time.

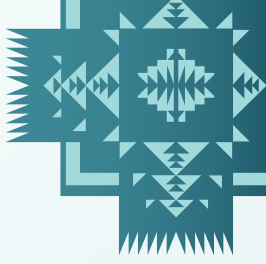
What can Tribal governments expect for the future?

This single solicitation is just a first step in improving the grant-making process and addressing the concerns raised by Tribal leaders. Our longer term goal is to move toward a more flexible and sustainable grant funding model. The Department will work closely with the Tribes to explore ways to further improve the grant-making process and to better meet their public safety needs with its next tribal consultation scheduled for October 5, 2010 in Spokane, WA. Please visit www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov for more information.

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Areas

Purpose Area	Funding Available	Estimated Number of Awards to be Made; Estimated Award Amounts
1. Improve public safety and enhance community policing capacity (COPS- Tribal Resources Grant Program – TRGP)	\$39 million	Total of 89 awards; Tribes with fewer than 20 sworn officers: up to \$500,000 per award; Tribes with 20-40 sworn officers: up to \$1 million per award; Tribes with more than 40 sworn officers: up to \$1.5 million per award.
2. Prevent and reduce alcohol and substance abuse-related crimes (BJA- Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program – IASAP)	\$10 million	Total of 26 awards; Tribes with populations of less than 5,000: \$350,000 per award; Tribes with populations of 5,001 or more: \$500,000 per award.
3. Develop and enhance the operation of tribal justice systems (BJA- Tribal Courts Assistance Program –TCAP)	\$17 million	Total of 48 awards; Tribes with populations of less than 5,000: \$350,000 per award; Tribes with populations of 5,001 or more: \$500,000 per award.
4. Plan, renovate or construct correctional and/or correctional alternative facilities (BJA- Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program – CFTL)	\$9 million	25 awards for Planning or Renovation grants, \$150,000 per Planning award; \$1 million per Renovation award.
5. Provide direct intervention and assistance to victims of sexual assault (OVW- Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program – TSASP)	\$3.6 million	12 awards; \$300,000 per award.
6. Enhance responses to violence committed against Indian women and girls (OVW- Tribal Governments Program – TGP)	\$33.4 million	59 awards; \$450,000-\$900,000 per award.
7. Provide community outreach and victim assistance services to address elder abuse (OVC – Tribal Elder Outreach Program)	\$500,000	5 awards; \$100,000 per award.
8. Prevent and control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system (OJJDP – Tribal Youth Program – TYP)	\$9.4 million	Total of 24 awards; Tribes with 1,500 or fewer residents located on or near the reservation: up to \$300,000 per award; Tribes with 1,501 to 6,000 residents located on or near the reservation: up to \$400,000 per award; Tribes with 6,001 or more residents located on or near the reservation: up to \$500,000 per award.
9. Enhance accountability for delinquent behavior (OJJDP- Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Program – TJADG)	\$1.07 million	4 awards; \$300,000.
10. Develop new demonstration projects on violence prevention and rehabilitation (OJJDP– Tribal Youth Program)	\$3.9 million	8 awards; \$500,000.







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
**COORDINATED TRIBAL
ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION**
TRIBAL CONSULTATION REPORT ON GRANTMAKING

◆2010◆

Working Together to End the Violence