

TAP Development Resources

SAMHSA is required under the [Tribal Law and Order Act \(TLOA\) of 2010](#) to lead efforts to coordinate existing federal resources and those established under the TLOA designed to combat alcohol and substance abuse in tribal communities. SAMHSA works with the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to assist American Indian and Alaska Native communities in achieving their goals in prevention, intervention, and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse.

In conformity with a [Memorandum of Agreement between HHS, DOI, and DOJ – 2011 \(PDF | 2.6 MB\)](#), SAMHSA established the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee, which includes workgroups to carry out its mission. The Inventory/Resources workgroup is tasked with preparing and making available a list of national, state, tribal, and local behavioral health programs and resources to help tribes develop a [tribal action plan \(TAP\)](#).

The Inventory/Resources workgroup, in collaboration with the [Native Youth Educational Services workgroup](#) and other related workgroups, will continue to review and update the resources contained in this inventory.

Learn more about the grants, programs, and resources designed to improve the behavioral health of American Indians and Alaska Natives:

- [Funding Opportunities](#)
- [Training and Technical Assistance](#)
- [Partners and Foundations](#)
- [Publications and Resources](#)

Funding Opportunities

The [tribal action plan \(TAP\)](#) provides an opportunity for federally recognized tribes to take a proactive role in the fight against alcohol and substance abuse in their communities. The Inventory/Resources workgroup, acting under the Interagency Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee, prepared the following list of grants and funding opportunities to help communities tailor TAPs to their specific needs.

Getting Started

Grants

If you have never applied for a federal grant, you may have a number of questions about the process. The first step is to visit [Grants.gov](#), your place for finding and applying for federal grants. It features a list of [Frequently Asked Questions](#) to help applicants. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is proud to be the managing partner for Grants.gov—an initiative that is having an unparalleled impact on the grant community.

Other websites that can help you navigate the federal grant application process include:

- The [Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance \(CFDA\)](#) provides a list of all federal programs available to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. These programs are also available to public, quasi-public, private for-profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals.
- [Benefits.gov](#), formerly GovBenefits.gov, aims to reduce the expense and difficulty of interacting with the government while increasing access to government benefit and assistance programs.
- The [Tribal Directory Assessment Tool \(TDAT\) Version 2.0 at the Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#) is an online database that contains information about federally recognized tribes and their geographic areas of current and ancestral interest. It links tribes' areas of interest down to the county level. The tool also lists names and contact information for tribal leaders and tribal historic preservation officers. Users can query the database by street address, county, state, and tribe. Information generated from TDAT can be exported in spreadsheet format for use in other programs. The [TDAT Version 2.0 User Manual \(PDF | 6.24 MB\)](#) provides users with assistance in using the database.
- The [Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System \(TCOTS\) at the Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) publicizes upcoming and current EPA consultation opportunities for tribal governments. TCOTS allows users to view and sort information, and to submit comments on a tribal consultation.
- The White House website provides a page of [resources within federal agencies](#) that focus on American Indian and Alaska Native affairs.

Contracts

Federal Business Opportunities, or [FedBizOpps.gov](https://www.fedbizopps.gov), posts all federal procurement opportunities valued at more than \$25,000. Think of it as the federal government's proposal central. The website's sophisticated search engine can find more than 40,000 immediate Request for Proposal (RFP) opportunities, as well as archived RFPs. It also lists possible future federal contract opportunities and all [General Service Administration \(GSA\)](https://www.gsa.gov) schedule solicitations.

Funding Opportunities

HHS Application Assistance

HHS has a number of websites dedicated to helping you prepare for the application process, including the following:

- The [Tribal Affairs component of the Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs](#) serves as the official first point of contact for tribes, tribal governments, and tribal organizations wishing to access HHS funding opportunities.
- The [Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System \(TAGGS\)](#) is a robust reporting tool developed by the HHS Office of Grants and Acquisition Policy and Accountability. The TAGGS database is a central repository for grants awarded by the 11 HHS Operating Divisions. TAGGS tracks obligated grant funds at the transaction level.
- The [HHS Grants Forecast](#) is a database of planned grant opportunities proposed by [HHS agencies](#). Each forecast record contains actual or estimated dates and funding levels for grants that the agency intends to award during the fiscal year. Forecast opportunities are subject to change based on enactment of congressional appropriations. When funding is available and an agency is ready to accept applications, it will issue an official notice, known as a funding opportunity announcement (FOA), which will be available on [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov). The FOA provides guidance on how to receive an application kit and instructions on how to apply.
- In accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, which requires a central inventory of all federal programs, HHS developed the [HHS Program Inventory](#). It describes each of the 115 programs the department administers across [11 operating divisions](#) as well as how the programs support HHS' broader strategic goals and objectives.

The following are additional HHS resources to help you better understand the HHS grant process:

- [Tips for Preparing Grant Proposals](#)
- [HHS Grant Information and Administrative Tools](#)
- [HHS Grant Process](#)

- Responsibilities of the [HHS Office of Grants Policy, Oversight, and Evaluation](#)

Funding Opportunities by HHS Operating Divisions

- [Administration for Children and Families \(ACF\) funding opportunities](#) promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities through a range of educational and supportive programs in partnership with states, tribes, and community groups.
- [Administration for Community Living \(ACL\) funding opportunities](#) aim to increase access to community support and resources for older adults and people with disabilities across the lifespan.
- [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(AHRQ\) funding opportunities](#) support research designed to improve the quality of health care, reduce its costs, address patient safety and medical errors, and broaden access to essential services.
- [Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry \(ATSDR\) funding opportunities](#) aim to help prevent exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment that can cause adverse health effects in people.
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) funding opportunities](#) aim to protect public health by providing leadership and direction in the prevention of and control of diseases and other preventable conditions, and responding to public health emergencies.
- [Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\) funding opportunities](#) are designed to ensure that food is safe, pure, and wholesome; human and animal drugs, biological products, and medical devices are safe and effective; and electronic products that emit radiation are safe.
- [Health Resources and Services Administration \(HRSA\) funding opportunities](#) aim to improve and expand health care services for underserved people.
- [Indian Health Service \(IHS\) funding opportunities](#) are designed to provide a comprehensive health services delivery system for American Indians and Alaska Natives, with opportunities for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs.
- [National Institutes of Health \(NIH\) funding opportunities](#) support behavioral health research domestically and abroad and promote acquisition and distribution of medical knowledge.
- [SAMHSA grants](#) support programs designed to prevent and treat mental and/or substance use disorders. They also aim to improve access and reduce barriers to high-quality health care for individuals who experience or are at risk for these disorders, as well as for their families and communities.

Department of the Interior (DOI) Funding Opportunities

- [Bureau of Indian Affairs \(BIA\)](#)
- [Bureau of Indian Education \(BIE\)](#)

Department of Justice (DOJ) Funding Opportunities

Application Assistance

DOJ's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides information on its funding programs and the five stages of the grant-making process at its [Grants 101](#) overview.

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) Grant Process

In Fiscal Year 2010, DOJ launched its [Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation \(CTAS\)](#). This effort responded to concerns raised by tribal leaders that DOJ's grant process was not flexible enough to allow them to address their communities' criminal justice and public safety needs.

Through CTAS, federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia are able to submit a single application for most of the department's tribal grant programs. DOJ designed this comprehensive approach to save time and resources and allow tribes and the department to gain a better understanding of the tribes' overall public safety needs. DOJ has two primary goals in mind with this program: increasing access and streamlining the grant process.

Each year, CTAS reflects improvements and refinements from earlier versions. Tribal applicants and grantees provide feedback through consultations and listening sessions, using a specially developed assessment tool about the application experience and written comments from applicants and grantees.

Under CTAS, a tribe or tribal consortium may submit a single application and select from the various competitive grant programs referred to as purpose areas. This approach allows DOJ's grant-making components to consider the totality of a tribal community's overall public safety needs. The nine CTAS purpose areas, and the DOJ operating division that manages them, include:

- [Public Safety and Community Policing](#), managed by the [Community Oriented Policing Service \(COPS\)](#)
- [Justice Systems, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse](#), managed by [Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\)](#)
- [Corrections and Correctional Alternatives](#), managed by [BJA](#)
- [Violence Against Women](#), managed by the [Office on Violence Against Women \(OVW\)](#)
- [Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program](#), managed by [Office for Victims of Crime \(OVC\)](#)
- Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities, managed by the [OVC](#)

- Comprehensive Planning Demonstration Project, managed by the [BJA](#)
- Tribal Youth Program, managed by [OJJDP](#)

Public Safety and Community Policing Funding Opportunities

Learn more about [grants and funding](#) for the following COPS programs:

- The [Tribal Resources Grant Program \(TRGP\) Hiring and Equipment/Training](#) is designed to expand the implementation of community policing and meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in tribal communities through a broadened comprehensive program. The funding can be used to hire or re-hire career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers and to purchase basic equipment or provide training to assist in the initiation or enhancement of tribal community policing efforts.
- [Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants](#) aim to advance the practice of community policing in law enforcement agencies through training and technical assistance, the development of innovative community policing strategies, applied research, guidebooks, and national best practices.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) provides training to BIA and tribal law enforcement officers to better conduct investigations of [Indian country crime](#).
- The Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program ([Project Safe Neighborhoods \[PSN\]](#)), a partnership of BJA and the [Executive Office for United States Attorneys \(EOUSA\)](#), is designed to create safer neighborhoods through a sustained reduction in crime associated with gang and gun violence. The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies engaged in a unified approach led by the U.S. attorney in each district. The U.S. attorney is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang and gun crime enforcement, intervention, and prevention initiatives within the district. Through the PSN task force, the U.S. attorney implements the five design features of PSN: partnerships; strategic planning, research integration, and crime analysis; training; outreach; and accountability. This approach addresses specific gun crime and gang violence in the most violent neighborhoods. Access the [Fiscal Year 2015 PSN Competitive Grant Announcement \(PDF | 482 KB\)](#).

Justice Systems, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Funding Opportunities

Learn more about these and other [current BJA funding opportunities](#):

- The Smart Prosecution Initiative (SPI) assists state and local jurisdictions in preventing and reducing crime. It is designed to promote effective data-driven, research-based approaches to prosecution and prosecutor-led justice systems innovations and reforms. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 Competitive Grant Announcement \(PDF | 109 KB\)](#).

- The Justice Information Sharing Solutions (JIS) Implementation Program assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in reducing crime and improving the functioning of the criminal justice system through more effective information sharing; multi-agency collaboration; and implementation of data-driven, evidence-based strategies. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 JIS Competitive Grant Announcement \(PDF | 155 KB\)](#).
- The [Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation \(BCJI\) Program](#) supports BJA funding of entities that plan and implement place-based, community-oriented strategies to address targeted crime issues within a neighborhood as a part of a broader neighborhood revitalization initiative. BCJI resources will target hot spots of crime where a significant proportion of crime occurs as compared to the overall jurisdiction. BCJI leads efforts to enhance the capacity of local and tribal communities to effectively target and address significant crime issues through collaborative, cross-sector approaches that help advance broader neighborhood development goals. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 BCJI Competitive Grant Announcement \(PDF | 276 KB\)](#).
- The Tribal Courts Assistance Program and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program assists tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems, including inter-tribal court systems. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 CTAS Fact Sheet \(PDF | 139 KB\)](#) to learn more about these programs.
- The [Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program](#), a collaboration of BJA and OJJDP, provides financial and technical assistance to help develop and implement drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders.

Corrections and Correctional Alternatives Funding Opportunities

Learn more about these and other [current BJA funding opportunities](#):

- The Smart Supervision Program (SSP): Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative seeks to improve probation and parole success rates, which would in turn improve public safety, reduce admissions to prisons and jails, and save taxpayer dollars. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to innovate new strategies to improve outcomes for supervisees. This program is funded under the Second Chance Act appropriation. Signed into law on April 9, 2008, the [Second Chance Act \(Public Law 110-199\) \(PDF | 221 KB\)](#) was designed to improve outcomes for people returning to communities from prisons and jails. This first-of-its-kind legislation authorizes federal grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce recidivism. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 SSP Competitive Grant Announcement \(PDF | 191 KB\)](#).

- The [Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program](#) provides resources to allow eligible American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages to build correctional facilities on tribal lands, with consideration given to the detention bed space needs and the violent crime statistics of the applicant tribe or village.
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Program: Demonstration Projects to Establish “Zero Tolerance” Cultures for Sexual Assault in Correctional Facilities aims to assist facilities in implementing prevention, identification, and response mechanisms that reduce the incidence of sexual abuse in confinement facilities. Access the [Fiscal Year 2014 Competitive Grant Announcement for the PREA Program: Demonstration Projects to Establish “Zero Tolerance” Cultures for Sexual Assault in Correctional Facilities \(PDF | 220 KB\)](#).

Violence Against Woman Funding Opportunities

Learn more about these and other [OVW grant programs](#):

- The Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program aims to enhance the ability of tribes to respond to violent crimes against Indian women, enhance victim safety, and develop education and prevention strategies.
- The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants are designed to help grantees develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving crimes against women.
- Violence Against Women Act Court Training and Improvement Grants aim to improve court responses to adult and youth domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- The Engaging Men and Youth in Preventing Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Program supports the development or enhancement of programs related to engaging men and youth in preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by helping them to develop mutually respectful, nonviolent relationships.
- The Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)-Cultural supports victims of sexual assault in tribal communities and culturally and linguistically specific communities, respectively.
- The Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women with Disabilities Grant Program is designed to provide training, consultation, and information on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault against individuals with disabilities and to provide direct services to such individuals.
- The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (Arrest Program) is a discretionary grant program designed to encourage state, local, and tribal governments and courts to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system.

- The Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Assistance Program is a discretionary grant program designed to enhance services available for child, youth, and adult victims in rural communities by encouraging community involvement in developing a coordinated response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- The Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse in Later Life Program aims to reduce barriers to assistance for people 50 years of age or older who are victims of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The program, created by Congress, is also designed to assist victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking within the same age group.
- The Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program is a discretionary grant program that helps create safe places for visitation with and exchange of children in cases of domestic violence, dating violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program Funding Opportunities

- [OVW grant programs](#) fund efforts that aim to provide transitional housing assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault. These funds also provide related support services to minors, adults, and their dependents who are homeless, or in need of transitional housing or other housing assistance as a result of fleeing a situation of violence, stalking, or assault.
- [OVW grant programs](#) also fund legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in matters arising from the abuse or violence.
- DOJ's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) provides victim assistance in the form of [grants and funding](#). For instance, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) formula grants for crime victim compensation are awarded to every state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. These grants supplement state funds that reimburse victims for out-of-pocket expenses resulting from the crime.
- Other [OVC grants and funding](#) include discretionary grants for national-scope demonstration projects and training and technical assistance delivery to enhance the professional expertise of victim service providers. Such grants can be awarded to states, local units of government, tribal communities, individuals, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations to identify and implement promising practices, models, and programs. They can also be used to address gaps in training and technical assistance for the victim services field.
- The [Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking \(SMART\)](#) within DOJ's Office of Justice Programs funds the [Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program](#) to assist jurisdictions with developing and enhancing programs designed to implement requirements of the [Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act \(SORNA\)](#).

Juvenile Justice Funding Opportunities

- The [Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program](#) aims to increase accountability for delinquent tribal youth and strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems to promote greater system accountability. This funding opportunity, administered by OJJDP, is supported under the Juvenile Justice and Tribal Youth Program Purpose Areas.
- [OVW grant programs](#) fund efforts that aim to provide services for children and youth exposed to violence. This includes services for children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and may include direct counseling, advocacy, or mentoring, and must include support for the non-abusing parent or the child's caretaker. Applicable services may also include training, coordination, and advocacy for programs that serve children and youth (such as Head Start, child care, and after-school programs) on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing domestic violence and properly refer them to programs that can provide direct services to the family and children.
- OJJDP provides [Internet Crimes Against Children \(ICAC\) Program Support](#) to state and regional ICAC task forces. Funding under this effort aims to develop a collaborative, national network of law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that prevent, interdict, and investigate technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and Internet crimes against children.

Training and Technical Assistance

The [tribal action plan \(TAP\)](#) helps tribes bring together resources to prevent and treat alcohol and substance abuse disorders in their communities. The SAMHSA Inventory/Resources workgroup prepared the following list of federal training and technical assistance services to help tribes as they develop a TAP.

Health and Human Services (HHS) Training and Technical Assistance

SAMHSA

- The [SAMHSA Tribal Training and Technical Assistance \(TTA\) Center](#) provides comprehensive, focused, and intensive training and technical assistance to federally recognized tribes and other American Indian and Alaska Native communities. It seeks to promote mental health and address and prevent suicide and [mental and substance use disorders](#). The Tribal TTA Center's goal is to use a culturally relevant, evidence-based, holistic approach to support native communities in their self-determination efforts through infrastructure development, capacity building, and program planning and implementation. The Tribal TTA Center helps tribes carry out substance abuse prevention and mental health programs focused on native children, youth, and their families. The programs aim to decrease the impact of risk factors for suicide, including poverty, unemployment, racism, and historical trauma. The programs also address risk factors such as family disruption, youth violence, bullying, and high-risk substance use. The programs highlight cultural identity, family, community connectedness, and communication skills as essential protective factors that contribute to the healthy and safe development of American Indian and Alaska Native children and their families.
- The [SAMHSA Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies \(CAPT\)](#) is a national substance abuse prevention training and technical assistance system dedicated to strengthening prevention systems and the nation's behavioral health [workforce](#). Specifically, CAPT provides capacity-building training and technical assistance designed to help SAMHSA-funded [grantees](#) successfully implement all five steps of SAMHSA's [Strategic Prevention Framework](#), use data to inform strategic planning, and select and implement evidence-based interventions. CAPT is an integrated national system, providing services across all of the 10 HHS regions. A core team provides program direction and ensures consistent and high-quality technical assistance. CAPT maintains a regional presence and sensitivity through five resource teams. These teams are made up of regionally based expert staff who reflect the diversity of their locations and have the experience and abilities to serve varied demographic, linguistic, and cultural groups. The CAPT system also draws on an extensive network of consultants to meet specialized technical assistance needs.
- The [National American Indian & Alaska Native Addiction Technology Transfer Center \(ATTC\)](#) is a nationwide, multi-disciplinary resource for professionals in the addictions treatment and recovery services field. The ATTC Network raises awareness of evidence-based and promising treatment and recovery practices, builds skills to prepare the workforce to deliver state-of-the-

art addictions treatment and recovery services, and changes practice by incorporating these new skills into everyday use to improve addictions treatment and recovery outcomes. Established in 1993 by SAMHSA, the ATTC Network is made up of 14 regional centers and a national office that serve the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Islands of Guam, American Samoa, Palau, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and the Mariana Islands.

- The [National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare \(NCSACW\)](#) provides technical assistance on substance abuse issues in the child welfare population. Assistance is available to national, state, tribal, and local agencies and individuals. A key feature of NCSACW's efforts is assistance in developing the cross-system partnerships and practice changes needed to address the issues of [substance use disorders](#) among families in the child welfare system. These services are free. NCSACW is an HHS initiative and jointly funded by the [SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment](#) and the Office on Child Abuse and Neglect within the [Administration for Children & Families' Children's Bureau](#).

Indian Health Service (IHS)

- [IHS behavioral health recorded webinars](#) are available on topics such as suicide, child mental health, and historical trauma.
- IHS-funded [youth media campaigns developed by the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board](#) on sexual assault, suicide prevention, and bullying prevention.

Administration for Children & Families (ACF)

- The [Administration for Native Americans \(ANA\)](#) offers training and technical assistance to prospective applicants and current grantees in planning, developing, conducting, and administering ANA projects; short-term, in-service training for personnel working on ANA-funded projects; and revising a grant proposal upon denial of a grant application. ANA has four regional offices located in Virginia, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii.
- The [Office of Child Care](#) provides technical assistance to tribal grantees through the [National Center on Tribal Child Care Implementation and Innovation](#), referred to as the National Tribal Center, or NTC. NTC is operated through a contract with the [Community Development Institute](#), a Denver, Colorado-based nonprofit.
- The [Office of Head Start](#) has a national [Training and Technical Assistance system](#) that supports program staff in their delivery of quality services to children and families. The system provides direct funding to grantees and manages the [American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start](#) and state, migrant, and seasonal Head Start centers.

Health Research and Services Administration (HRSA)

The [National Health Service Corps \(NHSC\)](#) supports 372 clinicians serving at IHS, tribal, or [Urban Indian Health Program](#) clinics across the country. The total includes 70 clinicians providing tribal community services for [mental and substance use disorders](#). Of those, 25 are licensed professional counselors, 14 are health service psychologists, 8 are marriage and family therapists, 18 are licensed clinical social workers, 4 are psychiatrists, and 1 is a psychiatric nurse specialist. These clinicians are part of the nearly 8,900 primary care clinicians currently providing care in the NHSC.

Department of Justice (DOJ) Training and Technical Assistance

DOJ provides [tribal training and technical assistance](#) to advance practical and specialized knowledge in U.S. justice systems among American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

- [Corrections, alternatives to incarceration, and reentry training and technical assistance](#) helps tribes identify justice system needs and planning processes for renovating and building correctional facilities, multi-purpose justice centers, and correctional alternative sites. These services also help tribes develop, implement, and enhance community-based correctional alternatives for juvenile and adult offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Services are also available that focus on enhancing community corrections capacity; implementing alternatives to incarceration programs; and identifying evidence-based practices for offender reintegration.
- [Domestic and sexual violence crimes training and technical assistance](#) helps tribal communities with efforts to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These services include training for victim advocates and tribal court judges; legal training on domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and abuse of persons with disabilities; and effective responses to and prevention of sexual violence against American Indian or Alaska Native women.
- [Indian alcohol and substance abuse training and technical assistance](#) helps tribal communities plan and implement comprehensive strategies designed to reduce and control crime associated with alcohol and other drug abuse. These services also help tribes develop, implement, and enhance U.S. tribal justice systems. Services include community analysis, strategic planning, workshops, online tools, on-site technical assistance, multi-disciplinary training events, prescription drug monitoring assistance, and methamphetamine prevention opportunities.
- [Information-sharing training and technical assistance](#) helps tribal law enforcement and other tribal criminal justice practitioners implement and enhance justice information-sharing systems. These services are designed to assist tribes with crime data collection, reporting, and intelligence gathering. Services include training on the Federal Bureau of Investigations' [Uniform Crime Reports](#) and [National Incident-Based Reporting System, crime data collection](#) and reporting, and the [Tribe and Territory Sex Offender Registry System \(TTSORS\) \(PDF | 244 KB\)](#).
- [Intergovernmental collaboration training and technical assistance](#) helps increase awareness among tribal, state, and local government officials about the benefits of collaborative problem solving and planning to improve public safety in tribal communities. These services are designed to enhance collaboration on law enforcement and other criminal justice issues. Services focus on understanding and developing mutual aid agreements, building inter-jurisdictional relationships, collaborative community corrections-related activities, and full faith and credit agreements.

- Juvenile delinquency prevention and juvenile justice training and technical assistance helps tribes develop and implement programs that prevent juvenile delinquency, increase accountability for delinquent tribal youth, and strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems. These services are designed to increase knowledge within tribal communities about programs and strategies for reducing juvenile crime and increasing tribal youth potential. Services focus on developing effective and sustainable programs for prevention and treatment, reentry, tribal juvenile detention centers, Alaska Native youth delinquency, tribal courts, and the [Tribal Law and Order Act \(TLOA\)](#) as it relates to juveniles.
- Law enforcement training and technical assistance helps tribes proactively address the most serious tribal law enforcement needs. These services aim to increase the capacity of tribal law enforcement; enhance tribal law enforcement's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime; engage in anti-methamphetamine activities; and assist tribal communities to implement or enhance community policing strategies. Services include leadership training; anti-gang courses; training to combat methamphetamine production, distribution, and use; tribal prescription drug abuse courses; prescription drug monitoring; and drug-endangered children assistance.
- [Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act \(SORNA\)](#) training and technical assistance helps tribal jurisdictions develop systems to implement SORNA. The services are available in a variety of formats, including local, regional, and national training and conferences; subject-matter technical assistance; meeting facilitation; event planning; and support for strategic planning. Services focus on topics such as sex offender registration and management; community and council buy-in, community notification, and public education; team development and processes; relationship building; data collection and submission to national databases; form development; code development and review; registration efforts; sustaining programs beyond grant funding; navigating available resources; and TTSORS.
- Tribal civil and criminal legal assistance training and technical assistance helps to develop and enhance the operations of tribal justice systems and improve access to those systems. These services help tribal communities provide procedural justice in tribal civil and criminal legal procedures, legal infrastructure enhancements, and public education. Services focus on indigent defense services, civil legal assistance, public defender services, and strategies for implementing enhanced sentencing authority under the TLOA.
- Tribal courts training and technical assistance helps tribes develop, implement, enhance, and maintain tribal judicial systems. These services enable tribal courts to plan, implement, and enhance court services and programs that meet the unique needs of their respective communities. Services focus on topics that include, but are not limited to: multi-disciplinary training and multi-jurisdictional training; problem-solving efforts; information sharing; healing-to-wellness courts; tribal legal code; judicial officer training; juvenile and family courts; and indigenous justice and peacemaking courts.
- Victim services training and technical assistance helps tribes develop, enhance, and sustain a comprehensive victim assistance program that provides a coordinated, collaborative, multi-disciplinary response to victims of crime, their families, and their communities. These services focus on providing trauma-informed and holistic, culturally competent services. Training and technical assistance topics include, but are not limited to, domestic violence, cybercrimes, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, post-traumatic stress disorder, bullying, cultural responses to tribal victims, gang victimization, child abuse, and courtroom ethics for victim advocates.

DOJ Research and Evaluation Opportunities

The following is a list of DOJ programs that award funding for research, development, evaluation, testing and training, and technical assistance projects across the spectrum of criminal justice.

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics' [National Criminal History Improvement Program \(NCHIP\)](#) provides direct awards and technical assistance to states and localities to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of criminal history records and related information. Complete records require that data from all components of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and corrections be integrated and linked. NCHIP helps states establish integrated infrastructure that meets the needs of all components.
- The National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) [Tribal Program Postdoctoral Research Associate Fellowship – 2014 \(PDF | 190 KB\)](#) supports NIJ's [Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women: Program of Research](#), and expands the body of policy-relevant research. The program is designed to provide an accurate reporting of violence against Native American women in tribal communities and provide reliable and valid estimates of the scope of the problem. It also aims to identify problems and possible solutions in dealing with these issues.
- NIJ's program [Domestic Radicalization to Violent Extremism](#) assists state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies and their related communities in implementing programs that prevent or counter all forms of radicalization to violent extremism in the United States.
- NIJ's program [Research and Evaluation on Firearms and Violence – 2014 \(PDF | 194 KB\)](#) funds research on firearms and violence, including gun violence prevention programs based on general prevention theory; the effects of criminal justice interventions on reducing gun violence; improving data systems for studying gun violence; illicit gun markets; and the effects of firearm policies and legislation on public safety.
- NIJ's [W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program for Research on Race, Gender, Culture, and Crime](#) advances knowledge on the confluence of crime, justice, and culture in various societal contexts. The fellowship emphasizes crime, violence, and the administration of criminal justice in diverse cultural contexts within the United States.
- NIJ's program [Research and Evaluation on Justice Systems – 2014 \(PDF | 193 KB\)](#) funds social and behavioral science research on, and evaluations related to, justice systems topics that bear directly and substantially upon state, local, tribal, or federal criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice.
- NIJ's program [Research and Evaluation on Children Exposed to Violence – 2012 \(PDF | 383 KB\)](#) funds multi-disciplinary research and evaluation proposals related to childhood exposure to violence. In particular, NIJ is interested in research that addresses polyvictimization, resilience, or justice system responses to children identified as being exposed to violence.
- NIJ's program [Research and Evaluation on the Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation of Elderly Individuals – 2014 \(PDF | 199 KB\)](#) funds research and evaluation on the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults. NIJ will also consider research that includes residents of residential care facilities. Proposed research may be focused at the state, local, tribal, federal, juvenile justice policy, or practice level.

Partners and Foundations

To ensure tribes receive the help they need for [tribal action plan \(TAP\)](#) development, [SAMHSA's Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse \(OIASA\)](#) partners with other agencies and groups to coordinate the sharing and availability of resources.

The [SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention \(CSAP\)](#) provides technical expertise to tribes at different stages of TAP development and prevention program implementation. CSAP's resources, however, do not cover the full spectrum of resources and technical assistance that the nation's 566 federally recognized tribes will need to develop and implement a TAP. This inventory of SAMHSA's partners and their programs was developed to help tribes identify additional resources.

Congressional Committees

- [Senate Committee on Indian Affairs](#)
- [House Committee on Natural Resources](#)

Federal Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- [American Indian and Alaska Native Programs](#)
- [Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations](#)
- [U.S. Forest Service – Tribal Relations](#)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

- [Minority Business Development Agency](#)
- [New Mexico Native American Business Enterprise Center](#)
- [U. S. Census Bureau – Native American and Alaska Native Resources](#)

Department of Energy (DOE)

- [DOE Tribal Program](#)
- [Office of Environmental Management – Tribal Programs in Indian Country](#)
- [State and Tribal Government Working Group](#)
- [Tribal Affairs](#)

- [Tribal Energy Program](#)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- [Administration for Native Americans](#)
- [Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry – Office of Tribal Affairs](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Office of Minority Health & Health Disparities](#)
- [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services – American Indian and Alaska Native Center](#)
- [Indian Health Service](#)
- [Office of Child Support Enforcement](#)
- [SAMHSA – Tribal Law and Order Act \(TLOA\) Implementation](#)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

- [Federal Emergency Management Agency \(FEMA\) – Tribal Affairs](#)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- [Code Talk](#)
- [Office of Native American Programs](#)
- [Public and Indian Housing](#)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

- [Bureau of Indian Affairs](#)
- [Bureau of Indian Education](#)
- [Bureau of Land Management – Tribal Consultation](#)
- [Indian Arts and Crafts Board](#)
- [National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\) Program](#)
- [National Park Service](#)
- [Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians](#)
- [Tribal Preservation Programs and Grants](#)
- [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service – Native American Liaison](#)

- [U.S. Geological Survey – Office of Tribal Relations](#)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

- [American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs information at the Office of Justice Programs](#)
- [Office of Tribal Justice](#)
- [Tribal justice and safety information at DOJ](#)

Department of Labor (DOL)

- [Employment and Training Administration – Indian and Native American Programs](#)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

- [Federal Highway Administration – Tribal Transportation Planning Program](#)

Department of the Treasury

- [Office of the Comptroller of the Currency – Native American Banking Resource Directory](#)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- [American Indian Environmental Office](#)
- [Waste Management in Indian Country](#)

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

- [Native Nations Consultation and Policy](#)

Internal Revenue Services (IRS)

- [Tax Information for Indian Tribal Governments](#)

National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC)

- [NIGC.gov](#)

Small Business Administration (SBA)

- [Office of Native American Affairs](#)

Foundations

- The mission of the [Notah Begay III Foundation](#) is to prevent type 2 diabetes and its leading cause, childhood obesity, through sports, health, and wellness programs that are based on proven best practices. The foundation's holistic approach to programming and evaluation addresses Native Americans' nutrition, physical fitness, and community-building needs, with the goal of producing measurable, long-term change in the health of tribal communities.
- The [Philanthropy News Digest](#) publishes requests for proposals and notices of awards as a free service for grant-making groups and nonprofits.

National and Regional Associations; Philanthropic Groups

- The [Center for Native American Youth \(CNAV\)](#) is dedicated to improving the health, safety, and overall well-being of Native American youth through communication, policy development, and advocacy.
- The [Urban Indian Health Institute \(UIHI\)](#) was established as a division of the Seattle Indian Health Board, a community health center for urban American Indians and Alaska Natives. The UIHI is one of 12 tribal epidemiology centers (TECs) funded by the Indian Health Service (IHS) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). While the other 11 TECs work with tribes regionally, the UIHI focuses on urban American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. As a crucial component of the health care resources for all Native Americans, TECs are responsible for managing public health information systems; investigating diseases of concern; managing disease prevention and control programs; communicating vital health information and resources; responding to public health emergencies; and coordinating these activities with other public health authorities.

Other Partners

- [AmeriCorps](#)
- [Indian Law and Order Commission](#)
- [USA.gov – Tribal Governments Contact Information](#)

Publications and Resources

Federal Resources

The following is a list of publications and resources developed by SAMHSA's partnering agencies that may help you develop a [tribal action plan \(TAP\)](#).

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- [American Indians and Alaska Natives: A Guide to USDA Programs – 2007 \(PDF | 346 KB\)](#) is a reference for the USDA's numerous programs available to American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

Department of Commerce (DOC)

- [The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2010 \(PDF | 3.4 MB\)](#) provides a portrait of the Native American population in the United States and discusses that population's distribution at the national level and at lower levels of geography.
- [Census 2000 – American Indians and Alaska Natives Wall Map](#) shows the American Indian and Alaska Native areas reported or delineated for Census 2000.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

- The [Crime-Reduction Best Practices Handbook: Making Indian Communities Safe, 2012 \(PDF | 16 MB\)](#) is based on the Office of Justice Services' successful deployment of its 2010 High Priority Performance Goal initiative, which aimed to reduce violent crime by at least 5% over 24 months on four reservations experiencing high rates of violent crime. Those reservations include Rocky Boy's in Montana, Mescalero in New Mexico, Wind River in Wyoming, and Standing Rock in North and South Dakota. The effort resulted in a 35% drop in violent crime across the four sites. This was achieved by implementing a comprehensive strategy involving community policing, tactical deployment, and critical interagency and intergovernmental partnerships. The handbook is a compendium of best practices from that strategy. It is intended to guide law enforcement entities in Indian country. It includes strategies that worked as well as those that didn't, and offers information ranging from general approaches to detailed plans for reducing crime.
- The [Tribal Leaders Directory](#) contains a complete list of the 566 federally recognized tribes.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Among American Indians and Alaska Natives – United States, 2001-2005](#) contains

findings that underscore the importance of implementing effective population-based interventions to prevent excessive alcohol consumption among Native Americans.

Administration for Children & Families

- The [Family and Youth Services Bureau \(FYSB\) and its National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth](#) work to end youth homelessness, teen pregnancy, and family violence. The National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth provides free, educational information for the family and youth workforce—including FYSB grantees and aspiring grantees—about research and effective practices that can improve the long-term social and emotional well-being of families and youth.
- Information provided by the FYSB and its National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth includes tips for [reaching out to Native American Youth](#).
- The [Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program \(PREP\)](#) promotes proven and culturally appropriate methods for reducing adolescent pregnancy, delaying sexual activity among youths, and increasing condom use and other contraceptives among sexually active youth in Native communities. Programs follow design guidelines similar to those of State PREP, but are specially designed to honor tribal needs, traditions, and cultures. Discretionary grants are available to tribes to combat the disproportionately high rates of teen pregnancy and birth.

SAMHSA Resources

- [Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking – 2013 \(PDF | 23 MB\)](#) provides information on the nature and extent of underage drinking in the United States. It also includes an overview of the federal government’s response.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

- [BJA – Publications](#)
- The [Tribal Training & Technical Assistance Provider Directory 2013-2014](#) provides TAP developers with contact information for technical assistance providers as well as information about providers’ areas of expertise, conferences, publications, and other resources.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

- [Indian Country Justice Statistics](#) help support tribal participation in national records and information systems.
- The [Publications and Products on Jails in Indian Country](#) resource includes findings from surveys of jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs.

- [Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2012 \(PDF | 1.6 MB\)](#) describes activities supporting BJS's tribal crime data collection system and summarizes findings and program enhancements between 2008 and 2012.
- [Tribal Law Enforcement](#) provides information about tribally operated agencies' public safety services. This includes responding to calls, engaging in crime prevention activities, executing arrest warrants, enforcing traffic laws, serving court papers, providing court security, and carrying out search and rescue operations. Findings are based on the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

- [Tribal Victim Publications](#) provides links to publications and other resources for American Indians and Alaska Natives who have been victimized.
- [Challenges Facing American Indian Youth](#) features interviews with leading authorities on issues related to American Indian youth.
- [Justice in Indian Country](#) provides information about crime and justice issues facing tribal communities.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

- [American Indian and Alaska Native Justice Publications](#)
- [Tribal Crime and Justice](#) provides an overview of tribal crime and justice research.
- [Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women: Program of Research](#) evaluates the effectiveness of federal, state, tribal, and local responses to violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Other DOJ Reports

- The [Eagle Feathers Policy Consultations Summary – 2012 \(PDF | 173 KB\)](#) is a DOJ summary of tribal stakeholders' views of the department's policy on the use and possession of eagle feathers. This policy, announced on October 12, 2012, addresses an issue of great cultural significance to many tribes and their members. Attorney General Eric Holder signed the new policy after extensive department consultation with tribal leaders and tribal groups. The policy covers all federally protected birds, bird feathers, and bird parts.
- The [Eagle Feathers Policy Fact Sheet](#) summarizes DOJ's eagle feathers policy.
- The [Eagle Feathers Policy Memorandum – 2012 \(PDF | 888 KB\)](#) formalizes DOJ's longstanding policy and practice regarding the possession or use of federally protected birds, bird feathers, or other bird parts for the cultural and religious purposes of federally recognized Indian tribes.

- [Ending Violence so Children Can Thrive](#), published in November 2014, is the final report of the Attorney General’s Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence. It presents findings and policy recommendations to address the impact of violence on tribal youth.
- [Information on the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act](#) helps TAP developers learn more about the different claimant categories outlined in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA). RECA offers monetary compensation for people who contracted certain cancers and other serious diseases due to exposure from radiation released during above-ground atmospheric nuclear weapons tests or from pre-Cold War era occupational radiation exposure.
- The [Report on the Indian Health Care Improvement Act – 2011 \(PDF | 2.5 MB\)](#) describes the capacity of federal and tribal agencies to carry out data collection and analysis and information exchanges on [prescription drug misuse and abuse](#) in Indian country.
- [Section 904 Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women](#) features information about the Attorney General’s [task force](#) established to assist the NIJ in developing and implementing a program of research on violence against Indian women. The task force looks at domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and murder. The task force will evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, and tribal responses to violence against Indian women and propose recommendations to improve the government’s response.
- [Statement of Principles for Working with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes – 2013 \(PDF | 171 KB\)](#) describes DOJ’s commitment to establishing government-to-government relationships with tribal communities built on trust.
- [Strategies for Creating Offender Reentry Programs in Indian Country – 2010 \(PDF | 643 KB\)](#) highlights promising practices and strategies for adults and juveniles transitioning from incarceration back into tribal communities.
- [That’s My People: Reflections from the 2011 National Intertribal Youth Summit – Final Report \(PDF | 1.2 MB\)](#) is the product of the 2011 National Intertribal Youth Summit, which was sponsored by DOJ’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in partnership with the Executive Office of the President, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Education, HHS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, DOI, the Department of Labor, and the Corporation for National and Community Service. It was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, from July 24–29, 2011. The summit, entitled “Youth Taking Action in Indian Country,” was attended by more than 160 youth, representing nearly 50 tribes, who gathered together for a week of leadership development and skill building. This report highlights the youth and tribal participation, the programs and activities they participated in, and the various issues that participants tackled.

Other Resources

- The [Native American Rights Fund \(NARF\)](#), a nonprofit that provides legal representation and technical assistance to U.S. Indian tribes, organizations, and individuals, provides the [Indian Child Welfare Act – A Practical Guide](#) on its website. The guide gives an overview of, and answer questions about, the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA).