

# BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET

## PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

### Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

This program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to plan, implement, and enhance the operations of adult drug courts, including healing to wellness courts. Adult drug court programs are specialized dockets and coordinated approaches that address the needs of nonviolent individuals in the criminal justice system with substance use disorders. These courts effectively integrate evidence-based substance use disorder treatment, random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings to reduce recidivism and substance use and misuse as well as prevent overdoses. These initiatives can incorporate cultural elements and approaches. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/adult-drug-court-grant-program/overview>.

### BJA Visiting Fellows Program

This program invests in future and current leaders in the field to advance priority national policy issues and offer cross-developmental opportunities for Department of Justice (DOJ) staff and criminal justice practitioners and researchers. Awards made under this program fund fellowships for a period of 24 months, including a potential residency period of 9 to 12 months, where the fellow will work closely with BJA staff members and potentially work onsite at BJA in Washington, D.C., on a regular basis. The purpose of each fellowship is to make important policy and programmatic contributions in a focus area of criminal

justice practice. Fellows will collaborate with BJA and DOJ staff members to provide critical outreach, data, research, and subject-matter expertise to inform the development of new BJA strategies and programs to benefit the field.

### Collaborative Crisis Response and Intervention Training Program

This program funds the implementation of transdisciplinary crisis response training to educate, train, and prepare law enforcement and corrections officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with people who have behavioral health conditions (including mental health and substance use) and intellectual and developmental disabilities in the course of completing their job responsibilities. It seeks applications from states, local law enforcement, and correctional entities to plan and implement training, engage in organizational planning to deploy trained officers in times of crisis, and sustain a best practice crisis response program.

### Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative

This initiative is designed to prevent and reduce violent crime in communities by supporting comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence. Based on partnerships among community



residents, local government agencies, victim service providers, community-based organizations, law enforcement, hospitals, researchers, and other community stakeholders, the Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) seeks to ensure public safety and provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime. BJA is collaborating with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to ensure jurisdictions have access to the expertise they need to address community violence that involves children, youth, young adults, and adults, both as the individuals responsible for perpetrating this violence and those who are victims of it. As appropriate, awards made under this solicitation may be managed by BJA, OJJDP, or OVC, depending on the nature of the funded project. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/community-violence-intervention/overview>.

## Community Courts Initiative

This program supports state, local, and federally recognized American Indian tribal governments to establish and enhance community courts in their jurisdictions. Community courts are neighborhood-focused court programs that combine the power of the community and the justice system to address local problems. They connect persons to judicially supervised drug treatment, alternative sanctions, and other community-based services. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/community-courts-program/overview>.

## Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Site-based Program

This program aims to reduce the impact of opioids, stimulants, and other substances on individuals and communities by supporting comprehensive, collaborative initiatives. BJA's Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP) funding provides necessary resources that allow communities to respond to illicit substance use and misuse to reduce overdose deaths,

promote public safety, and support access to treatment and recovery services in the criminal justice system. COSSAP supports states, units of local government, and tribal governments to plan, develop, and implement comprehensive efforts that identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by illicit opioids, stimulants, and other drugs. The program also promotes cross-system planning and coordination to deliver a broad range of evidence-based, culturally relevant interventions. More information can be found at: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/cossap/overview>.

## Connect and Protect: Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Response Program

This program supports law enforcement and behavioral health cross-system collaboration to improve public safety and health responses to and outcomes for individuals with mental health disorders (MHDs) or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders (MHSUDs) who come in contact with the justice system. Focused on planning and implementing collaborative law enforcement and mental health responses such as co-responder teams, crisis intervention teams, and integrated 911 dispatch, this program supports public safety and health partnerships with social services and other organizations that will improve responses to people with MHDs and co-occurring MHSUDs.

## Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation

These programs provide federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia with funding to help them develop a comprehensive and coordinated approach to public safety and victimization. Through this Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), BJA provides funding for tribes to engage in comprehensive justice system strategic planning that will improve tribal justice and safety; develop, support, and enhance adult tribal justice systems to prevent crime related to opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse; and renovate, expand, and/or replace

tribal justice facilities to enhance facility conditions and/or add capacity for recidivism-reduction programming. For additional information on CTAS, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/tribal>.

## Field Initiated: Encouraging Innovation

This program seeks to prevent and reduce crime and enhance the criminal justice system through innovative approaches that accelerate justice by identifying, defining, and responding to emerging or chronic crime problems and systemic issues using innovative approaches. The program supports strategies to address these issues, including trying new approaches, addressing gaps in responses, building or translating research knowledge, or building capacity. It furthers DOJ's mission by providing resources to support state, local, tribal, and territorial efforts to reimagine their approaches and strategies to enhance fairness and access to justice; prevent and reduce crime, including violent crime; prevent and respond to overdoses; support crime victims; improve relationships and build trust between communities and the justice system; increase access to justice and supportive services; and advance innovative improvements within the justice system.

## Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

This program enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies and public health officials to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data and other scheduled chemical products through a centralized database administered by an authorized agency. Prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) help state and local governments to detect and prevent the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutically controlled substances such as opioids and other prescription drugs.

This BJA program strengthens states' and territories' ability to plan, implement, or enhance their PDMPs by accommodating local decision-making based on state laws and preferences, while encouraging the replication of promising practices. In addition to supporting the

implementation and enhancement of PDMPs, the program supports the Administration's priority of tracking prescribing across providers and states through the integration of PDMPs with electronic health records and health information exchanges, which are essential to promoting safe and responsible prescribing, while also assuring appropriate pain care.

## Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in Reentry Program

This Second Chance Act program provides grant funding and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to enhance their corrections systems' ability to address the substance use disorder (SUD) treatment needs of people, including parents of minor children and pregnant women, during incarceration and reentry in an effort to reduce recidivism and promote recovery. Funds can be used to implement or expand systems' approaches that improve outcomes for adults with SUDs who are reentering communities following a period of incarceration. The expectation is that the corrections systems will screen all individuals detained or incarcerated to identify individuals with SUDs along with any co-occurring disorders. The corrections systems will then assess those that screen positive and apply the results to a comprehensive case management system that supports substance use disorder treatment programming prerelease and continues post-release.

## Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program

This program supports innovative cross-system collaboration to improve responses to and outcomes for individuals with mental health disorders (MHDs) or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders who are in the justice system or reentering the community. The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) also supports courts, prosecutors, and community supervision with training, technical assistance, and tools for the early identification of people with MHDs who may

need behavioral health system interventions. Together with the Connect and Protect: Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Program, JMHCP promotes cross-discipline training for justice and treatment professionals and facilitates communication, collaboration, and the delivery of support services for people with behavioral health needs. To be eligible, states, tribes, and local governments must partner with their mental health authority. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/justice-and-mental-health-collaboration-program-jmhcp/overview>.

## The Kevin and Avonte Program: Reducing Injury and Death of Missing Individuals with Dementia and Developmental Disabilities

This program supports local jurisdictions' efforts to reduce the number of deaths and injuries of individuals with forms of dementia such as Alzheimer's disease or developmental disabilities such as autism who, due to their condition, wander from safe environments. It provides funding to law enforcement and public safety agencies to implement locative technologies to track missing individuals, and it funds such agencies and partnering nonprofit organizations to develop or operate programs to prevent wandering, increase individuals' safety, and facilitate rescues.

## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program

This program assists states with developing and implementing residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment within state and local correctional and detention facilities in which persons are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit SUD treatment. It encourages the establishment and maintenance of drug-free prisons and jails and developing and implementing specialized residential SUD treatment for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or challenges. The program also encourages the inclusion

of medication-assisted treatment as part of any SUD treatment protocol. Further information is available at: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/residential-substance-abuse-treatment-state-prisoners-rsat-program/overview>.

## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Training and Technical Assistance Program

This program supports a training and technical assistance (TTA) provider to aid RSAT for State Prisoners Program state administrators and practitioners in their efforts to implement evidence-based substance use disorder treatment programming and improve outcomes for detained and incarcerated individuals post-release. It assists states, tribes, and local governments with developing and implementing residential substance use disorder treatment programs within state, local, and tribal correctional and detention facilities. These programs identify and provide appropriate treatment to individuals with substance use disorders or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or challenges. They also create and maintain community-based continuing care and reentry services.

## Veterans Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program

This program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to plan and implement or enhance the operations of veterans treatment courts. These courts effectively integrate evidence-based substance use disorder treatment, mandatory drug testing, incentives and sanctions, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings that have jurisdiction over veterans in the criminal justice system with substance use disorders, including a history of violence and post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of their military service. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/veterans-treatment-court-grant-program/overview>.

## Veterans Treatment Court Risk and Need Enhancement Initiative

This program is intended to develop, and take to scale, a set of evidence-based screening and assessment tools and case planning protocols for veteran treatment courts, hereinafter referred to as the VTC Risk and Needs Assessment Tool. In 2014, the VTC Risk and Needs Assessment Tool was developed by BJA in partnership with the National Institute of Corrections to identify the criminogenic risks and clinical needs of veterans involved in the justice system. It incorporates the latest research on post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, substance use disorders, and other issues affecting veterans

## ABOUT BJA

BJA helps America's state, local, and tribal jurisdictions reduce and prevent crime, lower recidivism, and promote a fair and safe criminal justice system. BJA provides a wide range of resources, including grants and funding, training and technical assistance, to law enforcement, courts and corrections agencies, treatment providers, reentry practitioners, justice information sharing professionals, and community-based partners to address chronic and emerging criminal justice challenges nationwide. To learn more about BJA, visit [bja.ojp.gov](http://bja.ojp.gov) or follow us on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/DOJBJA](https://www.facebook.com/DOJBJA)) and Twitter ([@DOJBJA](https://twitter.com/DOJBJA)). BJA is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.