

# BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET

## FY 2022 SOLICITATIONS THAT SUPPORT CORRECTIONS

### Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program to Support Law Enforcement Agencies

This program is targeted to law enforcement agencies, including tribal, seeking to pilot, establish, or enhance body-worn camera policy and implementation practices. BJA's Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program (BWCPIP) addresses how to develop and implement these policies and practices for effective program adoption, including the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of camera systems and equipment; data storage and access; and privacy considerations. BWCPIP funds are to be used to purchase or lease camera technology, and program stipulations require that the devices be deployed in a deliberate and planned manner. Before receiving the bulk of their funds, award recipients must first demonstrate a commitment and adherence to a strong BWC policy framework. BWCPIP also stresses requisite training, tracking the impact of BWCs, and internal and external stakeholder input. Correctional agencies are eligible to apply for BWCPIP funding provided they are publicly funded and perform law enforcement functions. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/body-worn-cameras-bwcs/overview>.

### 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 Supervision Resource Center

This resource center helps community supervision agencies advance along the continuum of best and emerging practices. The field of supervision has made notable advances in the last decade. Research has come a long way, but there is still a gap between what we know and what is done with that knowledge day to day in the field across all types of supervision and jurisdictions. This Community Supervision Resource Center will serve as a hub for the field and a vehicle to administer intensive technical assistance and microgrants as needed by the field.

### 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, Purpose Area 3: Tribal Justice Systems Program

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), Purpose Area 3, Tribal Justice Systems Program, BJA provides funding for tribes to develop, support, and enhance adult tribal justice systems to prevent crime related to illicit opioid, alcohol, and other substance use and misuse. For additional information on CTAS, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/grants>.

## Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, Purpose Area 4: Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program

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), Purpose Area 4, Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program, BJA provides funding for tribes to 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/grants>.

## Department of Justice Jails and Justice Support Center

This center assists jails in creating and sustaining safe and effective environments for people detained and incarcerated in them and for people who work in and visit them. Collaboratively administered by BJA and the National Institute of Corrections, the Department of Justice Jails and Justice Support Center provides information, resources, training, and technical assistance to improve compliance with all constitutional and federal statutory requirements and other relevant U.S. law, regulations, standards, best practices, and guidelines. It defines the core competencies and standards for corrections operations, develops specialized training, and provides expert assessment and assistance for jails to advance their correctional practices.

## Implementing the PREA Standards, Protecting People Who Are Incarcerated, and Safeguarding Communities

This initiative promotes efforts in state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement facilities, and to pursue compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards. Funds and technical assistance

will help agencies reduce sexual abuse in confinement facilities by increasing staff capacity for preventing sexual abuse, promoting integration of the PREA standards into the day-to-day operations and cultures, identifying and documenting innovative and promising practices in order to inform similar efforts across the nation, and creating cultures of “zero tolerance” of sexual abuse. This program supports all of the facility types covered by the PREA Standards, including prisons and jails, juvenile facilities, community confinement facilities, and lockups. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/prison-rape-elimination-act-prea/overview>.

## Improving Reentry Education and Employment Outcomes

This Second Chance Act program provides funding and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to expand education and employment programs. It supports recidivism reduction through education opportunities and enhanced employment prospects for incarcerated adults reentering the workforce and emphasizes strong partnerships among corrections, parole, probation, education, workforce development, and reentry service providers. These partnerships can improve academic and vocational education programs and career training programs available in prisons and jails.

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

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 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 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, JMHCPC 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>.

## Justice Counts Implementation Program

This program envisions a more fair, effective, and efficient criminal justice system by providing policymakers with actionable data to make policy and budgetary decisions. Justice Counts helps agency leaders adopt the Justice Counts metrics, make the data available, and help policymakers use them. It has supported a broad coalition to reach consensus around a set of metrics for each part of the system—law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, jails, prison, community supervision. States will develop a plan to engage agencies and localities, organize their data in the Justice Counts tool, and engage policymakers to use the data. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/justice-counts/overview>.

## National Initiatives in Justice and Mental Health: Training and Technical Assistance for Grantees and the Field

These initiatives deliver site-based, program-specific training and technical assistance (TTA) to five separate justice and mental health programs as well as broader TTA to the field. Specifically, Category 1 provides TTA to Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program site-based grantees and state-/local-based capacity building for jails, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. Category 2 provides TTA to Connect and Protect: Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Response Program site-based grantees. Category 3 delivers TTA to Enhance Law Enforcement Services for Improved Agency Operations, Policies, and Response to People with MHDs/MHSUDs: Supporting state/local capacity building for jurisdictions and the field. Category 4 provides TTA for Collaborative Crisis Response Training site-based grantees. And Category 5 delivers TTA to The Kevin and Avonte Program: Reducing Injury and Death of Missing Individuals with Dementia and Developmental Disabilities site-based grantees.

## Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

The purpose of this program is to reimburse states, counties, federally recognized tribes, cities, and local jurisdictions up to 50 percent of the cost of body armor vests purchased for law enforcement officers. Since 1999, over 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program, with a total of \$522 million spent in federal funds for the purchase of over one million vests. From FY 2015 through FY 2020, protective vests were directly attributed with saving the lives of at least 224 law enforcement and corrections officers (based on data collected by the Office of Justice Programs). Thirty-eight of those vests were purchased, in part, with BVP funds. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/patrick-leahy-bulletproof-vest-partnership-bvp-program/overview>.

## Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative

This initiative seeks to improve the immediate and long-term safety, wellness, and resilience of our nation's law enforcement officers. Through a multifaceted approach that includes delivering no-cost training, conducting research, developing and providing resources, and establishing partnerships that benefit law enforcement officers, the initiative provides our law enforcement with innovative, useful, and valuable resources and skills. Greater detail is available at: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/valor/overview>.

## 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 (RSAT) for State Prisoners Training and Technical Assistance Program

This program supports a training and technical assistance provider to aid Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (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.

## Second Chance Act Community-Based Reentry Program

This program provides funding and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes to partner with correctional agencies to provide critical transitional services as adults return from incarceration back into the community. This program supports implementation and expansion of reentry programs that include mentoring, coordinated supervision and health services, family services, and/or training staff on reentry and victims' issues. Partnerships with parole, probation, and correctional agencies are critical to meet the needs of individuals at medium to high risk to reoffend by screening, assessing, and identifying them for program participation prerelease and ensuring individualized case plans, which may include cognitive behavioral programming, are in place to support them. During post-release, funded programs will provide case management services that connect adults to evidence-based programming to ensure their transition out of incarceration is safe and successful.

## Second Chance Act Pay for Success Initiative

This initiative provides funding and technical assistance to units of state, local, and tribal governments to convert or enter into performance-based and outcomes-based contracts for reentry and permanent supportive housing

services. Services that may be purchased include permanent supportive and other types of reentry services that are tailored to individuals leaving incarceration, particularly those with substance use and/or mental health disorders. The program ties payment for services to reaching agreed-upon goals, which are to enhance public safety, lower recidivism, and improve the lives of those leaving incarceration and who are in reentry.

## Smart Reentry and Supervision: Grants, Tools, and Technical Assistance to Facilitate Change

This Second Chance Act program provides corrections and community supervision agencies with funding, technical assistance, and new tools to identify the strengths and gaps in their reentry systems and improve their overall approach to reentry. The twin goals of this program are to improve agencies' capacity to (1) provide services and support to individuals based on their assessed needs and facilitate or maintain community reintegration/successful completion of supervision through accountability and positive change and (2) track the outcomes of current policies and practices and inform future decisions.

## Strengthening the Medical Examiner-Coroner System Program

The medicolegal death investigation (MDI) workforce is experiencing a national shortage of practicing, board-certified forensic pathologists. Furthermore, there is variability in the practice of death investigation across the United States, resulting in an inconsistent provision of MDI services. Initiated in 2017, this program helps to increase the number of practicing, board-certified forensic pathologists as medical examiner and coroner (ME/C) offices need to implement and follow quality standards and performance criteria in an effort to provide consistent and equitable application of death investigation services. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/strengthening-mec/overview>.



## Swift, Certain, and Fair Supervision Program: Applying the Principles Behind Project HOPE

This program provides state, local, and tribal community supervision agencies with information, resources, and technical assistance to advance their responses to the behavior of adults on supervision, improve supervision outcomes, and reduce recidivism. The selected agencies engage in collaborative problem solving with stakeholders and use data- and research-informed strategies to respond to behavior in a way that individuals will connect to their actions and not see as a function of supervision. Efforts are guided by the principles of swiftness, certainty, and fairness, which agencies operationalize in different ways. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/improving-community-supervision-outcomes-through-swift-certain-and-fair-responses/overview>.

## Tribal Corrections Capacity Building Training and Technical Assistance Program

This training and technical assistance program delivers on strategies to strengthen tribal correctional system capacity to enhance public safety and facilitate successful community reintegration efforts. It supports tribal communities in addressing their community supervision and training needs, as well as ensuring successful community reintegration

efforts, for individuals returning to the community from correctional facilities. It focuses on using culturally appropriate programming; advancing criminal justice reform by providing TTA on implementing and/or enhancing alternatives to incarceration; enhancing tribal justice system capacity to identify and meet the rehabilitation needs of probationers, detainees, and inmates; and embracing victim-centered community supervision and reentry approaches to better serve victims of crime.

## 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](https://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.