

# PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT TRIBES

## Adult Treatment Court Program

The Adult Treatment Court Program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to plan, implement, and enhance the operations of adult treatment courts, including tribal healing to wellness courts. Adult treatment court programs are a tool for criminal court partners and the judiciary to facilitate coordinated approaches that address the needs of nonviolent individuals involved in the justice system who have substance use disorders and/or co-occurring mental health needs. These courts effectively integrate evidence-based substance use disorder treatment, random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and recovery support 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-treatment-court-program/overview>

## Collaborative Crisis Response and Intervention Training Program

The Collaborative Crisis Response Training 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 while completing their job responsibilities. The program supports states and 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. This program supports site-based awards, training, and technical assistance, which can be found at: <https://www.informedpoliceresponses.com/>

## Community-based Violence and Prevention Initiative

The Community-based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) is a BJA-coordinated effort across the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) that 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 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-based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes Program

The Community-based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes Program provides funding to support comprehensive, community-based approaches to addressing hate crimes that promote community awareness and preparedness, increase victim reporting,



and improve responses to hate crimes. It empowers community-based and civil rights organizations to establish community-centered approaches for education on, and public awareness and prevention of, hate crimes both at the local level and at the national level, working with local communities impacted by hate crimes. It also helps develop community-informed model policies, practices, and trainings for law enforcement and prosecution entities regarding how hate crimes are reported, investigated, and prosecuted.

## Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant and Substance Use Program

The Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant and Substance Use Program (COSSUP) aims to reduce the impact of opioids, stimulants, and other substances on individuals and communities by supporting comprehensive, collaborative initiatives. COSSUP 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. COSSUP supports units of state, local, 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. Allowable uses of funds include: front end diversion; overdose response; overdose mapping; data collection and research; overdose fatality review; jail-based programming; access to treatment and peer recovery services; drug take back and disposal; court and prosecution diversion; child welfare; and harm reduction efforts. 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/cossup/about>

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

The Connect and Protect Program: Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Responses 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. This program supports sit-based awards, training, and technical assistance, which can be found at: <https://csgjusticecenter.org/resources/le-mh-collaboration-support-center>

## Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations Initiative

The Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations Initiative supports efforts by state, local, and tribal law enforcement and prosecution agencies, working with their partners, in the investigation and prosecution of unsolved cold case homicides suspected of having been racially motivated. The initiative also includes support for victims' families and stakeholders impacted by these cases, including reconciliation efforts for those impacted by these crimes. Funds are limited to address incidents that occurred no later than December 31, 1979. Agencies are encouraged to work with their federal partners to pursue these cases and coordinate the review of case files and evidence related to potential cases, consistent with other activities under the Emmett Till Act. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/emmett-till-cold-case-investigations-program/overview>

## Encouraging Innovation: Field Initiated Program

Encouraging Innovation: The Field Initiated 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. For

more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/encouraging-innovation-field-initiated-programs/overview>

## Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) 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. 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. BJA provides technical assistance to grantees and the field at large. The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Website provides information, resources, and successful examples of JMHCPC programs at: <https://jmhcpc.org/>. To learn more about the program, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/justice-and-mental-health-collaboration-program-jmhcpc/overview>

## Justice Counts: Actionable Data to Bolster Public Safety

Justice Counts 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 policy makers 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>

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

The Kevin and Avonte 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. Training and technical assistance can be found at: <https://www.theiacp.org/projects/home-safe>

## The National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab

The National Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab is a trusted resource for law enforcement and the communities they serve. The Law Enforcement Knowledge Lab is designed to assist communities in promoting public safety through constitutional policing and stronger community relationships. The lab serves as a one-stop shop for reliable guidance, modern policies, and best practices for fair and impartial policing. It supports public safety by identifying and disseminating fair and effective policing practices and technical assistance.

## Mass Violence Advisory Initiative

Incidents of mass violence present a myriad of unique challenges to law enforcement leaders while under intense pressure. The Mass Violence Advisory Initiative (MVAI) provides peer-to-peer assistance to law enforcement leaders following a mass violence tragedy to maximize the safety and wellness of officers, other first responders, and the community. The MVAI advises these groups by sharing promising practices for communicating with community members and the media and connecting law enforcement leaders with local, state, and federal partners.

## Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Program

The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Program supports state, local, and tribal law enforcement and prosecution agencies and their partners in conducting outreach, educating practitioners and the public, enhancing victim reporting tools, and investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. This can include crimes committed based on a victim's perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. Approaches can include both specific jurisdictions and state or regional approaches serving multiple jurisdictions. For more information, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/shepard-byrd-hate-crimes-program/overview>

## National Public Safety Partnership

The National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) serves as a Department of Justice (DOJ)-wide program that enables participating sites to consult with and receive expedited, coordinated training and technical assistance and an array of resources from DOJ to enhance local public safety strategies. PSP enables DOJ to provide jurisdictions of different sizes and diverse needs with data-driven, evidence-based strategies tailored to their unique local needs to build their capacities to address violent crime challenges. Additionally, the PSP Virtual Academy delivers valuable learning opportunities in a convenient, contemporary platform. There are several Virtual Academy courses available (Leadership Strategies, Ghost Guns, Crime Scene Excellence, Law Enforcement Guide to Crime Guns, NIBIN, Gun Stat) with more in production. Understanding the importance of making the most of training time, Virtual Academy courses include accreditation materials for students to obtain continuing education credits via their state or local regulatory entities. More information can be found at: <https://www.nationalpublicsafetypartnership.org/>

## National Reentry Resource Center and Second Chance Technical Assistance

The Second Chance Act National Reentry Resource Center (NRRRC) was established in 2009 and serves as

a primary source of information and guidance in adult and juvenile reentry, advancing the use of evidence-based practices and policies by creating a network of practitioners, researchers, and policymakers invested in reducing recidivism. The NRRRC serves as a centralized online location for reentry information for dissemination to the field and includes a mechanism for online technical assistance. It also serves as a clearinghouse for reentry-related learning and funding opportunities, and provides resources for various audiences, including state, local, and tribal governments; service providers; nonprofit organizations; corrections institutions; individuals returning home to their communities from incarceration and their families; and other stakeholders. For further information, visit: <https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org>

## National Resource and Technical Assistance Center for Improving Law Enforcement Investigations

The National Resource and Technical Assistance Center (NRTAC) is a training and technical assistance center, created in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, to improve law enforcement investigations at the local level through the development of resources on new tools and methodologies; assessment of current practices and recommendations on innovative investigative policies and practices; assessment of departmental investigatory functions and practices; and issue related recommendations for improvement of investigative practices. To see examples of TA or projects that the NRTAC can assist with, please see our resources page at: <https://centerforimprovinginvestigations.org/>

## National Training and Technical Assistance Center

The Bureau of Justice Assistance National Training and Technical Assistance Center (BJA NTTAC) facilitates the delivery of training and technical assistance (TTA) to the criminal justice community. By providing rapid, expert, coordinated, and data driven TTA, the BJA NTTAC team supports practitioners in their efforts to reduce crime, recidivism, and unnecessary confinement, making communities safer. Utilizing a vast provider network, the BJA NTTAC team connects state, local, and tribal justice



agencies with subject matter experts to address their communities' specific public safety needs. Learn more at: <https://bjatta.bja.ojp.gov/>

## **Prison Rape Elimination Act Management Office – Including the National PREA Resource Center**

BJA's Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Management Office is responsible for supporting PREA implementation nationwide. In addition to administering the PREA Site-based Grant Program, this office also directs the PREA Resource Center, articulates the instrumentation and methodology to be used for PREA audits, trains and certifies PREA auditors, provides oversight for PREA audits, and communicates with governors' offices about their annual statutory obligations under PREA. More information about PREA can be accessed here: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/prea/overview>. Additional information, and access to training and technical assistance can be accessed here: <https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/>

## **Second Chance Act: Community-based Reentry Program**

The Second Chance Act: Community-based Reentry Program provides funding and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes to provide comprehensive reentry services to individuals who have been incarcerated. Funds awarded under this program support individuals at moderate to high risk for recidivism. These services include both pre- and post-release programming and reentry support. Prior to release from incarceration, funded programs screen, assess, and identify individuals for program participation. Participants receive case management services and are connected evidence-based programming designed to ensure that the transition from prison or jail to the community is successful. Supports and services provided through this program can include service coordination and tracking; gender-specific and trauma informed programming and services; individual and/or group mentoring and peer supports; educational, literacy, and vocational services; substance use and mental health disorder treatment and recovery services; connections to physical health care; family services to support family reunification and restoration; assistance in securing safe and affordable housing; civil legal assistance services; and staff training.

## **Second Chance Act: Community Reentry Incubator Initiative**

The purpose of the Second Chance Act Community-based Reentry Incubator Initiative is to build programmatic, financial, and organizational capacity in community-based organizations and faith-based institutions to provide sustainable and transitional services to people leaving incarceration that focus on community and family reintegration, building strengths-based assets, and reducing recidivism (including reducing arrests, new charges, convictions for new offenses, and reincarceration).

## **Second Chance Act: Reentry Program Evaluation Support Initiative**

The Second Chance Act: Reentry Program Evaluation Support Initiative supports training and technical assistance to ensure Second Chance Act (SCA) grantees complete rigorous evaluations and communicate learnings back to the field. The program improves grantees' capacity to sustain effective SCA-funded strategies. The SCA authorizes federal grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations with the goal of increasing reentry programming and improving outcomes for offenders returning to their families and communities from prison or jail. Grantees conduct a variety of activities including making general system improvements and providing employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, mentoring, and other services. Grantees work with research partners to evaluate their efforts. Given the potential public safety and fiscal implications of a successful reentry into society, it is critical for correctional stakeholders to know which reentry initiatives are the most efficacious and to sustain them.

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

The purpose of the Swift, Certain, and Fair (SCF) Supervision Program is to provide state, local, and tribal community supervision agencies with information, resources, and training and technical assistance (TTA) to engage in collaborative problem solving with stakeholders using data and research-informed strategies to assess and improve responses to client behavior in accordance with

the principles of swiftness, certainty, and fairness; improve supervision outcomes; prevent recidivism; reduce crime in their jurisdictions; promote the fair administration of justice; and advance public safety. Learn more at: <https://scfcenter.org>

## Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance Program

The goals of the Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA) Program are to (1) build and enhance capacity and improve delivery of civil and criminal legal services to individuals and tribes, as well as develop policies that improve access to tribal justice systems, and (2) provide training and technical assistance for development and enhancement of tribal justice systems. The TCCLA program provides legal aid and indigent defense to low-income individuals and Indian tribes and provides training and technical assistance to TCCLA and BJA grantees and interested Indian tribes to support the stated goals. To learn more, visit: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/tribal-civil-and-criminal-legal-assistance-tccla-program/overview>

## Tribal Corrections Training and Technical Assistance Initiative

The Tribal Corrections Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Initiative 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.

## Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning Program

The Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning Program provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia with funding and intensive technical assistance to help them develop a comprehensive and coordinated plan to address public safety and victimization. Through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) Purpose Area 2, 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>

## Tribal Justice Systems Program

The Tribal Justice Systems Program provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia with funding to help them address critical public safety challenges their tribal justice systems face. Through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) Purpose Area 3, BJA provides funding for tribes to develop, support, and enhance adult tribal justice systems to prevent and respond to tribal justice and public safety, including violent crime and crime related to illicit opioid, alcohol, and other substance use. This can include prevention, law enforcement response, tribal pretrial, court and judicial functions, tribal probation, tribal jails and reentry from corrections. For additional information on CTAS, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/grants>

## Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program

The Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia with funding to strengthen tribal justice system capacity by addressing physical infrastructure needs. Through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) Purpose Area 4, BJA provides site-based funding to federally recognized tribes to renovate or expand existing tribal justice-related facilities or build prefabricated or permanent modular tribal justice-related facilities. The facility types supported by this program include police departments, courts, detention centers, multipurpose justice centers, transitional living facilities, correctional alternative or treatment facilities, and domestic violence shelters/safe homes/transitional living facilities/advocacy programs. For additional information on CTAS, visit: <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/grants>

## 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, funding, and 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). BJA is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

NCJ 306150