

NASADAD Priority Programs within the Department of Justice (DOJ)

NASADAD works with its members to identify programs and sources of funding that support their work to improve the substance use service systems in their States. The following is a description of the member-identified priority programs within the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

The Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) 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 State agency. The program was created by the FY 2002 U.S. Department of Justice Appropriations Act.

The program gives States the discretion to plan, implement, or enhance a PDMP based on State laws and preferences, while encouraging the replication of promising practices (Category 1). In FY 2012, the program expanded to provide funding to federally-recognized tribal governments to enable tribal health care providers to provide data to and access data contained within State PDMPs (Category 2). In FY 2013, the program expanded further to provide support to assemble a collaborative effort of public health and criminal justice professionals and localities to pilot innovative ways to use PDMP and other data to inform prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts (Category 3).

Category 3 grants can be awarded to States and localities with an existing and operational PDMP for piloting an innovative approach to prescription drug abuse. This can include forming multidisciplinary groups consisting of county, State, and federal criminal justice professionals; State and local health authorities; and treatment providers. Groups should examine data from sources such as medical examiners, emergency departments, and crime data along with PDMP data to pinpoint specific locations that may be at-risk. Activities should focus on data-sharing arrangements, collection, and analysis.

Funding: **FY 2016 is \$13 million**; FY 2015 was \$11 million; FY 2014 was \$7 million.

2015 Solicitation: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15PDMPsol.pdf>

Website: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=72

Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

The Drug Court discretionary grant program provides financial and technical assistance to States, State courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement drug courts that effectively integrate substance use disorder treatment, drug testing, sanctions, incentives, and transitional services in a court supervised setting.

Programs funded by the Drug Court program are required by law to target nonviolent offenders and must implement a drug court based on 10 key components. The program supports the following drug court activity:

- Adult drug court implementation and enhancement
- Statewide enhancement

Eligibility: States, State and local courts, counties, units of local government and Indian tribal governments, acting directly or through other public and private entities, can apply for the program. State agencies such as the State Administering Agency (SAA) or the State Substance Abuse Agency (SSA) can apply for the grants. There are several grant solicitations under this program, including drug courts for adults, juveniles, and families.

Funding: **FY 2016 is \$42 million**; FY 2015 was \$41 million; FY 2014 was \$40.5 million.

2015 Solicitation:

<https://www.bja.gov/%5CFunding%5C15DrugCourtSol.pdf>

Website: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=58

One program under the Drug Court Discretionary program is the *Veterans Treatment Court Program*. Using similar requirements, the program provides financial and technical assistance to States, State and local courts, counties, or units of local government and Indian tribal governments to create veteran-specific treatment courts. State agencies, such as the State Substance Abuse Agency (SSA) or State Administering Agency (SAA) can also apply. Funding: **FY 2016 is \$6 million**; FY 2015 was \$5 million; FY 2014 was \$4 million.

Second Chance Act

The Second Chance Act became law in 2008 and was designed to improve outcomes for people exiting incarceration and returning to their communities. The law authorizes grants for government agencies and nonprofit organizations that improve outcomes for this population and ultimately reduce recidivism.

Section 101 of the Act reauthorizes existing State and local reentry demonstration projects. It also calls for coordination among service providers, supervision services and Reentry Task Forces, and between State Substance Abuse Agencies and criminal justice agencies. Allowable uses for the funds include providing substance use disorder treatment and services; educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement services; coordinated services for housing, mental, and physical health; and many more.

Funding: FY 2016 is \$68 million; FY 2015 was \$68 million; FY 2014 was \$67.75 million.

One grant under the Second Chance Act is *Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities*. Funds can be used to implement evidence-based supervision strategies and to create new strategies to improve outcomes.

Some objectives of the program are to:

- Promote collaboration among agencies/officials who work in probation, parole, pretrial, law enforcement, treatment, reentry, and related fields.
- Develop and implement strategies to enroll uninsured supervisees into health coverage and connect them to treatment providers.
- Assess/evaluate the impact of supervision and treatment strategies.
- Demonstrate the use and efficacy of evidence-based practices and principles to improve the delivery of supervision strategies and practices.

2015 Solicitation:

<https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15SmartSupervisionSol.pdf>

Another program is the *Two-Phase Adult Reentry Demonstration Program: Planning and Implementation*.

The goal of this program is for jurisdictions to develop and implement collaborative strategies that address reentry challenges. This process should provide individuals with appropriate evidence-based services based on an individual reentry plan that relies on a risk/needs assessment.

2015 Solicitation:

<https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15SCARentryDemoSol.pdf>

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program

The RSAT program assists States and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance use disorder treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities. The programs may be residential, jail-based, or aftercare. The RSAT application requires information on how the lead grant recipient coordinates with the State Substance Abuse Agency. Applications involving partnerships with community-based substance use disorder treatment programs should be given priority.

The funds may be used for residential programs that must:

- Last between 6 and 12 months;
- Be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population;
- Focus on the inmate's substance use disorder;
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills; and
- Require urinalysis and/or other proven reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing for participants.

The funds may be used for jail-based programs that must:

- Last at least 3 months;
- Focus on the inmate's substance use disorder; and
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills.

Participants in RSAT programs must be provided with aftercare services that involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs (education, job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs). To qualify as an aftercare program, the treatment program must collaborate with State and local authorities to assist in the placement of program participants into community-based treatment. States shall also coordinate these activities with SAMHSA-funded programs dealing with this population.

States must apply for a formula grant under this program.

The award is made to the State office designated under Section 507 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to administer the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program. The State office may award sub-grants to State agencies and units of local government.

Funding: FY 2016 is \$12 million; FY 2015 was \$10 million; FY 2014 was \$10 million.

2015 Solicitation: <https://www.bja.gov/%5CFunding%5C15RSATsol.pdf>

Website: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=79

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Program (Byrne/JAG)

The Byrne/JAG program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to State and local jurisdictions. Byrne/JAG funds support all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention, domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing.

Byrne/JAG funds may be used for State and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice, including:

- Law enforcement programs, including naloxone programs;
- Prosecution and court programs;
- Prevention and education programs;
- Corrections and community corrections;
- Substance use disorder treatment and enforcement programs;
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and
- Crime victim and witness programs.

Eligibility: Byrne/JAG grants are allocated to States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. In each State, the Governor or chief executive officer designates a State agency (State Administering Agency) to apply for and administer these funds.

Formula: The Byrne/JAG formula includes a State allocation consisting of a minimum base allocation with the remaining amount determined on population and violent crime statistics and a direct allocation to units of local government. Once the State allocation is calculated, 60 percent of the funding is awarded to the State and 40 percent to eligible units of local government.

Funding: **FY 2016 is \$476 million** (Note: this increase is a carve out to cover extra costs of security at two presidential nominating conventions); FY 2015 was \$376 million; FY 2014 was \$376 million.

2015 Solicitation: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15JAGLocalSol.pdf>

Website: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=59

Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (MIOTCRA)

The program purpose is to increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health treatment and substance use disorder systems to increase access to treatment for offenders with mental illness. The goals of the program are to:

- Protect public safety by early intervention to treatment for people with mental illness or a co-occurring disorder who become involved with the criminal or juvenile justice system;
- Provide courts, including existing and new mental health courts, with appropriate mental health and substance use disorder treatment options;
- Maximize the use of diversion from prosecution and use of alternative sentences through community supervision and use of graduated sanctions in cases involving nonviolent offenders with mental illnesses;
- Promote adequate training for criminal justice system personnel about mental illness and substance use disorders; and
- Promote communication among adult and juvenile justice personnel, mental health and co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder treatment personnel, and providers of support services such as housing, job placement, faith-based and community services, schools, and child welfare.

The program authorizes three types of grants: planning grants, planning and implementation grants, and implementation and expansion grants.

Eligibility: Applicants are limited to States, units of local government, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations. All grants require a joint application from a mental health agency or State Substance Abuse Agency and unit of government responsible for criminal and/or juvenile justice activities.

Funding: **FY 2016 is \$10 million**; FY 2015 was \$8.5 million; FY 2014 was \$8.25 million.

Website: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=66

Justice Information Sharing Solutions (JIS) Implementation Program

The program is jointly funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program and the Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grant Program. The grant program supports implementation of justice information sharing solutions that address critical challenges currently faced by State, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies. The solutions implemented under this program should leverage one or more of the components of the Global Standards Package (GSP) and support criminal justice policies, practices, and programs that are data-driven and evidence-based. Funding is awarded to assist State, local, and tribal jurisdictions to advance information-sharing capabilities by leveraging existing information systems and networks, rather than the creation of new systems or networks.

2015 Solicitation: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15JISTTASol.pdf>

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws program supports and enhances efforts by States and local governments to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and reduce the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. The EUDL program allocates grant funds for every State and the District of Columbia.

Activities under the EUDL program may include:

- Statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies to target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of State laws governing the sale of alcohol to minors and the consumption of alcohol by minors;
- Public advertising programs to educate establishments about statutory prohibitions and sanctions; and
- Innovative programs to prevent and combat underage drinking.

Funding and Eligibility: Only the public agency that the chief executive of each State designates is eligible to apply for the funds. Section 504 of the Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 USC 5783, created the EUDL block grant program. From fiscal years 1998 to 2007, Congress appropriated \$25 million annually for the EUDL program. The FY 2008 appropriated amount was also \$25 million. Faith-based and other community organizations are eligible to apply as sub-grantees to the State agency that administers the funds.

In FY 2010, State agencies were invited to compete for up to \$800,000 to implement a State and local assessment, and a strategic planning and implementation initiative to enhance and expand existing efforts to address underage drinking from an enforcement perspective. Three States received awards for a 36-month project period. As in all prior years, EUDL discretionary funds were awarded to support the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center (UDETC) in FY 2011; however, there were insufficient funds to support any other discretionary work. In FY 2012, two States were awarded up to \$800,000 to support new partnerships between select communities and Air Force bases to reduce underage drinking over a 36-month project period. Due to fiscal constraints, FY 2013 discretionary EUDL funds were utilized to support the UDETC over an 18-month project period. In FY 2014, \$2.5 million was appropriated. As of FY 2015 the program is unfunded, yet several multi-year demonstration efforts remain active.

Funding: Program was not funded for FYs 2015 and 2016; FY 2014 was \$2.5 million

Website: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=17>



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