

FY20 ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES FOR EACH PROGRAM CATEGORY (Activity Tab in eGrants)

GENERAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE DIRECT SERVICES PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Crisis Services	Emergency services provided to help victims during the crisis phase. Typical services include hotline, crisis counseling, phone and in-person information and/or referrals, accompaniment, advocacy for all necessary crisis procedures (medical, law enforcement, legal, shelter, etc.), transportation, emergency financial assistance, crime victim compensation filing, etc.
Forensic Interviews	Evidentiary interviews with survivors of abuse conducted by a trained professional in a friendly environment. Interviews may be videotaped and may allow for input from representatives of diverse agencies. One comprehensive interview is preferred in order to reduce the potential for further victim trauma. Results of the interview should be used not only for law enforcement and prosecution purposes but also for social services, personal advocacy, case management, and mental health purposes. Interviews should be conducted in the context of a multidisciplinary investigation and diagnostic team or in a specialized setting such as a child advocacy center. The interviewer must be trained to conduct interviews appropriate to the development age and abilities of the children and vulnerable adults. The agency may not be a prosecution or law enforcement organization.
Legal Advocacy	Survivors are identified soon after the offense, provided information on victims rights (e.g., restitution, crime victim compensation), and provided comprehensive crisis and follow-up support needed to keep them engaged in the investigation and prosecution process. May include filing temporary restraining orders, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes, such as custody disputes, civil suits, etc. Those opting not to prosecute may receive required "education" about their options in an effort to reduce fear of testifying.
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	Representatives of several agencies meet regularly to discuss common cases and share information to enhance investigation, prosecution, and victim restoration. Cases are followed through in this manner to closure. Participating agencies may include Child Protective Service, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or other medical personnel, mental health professionals, etc.
Peer Support Groups	Regular meetings of survivors experiencing similar types of traumas providing mutual peer support.
Professional Therapy and Counseling	Individual, group, and family therapy/counseling provided by a <u>licensed</u> professional therapist/counselor, including the use of diagnostic and treatment instruments, and psychological/psychiatric evaluations. May include specialized types of therapy such as animal therapy, play therapy, and art therapy.
Program Evaluation and Assessment	Evaluation of criminal justice programs and assessment of organizational or system effectiveness, needs, and/or appropriate responses.
Protective Order Assistance	Legal representation is provided by program staff and/or staff attorneys to obtain protective orders and assistance may be provided by law enforcement personnel, prosecution staff or other service providers. Services may be available at non-traditional locations and times.
Shelter	Shelter programs provide a safe place for victim / survivors and their children. Other services include food, clothing, transportation, and service referrals.
Victim-Offender Meetings	Meetings between the survivor and the offender who perpetrated the crime against the survivor. At a minimum grantees must consider: (a) the safety and security of the survivor; (b) the benefit of therapeutic value to the survivor; (c) the procedures for ensuring that participation of the survivor and offender are voluntary and that everyone understands the nature of any meeting or other activity; (d) the provision of appropriate support and accompaniment for the survivor; (e) appropriate debriefing opportunities for the survivor after a meeting; (f) the credentials of the facilitators; and (g) the opportunity for a survivor to withdraw from the process at any time.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM - JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Assessment and Evaluation	Programs using systematic methods for collecting, analyzing, and using information to answer questions about or for advance knowledge on projects, policies and programs.
Behavioral Health	Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or co-occurring treatment as a standalone program or as part of a corrections, community corrections, or court program.
Community Corrections	Programs that oversee offenders outside of jail or prison and are administered by agencies or courts with the legal authority to enforce sanctions. The two main types of community corrections supervision are probation and parole.
Corrections	Programs that oversee offenders confined within a secure correctional facility.
Crime Prevention	Programs designed to reduce and/or deter crime and criminals.
Law Enforcement	Programs that provide support for law enforcement officers involved in the investigation of violent crimes and/or organized crime to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted with adequate evidence to prosecute cases.
Prosecution	Programs designed to improve the prosecution of serious and violent crimes.
Reentry	Programs designed to prepare offenders for reintegration into their communities after serving a period of secure confinement.

JUVENILE JUSTICE GRANT PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Aftercare / Reentry	Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after secure confinement. These programs focus on preparing youth offenders for release and providing a continuum of follow-up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
Community-Based Programs and Services	These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement with: (a) parents and other family members to strengthen families to help keep youth in their homes; (b) youth during confinement and their families to ensure safe return of youth home and to strengthen the families; and (c) parents with limited English-speaking ability.
Delinquency Prevention	Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private non-profit agencies offering youth services.
Disproportionate Minority Contact	Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address situations where there are a disproportionate number of people from one or more minority groups coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.
Diversion	Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs.
Job Training	Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
Mental Health Services	Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.
School Programs	Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school; or alternative learning programs to support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and to enhance coordination between correctional programs and youth's local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools, and that any identified learning problems are communicated.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN JUSTICE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Court Services / Improvements (Including Specialized Courts)	Improve the effectiveness of the court system. Services for specialized courts include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, treatment, electronic monitoring, as well as secure confinement.
Crisis Services	Emergency services provided to help victims during the crisis phase. Typical services include hotline, crisis counseling, phone and in-person information and/or referrals, accompaniment, advocacy for all necessary crisis procedures (medical, law enforcement, legal, shelter, etc.), transportation, emergency financial assistance, crime victim compensation filing, etc.
Forensic Interviews	Evidentiary interviews with survivors of abuse conducted by a trained professional in a friendly environment. Interviews may be videotaped and may allow for input from representatives of diverse agencies. One comprehensive interview is preferred in order to reduce the potential for further victim trauma. Results of the interview should be used not only for law enforcement and prosecution purposes but also for social services, personal advocacy, case management, and mental health purposes. Interviews should be conducted in the context of a multidisciplinary investigation and diagnostic team or in a specialized setting such as a child advocacy center. The interviewer must be trained to conduct interviews appropriate to the development age and abilities of the children and vulnerable adults. The agency may not be a prosecution or law enforcement organization.
Investigation	Provide support for officers involved in the investigation of violent crimes and/or organized crime to ensure complete and thorough investigation is conducted to gather adequate evidence to prosecute cases. Activities include, but are not limited to, conducting interviews, taking statements, assisting with crime scene photos, evidence collection/processing and other covert/overt operations.
Legal Advocacy	Survivors are identified soon after the offense, provided information on victims rights (e.g., restitution, crime victim compensation), and provided comprehensive crisis and follow-up support needed to keep them engaged in the investigation and prosecution process. May include filing temporary restraining orders, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes, such as custody disputes, civil suits, etc. Those opting not to prosecute may receive required "education" about their options in an effort to reduce fear of testifying.
Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Case Coordination	Representatives of several agencies meet regularly to discuss common cases and share information to enhance investigation, prosecution, and victim restoration. Cases are followed through in this manner to closure. Participating agencies may include Child Protective Service, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or other medical personnel, mental health professionals, etc.
Prosecution	Specialized prosecutors to reduce backlogs and improve workloads or to rapidly address and reduce specific violations of the law.
Protective Order Assistance	Legal representation is provided by program staff and/or staff attorneys to obtain protective orders and assistance may be provided by law enforcement personnel, prosecution staff or other service providers. Services may be available at non-traditional locations and times.
Technology	Technology improvements including equipment and networks that enable the courts, law enforcement, prosecution, social service and other agencies to record, share and store data to make more informed decisions.
Training	Establishing and maintaining training programs for victim services or criminal justice professionals to more effectively identify and respond to preventing and controlling crime.
Victim-Offender Meetings	Meetings between the survivor and the offender who perpetrated the crime against the survivor. At a minimum grantees must consider: (a) the safety and security of the survivor; (b) the benefit of therapeutic value to the survivor; (c) the procedures for ensuring that participation of the survivor and offender are voluntary and that everyone understands the nature of any meeting or other activity; (d) the provision of appropriate support and accompaniment for the survivor; (e) appropriate debriefing opportunities for the survivor after a meeting; (f) the credentials of the facilitators; and (g) the opportunity for a survivor to withdraw from the process at any time.