

Innovations in Reentry Initiative: Building System Capacity and Testing Strategies to Reduce Recidivism

April 29, 2020

The due date for this grant application was extended from May 4 to May 12, 2020.

Also, this solicitation has been changed on page 9 to reflect a change in the match requirement to 50 percent.

Thank you for your attention to these updates.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance



Innovations in Reentry Initiative: Building System Capacity & Testing Strategies to Reduce Recidivism FY 2020 Competitive Grant Solicitation

CFDA #16.812

Grants.gov Solicitation Number: BJA-2020-17281

Solicitation Release Date: March 3, 2020

Application Deadline: 11:59 p.m. eastern time on May 12, 2020

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), [Bureau of Justice Assistance](#) (BJA) is seeking applications for funding for the [Innovations in Reentry Initiative](#) (IRI): Building System Capacity and Testing Reentry Strategies to Reduce Recidivism. This program furthers the Department's mission by reducing violent crime; enhancing programs to fight the addiction crisis; supporting efforts in the corrections system that punish, deter, and rehabilitate released offenders; and providing sworn law enforcement personnel with opportunities to partner with corrections and reentry practitioners.

This solicitation incorporates the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) by reference. It provides guidance to applicants on how to prepare and submit applications for funding to OJP. If this solicitation expressly modifies any provision in the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide, the applicant is to follow the guidelines in this solicitation as to that provision.

Eligibility (Who may apply):

Eligible applicants include:

- Units or components of state, county, or local government and federally recognized Indian tribal governments

All recipients and subrecipients (including any for-profit organization) must forgo any profit or management fee.

Contact information

For technical assistance with submitting an application, contact the Grants.gov Customer Support Hotline at 800-518-4726 or 606-545-5035, at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/support.html>, or at support@grants.gov. The Grants.gov Support Hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, except on federal holidays.

An applicant that experiences unforeseen Grants.gov technical issues beyond its control that prevent it from submitting its application by the deadline must email the contact identified below **within 24 hours after the application deadline** to request approval to submit its application

after the deadline. Additional information on reporting technical issues appears under “Experiencing Unforeseen Grants.gov Technical Issues” in the How To Apply (Grants.gov) section in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

For assistance with any unforeseen Grants.gov technical issues beyond an applicant’s control that prevent it from submitting its application by the deadline, or any other requirement of this solicitation, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Response Center: toll-free at 800–851–3420; via TTY at 301–240–6310 (hearing impaired only); email grants@ncjrs.gov; fax to 301–240–5830; or web chat at <https://webcontact.ncjrs.gov/ncjchat/chat.jsp>. The NCJRS Response Center hours of operation are 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. eastern time on the solicitation close date.

Deadline Details

Applicants must register with Grants.gov at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/register.html> prior to submitting an application. All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on May 12, 2020.

To be considered punctual, an application must be submitted by the application deadline using Grants.gov, and the applicant must have received a validation message from Grants.gov that indicates successful and timely submission. OJP urges applicants to submit applications at least 72 hours prior to the application due date, to allow time for the applicant to receive validation messages or rejection notifications from Grants.gov, and to correct in a timely fashion any problems that may have caused a rejection notification.

An applicant must use the **Add Attachment** button to attach a file to its application. Do not click the paperclip icon to attach files. This action will not attach the files to the application. After adding an attachment, select the **View Attachment** button to confirm you attached the correct file. To remove the file, select the **Delete Attachment** button.

OJP encourages all applicants to read this [Important Notice: Applying for Grants in Grants.gov](#).

For additional information, see the How to Apply (Grants.gov) section in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

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INNOVATIONS IN REENTRY INITIATIVE

CFDA # 16.812

A. Program Description

Overview

The FY 2020 Innovations in Reentry Initiative (IRI): Building System Capacity and Testing Reentry Strategies provides state and local jurisdictions and Indian tribes with the resources to identify assets and gaps in their reentry systems and improve their overall approach to reentry.

Statutory Authority: Awards under this solicitation are authorized pursuant to Section 101 of the Second Chance Act, codified at 34 USC 10631; Pub. L. No. 116-93, 133 Stat 2317, 2408.

Program-specific Information

This program will help jurisdictions assess their reentry system, identify strengths and gaps, and then build capacity for either improving reentry systems generally or improving service delivery by implementing or expanding a reentry program.

This program has many detailed statutory requirements, outlined in Section 101 of the Second Chance Act, listed below in “Mandatory Requirements.” BJA will work with grantees to satisfy those requirements through the Phases and Deliverables outlined in the Categories below. Additionally, applicants awarded under this solicitation may be selected to receive expert technical assistance via the [National Reentry Resource Center](#) (NRRC) to build their capacity to evaluate and sustain grant-funded reentry efforts.

In applying for these grants, applicants agree to cooperate in any and all related research efforts and program evaluations by collecting and providing enrollment and participation data during all years of the program. Applicants also agree to provide detailed **individual-level** data, if requested, in the format specified by OJP during this time period.

Applicants further agree to implement random or other modes of participant assignment required by the evaluation design; cooperate with all aspects of the evaluation project; and provide comparable individual-level data for comparison group members.

Objectives and Deliverables

Grantees will work with BJA to either identify system gaps and then implement improvements to enhance the effectiveness of their reentry system or to implement or enhance a reentry program to reduce recidivism among a specific target population. Projects should propose to meet the following three phased approach: Planning, Implementation and Evaluation over the 4-year grant period:

Phase 1: Planning (up to 12 months)

During the planning phase, grantees will have access up to \$75,000 of the grant award (see [Section B. Federal Award Information](#)); will be required to participate in technical assistance; and will be required to complete and submit an Action Plan to guide implementation.

Deliverable 1: Task Force Review

- Engage a Re-Entry Task Force to examine policies and practices in four capacity areas: data-driven decision making; staff allocation to maximize impact; quality and capacity of community providers to address client needs; and other barriers to successful reentry, such as housing.
- Engage a third-party evaluator in a research-practitioner partnership throughout the award period.

Deliverable 2: Assessment results and Action Plan

- Develop an action plan to address gaps and deficits identified in the assessment.
 - Project can propose either general system improvements to benefit all offenders in reentry or a reentry program focused on reducing recidivism among a target population (minimum 150 over grant period)—specific subset or subsets of reentering offenders—identified through data analysis as having a relatively high recidivism rate; a specific demographic or set of demographics (e.g., age, gender); returning to a particular jurisdiction area where a disproportionate population of offenders will be released from prisons or jails (e.g., specific neighborhood or ZIP code); or who are housed in the same facility prior to release.

Phase 2: Implementation (24 months)

Deliverable 3: Preliminary process evaluation reflecting system improvements due at 30 months

Once a grantee's Action Plan is approved by BJA, the grantee will proceed to the implementation phase to test strategies for addressing gaps and deficits and implementing this proposed project with the remainder of their grant funds.

Phase 3: Evaluation and Sustainability (12 months)

Deliverable 4: Preliminary outcome and/or impact evaluation due at 36 months.

Deliverable 5: Final process evaluations due at grant closeout, 90 days after end of grant period (51 months).

The goal of this phase is for the grantee to track recidivism and other outcomes defined in the evaluation to assess effectiveness of their project. Recidivism measures must include arrest, conviction, and incarceration. See Appendix C for full list.

Mandatory Second Chance Act Requirements

Section 101 of the Second Chance Act, as amended by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018, outlines Mandatory Requirements that must be satisfied by an applicant in order to be eligible for an IRI grant. BJA expects that some may be in the preliminary stages of development at the time of application and will be completed during the grant period with assistance from the NRRC and demonstrated through the objectives and deliverables enumerated above. The Mandatory Requirements are to establish, maintain, and document:

1. A reentry strategic plan that describes the jurisdiction's long-term reentry strategy to increase public safety and reduce recidivism, including measurable annual and 3-year performance outcomes. A specific objective of the plan should be to reduce recidivism over a 3-year period for offenders impacted by IRI.¹ *(Deliverable 3: Action Plan)*
2. A detailed reentry implementation schedule and sustainability plan for the program. *(Deliverable 3: Action Plan)*
3. The establishment and ongoing engagement of a reentry task force, including relevant state, tribal, territorial, or local leaders and representatives of relevant agencies, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and other key stakeholders. The task force should:
 - a. Examine ways to pool resources and collect data and best practices in reentry from stakeholder agencies and organizations;
 - b. Identify and address barriers to successful reentry, including barriers that are policy or procedural in nature;
 - c. As appropriate, engage nonprofit organizations, crime victims and offenders, families of offenders, reentry coordinating council, or other interested parties.² *(Deliverable 1: Task force documentation)*
4. An independent evaluation of grant activities that include, to the extent possible, random assignment and controlled studies to determine the effectiveness of such programs. *(Deliverables 4 and 5: Process and outcome evaluations)*
5. Evidence of collaboration with state and local government agencies overseeing health, mental health, housing, homeless services, child welfare, education, substance abuse, victims' services, state child support, and employment services, and with local law enforcement agencies. *(Deliverables 1, 2, and 3: Task force documentation, assessment results, and action plan)*
6. Consideration of the role of state corrections departments, parole and probation agencies, and local jail corrections systems in ensuring successful reentry in their communities. Applications must include letters of support from corrections officials responsible for facilities or offenders to be served through this program. (See "[What an Application Should Include](#)." *(Deliverables 1, 2, and 3: Task force documentation, assessment results, and action plan)*)
7. Explicit support of the chief executive officer of the applicant unit of government or Indian tribe and how this office will remain informed and connected to the activities of the program. (See "[What an Application Should Include](#)." *Deliverable 1: Task force documentation, assessment results, and action plan)*)
8. Understanding of evidence-based methods and outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the impact of the program. *(Deliverables 3-5: Action plan, process and outcome evaluations)*

¹ The Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 establishes this as a priority consideration for applications. This solicitation sets it as a requirement for all IRI awardees.

² As required by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018.

9. Description of how the program or strategy could be scaled up or broadly replicated if demonstrated to be effective. (*Deliverables 4 and 5: Process and outcome evaluations*)
10. A plan to analyze the statutory, regulatory, rules-based, and practice-based hurdles to reentry. (*Deliverable 2: System assessment*)

Program-specific Priority Areas

In FY 2020, and in addition to executing any OJP policy prioritization that may be applicable, priority consideration will be given to applications as follows:

1. Applications that propose to reduce violent recidivism among medium and high risk offenders through validated assessment tools. The proposals should include a description of how this group will be identified and demonstrate access to and use of relevant data.
2. Applications that target offenders with histories of homelessness, substance abuse, or mental illness, including a prerelease assessment of the housing status of the offender and their behavioral health needs to inform individual release plans that coordinate mental health, substance abuse, and homelessness services systems to achieve stable and permanent housing outcomes with appropriate support service.
3. Applications that propose to improve reentry-related services in geographic areas with disproportionately large numbers of reentrants. Proposals should include data to demonstrate that a higher concentration of adults return from incarceration to the identified community than to others in the jurisdiction or the surrounding jurisdictions.
4. Applications that employ randomized controlled trial (RCT) methods to assess the effectiveness of programs and practices. A strong RCT design should include low sample attrition, sufficient sample size, and close adherence to random assignment, valid outcome measures, and statistical analyses.

To receive priority consideration under any of these program-specific priority considerations, applicants must indicate, on the applicant's Mandatory Chief Executive Assurance to Comply with Statutory and Program Requirements, at Appendix B, that the applicant seeks priority consideration.

OJP Policy Priority Areas

In FY 2020, and in addition to executing any program-specific prioritization that may be applicable, OJP will give priority consideration to applications as follows:

- Applications from federally-recognized tribes.
- Applications that address specific challenges that rural communities face.
- Applications that demonstrate that the individuals who are intended to benefit from the requested grant reside in high-poverty areas or persistent-poverty counties.
- Applications that offer enhancements to public safety in economically distressed communities (Qualified Opportunity Zones).

- Where the application is from a State or local government entity that operates at least one correctional facility (as defined at 34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(7)), applications that go to enhancing criminal justice and public safety by indicating agreement to comply with award conditions related to cooperation with federal law enforcement, as set forth in Appendix D.

To receive priority consideration under the rural priority, applicants must describe what makes the geographic service area rural (using U.S. Census or other appropriate government data; for assistance, applicants may wish to refer to <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>), how isolated the area is from needed services, and how they will address specific challenges in rural communities.

To receive priority consideration under the poverty priority, the applicant must provide information to demonstrate that the individuals who are intended to benefit from the requested grant reside in high-poverty areas or persistent poverty counties. For purposes of this priority consideration, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2013–2017 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau (applicants may search by census tract at <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/narrative-profiles/2017/>) and the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (applicants may search by county at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/dec/census-poverty.html> and at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>).

To receive priority consideration under the Qualified Opportunity Zones priority, applicants must include information that specifies how the project will enhance public safety in the specified QOZs. For resources on QOZs, and for a current list of designated QOZs, see the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s resource webpage, accessible at <https://www.cdfifund.gov/pages/opportunity-zones.aspx>.

To receive priority consideration for enhancing criminal justice and public safety by agreeing to comply with award conditions related to cooperation with federal law enforcement, applicants must sign and submit the certification provided in Appendix D.

OJP Policy priority consideration will consist of receiving additional points in the application scoring process. Receipt of priority consideration does not guarantee that an application will be funded; nor will the failure to receive priority consideration necessarily mean that an application will not be funded.

Evidence-based Programs or Practices

OJP strongly emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policymaking and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. For additional information and resources on evidence-based programs or practices, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities

Applicants should note that OJP may conduct or support an evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this solicitation. For additional information, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) section titled Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities.

B. Federal Award Information

Maximum number of awards BJA expects to make	4
Estimated maximum dollar amount for each award	\$1,000,000
Total amount anticipated to be awarded under this solicitation	\$4,000,000
Period of performance start date	October 1, 2020
Period of performance duration	48-month

BJA may, in certain cases, provide additional funding in future years to awards made under this solicitation, through continuation awards. OJP will consider, among other factors, OJP's strategic (programmatic and policy) priorities, a recipient's overall management of the award, and progress of award funded work, when making continuation award decisions.

Under this solicitation, only one application by any particular applicant entity will be considered. An entity may, however, be proposed as a subrecipient (subgrantee) in more than one application.

BJA may elect to fund applications submitted under this FY 2020 solicitation in future fiscal years, dependent on, among other considerations, the merit of the applications and on the availability of appropriations.

All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and to any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by law.

Type of Award

BJA expects to make any award under this solicitation as grants. See the Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information.

Financial Management and System of Internal Controls

Award recipients and subrecipients (including recipients or subrecipients that are pass-through entities) must, as described in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements³ as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.303, comply with standards for financial and program management. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information.

Budget Information

Cost Sharing or Match Requirement

This solicitation is authorized pursuant to 34 USC 10631, which requires a 50% match. 50% of the match must be a cash match, the remaining 50% percent of the match may be in-kind. An applicant must identify the source of the 50 percent non-federal portion⁴ of the total project costs and how it will use match funds. Match funds may be used only for purposes that would be allowable for the federal funds. The formula for calculating the match is:

³ The "Part 200 Uniform Requirements" means the DOJ regulation at 2 C.F.R Part 2800, which adopts (with certain modifications) the provisions of 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

⁴ Indian tribes and tribal organizations that otherwise are eligible for an award may be able to apply certain types of funds received from the federal government (for example, certain funds received under an Indian "self-determination contract") to satisfy all or part of a required "non-federal" match.

$$\frac{\text{Federal Award Amount}}{\text{Federal Share Percentage}} = \text{Adjusted (Total) Project Costs}$$

Required Recipient's Share Percentage x Adjusted Project Cost = Required Match

Note: The budget detail should distinguish cash from in-kind matched funds using an asterisk to show what percentage of the budget is cash. Once incorporated into the OJP-approved budget, the match becomes mandatory and subject to audit.

Pursuant to an appropriations provision (section 213; Pub. L. No. 116-93, 133 Stat 2317, 2414), the match may be waived for fiscal hardship upon request by a grantee. To be considered for a waiver of match, a letter of request signed by the Authorized Representative must be submitted with the application defining the fiscal hardship. Fiscal hardship may be defined in terms related to reductions in overall budgets, furloughing or reductions in force of staff, or other similar documented actions which have resulted in severe budget reductions. Detailed information must be provided with match waiver requests.

A match waiver request must be submitted as a separate attachment to the application and titled as the "Match Waiver."

Please see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on the following:

[Pre-agreement Costs \(also known as Pre-award Costs\)](#)

[Limitation on Use of Award Funds for Employee Compensation; Waiver](#)

[Prior Approval, Planning, and Reporting of Conference/Meeting/Training Costs](#)

[Costs Associated with Language Assistance \(if applicable\)](#)

C. Eligibility Information

For eligibility information, see [title page](#).

For information on cost sharing or match requirements, see [Section B. Federal Award Information](#).

D. Application and Submission Information

What an Application Should Include

The following application elements MUST be included in the application submission for an application to meet the basic minimum requirements (BMR) to advance to peer review and receive consideration for funding: Program Narrative, Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative, Letter of Support from the Jurisdiction's Chief Executive, job description and/or résumés/curricula vita of key personnel, and the Assurance to Collect and Submit Recidivism Indicator Data.

See the Application Elements and Formatting Instructions section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on what happens to an application that does not contain all of the specified elements or that is nonresponsive to the scope of the solicitation.

1. Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form (SF)-424)

The SF-424 is a required standard form used as a cover sheet for submission of preapplications, applications, and related information. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information on completing the SF-424.

Intergovernmental Review: This solicitation ("funding opportunity") **is not** subject to [Executive Order 12372](#). (In completing the SF-424, an applicant is to answer question 19 by selecting the response that the "Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.")

2. Project Abstract

Include an abstract that summarizes the proposed project in 400 words or fewer. Project abstracts should be:

- Written for a general public audience.
- Submitted as a separate attachment with "Project Abstract" as part of its file name.
- Single-spaced, using a standard 12-point font (such as Times New Roman) with 1-inch margins.

As a separate attachment, the project abstract will not count against the page limit for the program narrative.

3. Program Narrative

The program narrative should be double-spaced, using a standard 12-point font (Times New Roman preferred); have 1-inch margins; and should not exceed 15 pages. Pages should be numbered "1 of 15," "2 of 15," etc. If the program narrative fails to comply with these length-related restrictions, BJA may negatively consider such noncompliance in peer review and in final award decisions.

The following sections should be included as part of the program narrative:

- a. Description of the Issue
- b. Program Design and Implementation
- c. Capabilities and Competencies
- d. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

OJP will require each successful applicant to submit regular performance data that demonstrate the results of the work carried out under the award. The performance data directly relate to the objectives and deliverables identified under "Objectives and Deliverables" in [Section A. Program Description](#).

Applicants should visit OJP's performance measurement page at www.ojp.gov/performance for an overview of performance measurement activities at OJP.

The application should demonstrate the applicant's understanding of the performance data reporting requirements for this grant program and detail how the applicant will gather the required data.

Please note that applicants are **not** required to submit performance data with the application. Performance measures information is included as an alert that successful applicants will be required to submit performance data as part of the reporting requirements under an award.

Award recipients will be required to provide the relevant data by submitting quarterly performance metrics through BJA's online Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) located at bjapmt.ojp.gov. Applicants should examine the complete list of measures for the Innovations in Reentry Initiative, which is available at the following link: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/scareentryquestionnaire.pdf>.

Note on Project Evaluations

An applicant that proposes to use award funds through this solicitation to conduct project evaluations should follow the guidance under Note on Project Evaluations in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

Please see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on the following:

4. [Budget Information and Associated Documentation](#) in the "Budget Preparation and Submission Information" section.
5. [Indirect Cost Rate Agreement](#)
6. [Tribal Authorizing Resolution](#) (if applicable)
7. [Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire \(including applicant disclosure of high-risk status\)](#)
8. [Disclosure of Lobbying Activities](#)
9. [Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications](#)
10. [Applicant Disclosure and Justification – DOJ High Risk Grantees](#)⁵ (if applicable)
11. [Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity](#)
12. [Disclosure of Process Related to Executive Compensation](#)
13. **Additional Attachments**
 - a. **Documentation of Rural Challenges (if applicable)**

As is mentioned above, OJP will give priority consideration in award decisions to applications that address specific challenges that rural communities face. Each applicant proposing to receive priority consideration under the rural priority should provide a sufficient narrative to include what makes the geographic service area rural (using U.S. Census or other appropriate government data), how isolated the area is from needed services, and how it will address specific challenges in rural communities.

⁵ A "DOJ High Risk Grantee" is a recipient that has received a DOJ High-Risk designation based on a documented history of unsatisfactory performance, financial instability, management system or other internal control deficiencies, or noncompliance with award terms and conditions on prior awards, or that is otherwise not responsible.

b. Documentation of High-Poverty Areas or Persistent-Poverty Counties (if applicable)

As mentioned above, OJP will give priority consideration in award decisions to applications that demonstrate that the individuals who will benefit from the requested grant reside in high-poverty areas or persistent-poverty counties as defined above. Each applicant proposing to receive consideration under the High-Poverty Areas or Persistent Poverty Counties priority should provide a sufficient narrative explanation to identify each specific High-Poverty Area (by census tract number(s)) and/or each specific Persistent-Poverty County where individuals are intended to benefit from the requested grant and how the requested grant will address specific challenges in each such identified area and/or county.

c. Documentation of Enhanced Public Safety in Qualified Opportunity Zones (if applicable)

As is mentioned above, OJP will give priority consideration in award decisions to designated Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZs). Each applicant proposing to receive priority consideration under the under the Qualified Opportunity Zones priority should provide a sufficient narrative explanation in order for OJP to identify clearly the public safety benefit the applicant anticipates that its project will have on a specified QOZ(s). The narrative and the list of affected QOZs (by census tract number) must be included as an attachment that is clearly labeled as addressing QOZs. The applicant may also include tables, charts, graphs, or other relevant illustrations that may be useful in comprehending the manner in which the proposed project is anticipated to benefit a QOZ(s).

d. Certification Regarding Enhancing Criminal Justice and Public Safety through Cooperation with Federal Law Enforcement (if applicable)

As is mentioned above, OJP will give priority consideration in award decisions to State or local government entity applicants that operate at least one correctional facility (as defined at 34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(7)), and agree to comply with award conditions related to cooperation with federal law enforcement, as set forth in Appendix D. Each such applicant proposing to receive priority consideration for such cooperation with federal law enforcement must sign and submit the certification provided in Appendix D.

e. Timeline/Project Plan outlining key tasks, benchmarks, and persons or entities responsible.

f. Letter from Applicant Agency Executive demonstrating agency commitment to the program and to the research plan. (Note that the executive must also sign the Assurance in Appendix B that aggregate recidivism indicator data will be submitted as required.)

g. If applicable, letter from the Research Partner demonstrating commitment to the program.

h. Letters of Support/ Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) from all key partners, detailing the commitment to work with reentry initiative partners to promote the mission of the program. The Letter of Support from the lead organization responsible for the operational aspects of the program must include:

- (1) Certification that the lead agency has consulted with other local parties.

(2) The following statement: “The agency agrees to provide individual criminal history information for all participants to evaluators, unless prohibited by law. These data will be provided in response to periodic requests from the grantees and evaluator throughout the period of performance of this program to capture both criminal history prior to the program enrollment and subsequent recidivism.”

i. Assurance to Collect and Submit Recidivism Indicator Data

Applications must include an Assurance signed by the applicant organization’s chief executive (see Appendix B for the Assurance form) that all participant recidivism indicator data will be collected and submitted at the end of the grant period. Applications that do not include this Assurance will not be considered. Inability or refusal to submit data after award may impact a grantee’s ability to receive future BJA competitive grant funding

How To Apply (Grants.gov)

Applicants must register in and submit applications through [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov), a primary source to find federal funding opportunities and apply for funding. Find information on how to apply in response to this solicitation in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

Registration and Submission Steps

Applicants will need the following identifying information when searching for the funding opportunity on Grants.gov.

1. **CFDA #16.812, Second Chance Act Reentry Initiative**
2. **Funding opportunity number: BJA-2020-17281**

For information on each registration and submission step, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

E. Application Review Information

Review Criteria

Consistent with the objectives and deliverables outlined above, applicants should include in their proposals:

1. A summary description of the problem to be addressed through this grant.
2. A self-assessment indicating how agency practices align with best and evidence-based supervision practices outlined in the objectives above and identifying areas for improvement.
3. Data-driven, evidence-based, and/or innovative grant activities to build capacity in one or more areas assessed as needing improvement.
4. Demonstrated understanding of, and a plan (if applicable) to utilize, the action research approach of incorporating a research partner to assist with unpacking the problem, implementation, and evaluation.¹²
5. Demonstration of agency-wide commitment to align policies and practices with recidivism and crime reduction objectives and continuous quality improvement.

Applications that meet basic minimum requirements will be evaluated by peer reviewers using the following review criteria.

1. Description of the Issue (20 percent)

- Describe in detail how your organization meets the Mandatory Second Chance Act Requirements (Section 101) listed on pages 5–7.
- Describe and demonstrate understanding of the nature and scope of the problems with reentry, using data and research as support.
- Describe successful efforts to date that address the needs identified, including:
 - How risk and need assessments are currently utilized to develop individualized transition/reentry plans.
 - Data collection and analysis methodology.
- Describe the need for assistance and resources to address the problem.
 - Indicate the jurisdiction or tribe to be served and include details on the target population, the number of adult offenders to be served and returning to the community, and the number and offense type for offenders in facilities.
 - Provide a baseline recidivism rate for the proposed target population and discuss what level of reduction in recidivism you would consider to be successful. If the applicant does not have a baseline recidivism rate for a historical sample of formerly incarcerated individuals **similar to the target population**, provide a rate for **another** population. For instance, use a recidivism rate for formerly incarcerated individuals who have been released from a local prison or jail **such as a facility or a systemwide recidivism rate**. Make sure to include a description of the type of recidivism rate targeted such as arrest, conviction, revocation, and/or re- incarceration. Also, provide an explanation of the population (demographics, risk level, offense type), the follow-up period length (post-release), and the dates when the recidivism rate was calculated.
 - Identify and define the specific subset of offenders, or combination of subsets, that are proposed to be the target population of their programs. For example, jurisdictions may choose to specifically target offenders returning from incarceration who are: a specific demographic or set of demographics (age, gender, etc.); returning to a jurisdiction (e.g., specific community, neighborhood, or ZIP code) where a disproportionate population of offenders will be released from prisons or jails; or housed in the same facility.
 - Detailed information on the number of offenders to be serviced through the program. Applicants are encouraged to provide services for a minimum of 150 offenders throughout the funding period, with a majority of offenders served to be under parole and probation supervision.

2. Program Design and Implementation (35 percent)

- Describe in detail how the proposed program addresses the Objectives, Deliverables, and Program Requirements specified.
- Use data to support the program design.

- Describe the roles and responsibilities of each partner and how they will be integrated into the applicant's proposed strategy. Include how the target population will be identified.
- Provide a description of both the pre- and post-release services to be provided for every program participant.
- Indicate the number of offenders (reentrants) who would receive services over the length of the program period if this proposal is funded. If awarded funds, grantee performance will be measured against this number.
 - If the applicant is requesting funds for a program that is currently operational, the applicant must state how many offenders the program has served (who meet the stated target population characteristics) over the past 6 months.
 - If the applicant is proposing to implement a new program, the applicant must state how many offenders met the target population characteristics within the past 6 months.

3. Capabilities and Competencies (10 percent)

- Describe how the proposed structure and staffing that will facilitate the deliverables of the required services and tasks are outlined in the Timeline/Program Plan. Information regarding the personnel assigned to these tasks and whether their résumés and role descriptions are included will contribute to the assignment of points relative to this criterion.

4. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures (5 percent)

- Describe the manner in which the data required for this solicitation's performance measures will be collected, including the system(s) used and the person(s) responsible.
- Describe whether and how other relevant performance metrics will be documented, monitored, and evaluated.

5. Budget: (5 percent)

- Submit a budget that is complete, cost effective, and allowable (e.g., reasonable, allocable, and necessary for program activities).
- Budget Narratives should generally demonstrate how applicants will maximize cost effectiveness of grant expenditures. Budget Narratives should demonstrate cost effectiveness in relation to potential alternatives and the objectives of the program.¹³

6. Impact/Outcomes, Evaluation, Sustainability (25 percent)

- Discuss how this effort will be integrated into the local justice system plans or commitments.
- Describe how the program will be financially sustained after federal funding ends, and the expected long-term results for the program.

- Describe how performance will be documented, monitored, and evaluated, and identify the impact of the strategy once implemented.
- Describe the strategy/methodology for tracking unique participant identifiers, gaining access to recidivism data, and reporting this data to BJA.
- Describe the strategy/methodology for assessing the ability of the program to assess participant risk levels and criminogenic needs and to track that the responsiveness and dosage of services provided are individualized and attendant to the risks/needs of participants.

Review Process

BJA reviews the application to make sure that the information presented is reasonable, understandable, measurable, achievable, and consistent with the solicitation requirements.

Peer reviewers will review the applications submitted under this solicitation that meet basic minimum requirements. For purposes of assessing whether an application meets basic minimum requirements and should proceed to further consideration, OJP screens applications for compliance with those requirements. Although specific requirements may vary, the following are common requirements applicable to all solicitations for funding under OJP programs:

- The application must be submitted by an eligible type of applicant.
- The application must request funding within programmatic funding constraints (if applicable).
- The application must be responsive to the scope of the solicitation.
- The application must include all items necessary to meet the basic minimum requirements

For a list of the application elements that **MUST** be included in the application submission in order for an application to meet the basic minimum requirements, see “What an Application Should Include” under [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#).

Peer review panels will evaluate, score, and rate applications that meet basic minimum requirements. BJA may use internal peer reviewers, external peer reviewers, or a combination, to assess applications on technical merit using the solicitation’s review criteria. An external peer reviewer is an expert in the subject matter of a given solicitation who is not a current DOJ employee. An internal reviewer is a current DOJ employee who is well versed or has expertise in the subject of this solicitation. Peer reviewers’ ratings and any resulting recommendations are advisory only, although reviewer views are considered carefully.

Other important considerations for BJA include geographic diversity, strategic (programmatic and policy) priorities (specifically including, but not limited to, those mentioned above relating to addressing specific challenges that rural communities face, high-poverty areas or persistent-poverty counties, demonstrable potential enhancement to public safety in one or more federally designated Qualified Opportunity Zones, and enhancing criminal justice and public safety through award conditions regarding cooperation with federal law enforcement)), available funding, and the extent to which the Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative accurately

explain project costs that are reasonable, necessary, and otherwise allowable under federal law and applicable federal cost principles.

Pursuant to the Part 200 Uniform Requirements, before award decisions are made, OJP also reviews information related to the degree of risk posed by the applicant. Among other things to help assess whether an applicant that has one or more prior federal awards has a satisfactory record with respect to performance, integrity, and business ethics, OJP checks whether the applicant is listed in SAM as excluded from receiving a federal award.

In addition, if OJP anticipates that an award will exceed \$250,000 in federal funds, OJP also must review and consider any information about the applicant that appears in the nonpublic segment of the integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently, the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System, FAPIIS).

Important note on FAPIIS: An applicant, at its option, may review and comment on any information about itself that currently appears in FAPIIS and was entered by a federal awarding agency. OJP will consider any such comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in FAPIIS, in its assessment of the risk posed by the applicant.

Absent explicit statutory authorization or written delegation of authority to the contrary, all final award decisions will be made by the Assistant Attorney General, who may take into account not only peer review ratings and BJA recommendations, but also other factors as indicated in this section.

F. Federal Award Administration Information

Please see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on the following:

[Federal Award Notices](#)

[Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements](#)

OJP strongly encourages prospective applicants to review information on post-award legal requirements and common OJP award conditions **prior** to submitting an application.

If selected for funding, in addition to implementing the funded project consistent with the OJP-approved application, the recipient must comply with all award conditions, and all applicable requirements of federal statutes and regulations (including applicable requirements referred to in the assurances and certifications executed in connection with award acceptance).

For additional information on these legal requirements, see the “Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements” section in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

[Information Technology \(IT\) Security Clauses](#)

[General Information About Post-Federal Award Reporting Requirements](#)

In addition to the deliverables described in [Section A. Program Description](#), any recipient of an award under this solicitation will be required to submit certain reports and data.

Required reports. Recipients typically must submit quarterly financial reports, semi-annual progress reports, final financial and progress reports, and, if applicable, an annual audit report in accordance with the Part 200 Uniform Requirements or specific award conditions. Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if reports are delinquent. (In appropriate cases, OJP may require additional reports.)

See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information on specific post-award reporting requirements, including performance measures data.

G. Federal Awarding Agency Contact(s)

For OJP contact(s), see page 2.

For contact information for Grants.gov, see page 2.

H. Other Information

Please see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on the following:

[Freedom of Information and Privacy Act \(5 U.S.C. 552 and 5 U.S.C. 552a\)](#)

[Provide Feedback to OJP](#)

Appendix A: Assessing Your Reentry System

In order to most effectively reduce crime and recidivism among reentering adults, criminal justice systems should have comprehensive data collection and usage, risk and need assessment and information sharing to ensure referral to the right programs; adequate staffing to execute program delivery; and a community landscape with enough programming to address the needs of returning citizens. Justice agencies should understand their current system capacity as it relates to the domains below, scale up successful policies and practices, and make improvements to gaps or deficits.

Data

High-functioning agencies are data-driven. They understand the population they serve, routinely assess their impact and make adjustments as needed, and cultivate resources and partners accordingly.

Assess: Do you make data-driven decisions? *If not, what should you be doing to get there?*

- What data do you collect? (Case processing data, offender population data, demographics, criminal history, sentence length, program/service engagement, sanctions and incentives, recidivism-technical violations and new offenses)
- How is it collected?
- How do you store it?
- What do you do with it?
- With whom do you share it?

Recommend representation from: lead agency's data management staff.

Pre-release planning

Effective case assessment and management requires beginning to plan for reentry at the time of admission.

Assess: Do you have policies, practices, and resources to maximize the likelihood offenders will desist from crime and antisocial behavior upon release?

- Is a validated risk and need assessment administered to all offenders? What assessment, at what point in the process, and how frequently is it repeated?
- Are results used to inform in-custody programming to address needs and mitigate risk upon release? If so, how? How do results inform pre-release planning?
- Do offenders obtain all necessary referrals for reentry services, including assistance identifying and securing suitable housing, continuous and appropriate mental health services, drug treatment, medical care, job training and placement, educational services, vocational services, and any other service or support needed for reentry?⁶
- When are referrals secured?
- Is the eligibility of an offender for Federal, tribal, or State benefits upon release established prior to release, subject to any limitations in law?⁷

⁶ The Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 establishes this as a priority consideration for applications. This solicitation sets it as a requirement for all IRI awardees.

⁷ The Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 establishes this as a priority consideration for applications. This solicitation sets it as a requirement for all IRI awardees.

Recommend representation from: institutional and community corrections, pre-release planning unit, and relevant partners.

Staff capacity

Correctional and community staff members should be trained to meaningfully engage offenders through routine interactions as well as programming and treatment. Every contact is an opportunity to reinforce pro-social and non-criminogenic thinking. Staff should additionally understand the importance of working with high risk individuals to demonstrate that their program can decrease recidivism. The most effective organizational change strategies involve supervision and coaching of staff to reinforce the expected way of doing business—training alone is not sufficient.

Assess: Are staff resources allocated in a way to maximize impact? If not, what should you be doing to get there?

- What job-related training do staff receive?
- Do staff have adequate training and competencies to execute their jobs well?
- Do staff have adequate time and resources to complete all assigned duties within their assigned work hours?
- Do hiring standards and performance assessments reflect expectations of staff?

Recommend representation from: the lead agencies at the senior management, middle management, and line staff level.

Behavioral health

All offenders should be screened for substance abuse and mental health problems at entry to the criminal justice system, and assessments should be repeated to detect changes over time. Proper screening and assessment requires standardized instruments, trained staff to administer them, and referral to treatment as indicated by results. Proper treatment can lead to positive outcomes such as reduced substance abuse and arrests, which requires availability of quality treatment.

Assess: Are there sufficient and effective pre- and post-release treatment resources to address the jurisdiction's needs? If not, what should you be doing to get there?

- What treatment resources are currently available?
- What are the behavioral health needs of your agency's clients and the target population?
- How many treatment slots are available to address their needs? Are there enough slots in each type of service and in each facility or community, or are there long waiting lists?
- Are the treatment providers effective to reduce the negative effects of, or outcomes related to, behavioral health problems? What results do you track and/or do they report to your agency about offender engagement and outcomes?
- Does dosage or program and treatment intensity reflect offenders' risk level?
- How do you incentivize quality services? Are you including those into contracting or other mechanisms? (May be a corrections agency or the behavioral health agency that does the contracting)
- How do you leverage other funding streams (particularly in Medicaid expansion states)?
- State level --- How do you ensure mental health services are provided in parity with other services? (e.g., caps on visits should be same as cardiac treatment, what's included in your state Medicaid plan, what's the cultural capacity)

Recommend representation from behavioral health treatment provider and consumers of behavioral health services.

Community supervision

Collaboration between those responsible for custodial sanctions (jails and prisons) and community sanctions (probation, parole) is critical to reducing crime and recidivism. As offenders transition from custody to community supervision, as well as from community supervision into custody, individualized case plans should transition as well. The responsible agency – or party within an agency, if for example, a DOC is responsible for both prisons and parole – should have access to information about previously completed risk and needs assessments, programming and treatment engagement, and case plans. Each subsequent case plan should build on the prior one, and details will depend on whether/how the individual offender's risk, needs, and other circumstances have changed.

Assess: Are institutional and community corrections coordinated in mission and practice?

- Are risk and need assessment results conducted by institutional corrections available to community corrections, and vice versa? How is the information shared (e.g., occasionally or consistently, systematic transfer of data for upcoming releases or by making a request for individual records)?
- How often are parole releases delayed due to wait times for otherwise eligible offenders to complete required programs and/or treatment?
- What is the process to adjudicate violations of parole, probation, or supervision following release from prison? How are graduated, community-based sanctions used for minor and technical violations that are not otherwise, and independently, a violation of law?⁸

Recommend representation from: community supervision agency, paroling authorities (if addressing parole release), and Community/Specialty Courts (e.g., Drug, Reentry, Mental Health, Veterans).

Key areas of need

Understand what other barriers exist to prevent successful reentry related to housing, education, employment, and housing. Is the community environment set up for people to succeed? If not, how can you improve the environment and opportunities therein to decrease recidivism?

Education: One barrier to successful reintegration may be the lack of education or under education, which reduces the ability to secure employment at a level to be self-sufficient. Proposals in this domain may request funds to improve or expand the provision of or connection to educational/vocational services that will increase the likelihood of obtaining meaningful employment.

Recommend representation from: local adult education/literacy programs, community colleges, vocational education centers, and/or other institutions of higher education.

Employment: Engaging reentering adults in employment provides a positive, structured use of time in the community, and having a job provides income to contribute to personal and family support, reduces reliance on social services, and increases self-efficacy. Yet offenders face

⁸ The Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 establishes this as a priority consideration for applications. This solicitation sets it as a requirement for all IRI awardees.

many barriers to obtaining and sustaining employment. Proposals in this domain may request funds to implement or improve use of a structured job readiness curricula enhanced by transitional and subsidized employment opportunities that will lead to long-term employment with wages that promote self-sufficiency.

Recommend representation from: local Workforce Development Board/American Job Center (also known as One-Stop Centers), Chamber of Commerce, and/or labor unions.

Housing: Successful reentry requires access to safe and secure housing. Proposals in this domain may request funds to link reentering adults to affordable and supportive housing, especially recovery support housing, where appropriate. Funds may also be used to establish or leverage partnerships with nonprofit housing agencies, public housing authorities, housing finance agencies, and Continuums of Care (CoCs) that support stable, affordable housing and prevent homelessness.

Recommend representation from: local CoCs (a collaborative planning body that oversees the use of federally funded homelessness assistance programs such as supportive housing); the Public Housing Agency (PHA, which oversees programs like Section 8 Housing, Choice Vouchers, and public housing); the city and county housing departments and the state housing agency (which help finance and regulate affordable housing); and faith-based and neighborhood organizations (which often have resources that assist people experiencing homelessness).

Appendix B: Mandatory Chief Executive Assurance to Comply with Statutory and Program Requirements

The Second Chance Act of 2008 and the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 establish statutory requirements for IRI awards, including general conditions and priority considerations for applications thereto. BJA incorporates these as, and additionally establishes, program requirements and priority considerations to reflect the Attorney General's priorities.

Complete the table below to indicate whether the applicant organization seeks priority consideration, and provide assurance that the organization will meet all statutory and program requirements if awarded an IRI grant. **The Chief Executive of the applicant organization must sign this form for it to be valid. Applicants are ineligible to receive IRI grant funds if they do not assure compliance.**

Mandatory Chief Executive Assurances
<p>Priority Considerations</p> <p>Enter "Yes" or "No" to indicate whether the applicant organization seeks the following priority considerations outlined on pages 7–8.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reduce violent recidivism among medium and high risk offenders. _____2. Target offenders with histories of homelessness, substance abuse, or mental illness; use a pre-release assessment and individual release plans to achieve permanent housing outcomes with support services. _____3. Improve re-entry services in geographic areas with disproportionately large number of re-entrants. _____4. Employ randomized controlled trial (RCT) methods to assess effectiveness. _____
<p>Meet Mandatory Requirements</p> <p>Enter "Yes" to indicate assurance the applicant agency will meet the Mandatory Requirements set forth on pages 5–7, if awarded an IRI grant. _____</p> <p>Enter "Yes" to indicate assurance the applicant agency will assess their reentry system to address all items in Appendix A, and document results in the Action Plan. _____</p>
<p>Collect and Report Recidivism Indicator Data</p> <p>Enter "Yes" to indicate assurance the applicant organization will collect unique identifiers and recidivism indicator performance data for each program participant, and will aggregate all such data and submit it via the BJA Performance Measurement Tool upon grant closeout. The inability or refusal to submit such data after the award is made may impact this project or the organization's ability to receive future BJA competitive grant funding. _____</p>

Signature of the Chief Executive of the Applicant Organization

Title

Date

Appendix C: Recidivism Metrics

Per the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018, passed as part of the First Step Act, IRI grantees:

1. Must partner with a third-party evaluator to use baseline data and target population characteristics to derive a target goal for recidivism reduction during the 3-year period beginning on the date of implementation of the program. The target should be derived during the planning period, and recidivism data captures over the 2-year implementation and additional 1-year evaluation follow-up period. See page 5.
2. Shall measure effectiveness by such metrics as:
 - a. increased number of staff trained to administer reentry services;
 - b. increased proportion of individuals served by the program among those eligible to receive services;
 - c. increased number of individuals receiving risk screening needs assessment, and case planning services;
 - d. increased number of individuals enrollment in, and completion of treatment services, including substance abuse and mental health services among those assessed as needing such services;
 - e. increased employment and education opportunities;
 - f. increased number of individuals enrolled in and degrees earned from educational programs, including high school, GED, vocational training, and college education;
 - g. increased number of individuals obtaining and retaining employment;
 - h. increased number of individuals obtaining and maintaining housing;
 - i. increased self-reports of successful community living, including stability of living situation and positive family relationships;
 - j. reduction in drug and alcohol use;
 - k. increased payment of child support, if appropriate;
 - l. reduction in violations of conditions of supervised release;
 - m. reduction in recidivism rates for individuals receiving reentry services after release, as compared to either baseline recidivism rates in the jurisdiction of the grantee or recidivism rates of the control or comparison group; and
 - n. reduction in crime.

BJA defines recidivism as arrest, conviction, and/or incarceration. Grantees must track all three metrics and discern whether they are the result of a new offense or technical violation.

All measures should be captured from an individual's attachment to the SCA-funded activities (general system improvements or demonstration project) through the end of the evaluation follow up period, and at intervals therein.

Appendix D

Certification Regarding Cooperation with Federal Law Enforcement

I am an authorized official of the State or local government applicant entity named below and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the applicant. I understand that the Department will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision regarding an award to the applicant. On behalf of the State or local government applicant named below, and in order to receive priority consideration for its application, I certify to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), the following:

1. The State or local government applicant entity named below operates at least one correctional facility (that is, operates at least one "*place for the confinement or rehabilitation of offenders or individuals charged with or convicted of criminal offenses*" (34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(7))).
2. The applicant agrees to comply with the following four award conditions (or conditions substantially to the same effect) if it is selected to receive an award made by OJP under this solicitation:

CONDITION 1: Noninterference (within the funded "program or activity") with federal law enforcement: Interrogation of certain aliens

SCOPE. This condition applies with respect to the "program or activity" that is funded (in whole or in part) by this award, as of the date the recipient accepts this award, and throughout the remainder of the period of performance for the award. Its provisions must be among those included in any subaward (at any tier).

1. Noninterference with statutory law enforcement access to correctional facilities

Consonant with federal law enforcement statutes and regulations -- including 8 U.S.C. 1357(a), under which certain federal officers and employees "have power without warrant ... to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States," and 8 C.F.R. 287.5(a), under which that power may be exercised "anywhere in or outside the United States" -- within the funded program or activity, no State or local government entity, -agency, or -official may interfere with the exercise of that power to interrogate "without warrant" (by agents of the United States acting under color of federal law) by impeding access to any State or local government (or government-contracted) correctional facility by such agents for the purpose of "interrogat[ing] any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his [or her] right to be or to remain in the United States."

2. Monitoring

The recipient's monitoring responsibilities include monitoring of subrecipient compliance with this condition.

3. Allowable costs

To the extent that such costs are not reimbursed under any other federal program, award funds may be obligated for the reasonable, necessary, and allocable costs (if any) of actions (e.g., training) designed to ensure compliance with this condition.

4. Rules of construction

A. For purposes of this condition:

(1) The term "alien" means what it means under section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (see 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)), except that, with respect to a juvenile offender, it means "criminal alien."

(2) The term "juvenile offender" means what it means under 28 C.F.R. 31.304(f) (as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020).

(3) The term "criminal alien" means, with respect to a juvenile offender, an alien who is deportable on the basis of—

(a) conviction described in section 237(a)(2) of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)), or

(b) conduct described in section 237(a)(4) of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)).

(4) The term "conviction" means what it means under section 101 of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(48)). (Adjudication of a juvenile as having committed an offense does not constitute "conviction" for purposes of this condition.)

(5) The term "correctional facility" means what it means under the title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (see 34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(7)) as of January 1, 2020.

(6) The term "impede" includes taking or continuing any action, or implementing or maintaining any law, policy, rule, or practice, that—

(a) is designed to prevent or to significantly delay or complicate, or

(b) has the effect of preventing or of significantly delaying or complicating.

(7) "State" and "local government" include any agency or other entity thereof (including any public institution of higher education), but not any Indian tribe.

(8) A "public" institution of higher education is defined as one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded (in whole or in substantial part) by a State or local government. (Such a public institution is considered to be a "government entity," and its officials to be "government officials.")

(9) "Program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. 2000d-4a).

B. Nothing in this condition shall be understood to authorize or require any recipient, any subrecipient at any tier, any State or local government, any public institution of higher education, or any other entity (or individual) to violate any federal law, including any applicable civil rights or nondiscrimination law.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Any questions about the meaning or scope of this condition should be directed to OJP, before award acceptance.

CONDITION 2: No use of funds to interfere with federal law enforcement: Interrogation of certain aliens

SCOPE. This condition applies as of the date the recipient accepts this award, and throughout the remainder of the period of performance for the award. Its provisions must be among those included in any subaward (at any tier).

1. No use of funds to interfere with statutory law enforcement access to correctional facilities

Consonant with federal law enforcement statutes and regulations -- including 8 U.S.C. 1357(a), under which certain federal officers and employees "have power without warrant ... to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States," and 8 C.F.R. 287.5(a), under which that power may be exercised "anywhere in or outside the United States" -- no State or local government entity, -agency, or -official may use funds under this award to interfere with the exercise of that power to interrogate "without warrant" (by agents of the United States acting under color of federal law) by impeding access to any State or local government (or government-contracted) correctional facility by such agents for the purpose of "interrogat[ing] any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his [or her] right to be or to remain in the United States."

2. Monitoring

The recipient's monitoring responsibilities include monitoring of subrecipient compliance with this condition.

3. Allowable costs

To the extent that such costs are not reimbursed under any other federal program, award funds may be obligated for the reasonable, necessary, and allocable costs (if any) of actions (e.g., training) designed to ensure compliance with this condition.

4. Rules of construction

A. For purposes of this condition:

(1) The term "alien" means what it means under section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (see 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)), except that, with respect to a juvenile offender, it means "criminal alien."

(2) The term "juvenile offender" means what it means under 28 C.F.R. 31.304(f) (as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020).

(3) The term "criminal alien" means, with respect to a juvenile offender, an alien who is deportable on the basis of—

(a) conviction described in section 237(a)(2) of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)), or

(b) conduct described in section 237(a)(4) of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)).

(4) The term "conviction" means what it means under section 101 of the INA (see 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(48)). (Adjudication of a juvenile as having committed an offense does not constitute "conviction" for purposes of this condition.)

(5) The term "correctional facility" means what it means under the title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (see 34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(7)).

(6) The term "impede" includes taking or continuing any action, or implementing or maintaining any law, policy, rule, or practice, that—

(a) is designed to prevent or to significantly delay or complicate, or

(b) has the effect of preventing or of significantly delaying or complicating.

(7) "State" and "local government" include any agency or other entity thereof (including any public institution of higher education), but not any Indian tribe.

(8) A "public" institution of higher education is defined as one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded (in whole or in substantial part) by a State or local government. (Such a public institution is considered to be a "government entity," and its officials to be "government officials.")

(9) "Program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. 2000d-4a).

B. Nothing in this condition shall be understood to authorize or require any recipient, any subrecipient at any tier, any State or local government, any public institution of higher education, or any other entity (or individual) to violate any federal law, including any applicable civil rights or nondiscrimination law.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Any questions about the meaning or scope of this condition should be directed to OJP, before award acceptance.

CONDITION 3: Noninterference (within the funded "program or activity") with federal law enforcement: Notice of scheduled release

SCOPE. This condition applies with respect to the "program or activity" that is funded (in whole or in part) by the award, as of the date the recipient accepts the award, and throughout the remainder of the period of performance. Its provisions must be among those included in any subaward at any tier.

1. Noninterference with "removal" process: Notice of scheduled release date and time

Consonant with federal law enforcement statutes -- including 8 U.S.C. 1231 (for an alien incarcerated by a State or local government, a 90-day "removal period" during which the federal government "shall" detain and then "shall" remove an alien from the U.S. "begins" no later than "the date the alien is released from ... confinement"; also, the federal government is expressly authorized to make payments to a "State or a political subdivision of the State ... with respect to the incarceration of [an] undocumented criminal alien"); 8 U.S.C. 1226 (the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released"); and 8 U.S.C. 1366 (requiring an annual report to Congress on "the number of illegal alien[felons] in Federal and State prisons" and programs underway "to ensure the prompt removal" from the U.S. of removable "criminal aliens") -- within the funded program or activity, no State or local government entity, -agency, or -official (including a government-contracted correctional facility) may interfere with the "removal" process by failing to provide -- as early as practicable (see para. 4.C. below) -- advance notice to DHS of the scheduled release date and time for a particular alien, if a State or local government (or government-contracted) correctional facility receives from DHS a formal written request pursuant to the INA that seeks such advance notice.

2. Monitoring

The recipient's monitoring responsibilities include monitoring of subrecipient compliance with this condition.

3. Allowable costs

To the extent that such costs are not reimbursed under any other federal program, award funds may be obligated for the reasonable, necessary, and allocable costs (if any) of actions (e.g., training) designed to ensure compliance with this condition.

4. Rules of construction

A. Nothing in this condition shall be understood to authorize or require any recipient, any subrecipient at any tier, any State or local government, or any other entity or individual to maintain (or detain) any individual in custody beyond the date and time the individual otherwise would have been released.

B. Applicability

(1) Current DHS practice is ordinarily to request advance notice of scheduled release "as early as practicable (at least 48 hours, if possible)." (See DHS Form I-247A (3/17)). If (e.g., in light of the date DHS made such request) the scheduled release date and time for an alien are such as not to allow for the advance notice that DHS has requested, it shall NOT be a violation of this condition to provide only as much advance notice as practicable.

(2) Current DHS practice is to use the same form for a second, distinct purpose -- to request that an individual be detained for up to 48 hours AFTER the scheduled release. This condition does NOT encompass such DHS requests for detention.

C. Both the "Rules of Construction" and the "Important Note" set out in the "Noninterference (within the funded "program or activity") with federal law enforcement: Interrogation of certain aliens" award condition are incorporated by reference as though set forth here in full.

CONDITION 4: No use of funds to interfere with federal law enforcement: Notice of scheduled release

SCOPE. This condition applies as of the date the recipient accepts the award, and throughout the remainder of the period of performance. Its provisions must be among those included in any subaward at any tier.

1. No use of funds to interfere with "removal" process: Notice of scheduled release date and time

Consonant with federal law enforcement statutes -- including 8 U.S.C. 1231 (for an alien incarcerated by a State or local government, a 90-day "removal period" during which the federal government "shall" detain and then "shall" remove an alien from the U.S. "begins" no later than "the date the alien is released from ... confinement"; also, the federal government is expressly authorized to make payments to a "State or a political subdivision of the State ... with respect to the incarceration of [an] undocumented criminal alien"); 8 U.S.C. 1226 (the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released"); and 8 U.S.C. 1366 (requiring an annual report to Congress on "the number of illegal alien[felons] in Federal and State prisons" and programs underway "to ensure the prompt removal" from the U.S. of removable "criminal aliens") -- no State or local government entity, -agency, or -official

(including a government-contracted correctional facility) may use funds under this award to interfere with the "removal" process by failing to provide -- as early as practicable (see para. 4.C. below) -- advance notice to DHS of the scheduled release date and time for a particular alien, if a State or local government (or government-contracted) correctional facility receives from DHS a formal written request pursuant to the INA that seeks such advance notice.

2. Monitoring

The recipient's monitoring responsibilities include monitoring of subrecipient compliance with this condition.

3. Allowable costs

To the extent that such costs are not reimbursed under any other federal program, award funds may be obligated for the reasonable, necessary, and allocable costs (if any) of actions (e.g., training) designed to ensure compliance with this condition.

4. Rules of construction

A. Nothing in this condition shall be understood to authorize or require any recipient, any subrecipient at any tier, any State or local government, or any other entity or individual to maintain (or detain) any individual in custody beyond the date and time the individual otherwise would have been released.

B. Applicability

(1) Current DHS practice is ordinarily to request advance notice of scheduled release "as early as practicable (at least 48 hours, if possible)." (See DHS Form I-247A (3/17)). If (e.g., in light of the date DHS made such request) the scheduled release date and time for an alien are such as not to allow for the advance notice that DHS has requested, it shall NOT be a violation of this condition to provide only as much advance notice as practicable.

(2) Current DHS practice is to use the same form for a second, distinct purpose -- to request that an individual be detained for up to 48 hours AFTER the scheduled release. This condition does NOT encompass such DHS requests for detention.

C. Both the "Rules of Construction" and the "Important Note" set out in the "No use of funds to interfere with federal law enforcement: Interrogation of certain aliens" award condition are incorporated by reference as though set forth here in full.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

Name of State or Local Government Applicant Entity

Appendix E: Application Checklist

Innovative Reentry Initiatives: Building System Capacity & Testing Strategies to Reduce Recidivism

This application checklist has been created as an aid in developing an application.

What an Applicant Should Do:

Prior to Registering in Grants.gov:

- Acquire a DUNS Number (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Acquire or renew registration with SAM (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

To Register with Grants.gov:

- Acquire AOR and Grants.gov username/password (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Acquire AOR confirmation from the E-Biz POC (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

To Find Funding Opportunity:

- Search for the Funding Opportunity on Grants.gov (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Access Funding Opportunity and Application Package (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Sign up for Grants.gov email [notifications](#) (optional) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Read [Important Notice: Applying for Grants in Grants.gov](#)
- Read OJP policy and guidance on conference approval, planning, and reporting available at [ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/PostawardRequirements/chapter3.10a.htm](#) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

After Application Submission, Receive Grants.gov Email Notifications That:

- (1) application has been received
- (2) application has either been successfully validated or rejected with errors (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

If No Grants.gov Receipt, and Validation or Error Notifications are Received:

- Contact NCJRS regarding technical difficulties (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

Overview of Post-Award Legal Requirements:

- Review the "[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2020 Awards](#)" in the [OJP Funding Resource Center](#).

Scope Requirement:

- The federal amount requested is within the allowable limit of \$1,000,000.

Eligibility Requirement: Eligible applicants are units of state and local government and federally recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior):

What an Application Should Include:

The following items are critical application elements required to pass Basic Minimum Requirements review. An application that OJP determines does not include the application elements that must be included in the application submission in order for the application to meet the basic minimum requirements, will neither proceed to peer review, nor receive further consideration.

- Program Narrative (see page 11)
- Budget Detail Worksheet (including Budget Narrative) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Letters (see page 13)
- Résumés (see page 10)
- Assurances (see page 14 and Appendix B)

- Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Project Abstract (see page 11)
- Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- [Disclosure of Lobbying Activities \(SF-LLL\)](#) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Applicant Disclosure and Justification – DOJ High Risk Grantees (if applicable) (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Disclosure of Process related to Executive Compensation (see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

Additional Attachments:

- _____ Program Timeline (see page 13)
- _____ Applicant Disclosure of Proposed Subrecipients (if applicable) (see Appendix F)
- _____ Letter(s) of Support/MOA from Partners (see page 13)
- _____ Reentry Strategic Plan (see page 6)

- Request and Justification for Employee Compensation; Waiver (if applicable)
(see [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Documentation of rural challenges (if applicable) (see page 12)
- Documentation of high-poverty areas or persistent poverty counties (if applicable) (see page 13)
- Documentation of enhanced public safety in federally designated Qualified Opportunity Zones (if applicable) (see page 13)
- Certifications regarding enhancing criminal justice and public safety through award conditions on cooperation with federal law enforcement (if applicable) (see page 13)

