

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



The [U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), [Office of Justice Programs](#) (OJP), [Bureau of Justice Assistance](#) (BJA) is seeking applications for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. This program furthers the Department's mission by assisting state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent or reduce crime and violence.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation

Applications Due: August 22, 2018

Eligibility

Only units of local government may apply under this solicitation. By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term "units of local government" includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government also may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

A JAG application is not complete, and a unit of local government may not access award funds, unless the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government (e.g., a mayor) properly executes, and the unit of local government submits, the "Certifications and Assurances by Chief Executive of Applicant Government" attached to this solicitation as [Appendix A](#).

In addition, as discussed further [below](#), in order to validly accept a Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 JAG award, the chief legal officer of the applicant unit of local government must properly execute, and the unit of local government must submit, the specific certifications regarding compliance with certain federal laws attached to this solicitation as [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#). (Note: this requirement does not apply to Indian tribal governments.) (The text of the relevant federal laws appears in [Appendix D](#).)

Eligible allocations under JAG are posted annually on the [JAG web page](#).

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

Deadline

Applicants must register in the OJP Grants Management System (GMS) at <https://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov/> prior to submitting an application under this solicitation. All applicants must register, even those that previously registered in GMS. Select the “Apply Online” button associated with the solicitation title. All registrations and applications are due by 5 p.m. eastern time on August 22, 2018.

For additional information, see [How to Apply](#) in [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#).

Contact Information

For technical assistance with submitting an application, contact the Grants Management System Support Hotline at 888-549-9901, option 3, or via email at GMS.HelpDesk@usdoj.gov. The GMS Support Hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including on federal holidays.

An applicant that experiences unforeseen GMS technical issues beyond its control that prevent it from submitting its application by the deadline must email the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Response Center at grants@ncjrs.gov **within 24 hours after the application deadline** in order to request approval to submit its application. Additional information on reporting technical issues appears under “Experiencing Unforeseen GMS Technical Issues” in [How to Apply](#) in [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#).

For assistance with any other requirement of this solicitation, applicants may contact the NCJRS Response Center by telephone at 1-800-851-3420; via TTY at 301-240-6310 (hearing impaired only); by email at grants@ncjrs.gov; by fax to 301-240-5830, or by 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. Applicants also may contact the appropriate BJA [State Policy Advisor](#).

Release date: July 20, 2018

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Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (JAG) Grant Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation CFDA #16.738

A. Program Description

Overview

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to states and units of local government. BJA will award JAG Program funds to eligible units of local government under this FY 2018 JAG Program Local Solicitation. (A separate solicitation will be issued for applications to BJA directly from states.)

Statutory Authority: The JAG Program statute is Subpart I of Part E of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Title I of Pub. L. No. 90-351 (generally codified at 34 U.S.C. 10151-10158), including subpart 1 of part E (codified at 34 U.S.C. 10151 - 10158); see also 28 U.S.C. 530C(a).

Program-specific Information

Permissible uses of JAG Funds – In general

In general, JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2018 solicitation may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for **criminal justice**, including any one or more of the following:

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections programs
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams

Additionally, JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2018 solicitation may be used for any purpose indicated in [Appendix F](#).

In connection with all of the above purposes (including those indicated in the appendix), it should be noted that the statute defines “criminal justice” as “activities pertaining to crime

prevention, control, or reduction, or the enforcement of the criminal law, including, but not limited to, police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals, including juveniles, activities of courts having criminal jurisdiction, and related agencies (including but not limited to prosecutorial and defender services, juvenile delinquency agencies and pretrial service or release agencies), activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities and related agencies assisting in the rehabilitation, supervision, and care of criminal offenders, and programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of narcotic addiction and juvenile delinquency.”

Under the JAG Program, units of local government may also use award funds for broadband deployment and adoption activities as they relate to criminal justice activities.

Limitations on the use of JAG funds

Prohibited uses of funds – JAG funds may not be used (whether directly or indirectly) for any purpose prohibited by federal statute or regulation, including those purposes specifically prohibited by the JAG Program statute as set out at 34 U.S.C. § 10152.

JAG funds may not be used (directly or indirectly) for security enhancements or equipment for nongovernmental entities not engaged in criminal justice or public safety. Additionally, **JAG funds may not be used (directly or indirectly) to pay for any of the following items unless the BJA Director certifies that extraordinary and exigent circumstances exist**, making them essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order:

- Vehicles, vessels, or aircraft*
- Luxury items
- Real estate
- Construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions)
- Any similar items

***Police cruisers, police boats, and police helicopters are allowable vehicles under JAG and do not require BJA certification.**

For information related to requesting a waiver to obtain BJA certification for a listed prohibited item, or for examples of allowable vehicles that do not require BJA certification, refer to the [JAG FAQs](#).

Cap on use of JAG award funds for administrative costs – Up to 10 percent of a JAG award, including up to 10 percent of any earned interest, may be used for costs associated with administering the award.

Prohibition of supplanting; no use of JAG funds as match – JAG funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds but must be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities. See the [JAG FAQs](#) for examples of supplanting.

Although supplanting is prohibited, as discussed under [What An Application Should Include](#), the leveraging of federal funding is encouraged.

Absent specific federal statutory authority to do so, JAG award funds may not be used as a match for the purposes of other federal awards.

Other restrictions on use of funds – If a unit of local government chooses to use its FY 2018 JAG funds for particular, defined types of expenditures, it must satisfy certain preconditions:

- **Body-Worn Cameras (BWC)**

A unit of local government that proposes to use FY 2018 JAG award funds to purchase BWC equipment, or to implement or enhance BWC programs, must provide OJP with a certification(s) that each unit of local government law enforcement agency receiving the equipment or implementing the program has policies and procedures in place related to BWC equipment usage, data storage and access, privacy considerations, and training. The certification form related to BWC policies and procedures can be found at: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/BodyWornCameraCert.pdf>.

A unit of local government that proposes to use JAG funds for BWC-related expenses will have funds withheld until the required certification is submitted and approved by OJP. If the unit of local government proposes to change project activities to utilize JAG funds for BWC-related expenses after the award is accepted, the unit of local government must submit the signed certification to OJP at that time.

Further, before making any subaward for BWC-related expenses, the unit of local government JAG recipient must collect a completed BWC certification from the proposed subrecipient. Any such certifications must be maintained by the unit of local government JAG recipient, and made available to OJP upon request.

The BJA [BWC Toolkit](#) provides model BWC policies and best practices to assist departments in implementing BWC programs.

Apart from the JAG Program, BJA provides funds under the Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program (BWC Program). The BWC Program allows jurisdictions to develop and implement policies and practices required for effective program adoption and address program factors, including the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of camera systems and equipment; data storage and access; and privacy considerations. Interested units of local government may wish to refer to the [BWC web page](#) for more information. Units of local government should note, however, that JAG funds may not be used as any part of the 50 percent match required by the BWC Program.

- **Body Armor**

Body armor purchased with FY 2018 JAG funds may be purchased at any threat level designation, make, or model from any distributor or manufacturer, as long as the body armor has been tested and found to comply with the latest applicable [National Institute of Justice \(NIJ\) ballistic or stab standards](#). Further, body armor purchased with FY 2018 JAG funds must be made in the United States, and must be “uniquely fitted.” See 34 U.S.C. § 10202(c)(1)(A). For a definition of “uniquely fitted” and more information about requirements associated with body armor purchases, see the [JAG FAQs](#).

A unit of local government that proposes to use FY 2018 JAG award funds to purchase body armor must provide OJP with a certification(s) that each unit of local government law enforcement agency receiving body armor has a written “mandatory wear” policy in effect. See 34 U.S.C. § 10202(c). The certification form related to mandatory wear can be found at: www.bja.gov/Funding/BodyArmorMandatoryWearCert.pdf.

A unit of local government that proposes to use JAG funds to purchase body armor will have funds withheld until the required certification is submitted and approved by OJP. If the unit of local government proposes to change project activities to utilize JAG funds to purchase body armor after the award is accepted, the unit of local government must submit the signed certification to OJP at that time.

Further, before making any subaward for the purchase of body armor, the unit of local government JAG recipient must collect a completed mandatory wear certification from the proposed subrecipient. Any such certifications must be maintained by the unit of local government JAG recipient, and made available to OJP upon request.

A mandatory wear concept and issues paper and a model policy are available at the BVP Customer Support Center, at vests@usdoj.gov or toll free at 1-877-758-3787. Additional information and FAQs related to the mandatory wear policy and certifications can be found at <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGFAQ.pdf>.

Apart from the JAG program, BJA provides funds under the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program. The BVP Program is designed to provide a critical resource to state and local law enforcement agencies for the purchase of ballistic-resistant and stab-resistant body armor. For more information on the BVP Program, including eligibility and application, refer to the [BVP web page](#). Units of local government should note, however, that JAG funds may not be used as any part of the 50 percent match required by the BVP Program. *It is also important to note that eligibility for the BVP Program is impacted by a local jurisdiction's use of funds under a local JAG award to purchase body armor.* For additional information on the BVP Program, and eligibility restrictions related to receipt of JAG funding, review the [BVP FAQs](#).

▪ Interoperable Communications

Units of local government (and subrecipients) that use FY 2018 JAG funds to support emergency communications activities (including the purchase of interoperable communications equipment and technologies such as voice-over-internet protocol bridging or gateway devices, or equipment to support the build out of wireless broadband networks in the 700 MHz public safety band under the Federal Communications Commission Waiver Order) should review [FY 2018 SAFECOM Guidance](#). The SAFECOM Guidance is updated annually to provide current information on emergency communications policies, eligible costs, best practices, and technical standards for state, local, tribal, and territorial grantees investing federal funds in emergency communications projects. Additionally, emergency communications projects funded with FY 2018 JAG funds should support the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) and be coordinated with the fulltime Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) in the state of the project. As the central coordination point for their state's interoperability effort, the SWIC plays a critical role, and can serve as a valuable resource. SWICs are responsible for the implementation of SCIP through coordination and collaboration with the emergency response community. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications maintains a list of SWICs for each of the states and territories. Contact OEC@hq.dhs.gov. All communications equipment purchased with FY 2018 JAG Program funding should be identified during quarterly performance metrics reporting.

Further, information sharing projects funded with FY 2018 JAG funds must comply with DOJ's [Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative](#) guidelines, as applicable, in order to

promote information sharing and enable interoperability among disparate systems across the justice and public safety community. Recipients (and subrecipients) must conform to the Global Standards Package (GSP) and all constituent elements, where applicable, as described at: https://www.it.ojp.gov/gsp_grantcondition. Recipients (and subrecipients) will be required to document planned approaches to information sharing and describe compliance to the GSP and an appropriate privacy policy that protects shared information, or provide detailed justification for why an alternative approach is recommended.

For JAG applicants considering implementing communications technology projects, it is worthwhile to consider the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) program. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. §§ 1401 *et seq.*) established FirstNet as an independent authority within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. FirstNet's statutory mission is to take all actions necessary to ensure the establishment of a nationwide public safety broadband network (NPSBN). The NPSBN will use the 700 MHz D block spectrum to provide Long-Term Evolution (LTE)-based broadband services and applications to public safety entities. The network is based on a single, national network architecture that will evolve with technological advances and initially consist of a core network and radio access network. While mission critical voice communications will continue to occur on land mobile radio, in time, FirstNet is expected to provide the public safety entities with mission critical broadband data capabilities and services including, but not limited to: messaging; image sharing; video streaming; group text; voice; data storage; applications; location-based services; and quality of service, priority, and preemption. This reliable, highly secure, interoperable, and innovative public safety communications platform will bring 21st century tools to public safety agencies and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions. For more information on FirstNet services, the unique value of the FirstNet network to public safety, and how to subscribe for the FirstNet service once your state or territory opts in, visit www.FirstNet.gov. To learn about FirstNet's programs and activities, including its consultation and outreach with public safety, the state plan's process, FirstNet's history and promise, and how it plans to ensure the FirstNet network meets the needs of public safety—every day and in every emergency—visit www.FirstNet.gov or contact info@firstnet.gov.

- DNA Testing of Evidentiary Materials and Upload of DNA Profiles to a Database
If JAG Program funds will be used for DNA testing of evidentiary materials, any resulting eligible DNA profiles must be uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS, the national DNA database operated by the FBI) by a government DNA lab with access to CODIS. No profiles generated with JAG funding may be entered into any other non-governmental DNA database without prior express written approval from BJA.

In addition, funds may not be used for purchase of DNA equipment and supplies when the resulting DNA profiles from such technology are not acceptable for entry into CODIS.

- Entry of Records into State Repositories
As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, a condition may be imposed that would require the following: With respect to any “program or activity” that receives federal financial assistance under this solicitation that is likely to generate or upgrade court dispositions or other records that are relevant to National Instant Background Check System (NICS) determinations, a system must be in place to ensure that all such

NICS-relevant dispositions or records that are generated or upgraded are made available in timely fashion to state repositories/databases that are accessed by NICS.

Requirements specific to “disparate” jurisdictions

According to the JAG program statute, a “disparity” may exist between the funding eligibility of a county and its associated municipalities. See 34 U.S.C. § 10156(d)(4). Three different types of disparities may exist:

- The first type is a zero-county disparity. This situation exists when one or more municipalities within a county are eligible for a direct award but the county is not; yet the county is responsible for providing criminal justice services (such as prosecution and incarceration) for the municipality. In this case, the county is entitled to part of the municipality’s award because it shares the cost of criminal justice operations, although it may not report crime data to the FBI. This is the most common type of disparity.
- A second type of disparity exists when both a county and a municipality within that county qualify for a direct award, but the award amount for the municipality exceeds 150 percent of the county’s award amount.
- The third type of disparity occurs when a county and multiple municipalities within that county are all eligible for direct awards, but the sum of the awards for the individual municipalities exceeds 400 percent of the county’s award amount.

Jurisdictions identified by BJA as disparate must identify a fiscal agent that will submit a joint application for the aggregate eligible allocation to all disparate municipalities. The joint application must determine and specify the award distribution to each unit of local government and the purposes for which the funds will be used. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) that identifies which jurisdiction will serve as the applicant or fiscal agent for joint funds must be completed and signed by the authorized representative for each participating jurisdiction. The signed MOU should be attached to the application. For a sample MOU, go to: www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGMOU.pdf.

Once an award is made, the fiscal agent will be responsible for distributing award funds to the other jurisdictions in the disparate group through subawards that include all appropriate award conditions. Unless specified differently, any reference in this solicitation to “applicant” or “recipient” includes each fiscal agent applying on behalf of a disparate group. Further, “subrecipients” includes those disparate jurisdictions that receive award funding from the fiscal agent, rather than directly from OJP.

Required compliance with applicable federal laws

By law, the chief executive (e.g., the mayor) of each unit of local government that applies for an FY 2018 JAG award must certify that the unit of local government will “comply with all provisions of [the JAG Program statute] and all other applicable Federal laws.” To satisfy this requirement, each unit of local government applicant must submit three properly executed certifications using the forms shown in Appendices A, B, and C.

All applicants should understand that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by DOJ, including by OJP and by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General. Applicants also should understand that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in a

certification submitted to OJP in support of an application may be the subject of criminal prosecution, and also may result in civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise. Administrative remedies that may be available to OJP with respect to an FY 2018 award include suspension or termination of the award, placement on the DOJ high risk grantee list, disallowance of costs, and suspension or debarment of the recipient.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 3 percent set-aside

In FY 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formally announced its intention to sunset the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS) and replace it with the UCR Program's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). By January 1, 2021, the FBI intends for NIBRS to be the law enforcement crime data reporting standard for the nation.

By statute, JAG Program awards are calculated using summary Part 1 violent crime data from the FBI's UCR Program. See 34 U.S.C. § 10156. Once SRS has been replaced by NIBRS, JAG award amounts will be calculated using NIBRS data. In preparation for the FBI's 2021 NIBRS compliance deadline, beginning in FY 2018, BJA is requiring, through the application of a special condition, that direct JAG award recipients not certified by their state (or, as applicable, the FBI) as NIBRS compliant to dedicate 3 percent of their JAG award toward achieving full compliance with the FBI's NIBRS data submission requirements under the UCR Program. The 3 percent requirement will assist state and local jurisdictions in working toward compliance to ensure they continue to have critical criminal justice funding available through JAG when SRS is replaced by NIBRS in FY 2021.

The requirement for a NIBRS set-aside will be applicable to all jurisdictions in a disparate group, but will not otherwise be applied to subawards. That is, the unit of local government serving as fiscal agent for a disparate group will be required by special condition to require each of the other jurisdictions in the disparate group to set aside 3 percent of FY 2018 JAG funds received by that jurisdiction to be used for NIBRS compliance activities, unless that jurisdiction receives a waiver from the BJA Director, as described below. Units of local government must clearly indicate in their application narratives and budgets what projects will be supported with this 3 percent set-aside.

The following are examples of costs and projects that relate to NIBRS implementation at the state or local level that could be funded under the JAG Program: software, hardware, and labor that directly support or enhance a state or agency's technical capacity for collecting, processing, and analyzing data reported by local law enforcement (LE) agencies and then submitting NIBRS data to the FBI; training personnel responsible for the state's Incident Based Reporting (IBR) program on receiving, processing, analyzing, and validating incident-based data from local LE agencies in their state; training local agencies in how to collect and submit NIBRS data; and technical assistance for LE agency personnel responsible for (1) managing the agency's crime incident data, (2) processing and validating the data, and (3) extracting and submitting IBR data to the state UCR Program, according to the states, and/or directly to the FBI, according to the NIBRS standard.

Units of local government that have been certified as NIBRS compliant by their state, or directly by the FBI, may submit a waiver to the BJA Director requesting an exemption from the 3 percent set-aside requirement. The waiver request from an appropriate local official must clearly state that the unit of local government has been certified as NIBRS compliant by their state, or directly by the FBI, and should be submitted with the application, or, as appropriate, through request for a Grant Adjustment Notice after an award is made. In any instance in which a waiver

request is submitted, the unit of local government must retain documentation on file that demonstrates the state or FBI certification of NIBRS-compliance. Such documentation must be made available for BJA review, upon request. The BJA Director will review all requests for waivers. If approved, states will not be subject to the 3 percent set-aside requirement.

Note: U.S. Territories and tribal jurisdictions will not be subject to the 3 percent set-aside for NIBRS-compliance until FY 2019. Tribal jurisdictions and the five U.S. territories are strongly encouraged to dedicate a portion of JAG funding to NIBRS conversion; however, this is not a requirement for FY 2018 JAG funding. Utilizing this phased-in approach will allow the territories and tribal jurisdictions to plan for the change in funding direction and provide BJA with time to coordinate or provide any necessary technical assistance surrounding this topic.

BJA Areas of Emphasis

BJA recognizes that many state and local criminal justice systems currently face challenging fiscal environments, and that an important, cost-effective way to relieve those pressures is to share or leverage resources through cooperation between federal, state, and local law enforcement. BJA intends to focus much of its work on the areas of emphasis described below, and encourages each recipient of an FY 2018 JAG award to join federal law enforcement agencies in addressing these challenges.

Reducing Violent Crime – Recognizing that crime problems, including felonious possession and use of a firearm and/or gang violence, illegal drug sales and distribution, human trafficking, and other related violent crime, vary from community to community, BJA encourages states to tailor their programs to the local crime issues, and to be data-informed in their work. States should consider investing JAG funds in programs to combat gun violence, and to improve the process for ensuring that persons prohibited from purchasing guns (see, e.g., 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)) are prevented from doing so, by utilizing technology such as eTrace and NIBIN to analyze evidence as well as by enhancing complete, accurate, and timely reporting to the FBI's NICS. States are also encouraged to coordinate with United States Attorneys Offices and Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) grantees in order to leverage funding for violence reduction projects, and to coordinate their law enforcement activities with those of federal law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Officer Safety and Wellness – The issue of law enforcement safety and wellness is an important priority for BJA and DOJ. According to the *Preliminary 2017 Law Enforcement Officer Fatalities Report*, released by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF), as of December 28, 2017, there were 128 law enforcement line-of-duty deaths nationwide in 2017. Firearms-related deaths were the second leading cause of law enforcement deaths (44) in 2017, according to the NLEOMF report. Of those deaths, the leading circumstance was officers shot while responding to a domestic disturbance (7), followed by traffic enforcement, investigative activities, and dealing with a suspicious person or vehicle—6 instances in each circumstance. Additionally, deaths due to circumstances other than firearms- or traffic-related deaths increased by 61 percent in 2017, with 37 deaths compared to 23 in 2016. Sixteen of those deaths were due to job-related illnesses, including 10 due to heart attacks.

Based on the latest reports (2016 and 2015) from the FBI's *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* (LEOKA) data, there appeared to be a continuing increase in assaults between 2015 and 2016. There were 57,180 assaults in 2016 versus 50,212 in 2015. Of those, 16,535 resulted in officer injuries in 2016 compared to 14,281 in 2015. The 2016 LEOKA reports that

there were 17 officers killed in ambush situations, which is an increase from 2015 when 4 officers were killed in ambush situations.

BJA sees a vital need to focus not only on tactical officer safety concerns, but also on health and wellness as they affect officer performance and safety. It is important for law enforcement to have the tactical skills necessary, and also be physically and mentally well, to perform, survive, and be resilient in the face of the demanding duties of the profession. BJA encourages states to use JAG funds to address these needs by providing training, and paying for tuition and travel expenses related to attending trainings such as those available through the [BJA VALOR Initiative](#), as well as funding for health and wellness programs for law enforcement officers.

Border Security – Securing U.S. borders (and internationally accessible waterways and -airports) is critically important to the reduction and prevention of transnational drug-trafficking networks and combating all forms of human trafficking within the United States (including sex and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens of all sexes and ages). Smuggling and trafficking operations to, from and within the United States contribute to a significant increase in violent crime and U.S. deaths. BJA encourages units of local government to enhance border, waterway, and port security by using JAG funds to support law enforcement hiring, training, and technology enhancement, as well as cooperation and coordination among federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Collaborative Prosecution and Law Enforcement – BJA supports strong partnerships between prosecutors and law enforcement, at all levels of government, in order to help take violent offenders off the street. BJA strongly encourages state and local law enforcement agencies to foster strong partnerships with federal law enforcement agencies, and with their own prosecutors, as well as federal prosecutors, to adopt new, cost-effective, collaborative strategies to reduce crime, particularly violent crime. (BJA's Innovative Prosecution Solutions Initiative is a related effort to promote partnerships between prosecutors and researchers to develop and deliver effective, data-driven, evidence-based strategies to solve chronic problems and fight crime.)

Objectives and Deliverables

In general, the FY 2018 JAG Program is designed to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice. Although the JAG Program provides assistance directly to states, through pass-through (and similar) requirements, the JAG Program also is designed to assist units of local government with respect to criminal justice.

As discussed in more detail in the [General Information about Post-federal Award Reporting Requirements](#) discussion, a state that receives an FY 2018 JAG award will be required to produce various types of reports and to submit data related to performance measures and accountability. The objectives and deliverables are directly related to the JAG Program accountability measures at <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>.

Evidence-based Programs or Practices

OJP strongly emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. OJP is committed to:

- Improving the quantity and quality of evidence OJP generates.

- Integrating evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions within OJP and the field.
- Improving the translation of evidence into practice.

OJP considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations. Causal evidence documents a relationship between an activity or intervention (including technology) and its intended outcome, including measuring the direction and size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the activity or intervention. Causal evidence depends on the use of scientific methods to rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change. The strength of causal evidence, based on the factors described above, will influence the degree to which OJP considers a program or practice to be evidence-based. The OJP CrimeSolutions.gov website at <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/> is one resource that applicants may use to find information about evidence-based programs in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

A useful matrix of evidence-based policing programs and strategies is available through BJA's Matrix Demonstration Project. BJA offers a number of program models designed to effectively implement promising and evidence-based strategies through the BJA "Innovation Suite" of programs including Innovations in Policing, Prosecution, Supervision, Reentry, and others (see <https://www.bja.gov/Programs/CRPPE/innovationssuite.html>). BJA encourages states to use JAG funds to support these "crime innovation" strategies, including effective partnerships with universities and research partners and with non-traditional criminal justice partners.

Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities

The Department of Justice has prioritized the use of evidence-based programming and deems it critical to continue to build and expand the evidence informing criminal and juvenile justice programs and crime victim services to reach the highest level of rigor possible. Therefore, applicants should note that OJP may conduct or support an evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this solicitation. Recipients and subrecipients will be expected to cooperate with program-related assessments or evaluation efforts, including through the collection and provision of information or data requested by OJP (or its designee) for the assessment or evaluation of any activities and/or outcomes of those activities funded under this solicitation. The information or data requested may be in addition to any other financial or performance data already required under this program.

BJA Success Stories

The BJA-sponsored [Success Stories](#) web page features projects that have demonstrated success or shown promise in reducing crime and positively impacting communities. This web page is a valuable resource for states, localities, territories, tribes, and criminal justice professionals who seek to identify and learn about JAG and other successful BJA-funded projects linked to innovation, crime reduction, and evidence-based practices. **BJA strongly encourages the recipient to submit success stories annually (or more frequently).**

If a state has a success story it would like to submit, it may be submitted through [My BJA account](#), using "add a Success Story" and the Success Story Submission form. Register for a My BJA account using this [registration](#) link.

B. Federal Award Information

BJA estimates that it will make up to 1,147 local awards totaling an estimated \$84,500,000.

Awards of at least \$25,000 are 4 years in length, and performance periods will be from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2021. Extensions beyond this period may be made on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of BJA and must be requested via GMS no fewer than 30 days prior to the grant end date.

Awards of less than \$25,000 are 2 years in length, and performance periods will be from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2019. Extensions of up to 2 years can be requested for these awards via GMS no fewer than 30 days prior to the grant end date, and will be automatically granted upon request.

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

Type of Award

BJA expects that any award under this solicitation will be in the form of a grant. See [Statutory and Regulatory Requirements; Award Conditions](#), under [Section F. Federal Award Administration Information](#), for a brief discussion of important statutes, regulations, and award conditions that apply to many (or in some cases, all) OJP grants.

JAG awards are based on a statutory formula as described below:

Once each fiscal year's overall JAG Program funding level is determined, BJA works with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to begin a four-step grant award calculation process, which, in general, consists of:

- (1) Computing an initial JAG allocation for each state, based on its share of violent crime and population (weighted equally).
- (2) Reviewing the initial JAG allocation amount to determine if the state allocation is less than the minimum award amount defined in the JAG legislation (0.25 percent of the total). If this is the case, the state is funded at the minimum level, and the funds required for this are deducted from the overall pool of JAG funds. Each of the remaining states receives the minimum award plus an additional amount based on its share of violent crime and population.
- (3) Dividing each state's final award amount (except for the territories and District of Columbia) between the state and its units of local governments at a rate of 60 and 40 percent, respectively.
- (4) Determining unit of local government award allocations, which are based on their proportion of the state's 3-year violent crime average. If the "eligible award amount" for a particular unit of local government, as determined on this basis, is \$10,000 or more, then the unit of local government is eligible to apply directly to OJP (under the JAG Local solicitation) for a JAG award. If the "eligible award amount" to a particular unit of local government, as determined on this basis, is less than \$10,000, however, the funds are not made available for a direct award to that particular unit of local government, but

instead are added to the amount that otherwise would have been awarded to the state. (Additional requirements related to “disparate” jurisdictions are summarized [above](#)).

Financial Management and System of Internal Controls

Award recipients and subrecipients (including recipients or subrecipients that are pass-through entities¹) must, as described in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements² as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.303:

- (a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that [the recipient (and any subrecipient)] is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in “Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government” issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the “Internal Control Integrated Framework”, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).
- (b) Comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal awards.
- (c) Evaluate and monitor [the recipient’s (and any subrecipient’s)] compliance with statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards.
- (d) Take prompt action when instances of noncompliance are identified including noncompliance identified in audit findings.
- (e) Take reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other information the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity designates as sensitive or [the recipient (or any subrecipient)] considers sensitive consistent with applicable Federal, State, local, and tribal laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

To help ensure that applicants understand the administrative requirements and cost principles, OJP encourages prospective applicants to enroll, at no charge, in the DOJ Grants Financial Management Online Training, available at <https://ojpfgm.webfirst.com/>. (This training is required for all OJP award recipients.)

Also, applicants should be aware that OJP collects information from applicants on their financial management and systems of internal controls (among other information) which is used to make award decisions. Under [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#), applicants may access and review the OJP Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (<https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/FinancialCapability.pdf>) that OJP requires **all** applicants (other than an individual applying in his/her personal capacity) to download, complete, and submit as part of the application.

¹ For purposes of this solicitation, the phrase “pass-through entity” includes any recipient or subrecipient that provides a subaward (“subgrant”) to carry out part of the funded award or program.

² The “Part 200 Uniform Requirements” refers to the DOJ regulation at 2 C.F.R. Part 2800, which adopts (with certain modifications) the provisions of 2 C.F.R. Part 200.

Budget and Financial Information

Trust Fund – Units of local government may draw down JAG funds either in advance or on a reimbursement basis. Non-federal entities must maintain advance payments of federal awards in interest-bearing accounts, unless regulatory exclusions apply (2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)). Subrecipients that draw down JAG funds in advance are subject to the same requirement and must first establish an interest-bearing account.

Tracking and reporting regarding JAG funds used for administrative costs – As indicated earlier, up to 10 percent of a JAG award, including up to 10 percent of any earned interest, may be used for costs associated with administering the award. Administrative costs (when utilized) must be tracked separately; a recipient must report in separate financial status reports (SF-425) those expenditures that specifically relate to each particular JAG award during any particular reporting period.

No commingling – Both the unit of local government recipient and all subrecipients of JAG funds are prohibited from commingling funds on a program-by-program or project-by-project basis. **For this purpose, use of the administrative JAG funds to perform work across all active awards in any one year is not considered commingling.**

Cost Sharing or Match Requirement

The JAG Program does not require a match. However, if a successful application proposes a voluntary match amount, and OJP approves the budget, the total match amount incorporated into the approved budget becomes mandatory and subject to audit.

For additional cost sharing and match information, see the DOJ Grants Financial Guide at <https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm>.

Pre-agreement Costs (also known as Pre-award Costs)

Pre-agreement costs are costs incurred by the applicant prior to the start date of the period of performance of the grant award.

OJP does **not** typically approve pre-agreement costs. An applicant must request and obtain the prior written approval of OJP for any such costs. All such costs incurred prior to award and prior to approval of the costs are incurred *at the sole risk* of the applicant. (Generally, no applicant should incur project costs *before* submitting an application requesting federal funding for those costs.)

Should there be extenuating circumstances that make it appropriate for OJP to consider approving pre-agreement costs, the applicant may contact the point of contact listed on the title page of this solicitation for the requirements concerning written requests for approval. If approved in advance by OJP, award funds may be used for pre-agreement costs, consistent with the recipient's approved budget and applicable cost principles. See the section on Costs Requiring Prior Approval in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide at <https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm> for more information.

Prior Approval, Planning, and Reporting of Conference/Meeting/Training Costs

OJP strongly encourages every applicant that proposes to use award funds for any conference-, meeting-, or training-related activity (or similar event) to review carefully—before submitting an application—the OJP and DOJ policy and guidance on approval, planning, and reporting of such

events, available at:

<https://www.ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/PostawardRequirements/chapter3.10a.htm>. OJP policy and guidance (1) encourage minimization of conference, meeting, and training costs; (2) require prior written approval (which may affect project timelines) of most conference, meeting, and training costs for cooperative agreement recipients, as well as some conference, meeting, and training costs for grant recipients; and (3) set cost limits, which include a general prohibition of all food and beverage costs.

Costs Associated with Language Assistance (if applicable)

If an applicant proposes a program or activity that would deliver services or benefits to individuals, the costs of taking reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to those services or benefits for individuals with limited English proficiency may be allowable. Reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to services or benefits may include interpretation or translation services, where appropriate.

For additional information, see the “Civil Rights Compliance” section under “[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2018 Awards](#)” in the OJP Funding Resource Center at <https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>.

C. Eligibility Information

For information on eligibility, see the title page.

Note that, as discussed in more detail below, the certifications regarding compliance with certain federal laws. (See Appendices B and C) must be executed and submitted before a unit of local government (other than an Indian tribal government) can make a valid award acceptance. Also, a unit of local government may not access award funds (and its award will include a condition that withholds funds) until it submits a properly executed “Certifications and Assurances by Chief Executive of Applicant Government.” (See Appendix A).

D. Application and Submission Information

What an Application Should Include

This section describes in detail what an application should include. An applicant should anticipate that if it fails to submit an application that contains all of the specified elements, it may negatively affect the review of its application; and, should a decision be made to make an award, it may result in the inclusion of award conditions that preclude the recipient from accessing or using award funds until the recipient satisfies the conditions and OJP makes the funds available.

NOTE: OJP has combined the Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative in a single document collectively referred to as the Budget Detail Worksheet. See “Budget Information and Associated Documentation” below for more information about the Budget Detail Worksheet and where it can be accessed.

OJP strongly recommends that applicants use appropriately descriptive file names (e.g., “Program Narrative,” “Budget Detail Worksheet,” “Timelines,” “Memoranda of Understanding,”

“Résumés”) for all attachments. Also, OJP recommends that applicants include résumés in a single file.

Please review the “Note on File Names and File Types” under [How to Apply](#) to be sure applications are submitted in permitted formats.

In general, if a unit of local government fails to submit required information or documents, OJP either will return the unit of local government’s application in the Grants Management System (GMS) for submission of the missing information or documents, or will attach a condition to the award that will withhold award funds until the necessary information and documents are submitted. (As discussed elsewhere in this solicitation, the certification regarding compliance with certain federal laws—which are set out at [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#)—will be handled differently. Unless and until those certifications are submitted, the unit of local government (other than an Indian tribal government) will be unable to make a valid acceptance of the award.)

1. Information to Complete the Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)

The SF-424 is a required standard form used as a cover sheet for submission of pre-applications, applications, and related information. GMS takes information from the applicant’s profile to populate the fields on this form.

To avoid processing delays, an applicant must include an accurate legal name on its SF-424. Current OJP award recipients, when completing the field for “Legal Name,” should use the same legal name that appears on the prior year award document, which is also the legal name stored in OJP’s financial system. On the SF-424, enter the Legal Name in box 5 and Employer Identification Number (EIN) in box 6 exactly as it appears on the prior year award document. An applicant with a current, active award(s) must ensure that its GMS profile is current. If the profile is not current, the applicant should submit a Grant Adjustment Notice updating the information on its GMS profile prior to applying under this solicitation.

A new applicant entity should enter its official legal name, its address, its EIN, and its Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS). A new applicant entity should attach official legal documents to its application (e.g., articles of incorporation, 501(c)(3) status documentation, organizational letterhead) to confirm the legal name, address, and EIN entered into the SF-424. OJP will use the System for Award Management (SAM) to confirm the legal name and DUNS number entered in the SF-424; therefore, an applicant should ensure that the information entered in the SF-424 matches its current registration in SAM. See the [How to Apply](#) section for more information on SAM and DUNS numbers.

Intergovernmental Review:

This solicitation (“funding opportunity”) is subject to [Executive Order 12372](#). An applicant may find the names and addresses of State Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) at the following website: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Intergovernmental-Review-SPOC_01_2018_OFFM.pdf. If the state appears on the SPOC list, the applicant must contact the state SPOC to find out about, and comply with, the state’s process under E.O. 12372. In completing the SF-424, an applicant whose state appears on the SPOC list is to make the appropriate selection in response to question 16 once the applicant has complied with its State E.O. 12372 process. (An applicant whose state does not appear on the SPOC list should answer question 16 by

selecting the response that the “Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.”)

2. Project Identifiers

Applications should identify at least three and no more than ten project identifiers that would be associated with proposed project activities. The list of identifiers can be found at www.bja.gov/funding/JAGIdentifiers.pdf.

3. Program Narrative

The following sections **should** be included as part of the program narrative³:

- a. Description of the Issues – Identify the unit of local government’s strategy/funding priorities for the FY 2018 JAG funds, the subgrant award process and timeline, and a description of the programs to be funded over the grant period. Units of local government are strongly encouraged to prioritize the funding on evidence-based projects.
- b. Project Design and Implementation – Describe the unit of local government’s strategic planning process, if any, that guides its priorities and funding strategy. This should include a description of how the local community is engaged in the planning process and the data and analysis utilized to support the plan; it should identify the stakeholders currently participating in the strategic planning process, the gaps in the needed resources for criminal justice purposes, and how JAG funds will be coordinated with state and related justice funds.
- c. Capabilities and Competencies – Describe any additional strategic planning/coordination efforts in which the units of local government participates with other criminal justice criminal/juvenile justice agencies in the state.
- d. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation’s Performance Measures – OJP will require each successful applicant to submit specific performance measures that demonstrate the results of the work carried out under the award (see “[General Information about Post-Federal Award Reporting Requirements](#)” in [Section F. Federal Award Administration Information](#)). The performance measures 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.

Post award, recipients will be required to submit quarterly performance metrics through BJA’s Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), located at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov>. The application should describe the applicant's plan for collection of all of the performance measures data listed in the JAG Program accountability measures at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>.

³ For information on subawards (including the details on proposed subawards that should be included in the application), see "Budget and Associated Documentation" under [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#).

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 should it receive funding.

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.

Note on Project Evaluations

An applicant that proposes to use award funds through this solicitation to conduct project evaluations should be aware that certain project evaluations (such as systematic investigations designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge) may constitute "research" for purposes of applicable DOJ human subjects protection regulations. However, project evaluations that are intended only to generate internal improvements to a program or service, or are conducted only to meet OJP's performance measure data reporting requirements, likely do not constitute "research." Each applicant should provide sufficient information for OJP to determine whether the particular project it proposes would either intentionally or unintentionally collect and/or use information in such a way that it meets the DOJ regulatory definition of research that appears at 28 C.F.R. Part 46 ("Protection of Human Subjects").

Research, for the purposes of human subjects protection for OJP-funded programs, is defined as "a systematic investigation, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge." 28 C.F.R. 46.102(d).

For additional information on determining whether a proposed activity would constitute research for purposes of human subjects protection, applicants should consult the decision tree in the "Research and the Protection of Human Subjects" section of the "Requirements related to Research" web page of the "[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2018 Awards](#)" available through the OJP Funding Resource Center at <https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>. Every prospective applicant whose application may propose a research or statistical component also should review the "Data Privacy and Confidentiality Requirements" section on that web page.

4. Budget and Associated Documentation

The Budget Detail Worksheet and the Budget Narrative are now combined in a single document collectively referred to as the Budget Detail Worksheet. The Budget Detail Worksheet is a user-friendly, fillable, Microsoft Excel-based document designed to calculate totals. Additionally, the Excel workbook contains worksheets for multiple budget years that can be completed as necessary. **All applicants should use the Excel version when completing the proposed budget in an application, except in cases where the applicant does not have access to Microsoft Excel or experiences technical difficulties.** If an applicant does not have access to Microsoft Excel or experiences technical difficulties with the Excel version, then the applicant should use the 508-compliant accessible Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) version.

Both versions of the Budget Detail Worksheet can be accessed at <https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Forms/BudgetDetailWorksheet.htm>.

a. Budget Detail Worksheet

The Budget Detail Worksheet should provide the detailed computation for each budget line item, listing the total cost of each and showing how it was calculated by the applicant. For example, costs for personnel should show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time devoted to the project for each employee paid with grant funds. The Budget Detail Worksheet should present a complete itemization of all proposed costs.

For questions pertaining to budget and examples of allowable and unallowable costs, see the DOJ Grants Financial Guide at <https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm>.

b. Budget Narrative

The budget narrative should thoroughly and clearly describe every category of expense listed in the proposed budget detail worksheet. OJP expects proposed budgets to be complete, cost effective, and allowable (e.g., reasonable, allocable, and necessary for project activities). **This narrative should include a full description of all costs, including funds set aside for NIBRS project(s) and administrative costs (if applicable).**

An applicant should demonstrate in its budget narrative how it will maximize cost effectiveness of award expenditures. Budget narratives should generally describe cost effectiveness in relation to potential alternatives and the objectives of the project. For example, a budget narrative should detail why planned in-person meetings are necessary, or how technology and collaboration with outside organizations could be used to reduce costs, without compromising quality.

The budget narrative should be mathematically sound and correspond clearly with the information and figures provided in the Budget Detail Worksheet. The narrative should explain how the applicant estimated and calculated all costs, and how those costs are necessary to the completion of the proposed project. The narrative may include tables for clarification purposes, but need not be in a spreadsheet format. As with the Budget Detail Worksheet, the budget narrative should describe costs by year

c. Information on Proposed Subawards (if any), as well as on Proposed Procurement Contracts (if any)

Applicants for OJP awards typically may propose to make “subawards.” Applicants also may propose to enter into procurement “contracts” under the award.

Whether an action—for federal grants administrative purposes—is a subaward or procurement contract is a critical distinction as significantly different rules apply to subawards and procurement contracts. If a recipient enters into an agreement that is a subaward of an OJP award, specific rules apply—many of which are set by federal statutes and DOJ regulations; others by award conditions. These rules place particular responsibilities on an OJP recipient for any subawards the OJP recipient may make. The rules determine much of what the written subaward agreement itself must require or provide. The rules also determine much of what an OJP recipient must do both before and after it makes a subaward. If a recipient enters into an agreement that is a

procurement contract under an OJP award, a substantially different set of federal rules applies.

OJP has developed the following guidance documents to help clarify the differences between subawards and procurement contracts under an OJP award and outline the compliance and reporting requirements for each. This information can be accessed online at <https://ojp.gov/training/training.htm>.

- [Subawards under OJP Awards and Procurement Contracts under Awards: A Toolkit for OJP Recipients.](#)
- [Checklist to Determine Subrecipient or Contractor Classification.](#)
- [Sole Source Justification Fact Sheet and Sole Source Review Checklist.](#)

In general, the central question is the relationship between what the third-party will do under its agreement with the recipient and what the recipient has committed (to OJP) to do under its award to further a public purpose (e.g., services the recipient will provide, products it will develop or modify, research or evaluation it will conduct). If a third party will provide some of the services the recipient has committed (to OJP) to provide, will develop or modify all or part of a product the recipient has committed (to OJP) to develop or modify, or conduct part of the research or evaluation the recipient has committed (to OJP) to conduct, OJP will consider the agreement with the third party a subaward for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements.

This will be true **even if** the recipient, for internal or other non-federal purposes, labels or treats its agreement as a procurement, a contract, or a procurement contract. Neither the title nor the structure of an agreement determines whether the agreement—for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements—is a “subaward” or is instead a procurement “contract” under an award. The substance of the relationship should be given greater consideration than the form of agreement between the recipient and the outside entity.

1. Information on proposed subawards and required certifications regarding certain federal laws from certain subrecipients

General requirement for federal authorization of any subaward; statutory authorizations of subawards under the JAG Program statute. Generally, a recipient of an OJP award may not make subawards (“subgrants”) unless the recipient has specific federal authorization to do so. Unless an applicable statute or DOJ regulation specifically authorizes (or requires) particular subawards, a recipient must have authorization from OJP before it may make a subaward.

JAG subawards that are required or specifically authorized by statute (see 34 U.S.C. § 10152(a) and 34 U.S.C. § 10156) do not require prior approval to authorize subawards. This includes subawards made by units of local government under the JAG Program.

A particular subaward may be authorized by OJP because the recipient included a sufficiently detailed description and justification of the proposed subaward in the application as approved by OJP. If, however, a particular subaward is not authorized by federal statute or regulation and is not sufficiently described and justified in the

application as approved by OJP, the recipient will be required, post award, to request and obtain written authorization from OJP before it may make the subaward.

If an applicant proposes to make one or more subawards to carry out the federal award and program, and those subawards are not specifically authorized (or required) by statute or regulation, the applicant should: (1) identify (if known) the proposed subrecipient(s), (2) describe in detail what each subrecipient will do to carry out the federal award and federal program, and (3) provide a justification for the subaward(s), with details on pertinent matters such as special qualifications and areas of expertise. Pertinent information on subawards should appear not only in the Program Narrative, but also in the Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative.

Required certifications, generally relating to various federal statutes, from any proposed subrecipient that is a state or local government entity. Before a unit of local government may subaward FY 2018 award funds to another unit of local government or to a public institution of higher education, it will be required (by specific award condition, the terms of which will govern) to obtain a properly executed certification, generally relating to various specific federal laws, from the proposed subrecipient. (This requirement regarding these federal laws will not apply to subawards to Indian tribes). The specific certification the unit of local government must require from another unit of local government will vary somewhat from the specific certification it must require from a public institution of higher education. The forms will be posted and available for download at: <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm>.

2. Information on proposed procurement contracts (with specific justification for proposed noncompetitive contracts over \$150,000)

Unlike a recipient contemplating a subaward, a recipient of an OJP award generally does not need specific prior federal authorization to enter into an agreement that—for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements—is considered a procurement contract, **provided that** (1) the recipient uses its own documented procurement procedures and (2) those procedures conform to applicable federal law, including the Procurement Standards of the (DOJ) Part 200 Uniform Requirements (as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.317 - 200.326). The Budget Detail Worksheet and budget narrative should identify proposed procurement contracts. (As discussed above, subawards must be identified and described separately from procurement contracts.)

The Procurement Standards in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements, however, reflect a general expectation that agreements that (for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements) constitute procurement “contracts” under awards will be entered into on the basis of full and open competition. All noncompetitive (sole source) procurement contracts must meet the OJP requirements outlined at <https://ojp.gov/training/subawards-procurement.htm>. If a proposed procurement contract would exceed the simplified acquisition threshold—currently, \$150,000—a recipient of an OJP award may not proceed without competition unless and until the recipient receives specific advance authorization from OJP to use a non-competitive approach for the procurement. An applicant that (at the time of its application) intends—without competition—to enter into a procurement contract that would exceed \$150,000 should include a detailed justification that explains to OJP why, in the particular circumstances, it is appropriate to proceed without competition.

If the applicant receives an award, sole source procurements that do not exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (currently \$150,000) must have written justification for the noncompetitive procurement action maintained in the procurement file. If a procurement file does not have the documentation that meets the criteria outlined in 2 C.F.R. 200, the procurement expenditures may not be allowable. Sole source procurement over the \$150,000 Simplified Acquisition Threshold must have prior approval from OJP using a Sole Source Grant Adjustment Notice (GAN). Written documentation justifying the noncompetitive procurement must be submitted with the GAN and maintained in the procurement file.

d. Pre-Agreement Costs

For information on pre-agreement costs, see [Section B. Federal Award Information](#).

5. Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)

Indirect costs may be charged to an award only if:

- (a) The recipient has a current (unexpired), federally approved indirect cost rate; or
- (b) The recipient is eligible to use, and elects to use, the “de minimis” indirect cost rate described in the (DOJ) Part 200 Uniform Requirements, as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.414(f).

Note: This rule does not eliminate or alter the JAG-specific restriction in federal law that charges for administrative costs may not exceed 10 percent of the award amount, regardless of the approved indirect cost rate.

An applicant with a current (unexpired) federally approved indirect cost rate is to attach a copy of the indirect cost rate agreement to the application. An applicant that does not have a current federally approved rate may request one through its cognizant federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant entity, or, if the applicant’s accounting system permits, applicants may propose to allocate costs in the direct cost categories.

For assistance with identifying the appropriate cognizant federal agency for indirect costs, please contact the OCFO Customer Service Center at 1–800–458–0786 or at ask.ocfo@usdoj.gov. If DOJ is the cognizant federal agency, applicants may obtain information needed to submit an indirect cost rate proposal at: www.ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/IndirectCosts.pdf.

Certain OJP recipients have the option of electing to use the “de minimis” indirect cost rate. An applicant that is eligible to use the “de minimis” rate that wishes to use the “de minimis” rate should attach written documentation to the application that advises OJP of both-- (1) the applicant’s eligibility to use the “de minimis” rate, and (2) its election to do so. If an eligible applicant elects the “de minimis” rate, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. The “de minimis” rate may no longer be used once an approved federally-negotiated indirect cost rate is in place. (No entity that ever has had a federally-approved negotiated indirect cost rate is eligible to use the “de minimis” rate.) For the “de minimis” rate requirements (including additional information on eligibility to elect to use the rate), see Part 200 Uniform Requirements, at [2 C.F.R. 200.414\(f\)](#).

6. Tribal Authorizing Resolution

A tribe, tribal organization, or third party that proposes to provide direct services or assistance to residents on tribal lands should include in its application a resolution, letter, affidavit, or other documentation, as appropriate, that demonstrates (as a legal matter) that the applicant has the requisite authorization from the tribe(s) to implement the proposed project on tribal lands. In those instances when an organization or consortium of tribes applies for an award on behalf of a tribe or multiple specific tribes, the application should include appropriate legal documentation, as described above, from all tribes that would receive services or assistance under the award. A consortium of tribes for which existing consortium bylaws allow action without support from all tribes in the consortium (i.e., without an authorizing resolution or comparable legal documentation from each tribal governing body) may submit, instead, a copy of its consortium bylaws with the application.

7. Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (including applicant disclosure of high risk status)

Every OJP applicant is to download, complete, and submit the OJP Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (Questionnaire) located at <https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/FinancialCapability.pdf> as part of its application. The Questionnaire helps OJP assess the financial management and internal control systems, and the associated potential risks of an applicant as part of the pre-award risk assessment process.

The Questionnaire should only be completed by financial staff most familiar with the applicant's systems, policies, and procedures in order to ensure that the correct responses are recorded and submitted to OJP. The responses on the Questionnaire directly impact the pre-award risk assessment and should accurately reflect the applicant's financial management and internal control system at the time of the application. The pre-award risk assessment is only one of multiple factors and criteria used in determining funding. However, a pre-award risk assessment that indicates that an applicant poses a higher risk to OJP may affect the funding decision and/or result in additional reporting requirements, monitoring, special conditions, withholding of award funds, or other additional award requirements.

Among other things, the form requires each applicant to disclose whether it currently is designated "high risk" by a federal grant-making agency outside of DOJ. For purposes of this disclosure, high risk includes any status under which a federal awarding agency provides additional oversight due to the applicant's past performance, or other programmatic or financial concerns with the applicant. If an applicant is designated high risk by another federal awarding agency, the applicant must provide the following information:

- The federal awarding agency that currently designates the applicant high risk.
- The date the applicant was designated high risk.
- The high risk point of contact at that federal awarding agency (name, phone number, and email address).
- The reasons for the high risk status, as set out by the federal awarding agency.

OJP seeks this information to help ensure appropriate federal oversight of OJP awards. An applicant that is considered "high risk" by another federal awarding agency is not automatically disqualified from receiving an OJP award. OJP may, however, consider the

information in award decisions, and may impose additional OJP oversight of any award under this solicitation (including through the conditions that accompany the award document).

8. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Each applicant must complete and submit a [Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form \(SF-LLL\)](#). An applicant that expends any funds for lobbying activities is to provide all of the information requested on the form. An applicant that does not expend any funds for lobbying activities is to enter "N/A" in the text boxes for item 10 ("a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant" and "b. Individuals Performing Services").

9. Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

A JAG application is not complete, and a unit of local government may not access award funds, unless the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government (e.g., the mayor) properly executes, and the unit of local government submits, the "Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government" attached to this solicitation as [Appendix A](#).

OJP will not deny an application for an FY 2018 award for failure to submit these "Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government" by the application deadline, but a unit of local government will not be able to access award funds (and its award will include a condition that withholds funds) until it submits these certifications and assurances, properly executed by the chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor).

10. Certifications by the Chief Legal Officer of the Applicant Government

The chief legal officer of an applicant unit of local government (e.g., the City Attorney) is to carefully review the two certifications attached to this solicitation as [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#). If the chief legal officer determines that he or she may execute the certifications, the unit of local government is to submit the certification as part of its application. (Note: this requirement does not apply to Indian tribal governments.)

As discussed further in the [Federal Award Notices](#) section, a unit of local government (other than an Indian tribal government) applicant will be **unable to make a valid award acceptance** of an FY 2018 JAG award unless and until both properly executed certifications by its chief legal officer are received by OJP on or before the day the unit of local government submits an executed award document.

11. Additional Attachments

a. Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Each applicant must provide responses to the following questions as an attachment to the application:

- (1) Does your jurisdiction have any laws, policies, or practices related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE?
- (2) Is your jurisdiction subject to any laws from a superior political entity (e.g., a state law that binds a city) that meet the description in question 1?
- (3) If yes to either:
 - Please provide a copy of each law or policy;

- Please describe each practice; and
- Please explain how the law, policy, or practice complies with section 1373.

See [Appendix E](#) for a template that applicants may use to prepare this attachment.

Note: Responses to these questions must be provided by the applicant as part of the JAG application. Further, the requirement to provide this information applies to all tiers of JAG funding, for all subawards made to state or local government entities, including public institutions of higher education. All subrecipient responses must be collected and maintained by the direct recipient of JAG funding and must be made available to DOJ upon request. Responses to these questions are not required from subrecipients that are either a tribal government/organization, a nonprofit organization, or a private institution of higher education.

OJP will not deny an application for an FY 2018 award for failure to submit these required responses by the application deadline, but a unit of local government will not be able to access award funds (and its award will include a condition that withholds funds) until it submits these responses.

b. Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications

Each applicant is to disclose whether it has (or is proposed as a subrecipient under) any pending applications for federally funded grants or cooperative agreements that (1) include requests for funding to support the same project being proposed in the application under this solicitation and (2) would cover identical cost items outlined in the budget submitted to OJP as part of the application under this solicitation. The applicant is to disclose applications made directly to federal awarding agencies, and also applications for subawards of federal funds (e.g., applications to state agencies that will subaward (“subgrant”) federal funds).

OJP seeks this information to help avoid any inappropriate duplication of funding. Leveraging multiple funding sources in a complementary manner to implement comprehensive programs or projects is encouraged and is not seen as inappropriate duplication.

Each applicant that has one or more pending applications as described above is to provide the following information about pending applications submitted within the last 12 months:

- The federal or state funding agency
- The solicitation name/project name
- The point of contact information at the applicable federal or state funding agency

Federal or State Funding Agency	Solicitation Name/Project Name	Name/Phone/Email for Point of Contact at Federal or State Funding Agency
DOJ/Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	COPS Hiring Program	Jane Doe, 202/000-0000; jane.doe@usdoj.gov
Health & Human Services/ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Drug-Free Communities Mentoring Program/ North County Youth Mentoring Program	John Doe, 202/000-0000; john.doe@hhs.gov

Each applicant should include the table as a separate attachment to its application. The file should be named “Disclosure of Pending Applications.” The applicant Legal Name on the application must match the entity named on the disclosure of pending applications statement.

Any applicant that does not have any pending applications as described above is to submit, as a separate attachment, a statement to this effect: “[Applicant Name on SF-424] does not have (and is not proposed as a subrecipient under) any pending applications submitted within the last 12 months for federally funded grants or cooperative agreements (or for subawards under federal grants or cooperative agreements) that request funding to support the same project being proposed in this application to OJP and that would cover identical cost items outlined in the budget submitted as part of this application.”

c. Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity (if applicable)

If an application involves research (including research and development) and/or evaluation, the applicant must demonstrate research/evaluation independence and integrity, including appropriate safeguards, before it may receive award funds. The applicant must demonstrate independence and integrity regarding both this proposed research and/or evaluation, and any current or prior related projects.

Each application should include an attachment that addresses **both** i. and ii. below.

- i. For purposes of this solicitation, each applicant is to document research and evaluation independence and integrity by including one of the following two items:
 - a. A specific assurance that the applicant has reviewed its application to identify any actual or potential apparent conflicts of interest (including through review of pertinent information on the principal investigator, any co-principal investigators, and any subrecipients), and that the applicant has identified no such conflicts of interest—whether personal or financial or organizational (including on the part of the applicant entity or on the part of staff, investigators, or subrecipients)—that could affect the

independence or integrity of the research, including the design, conduct, and reporting of the research.

OR

- b. A specific description of actual or potential apparent conflicts of interest that the applicant has identified—including through review of pertinent information on the principal investigator, any co-principal investigators, and any subrecipients—that could affect the independence or integrity of the research, including the design, conduct, or reporting of the research. These conflicts may be personal (e.g., on the part of investigators or other staff), financial, or organizational (related to the applicant or any subrecipient entity). Some examples of potential investigator (or other personal) conflict situations are those in which an investigator would be in a position to evaluate a spouse's work product (actual conflict), or an investigator would be in a position to evaluate the work of a former or current colleague (potential apparent conflict). With regard to potential organizational conflicts of interest, as one example, generally an organization would not be given an award to evaluate a project, if that organization had itself provided substantial prior technical assistance to that specific project or a location implementing the project (whether funded by OJP or other sources), because the organization in such an instance might appear to be evaluating the effectiveness of its own prior work. The key is whether a reasonable person understanding all of the facts would be able to have confidence that the results of any research or evaluation project are objective and reliable. Any outside personal or financial interest that casts doubt on that objectivity and reliability of an evaluation or research product is a problem and must be disclosed.
- ii. In addition, for purposes of this solicitation, each applicant is to address possible mitigation of research integrity concerns by including, at a minimum, one of the following two items:
 - a. If an applicant reasonably believes that no actual or potential apparent conflicts of interest (personal, financial, or organizational) exist, then the applicant should provide a brief narrative explanation of how and why it reached that conclusion. The applicant also is to include an explanation of the specific processes and procedures that the applicant has in place, or will put in place, to identify and prevent (or, at the very least, mitigate) any such conflicts of interest pertinent to the funded project during the period of performance. Documentation that may be helpful in this regard may include organizational codes of ethics/conduct and policies regarding organizational, personal, and financial conflicts of interest. There is no guarantee that the plan, if any, will be accepted as proposed.

OR

- b. If the applicant has identified actual or potential apparent conflicts of interest (personal, financial, or organizational) that could affect the independence and integrity of the research, including the design, conduct,

or reporting of the research, the applicant is to provide a specific and robust mitigation plan to address each of those conflicts. At a minimum, the applicant is expected to explain the specific processes and procedures that the applicant has in place, or will put in place, to identify and eliminate (or, at the very least, mitigate) any such conflicts of interest pertinent to the funded project during the period of performance. Documentation that may be helpful in this regard may include organizational codes of ethics/conduct and policies regarding organizational, personal, and financial conflicts of interest. There is no guarantee that the plan, if any, will be accepted as proposed.

OJP will assess research and evaluation independence and integrity based on considerations such as the adequacy of the applicant's efforts to identify factors that could affect the objectivity or integrity of the proposed staff and/or the applicant entity (and any subrecipients) in carrying out the research, development, or evaluation activity; and the adequacy of the applicant's existing or proposed remedies to control any such factors.

d. Local Governing Body Review

Applicants must submit information via the Certification and Assurances by the Chief Executive (See [Appendix A](#)) which documents that the JAG application was made available for review by the governing body of the unit of local government, or by an organization designated by that governing body, for a period that was not less than 30 days before the application was submitted to BJA. The same Chief Executive Certification will also specify that an opportunity to comment on this application was provided to citizens prior to the application submission to the extent applicable law or established procedures make such opportunity available. In the past, this has been accomplished via submission of specific review dates; now, OJP will only accept a chief executive's certification to attest to these facts. Units of local government may continue to submit actual dates of review, should they wish to do so, in addition to the submission of the Chief Executive Certification.

How to Apply

An applicant must submit its application through the [Grants Management System \(GMS\)](#), which provides support for the application, award, and management of awards at OJP. Each applicant entity **must register in GMS for each specific funding opportunity** and should **register promptly** to meet the GMS registration deadline for this funding opportunity, especially if this is the first time the applicant is using the system. Find complete instructions on how to register and submit an application in GMS at www.ojp.gov/gmscbt/. An applicant that experiences technical difficulties during this process should email GMS.HelpDesk@usdoj.gov or call 888-549-9901 (option 3), available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including on federal holidays. OJP recommends that each applicant **register promptly** to prevent delays in submitting an application package by the deadline.

Note on File Types: GMS does not accept executable file types as application attachments. These disallowed file types include, but are not limited to, the following extensions: ".com," ".bat," ".exe," ".vbs," ".cfg," ".dat," ".db," ".dbf," ".dll," ".ini," ".log," ".ora," ".sys," and ".zip." GMS may reject applications with files that use these extensions. It is important to allow time to change the type of file(s) if the application is rejected.

Unique Entity Identifier (DUNS Number) and System for Award Management (SAM)

Every applicant entity must comply with all applicable System for Award Management (SAM) and unique entity identifier (currently, a Data Universal Numbering System [DUNS] number) requirements. SAM is the repository for certain standard information about federal financial assistance applicants, recipients, and subrecipients. A DUNS number is a unique nine-digit identification number provided by the commercial company Dun and Bradstreet. More detailed information about SAM and the DUNS number is in the numbered sections below.

If an applicant entity has not fully complied with the applicable SAM and unique identifier requirements by the time OJP makes award decisions, OJP may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive an award and may use that determination as a basis for making the award to a different applicant.

If the applicant entity already has an Employer Identification Number (EIN), the SAM registration will take **up to two weeks to process**. If the entity does not have an EIN, then **the applicant should allow two to five weeks for obtaining the information from IRS when requesting the EIN via phone, fax, mail or Internet**. For more information about EIN, visit <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/taxpayer-identification-numbers-tin>.

Registration and Submission Steps

All applicants should complete the following steps:

- 1. Acquire a unique entity identifier (DUNS number).** In general, the Office of Management and Budget requires every applicant for a federal award (other than an individual) to include a “unique entity identifier” in each application, including an application for a supplemental award. Currently, a DUNS number is the required unique entity identifier.

This unique entity identifier is used for tracking purposes, and to validate address and point of contact information for applicants, recipients, and subrecipients. It will be used throughout the life cycle of an OJP award. Obtaining a DUNS number is a free, one-time activity. Call Dun and Bradstreet at 866–705–5711 to obtain a DUNS number or apply online at www.dnb.com/. A DUNS number is usually received within 2 business days.

- 2. Acquire or maintain registration with SAM.** Any applicant for an OJP award creating a **new** entity registration (or updating or renewing a registration) in SAM.gov must submit an original, signed notarized letter appointing the authorized Entity Administrator within thirty (30) days of the registration activation. **Notarized letters must be submitted via U.S. Postal Service Mail. Read the Alert at www.sam.gov to learn more about what is required in the notarized letter, and read the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) at www.gsa.gov/samupdate to learn more about this process change.**

All applicants for OJP awards (other than individuals) must maintain current registrations in the SAM database. Applicants will need the authorizing official of the organization and an Employer Identification Number (EIN).

Information about SAM registration procedures can be accessed at <https://www.sam.gov/>.

- 3. Acquire a GMS username and password.** New users must create a GMS profile by selecting the “First Time User” link under the sign-in box of the [GMS](http://www.gms.gov) home page. For more information on how to register in GMS, go to www.ojp.gov/gmscbt. Previously registered

applicants should ensure, prior to applying, that the user profile information is up-to-date in GMS (including, but not limited to, address, legal name of agency and authorized representative) as this information is populated in any new application.

4. **Verify the SAM (formerly CCR) registration in GMS.** OJP requires each applicant to verify its SAM registration in GMS. Once logged into GMS, click the “CCR Claim” link on the left side of the default screen. Click the submit button to verify the SAM (formerly CCR) registration.
5. **Search for the funding opportunity on GMS.** After logging into GMS or completing the GMS profile for username and password, go to the “Funding Opportunities” link on the left side of the page. Select “BJA” and “**FY 18 Edward Byrne Memorial Local Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.**”
6. **Register by selecting the “Apply Online” button associated with the funding opportunity title.** The search results from step 5 will display the “funding opportunity” (solicitation) title along with the registration and application deadlines for this solicitation. Select the “Apply Online” button in the “Action” column to register for this solicitation and create an application in the system.
7. **Follow the directions in GMS to submit an application consistent with this solicitation.** Once the application is submitted, GMS will display a confirmation screen stating the submission was successful. **Important:** In some instances, applicants must wait for GMS approval before submitting an application. OJP urges each applicant to submit its application **at least 72 hours prior** to the application due date.

Note: Application Versions

If an applicant submits multiple versions of the same application, OJP will review **only** the most recent system-validated version submitted.

Experiencing Unforeseen GMS Technical Issues

An applicant that experiences unforeseen GMS technical issues beyond its control that prevent it from submitting its application by the deadline may contact the [GMS Help Desk](#) or the SAM Help Desk (Federal Service Desk) at <https://www.fsd.gov/fsd-gov/home.do> to report the technical issue and receive a tracking number. The applicant must email the NCJRS Response Center identified in the Contact Information section on the title page **within 24 hours after the application deadline** to request approval to submit its application after the deadline. The applicant’s email must describe the technical difficulties, and must include a timeline of the applicant’s submission efforts, the complete grant application, the applicant’s DUNS number, and any GMS Help Desk or SAM tracking number(s).

Note: OJP does not automatically approve requests to submit a late application. After OJP reviews the applicant’s request, and contacts the GMS Help Desk to verify the reported technical issues, OJP will inform the applicant whether the request to submit a late application has been approved or denied. If OJP determines that the untimely application submission was due to the applicant’s failure to follow all required procedures, OJP will deny the applicant’s request to submit its application.

The following conditions generally are insufficient to justify late submissions to OJP solicitations:

- Failure to register in SAM or GMS in sufficient time (SAM registration and renewal can take as long as 10 business days to complete.)
- Failure to follow GMS instructions on how to register and apply as posted on the GMS website
- Failure to follow each instruction in the OJP solicitation
- Technical issues with the applicant's computer or information technology environment such as issues with firewalls

E. Application Review Information

Review Process

OJP is committed to ensuring a fair and open process for making awards. BJA reviews the application to make sure that the information presented is reasonable, understandable, measurable, and achievable, as well as consistent with the solicitation. BJA will also review applications to help ensure that JAG program-statute requirements have been met.

Pursuant to the Part 200 Uniform Requirements, before award decisions are made, OJP also reviews information related to the degree of risk posed by applicants. 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 \$150,000 in federal funds, OJP also must review and consider any information about the applicant that appears in the non-public segment of the integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently, the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System; "FAPIS").

Important note on FAPIS: An applicant, at its option, may review and comment on any information about itself that currently appears in FAPIS and was entered by a federal awarding agency. OJP will consider any such comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in FAPIS, in its assessment of the risk posed by the applicant. The evaluation of risks goes beyond information in SAM, however. OJP itself has in place a framework for evaluating risks posed by applicants. OJP takes into account information pertinent to matters such as:

- (1) Applicant financial stability and fiscal integrity
- (2) Quality of the management systems of the applicant, and the applicant's ability to meet prescribed management standards, including those outlined in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide
- (3) Applicant's history of performance under OJP and other DOJ awards (including compliance with reporting requirements and award conditions), as well as awards from other federal agencies
- (4) Reports and findings from audits of the applicant, including audits under the (DOJ) Part 200 Uniform Requirements
- (5) Applicant's ability to comply with statutory and regulatory requirements, and to effectively implement other award requirements

Absent explicit statutory authorization or written delegation of authority to the contrary, the Assistant Attorney General will make all final award decisions.

F. Federal Award Administration Information

Federal Award Notices

Award notifications are expected to be made by September 30, 2018. OJP sends award notifications by email through GMS to the individuals listed in the application as the point of contact and the authorizing official. The email notification includes detailed instructions on how to access and view the award documents, and steps to take in GMS to start the award acceptance process. GMS automatically issues the notifications at 9:00 p.m. eastern time on the award date.

NOTE: In order to validly accept an award under the FY 2018 JAG Program, a unit of local government (other than an Indian tribal government) must submit to GMS the certification by its chief legal officer regarding compliance with certain federal laws, executed using the forms that appear in [Appendices B and C](#). (The forms also may be downloaded at <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm>.) Unless the executed certifications either (1) are submitted to OJP together with the signed award document or (2) are uploaded in GMS no later than the day the signed award document is submitted, **OJP will reject as invalid** any submission by a unit of local government (other than an Indian tribal government) that purports to accept an award under this solicitation.

Rejection of an initial submission as an invalid award acceptance is not a denial of the award. Consistent with award requirements, once the unit of local government **does** submit the necessary certification regarding compliance with certain federal laws, the unit of local government **will** be permitted to submit an award document executed by the unit of local government on or after the date of those certifications.

Also, in order for an applicant validly to accept an award under the FY 2018 JAG program, an individual with the necessary authority to bind the applicant will be required to log in; execute a set of legal certifications and a set of legal assurances; designate a financial point of contact; thoroughly review the award, including **all** award conditions; and sign and accept the award. The award acceptance process requires physical signature of the award document by the authorized representative and the scanning of the fully-executed award document (along with the required certifications regarding compliance with certain federal laws, if not already uploaded in GMS) to OJP.

Statutory and Regulatory Requirements; Award Conditions

If selected for funding, in addition to implementing the funded project consistent with the OJP-approved application, the recipient must comply with award conditions, as well as all applicable requirements of federal statutes and regulations (including applicable requirements referred to in the assurances and certifications executed at the time of award acceptance). OJP strongly encourages prospective applicants to review information on post-award legal requirements and common OJP award conditions **prior** to submitting an application.

Applicants should consult the "[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2018 Awards](#)," available in the OJP Funding Resource Center at <https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>. In addition, applicants should examine the

following two legal documents, as each successful applicant must execute both documents in GMS before it may receive any award funds. (An applicant is not required to submit these documents as part of an application.)

- [Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements](#)
- [Certified Standard Assurances](#)

The web pages accessible through the "[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2018 Awards](#)" are intended to give applicants for OJP awards a general overview of important statutes, regulations, and award conditions that apply to many (or in some cases, all) OJP grants and cooperative agreements awarded in FY 2018. Individual OJP awards typically also will include additional award conditions. Those additional conditions may relate to the particular statute, program, or solicitation under which the award is made; to the substance of the funded application; to the recipient's performance under other federal awards; to the recipient's legal status (e.g., as a for-profit entity); or to other pertinent considerations.

Individual FY 2018 awards made pursuant to this solicitation will, as appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, include conditions that will require the recipient (and any subrecipient) that accepts the award to do various things, with respect to the "program or activity" that would receive federal financial assistance thereunder. **Although the specific terms of each of those conditions are what will govern the awards**, included among such conditions will be some that, **generally speaking**, will require the recipient (and any subrecipient) that accepts the award to do some or all of the following:

- Not to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1373 (prohibiting restrictions on—
 - (1) communication to/from the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") of information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual; and
 - (2) maintaining, or exchanging with any government entity, information regarding the immigration status of any individual).
- Not to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1644 (prohibiting restrictions on communication to/from DHS of information regarding the immigration status of an alien).
- Not to violate, or aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a) (forbidding any "person," in "knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law," to "conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, or attempt to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation" or to "engage in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts ... "or aid or abet the commission of any of the preceding acts").
- Not to impede the exercise of the authority of the federal government under 8 U.S.C. § 1266(a) & (c) (authorizing arrest and detention of certain aliens and providing that the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released") and 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(4) (relating to removal from the United States of aliens after detention/confinement at the federal, state, and local level), specifically by requiring such recipients to provide (where feasible) at least 48 hours' advance notice to DHS regarding the

scheduled release date and time of an alien in the recipient's custody when DHS requests such notice in order to take custody of the alien pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

- Not to impede the exercise by DHS agents, "anywhere in or outside the United States" (8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(1)), of their authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(1) to "interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States," specifically by requiring such recipients to permit DHS agents to have access to any correctional facility in order to meet with an alien (or an individual believed to be an alien) and inquire as to his right to be or remain in the United States.

The reasonable costs (to the extent not reimbursed under any other federal program) of complying with these conditions, including honoring any duly authorized requests from DHS that is encompassed by these conditions, will be allowable costs under the award.

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 the following reports and data.

Required reports. Recipients typically must submit quarterly financial status 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.)

Awards that exceed \$500,000 will include an additional condition that, under specific circumstances, will require the recipient to report (to FAPIIS) information on civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings connected with (or connected to the performance of) either the OJP award or any other grant, cooperative agreement, or procurement contract from the federal government. Additional information on this reporting requirement appears in the text of the award condition posted on the OJP website at: <https://ojp.gov/funding/FAPIIS.htm>.

Data on performance measures. In addition to required reports, each award recipient also must provide data that measure the results of the work done under the award. To demonstrate program progress and success, as well as to assist DOJ with fulfilling its responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), Public Law 103-62, and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-352, OJP will require any award recipient, post award, to provide accountability metrics data as part of regular progress reporting. Accountability metrics data must be submitted through BJA's Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), available at <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov>. The accountability measures are available at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>. (Note: if a law enforcement agency receives JAG funds from a state, the state must submit quarterly accountability metrics data related to training that officers have received on use of force, racial and ethnic bias, de-escalation of conflict, and constructive engagement with the public.) Successful applicants will be required to access OJP's performance measurement page at www.ojp.gov/performance for an overview of performance measurement activities at OJP.

OJP may restrict access to award funds if a recipient of an OJP award fails to report the required accountability metrics data in a timely manner.

G. Federal Awarding Agency Contact(s)

For OJP contact(s), see the title page.

For contact information for GMS, see the title page.

H. Other Information

Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552 and 5 U.S.C. § 552a)

All applications submitted to OJP (including all attachments to applications) are subject to the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and to the Privacy Act. By law, DOJ may withhold information that is responsive to a request pursuant to FOIA if DOJ determines that the responsive information either is protected under the Privacy Act or falls within the scope of one of nine statutory exemptions under FOIA. DOJ cannot agree in advance of a request pursuant to FOIA not to release some or all portions of an application.

In its review of records that are responsive to a FOIA request, OJP will withhold information in those records that plainly falls within the scope of the Privacy Act or one of the statutory exemptions under FOIA. (Some examples include certain types of information in budgets, and names and contact information for project staff other than certain key personnel.) In appropriate circumstances, OJP will request the views of the applicant/recipient that submitted a responsive document.

For example, if OJP receives a request pursuant to FOIA for an application submitted by a nonprofit or for-profit organization or an institution of higher education, or for an application that involves research, OJP typically will contact the applicant/recipient that submitted the application and ask it to identify—quite precisely—any particular information in the application that applicant/recipient believes falls under a FOIA exemption, the specific exemption it believes applies, and why. After considering the submission by the applicant/recipient, OJP makes an independent assessment regarding withholding information. OJP generally follows a similar process for requests pursuant to FOIA for applications that may contain law-enforcement sensitive information.

Provide Feedback to OJP

To assist OJP in improving its application and award processes, OJP encourages applicants to provide feedback on this solicitation, the application submission process, and/or the application review process. Provide feedback to OJPSolicitationFeedback@usdoj.gov.

IMPORTANT: This email is for feedback and suggestions only. OJP does **not** reply to messages it receives in this mailbox. A prospective applicant that has specific questions on any program or technical aspect of the solicitation **must** use the appropriate telephone number or email listed on the front of this solicitation document to obtain information. These contacts are provided to help ensure that prospective applicants can directly reach an individual who can address specific questions in a timely manner.

If you are interested in being a reviewer for other OJP grant applications, please email your résumé to ojpprsupport@usdoj.gov. (Do not send your résumé to the OJP Solicitation Feedback email account.) **Note:** Neither you nor anyone else from your organization or entity can be a

peer reviewer in a competition in which you or your organization/entity has submitted an application.

Appendix A

Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

Template for use by chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

Note: By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term “unit of local government ” includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation

Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2018 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I certify that— (a) the programs to be funded by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above meet all the requirements of the JAG Program statute (34 U.S.C. §§ 10151-10158); (b) all the information contained in that application is correct; (c) in connection with that application, there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; and (d) in connection with that award (if any), the applicant unit of local government will comply with all provisions of the JAG Program statute and all other applicable federal laws.
7. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)
8. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant unit of local government to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of
Local Government

Date of Certification

Printed Name of Chief Executive

Title of Chief Executive

Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government

Appendix B

State or Local Government:

Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 and 1644

Template for use by the chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

Note: This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

- (1) I am the chief legal officer of the State or local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
- (2) I have carefully reviewed 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, including the prohibitions on certain actions by State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials regarding information on citizenship and immigration status. I also have reviewed the provisions set out at (or referenced in) 8 U.S.C. § 1551 note ("Abolition ... and Transfer of Functions"), pursuant to which references to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service" in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644 are to be read, as a legal matter, as references to particular components of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- (3) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that the U.S. Department of Justice will require States and local governments (and agencies or other entities thereof) to comply with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644, with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program.
- (4) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (*i.e.*, one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
- (5) I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
 - (a) the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
 - (b) any prohibitions or restrictions potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that deal with sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
- (6) As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any prohibition or any restriction that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that deals with either— (1) a government entity or -official sending or receiving information regarding citizenship or immigration status as described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & 1644; or (2) a government entity or -agency sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types (and with respect to the entities) described in 8 U.S.C. § 1373(b).

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

Date of Certification

Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Name of Applicant Government Entity (*i.e.*, the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

FY 2018 OJP Program: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local

Appendix C

State or Local Government:

Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), and 1366(1) & (3)

Template for use by chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

Note: This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to
8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)**

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief legal officer of the unit of local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
2. I have carefully reviewed each of the following sections of title 8, United States Code:
 - a. § 1226(a) & (c) (authorizing arrest and detention of certain aliens and providing that the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released");
 - b. § 1231(a)(4) (federal government may not "remove an alien who is sentenced to imprisonment until the alien is released from imprisonment");
 - c. § 1324(a) (forbidding any "person," in "knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law," to "conceal[], harbor[], or shield[] from detection, or attempt[] to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation" or to "engage in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts ... or aid[] or abet[] the commission of any of the preceding acts");
 - d. § 1357(a) (authorizing immigration officers, "anywhere in or outside the United States" (see 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)), 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
 - e. § 1366(1) & (3) (requiring the Attorney General annually to submit to Congress "a report detailing ... (1) the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in Federal and State prisons for having committed felonies, stating the number incarcerated for each type of offense; [and] (3) programs and plans underway in the Department of Justice to ensure the prompt removal from the United States of criminal aliens subject to removal").
3. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that USDOJ will require States and local governments (including State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials), with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program, not to violate, or to aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a), and not to impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a) or relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3) or 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c).
4. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (*i.e.*, one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
5. I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
 - a. the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
 - b. any laws, rules, policies, or practices potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that implicate any of the requirements relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3) that are described in ¶ 3 of this certification, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
6. As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that would or does— (1) violate, or aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a); (2) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a); (3) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3); or (4) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c).

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including associated certifications, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

Date of Certification

Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Name of Applicant Government Entity (*i.e.*, the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

FY 2018 OJP Program: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local

Appendix D

Certain relevant federal laws, as in effect on June 7, 2018

8 U.S.C. § 1373

Communication between government agencies and the Immigration and Naturalization Service

(a) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

(b) Additional authority of government entities

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, a Federal, State, or local government entity from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1) Sending such information to, or requesting or receiving such information from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (2) Maintaining such information.
- (3) Exchanging such information with any other Federal, State, or local government entity.

(c) Obligation to respond to inquiries

The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall respond to an inquiry by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency for any purpose authorized by law, by providing the requested verification or status information.

8 U.S.C. § 1644

Communication between State and local government agencies and Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no State or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States.

8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c)

Apprehension and detention of aliens

(a) Arrest, detention, and release

On a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States. Except as provided in subsection (c) and pending such decision, the Attorney General--

- (1) may continue to detain the arrested alien; and
- (2) may release the alien on--
 - (A) bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General; or
 - (B) conditional parole; but
- (3) may not provide the alien with work authorization (including an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate work permit), unless the alien is lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise would (without regard to removal proceedings) be provided such authorization.

(c) Detention of criminal aliens

(1) Custody

The Attorney General shall take into custody any alien who--

- (A) is inadmissible by reason of having committed any offense covered in section 1182(a)(2) of this title,
- (B) is deportable by reason of having committed any offense covered in section 1227(a)(2)(A)(ii), (A)(iii), (B), (C), or (D) of this title,
- (C) is deportable under section 1227(a)(2)(A)(i) of this title on the basis of an offense for which the alien has been sentence¹ to a term of imprisonment of at least 1 year, or
- (D) is inadmissible under section 1182(a)(3)(B) of this title or deportable under section 1227(a)(4)(B) of this title,

when the alien is released, without regard to whether the alien is released on parole, supervised release, or probation, and without regard to whether the alien may be arrested or imprisoned again for the same offense.

(2) Release

The Attorney General may release an alien described in paragraph (1) only if the Attorney General decides pursuant to section 3521 of Title 18 that release of the alien from custody is necessary to provide protection to a witness, a potential witness, a person cooperating with an investigation into major criminal activity, or an immediate family member or close associate of a witness, potential witness, or person cooperating with such an investigation, and the alien satisfies the Attorney General that the alien will not pose a danger to the safety of other persons or of property and is likely to appear for any scheduled proceeding. A decision relating to such release shall take place in accordance with a procedure that considers the severity of the offense committed by the alien.

8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(4)

(a) Detention, release, and removal of aliens ordered removed

4) Aliens imprisoned, arrested, or on parole, supervised release, or probation

(A) In general

Except as provided in section 259(a) of title 42 and paragraph (2), the Attorney General may not remove an alien who is sentenced to imprisonment until the alien is released from imprisonment. Parole, supervised release, probation, or possibility of arrest or further imprisonment is not a reason to defer removal.

(B) Exception for removal of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment

The Attorney General is authorized to remove an alien in accordance with applicable procedures under this chapter before the alien has completed a sentence of imprisonment-

- i. in the case of an alien in the custody of the Attorney General, if the Attorney General determines that (I) the alien is confined pursuant to a final conviction for a nonviolent offense (other than an offense related to smuggling or harboring of aliens or an offense described in section 1101(a)(43)(B), (C), (E), (I), or (L) of this title and (II) the removal of the alien is appropriate and in the best interest of the United States; or
- ii. in the case of an alien in the custody of a State (or a political subdivision of a State), if the chief State official exercising authority with respect to the incarceration of the alien determines that (I) the alien is confined pursuant to a final conviction for a nonviolent offense (other than an offense described in section 1101(a)(43)(C) or (E) of this title), (II) the removal is appropriate and in the best interest of the State, and (III) submits a written request to the Attorney General that such alien be so removed.

(C) Notice

Any alien removed pursuant to this paragraph shall be notified of the penalties under the laws of the United States relating to the reentry of deported aliens, particularly the expanded penalties for aliens removed under subparagraph (B).

(D) No private right

No cause or claim may be asserted under this paragraph against any official of the United States or of any State to compel the release, removal, or consideration for release or removal of any alien.

8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)

Bringing in and harboring certain aliens

(a) Criminal penalties

(1)(A) Any person who—

- i. knowing that a person is an alien, brings to or attempts to bring to the United States in any manner whatsoever such person at a place other than a designated port of entry or place other than as designated by the Commissioner, regardless of whether such alien has received prior official authorization to come to, enter, or reside in the United States and regardless of any future official action which may be taken with respect to such alien;
- ii. knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, transports, or moves or attempts to transport or move such alien within the United States by means of transportation or otherwise, in furtherance of such violation of law;
- iii. knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation;

- iv. encourages or induces an alien to come to, enter, or reside in the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such coming to, entry, or residence is or will be in violation of law; or
 - v. (v)(I) engages in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts, or
 - vi. (II) aids or abets the commission of any of the preceding acts, shall be punished as provided in subparagraph (B).
- (B) A person who violates subparagraph (A) shall, for each alien in respect to whom such a violation occurs—
- I. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i) or (v)(I) or in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(ii), (iii), or (iv) in which the offense was done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;
 - II. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(ii), (iii), (iv), or (v)(II), be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both;
 - III. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) during and in relation to which the person causes serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of title 18) to, or places in jeopardy the life of, any person, be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both; and
 - IV. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) resulting in the death of any person, be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, fined under title 18, or both.
- (C) It is not a violation of clauses (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A), or of clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) except where a person encourages or induces an alien to come to or enter the United States, for a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States, or the agents or officers of such denomination or organization, to encourage, invite, call, allow, or enable an alien who is present in the United States to perform the vocation of a minister or missionary for the denomination or organization in the United States as a volunteer who is not compensated as an employee, notwithstanding the provision of room, board, travel, medical assistance, and other basic living expenses, provided the minister or missionary has been a member of the denomination for at least one year.

(2) Any person who, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has not received prior official authorization to come to, enter, or reside in the United States, brings to or attempts to bring to the United States in any manner whatsoever, such alien, regardless of any official action which may later be taken with respect to such alien shall, for each alien in respect to whom a violation of this paragraph occurs-

- (A) be fined in accordance with title 18 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; or
- (B) in the case of-
 - (i) an offense committed with the intent or with reason to believe that the alien unlawfully brought into the United States will commit an offense against the United States or any State punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year,
 - (ii) an offense done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, or
 - (iii) an offense in which the alien is not upon arrival immediately brought and presented to an appropriate immigration officer at a designated port of entry,

be fined under title 18 and shall be imprisoned, in the case of a first or second violation of subparagraph (B)(iii), not more than 10 years, in the case of a first or second violation of

subparagraph (B)(i) or (B)(ii), not less than 3 nor more than 10 years, and for any other violation, not less than 5 nor more than 15 years.

(3)(A) Any person who, during any 12-month period, knowingly hires for employment at least 10 individuals with actual knowledge that the individuals are aliens described in subparagraph (B) shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(B) An alien described in this subparagraph is an alien who-

- (i) is an unauthorized alien (as defined in [section 1324a\(h\)\(3\) of this title](#)), and
- (ii) has been brought into the United States in violation of this subsection.

(4) In the case of a person who has brought aliens into the United States in violation of this subsection, the sentence otherwise provided for may be increased by up to 10 years if-

- (A) the offense was part of an ongoing commercial organization or enterprise;
- (B) aliens were transported in groups of 10 or more; and
- (C)(i) aliens were transported in a manner that endangered their lives; or
- (ii) the aliens presented a life-threatening health risk to people in the United States.

8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)

Powers of immigration officers and employees

(a) Any officer or employee of the Service authorized under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General shall have power without warrant—

- (1) to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States;
- (2) to arrest any alien who in his presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, or to arrest any alien in the United States, if he has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the alien arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay for examination before an officer of the Service having authority to examine aliens as to their right to enter or remain in the United States;
- (3) within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States;
- (4) to make arrests for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, if he has reason to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such felony and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States; and
- (5) to make arrests-
- (6) for any offense against the United States, if the offense is committed in the officer's or employee's presence, or

- (7) for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if the officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony,
- (8) if the officer or employee is performing duties relating to the enforcement of the immigration laws at the time of the arrest and if there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest.

Under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General, an officer or employee of the Service may carry a firearm and may execute and serve any order, warrant, subpoena, summons, or other process issued under the authority of the United States. The authority to make arrests under paragraph (5)(B) shall only be effective on and after the date on which the Attorney General publishes final regulations which (i) prescribe the categories of officers and employees of the Service who may use force (including deadly force) and the circumstances under which such force may be used, (ii) establish standards with respect to enforcement activities of the Service, (iii) require that any officer or employee of the Service is not authorized to make arrests under paragraph (5)(B) unless the officer or employee has received certification as having completed a training program which covers such arrests and standards described in clause (ii), and (iv) establish an expedited, internal review process for violations of such standards, which process is consistent with standard agency procedure regarding confidentiality of matters related to internal investigations.

8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3)

Annual report on criminal aliens

Not later than 12 months after September 30, 1996, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a report detailing—

- (1) the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in Federal and State prisons for having committed felonies, stating the number incarcerated for each type of offense;

- (3) programs and plans underway in the Department of Justice to ensure the prompt removal from the United States of criminal aliens subject to removal;

Appendix E

Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Each applicant must provide responses to the following questions as an attachment to the application:

- (1) Does your jurisdiction have any laws, policies, or practices related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE?
- (2) Is your jurisdiction subject to any laws from a superior political entity (e.g., a state law that binds a city) that meet the description in question 1?
- (3) If yes to either:
 - Please provide a copy of each law or policy;
 - Please describe each practice; and
 - Please explain how the law, policy, or practice complies with section 1373.

Note: Responses to these questions must be provided by the applicant to BJA as part of the JAG application. Further, the requirement to provide this information applies to all tiers of JAG funding, for all subawards made to state or local government entities, including public institutions of higher education. All subrecipient responses must be collected and maintained by the direct recipient of JAG funding and must be made available to DOJ upon request. Responses to these questions are not required from subrecipients that are either a tribal government/organization, a nonprofit organization, or a private institution of higher education.

Appendix F

Additional purposes for which JAG funds awarded to a state under this FY 2018 solicitation may be used:

(a) To enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq., to improve the functioning of the **criminal justice** system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders, by means including providing additional personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate these laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation), including—

(1) demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;

(2) multi-jurisdictional task-force programs that integrate federal, state, and local drug-law-enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing inter-agency co-ordination and intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations;

(3) programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations;

(4) providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;

(5) disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;

(6) improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public-corruption crimes, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;

(7)(A) improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime-analysis techniques, street-sales enforcement, schoolyard-violator programs, and gang-related and low-income-housing drug-control programs; and

(B) developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep-draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities;

(8) career-criminal prosecution programs, including the development of proposed model drug-control legislation;

(9) financial investigative programs that target the identification of money-laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems;

(10) improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court-delay-reduction programs;

(11) programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive-supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;

(12) providing prison-industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire

marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution;

(13) providing programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;

(14) developing and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes;

(15)(A) developing programs to improve drug-control technology, such as pretrial drug-testing programs, programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case-management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories; and

(B) developing programs to improve **criminal justice** information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations;

(16) innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;

(17) addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;

(18) improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly;

(19) drug-control evaluation programs that the state and units of local government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug-control activities;

(20) providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community;

(21) programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales;

(22) programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles;

(23) programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles, in courts with jurisdiction over adults, for the crimes of—

(A) murder in the first degree;

(B) murder in the second degree;

(C) attempted murder;

(D) armed robbery when armed with a firearm;

(E) aggravated battery or assault when armed with a firearm;

(F) criminal sexual penetration when armed with a firearm; and

(G) drive-by shootings as described 18 U.S.C. § 36;

(24) law-enforcement and prevention programs relating to gangs or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs;

(25) developing or improving, in a forensic laboratory, a capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes; and

(26) developing and implementing anti-terrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law-enforcement authorities; and

- (b)** To reduce crime and improve public safety, including but not limited to, the following:
- (1)(A) hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
 - (B) paying overtime to presently-employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purpose of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel; and
 - (C) procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law-enforcement functions;
- (2) enhancing security measures—
- (A) in and around schools; and
 - (B) in and around any other facility or location that is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- (3) establishing crime-prevention programs that may, though not exclusively, involve law-enforcement officials and that are intended to discourage, disrupt, or interfere with the commission of criminal activity, including neighborhood-watch and citizen-patrol programs, sexual-assault and domestic-violence programs, and programs intended to prevent juvenile crime;
- (4) establishing or supporting drug courts;
- (5) establishing early-intervention and -prevention programs for juveniles, in order to reduce or eliminate crime;
- (6) enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders;
- (7) enhancing programs under **(a)**, above;
- (8) establishing co-operative task forces between adjoining units of local government to work co-operatively to prevent and combat criminal activity, particularly criminal activity that is exacerbated by drug- or gang-related involvement; and
- (9) establishing a multi-jurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law-enforcement officials representing units of local government, that works with Federal law-enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.

**Appendix G
Application Checklist**

**Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program:
FY 2018 Local Solicitation**

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

What an Applicant Should Do:

Prior to Registering in GMS:

_____ Acquire a DUNS Number (see page 31)

_____ Acquire or renew registration with SAM (see page 32)

To Register with GMS:

_____ For new users, acquire a GMS username and password* (see page 32)

_____ For existing users, check GMS username and password* to ensure account access (see page 32)

_____ Verify SAM registration in GMS (see page 32)

_____ Search for correct funding opportunity in GMS (see page 32)

_____ Select correct funding opportunity in GMS (see page 32)

_____ Register by selecting the “Apply Online” button associated with the funding opportunity title (see page 32)

_____ Read OJP policy and guidance on conference approval, planning, and reporting available at ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/PostawardRequirements/chapter3.10a.htm (see page 17)

_____ If experiencing technical difficulties in GMS, contact the NCJRS Response Center (see pages 2 and 33)

*Password Reset Notice – GMS users are reminded that while password reset capabilities exist, this function is only associated with points of contact designated within GMS at the time the account was established. Neither OJP nor the GMS Help Desk will initiate a password reset unless requested by the authorized official or a designated point of contact associated with an award or application.

Overview of Post-Award Legal Requirements:

_____ Review the “[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2018 Awards](https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm)” in the OJP Funding Resource Center at <https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>.

Scope Requirement:

_____ The federal amount requested is within the allowable limit(s) of the FY 2018 JAG Allocations List as listed on BJA’s [JAG web page](#).

Eligibility Requirement: Only units of local government may apply under this solicitation. By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term “units of local government” includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of

a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government also may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes.

What an Application Should Include:

_____ Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)	(see page 19)
_____ Intergovernmental Review	(see page 19)
_____ Project Identifiers	(see page 19)
_____ Program Narrative	(see page 20)
_____ Budget Detail Worksheet	(see page 21)
_____ Budget Narrative	(see page 22)
_____ Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)	(see page 25)
_____ Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable)	(see page 26)
_____ Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire	(see page 26)
_____ Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (SF-LLL) (if applicable)	(see page 27)
_____ Certifications and Assurances by Chief Executive	(see page 27)
_____ Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. § 1373 by Chief Legal Officer (Note: this requirement does not apply to Indian tribal governments.)	(see page 27)
_____ OJP Certified Standard Assurances	(see pages 39–44)
_____ Additional Attachments	
_____ Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications	(see page 28)
_____ Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity (if applicable)	(see page 29)