



EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT

2017

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

OHIO OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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Apply for JAG online using the OCJS grants management system! See page 5 for details.

OHIO OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Funding
FY 2017 Request for Proposal

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The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program was established by passage of the fiscal year 2005 omnibus spending measure. The program is federally administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. JAG funds are designed to allow states, tribes, and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on their own local needs and conditions.

OCJS AND JAG

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) is a division of the Ohio Department of Public Safety. By statute, OCJS is the lead justice planning and assistance office for the state, administering millions of dollars in state and federal criminal justice funding every year. OCJS also evaluates programs and develops technology, training, and products for criminal justice professionals and communities. OCJS has been designated by Governor John R. Kasich to administer the FY 2017 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

Proposed to streamline justice funding and grant administration, the JAG Program allows state, tribes, and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on their own local needs and conditions. JAG blends the previous Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs to provide agencies with the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most.

In 2012 OCJS implemented its strategic plan. The action items included identifying priority areas for funding and encouraging projects to use evidence-based practices in the programs that are funded. These priorities as well as references to evidence-based practices for OCJS' funding areas are outlined in the Goals, Priorities and Requirements section of this document. Please read this section carefully as there were changes to the Goals, Priorities and Requirements. Fiscal year 2017 applicants are expected to continue to follow these most recent guidelines.

WHAT TO EXPECT

Application. For technical assistance on any part of the JAG application, call OCJS at: 614.466.7782 and ask to speak to your Grants Coordinator.

Regional Contacts: <http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/grants.stm>

Review. JAG proposals will be competitively reviewed by OCJS staff and external criminal justice professionals. Internal compliance reviews are conducted and consist of reviewing the timeliness of financial and programmatic reporting. Project budgets will be reviewed to assure that costs are allowable and directly relate to the program. Final funding recommendations are made by the OCJS Executive Director and approved by the Department of Public Safety Director.

***Peer Grant Reviewer.** OCJS encourages applicants to participate in the peer review process. Participating as a peer grant reviewer is an important role, and provides an excellent opportunity for participants to strengthen grant writing skills, gain knowledge, and share programmatic best practices occurring throughout the field. Confirmation of reviewers will be based upon the number of applications that are received, availability, and other aspects related to coordinating review teams. If interested in participating as a grant reviewer please email lamielcarek@dps.ohio.us using the subject line 2017 Peer Review by **May 15, 2017**.

Award. Projects will be notified and required to complete all forms and pre award conditions electronically through the grants management system. Prior to funding, grantees will receive orientation information regarding funding conditions and grant management strategies. **All awards will be for 12 months of funding, operating from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.**

AWARD NOTIFICATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

Projects will be notified and required to complete all forms and pre-award conditions electronically through the grants management system. Prior to funding, the grantee will receive orientation information regarding funding conditions and grant management strategies. Forms and assurances included with pre-award conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Equal Employment Opportunity Certification Form
- Civil Rights and EEOP Questions Part 1 Form
- Standard Assurances Form
- Special Conditions Form
- Fidelity/Surety Bond (Note: only applicable for non-profit applicants)
- Proof of Tax-Exempt Status (Note: only applicable for non-profit applicants)
- Registration in the System for Award Management (www.sam.gov)

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

All JAG applicants must have an organization, or subrecipient, that will serve as the fiduciary agent and assume overall responsibility for the grant. Eligible JAG subrecipients include:

1. A unit of local government. A unit of local government has legislative autonomy, jurisdiction, and authority to act in certain circumstances. Units of government include a city, county, township, or village. If two or more jointly apply, they must designate one body to take the lead role and identify that agency's fiscal officer, or
2. State agencies, state-supported universities, or
3. Statewide and local nonprofit or faith-based associations. Projects implemented by courts, law enforcement agencies, and mental health boards may not act as their own subrecipients, or
4. Law enforcement agencies applying under this solicitation must be in compliance with crime statistics reporting, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or the Uniform Crime Reporting Summary Reporting System, per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62(C)(6).

APPLICANT TRAINING

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services is pleased to offer a voluntary Grant Bidder's Training on May 8, 2017 via webinar. The Bidder's Training will discuss the application process and provide detailed information that will be useful in preparing a Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) grant application and a STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant application. Registration for the webinar is limited and required. Please visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/JAGVAWA2017> to complete your registration by May 4, 2017. **For any additional questions contact OCJS at 614-466-7782.**

PROGRAM PURPOSE

JAG funds can be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice for any one of the following Program Purpose Areas:

- A Law Enforcement Programs**
- B Crime Prevention Programs**
- C Adult and Juvenile Corrections, Community Corrections and Reentry Programs**
- D Courts, Defense, Prosecution, and Victim Services Programs**
- E Cross-agency and Cross-system Collaboration, Training and Research Programs**

****Please be sure to submit your application under the correct program category.**

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES

OCJS prioritizes programs and practices that have been shown to be evidence-based. The Bureau of Justice Assistance, which oversees the federal Justice Assistance Grant Program, has placed strong emphasis on improving the quantity and quality of programs and strategies that are effective in the criminal justice system. They have defined 'evidence-based' as those programs and practices whose effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations. The strength of causal evidence will influence the degree to which they consider a program or practice to be evidence-based.

For projects that involve the implementation of a program or practice, the project description should clearly explain: 1) the program or practice being implemented; 2) whether the program is considered evidence-based; 3) the research documenting the effectiveness of the program or practice; 4) local data (if available) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the program or practice to be implemented. If the program or practice being proposed is not considered evidence-based, information must be provided to indicate why the program or practice is expected to be effective.

A list of websites is provided on our website to assist you in identifying evidence-based programs and practices in the criminal justice field. Click [here](#) to access this list. In addition, within each JAG funding category you will find links to evidence-based programs and practices specific to the category. Applicants can find relevant state and local data online at the [Ohio Data Dashboard](#) maintained by OCJS.

LENGTH OF FUNDING

Projects may apply for 12 months of funding, operating from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

STEP DOWN AND MATCH

Applicants must still submit a complete application for the new grant cycle. If the project is a continuation of a previous project please select Continuation on the Title Page and give the grant number. Failure to properly designate the project as new or continuation may jeopardize funding. **Please note that the amount of OCJS funding for the step down projects is contingent upon the amount of funding OCJS will receive under FY2017. Projects may be subject to a cut in OCJS funds.** A01 Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces are not subject to step down funding. Step-down funding follows these guidelines: an eligible project may apply for 75% of its total operating cost for the first two years. The local match requirement is 25%. For the third year of funding, the project can only request 50% of its total project operating cost and must then provide 50% match. For the fourth year of funding, the project can only request 25% of the project and must provide 75% match. The following is an example of the four-year step-down cycle.

Example: First Year	Total Project Cost =	\$20,000
	75% Federal Share =	\$15,000
	25% Local Match =	\$ 5,000
Example: Second Year	Total Project Cost =	\$20,000
	75% Federal Share =	\$15,000
	25% Local Match =	\$ 5,000
Example: Third Year	Total Project Cost =	\$20,000
	50% Federal Share =	\$10,000
	50% Local Match =	\$10,000
Example: Fourth Year	Total Project Cost =	\$20,000
	25% Federal Share =	\$ 5,000
	75% Local Match =	\$15,000

Once a project has completed the four year step down cycle an application with a new project, focus or enhancement should be submitted, unless there are extenuating circumstances of which OCJS is aware. For step down related questions contact Linda Mielcarek at lamielcarek@dps.ohio.gov or 614.644.7733.

Cash Match

Acceptable forms of Cash Match include:

- State or local budget items or appropriations identified as binding commitments of project match
- Funds contributed from private sources, like corporate or private donations
- Funds from the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5305, et. seq.
- Funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act
- Project income

In-Kind Match

Acceptable forms of In-Kind Match include:

- Donations of expendable equipment, supplies, workshop or classroom materials, work space
- Monetary value of donated time contributed by volunteers such as professional, technical, skilled, or unskilled personnel if services are an integral and necessary part of the project

Due to the effects of the economy, the match portion may be waived. When submitting your application please upload a match waiver request as an attachment to your application. **NOTE: The waiver can be uploaded in the Collaboration Board portion of the application forms.**

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability refers to the ability for a program to maintain its services for an extended period of time after initial funding support and technical assistance from an external donor has ended. Since JAG funding decreases throughout the step down process, it is important for programs to develop a plan to continue

programmatic activities after JAG funding has ended. Applicants should demonstrate a commitment to their program by briefly describing the steps that will be taken to ensure long term program sustainability.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Unallowable costs and descriptions can be accessed [here](#).

Applicants are encouraged to review the OJP guidance on conference approval, planning, and reporting that is available on the OJP web site at [Office of Justice Programs: Financial Guide](#). This guidance sets out the current OJP policy, which requires all funding recipients that propose to hold or sponsor conferences (including meetings, trainings, and other similar events) to minimize costs, requires OCJS review and prior written approval of most conference costs for cooperative agreement recipients (and certain costs for grant recipients), and generally prohibits the use of funding to provide food and beverages at conferences. The guidance also sets upper limits on many conference costs, including facility space, audio/visual services, logistical planning services, programmatic planning services, and food and beverages (in the rare cases where food and beverage costs are permitted at all). Prior review and approval of conference costs can take time (see the guidance for specific deadlines), and applicants should take this into account when submitting proposals. Applicants also should understand that conference cost limits may change and that they should check the guidance for updates before incurring such costs.

Note on food and beverages: OCJS may make exceptions to the general prohibition on using funding for food and beverages, but will do so only in rare cases where food and beverages are not otherwise available (e.g., in extremely remote areas); the size of the event and capacity of nearby food and beverage vendors would make it impractical to not provide food and beverages; or a special presentation at a conference requires a plenary address where conference participants have no other time to obtain food and beverages. Any such exception requires OCJS's prior written approval. The restriction on food and beverages does not apply to water provided at no cost, but does apply to any and all other refreshments, regardless of the size or nature of the meeting. Additionally, this restriction does not affect direct payment of per diem amounts to individuals in a travel status under your organization's travel policy.

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 of the OJP "Other Requirements for OJP Applications" web page at [Office of Justice Programs: Other Requirements for OJP Applications](#).

2017 JAG LE

Please note that a **separate** JAG LE solicitation will be released October 1, 2017. This program will fund projects that reduce crime, increase public safety, and support the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS). OIBRS is a crime reporting system that allows law enforcement agencies to submit data directly to state and federal government in an automated format. There is a \$20,000 cap on requests for the JAG LE grant and specific requirements will be given in the Request for Proposals.

Law enforcement agencies applying under this solicitation must be in compliance with crime statistics reporting, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting Summary System or Uniform Crime Reporting Summary System, per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62(C)(6).

Programs under criminal justice departments that are consistently reporting crime statistics are the only law enforcement agencies eligible for OCJS funding pursuant to Ohio law. Ohio law requires all law enforcement agencies to report their crime statistics in order to be eligible for criminal justice grants from OCJS.

If your agency is eligible to receive FY2017 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant funds directly from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, you will not be eligible to apply for the JAG LE solicitation through OCJS.

PROPOSAL COMPONENTS CHECKLIST

Use the following checklist as a general guide for submitting proposals to OCJS. Read the entire JAG RFP before completing and submitting proposals.

- Title Page**
- Problem Statement/Target Population**
- Project Description**
- Project Objectives**
- Timeline/Activities**
- Organization Capacity**
- Collaboration Board**
- Executive Summary**
- Budget**

FORMAT AND SUBMISSION

Applications are submitted online through the OCJS Grants Management System, by 5 p.m. EST on May 31, 2017. Please visit: www.ocjsgrants.com. Late applications will not be reviewed or considered for funding. Failure to follow the specified requirements will also result in the application not being reviewed or considered for funding.

IMPORTANT: Applications must be in the APPLICATION SUBMITTED STATUS in the OCJS Grants Management System to be considered for funding.

Agencies that registered for the online Grants Management System previously should use the same username and password information for this application. Duplicate registration requests will be denied. For more information on how to access the application portion of the Grants Management System please use the applicant manual located at www.ocjsgrants.com.

For technical assistance on any part of the JAG application, call OCJS at: 614.466.7782 and ask to speak to your Grants Coordinator. Regional Contacts: <http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/grants.stm>

If applying for a local project in Cuyahoga, Franklin or Lucas counties, a copy of your application will be reviewed and prioritized by the Regional Planning Units. There is no need to send a paper copy; all grants will be reviewed via the online grants management system. ** A01 projects and statewide projects located in these counties are reviewed by OCJS.

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) GOALS, PRIORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

Listed below are the Program Areas and Goals of each.
Applicants must apply under one of these five program areas.

A. Law Enforcement Programs

1. Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (A01)

The goal of the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force is to reduce the impact of drug and firearm traffickers, gangs, pharmaceutical diversion, terrorism, and other organized criminal activity on the health and safety of Ohioans through multi-jurisdictional collaboration.

**For more information about Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force programs, visit:

- [The NCJA Center for Justice Planning](#)
- [NCJA Taskforce Performance Measures](#)

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

2. Law Enforcement (A02)

The goal of this program area is to provide safety measures that meet the needs of local communities through innovative criminal justice programs, and develop enforcement and training programs that target the needs of victims or offenders. Priority will be given to programs in the following categories that are evidence-based or that incorporate evidence-based practices.

**For more information about exemplary Law Enforcement programs, visit the following sites:

- [U.S. Office of Justice Programs: CrimeSolutions.gov](#)
- [Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy: Evidence-Based Policing](#)
- [Washington State Institute for Public Policy \(WSIPP\): Benefit-Cost Results](#)
- [Smart Policing Initiative](#)

- a. Equipment and technology improvement
- b. Training and education
- c. Resources to initiate and enhance investigations
- d. Interacting with specialized, underserved and juvenile populations
- e. Policing strategies that are data-driven, evidence-based, proactive and focused, and centered around community education and engagement

As a point of reference, some examples of top law enforcement programs listed by [CrimeSolutions.gov](#) and the [Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy](#) are listed in the table below with their main outcomes.

Examples of Evidence-Based Law Enforcement Programs

Practice	Outcomes
Hot Spots Policing: Offender-Focused	Reduces neighborhood violent crime (criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated and simple assault) and 50% reduction in violent felonies
"Hot Spots" Policing: Problem-Oriented	Reduces neighborhood "street violence" (non-domestic violence): criminal homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault
"Hot Spots" Policing: Foot Patrol	Reduces neighborhood violent crime (criminal homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault)
Drug Abatement Response Teams	Reduces reported crime at targeted properties
"Beat Health" Specialized Multi-Agency Response Teams	Reduces drug call incidents at or near targeted properties

The following requirements need to be met for the program area.

- Available only to law enforcement agencies. Proposed activities must supplement, not replace, local enforcement activities

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

B. Crime Prevention Programs (B01)

The goal of the Crime Prevention Programs area is to reduce and prevent crime from occurring by supporting programs or training that work with individuals *prior to* their commitment of crimes or that *improve the environment* within which crime develops or occurs (e.g. families, schools, communities). Projects that provide services to offenders or alleged offenders following arrest or filing charges in court are not prevention for the purposes of this program. Such projects may be funded under another JAG program area, such as corrections or court related. Priority will be given to programs that are evidence-based and/or that incorporate evidence-based practices. Applicants will find effective, evidence-based crime prevention programs at the following registries:

- [U.S. Office of Justice Programs: CrimeSolutions.gov](http://www.crimesolutions.gov)
- [Washington State Institute for Public Policy \(WSIPP\): Benefit-Cost Results](#)
- [Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development](#)
- [Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy: Evidence-Based Policing](#)
- [SAMSHA’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs & Practices \(NREPP\)](#)

As a reference, some of the most effective Crime Prevention practices are listed in the table below with their social and economic benefits. Specific recommendations for evidence-based practices in crime prevention can be found online at the US National Academies: [Institute of Medicine. \(2009\). Preventing Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders among Young People: Progress and Possibilities. The National Academies Press Washington, D.C.](#)

Examples of Top Evidence-Based Crime Prevention Practices

Practice	Prevents	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Odds Benefits will Exceed Costs	Time to Break Even (Years)
<p>Good Behavior Game</p> <p>An effective universal classroom management strategy practiced throughout the school year by elementary school teachers for students in grades 1-2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alcohol abuse or dependence ✓ Antisocial Personality Disorder ✓ Meth and cocaine use ✓ Opioid drug use ✓ School disciplinary incidents ✓ School drop-out ✓ Tobacco use 	\$64.18	71%	9
<p>Positive Action</p> <p>An effective universal, curriculum-based program, practiced throughout the year by teachers or other trained practitioners, for youth ages 5-15 and family members in schools or community settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alcohol use ✓ Illicit drug use (cannabis) ✓ K-12 grade repetition ✓ Obesity ✓ Suspensions/expulsions ✓ Tobacco use ✓ Truancy 	\$26.81	88%	11
<p>Mentoring</p> <p>An effective practice that pairs at-risk youth ages 6-17 with an older mentor in school or community settings, typically meeting weekly throughout the year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cannabis use ✓ Major depressive disorder ✓ School drop-out ✓ School failure ✓ Truancy 	\$10.23	71%	17

The following requirements need to be met for the program area.

- **Unallowable project requests: crime deterrent hardware, [D.A.R.E.](#)**

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

C. Adult and Juvenile Corrections, Community Corrections and Reentry Programs (C01)

The goal of this program area is to increase community-based alternatives to incarceration and detention for non-violent offenders in Ohio. Treatment programs must target criminogenic needs and improve offender assessments. Programs may be in residential and/or non-residential settings. Priority will be given to programs in the following categories that are evidence-based or that incorporate evidence-based practices.

**For more information about exemplary corrections and reentry programs, visit:

- [U.S. Office of Justice Programs: CrimeSolutions.gov](http://www.crimesolutions.gov)
- [National Institute of Corrections: Principles of Effective Intervention with Offenders](#)
- [Washington State Institute for Public Policy \(WSIPP\): Benefit-Cost Results](#)
- [Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction: What Works in Effective Programs?](#)
- [Council of State Governments: What Works in Reentry?](#)
- [SAMSHA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs & Practices \(NREPP\)](#)

Priority will be given to evidence-based programs that implement and adhere to the [Principles of Effective Intervention](#): target high risk offenders; assess offenders' needs, design responsivity into programming; develop behavioral management plans; deliver services using cognitive-based strategies; motivate and shape offender behavior; engage the community; identify outcomes and measure progress. Examples of types of programs include:

1. Substance abuse and mental health treatment programs for offenders
2. Other evidence-based programs for offenders
3. Reentry programming and services
4. Community Control, transitional control, and post-release control programs
5. Treatment and services for youth
6. Training and education

As a reference, some of the top C01 programs listed by CrimeSolutions.gov, the WSIPP, and elsewhere are listed in the tables below with their main outcomes, cost-benefit ratios, and odds of success:

Examples of Evidence-Based, Juvenile Corrections and Re-Entry Programs

Program	Outcomes	<u>Cost-Benefit Ratio</u>	<u>Odds Benefits will Exceed Costs</u>	<u>Time to Break Even (Years)</u>
Cognitive Behavioral Treatment for Juvenile Offenders	Reduces re-arrest	\$28.56	94%	1
Aggression Replacement Training	Reduces felony re-arrest	\$7.78	91%	3
Mentoring (community-based)	Reduces aggression	\$6.53	87%	4
Functional Family Therapy	Reduces felony re-arrest	\$6.51	99%	4
Multisystemic Therapy	Reduces re-arrest	\$1.74	75%	8

Examples of Evidence-Based Adult Corrections and Re-Entry Programs

Program	Outcomes	<u>Cost-Benefit Ratio</u>	<u>Odds Benefits will Exceed Costs</u>	<u>Time to Break Even (Years)</u>
Contingency Management (Higher-Cost) for Substance Abuse	Increase length of abstinence from cocaine, methamphetamine, opiate/heroin, and/or poly-substance abuse/dependence	\$32.52	77%	1
Motivational Interviewing for Substance Abuse	Reduces illicit substance use for adults with substance use disorders	\$26.17	62%	1
Risk, Need, and Responsivity Supervision (high and moderate risk offenders)	Reduces re-arrest for violent and property crime	\$3.42	100%	5
Methadone Maintenance Treatment	Reduces opioid use/dependence & drug-related crime	\$2.22	89%	1
Buprenorphine/Buprenorphine-Naloxone (Suboxone and Subutex) treatment	Reduces opioid use/dependence	\$1.76	86%	1

The following requirements need to be met for the program area.

- **Unallowable project requests: [Scared Straight](#)**

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

D. Courts, Defense, Prosecution, and Victim Services Programs

The goal of the courts, defense and prosecution category is to support cost-effective programs that contribute to the reduction of crime, enhance public safety, and promote the fair and equitable treatment of victims and defendants/offenders. Resources will be used to support programs that assist in the timely clearing of cases, help to decrease the dockets, and focus on tailoring services to ensure accountability on the part of the offender while also ensuring offenders return to the community with the appropriate services and supervision to help lower recidivism. Priority will be given to programs in the following categories that are evidence-based or that incorporate evidence-based practices.

**For more information about exemplary courts, defense, prosecution and victim services programs, visit:

- [U.S. Office of Justice Programs: CrimeSolutions.gov](#)
- [Washington State Institute for Public Policy \(WSIPP\): Benefit-Cost Results](#)
- [Domestic Violence Evidence Project](#)
- [National Institute of Corrections: Principles of Effective Intervention with Offenders](#)
- [Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction: What Works in Effective Programs?](#)

1. Victim Service (D01)

The goal of the victim services programs is to provide individuals who have been victimized by crime with services to help them overcome the trauma of victimization and participate in all critical stages of the criminal justice process to help assist them in returning to full active lives.

The following requirements need to be met for the Victim Service programs.

- Project descriptions must explain how the program will market its services to potential users.
- Applicants must demonstrate in the application narrative how the program will ensure:
 - Protection of privacy and confidentiality of clients
 - That victim participation is voluntary not mandatory
 - Victims will receive appropriate safety planning (for example: www.ndvh.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/10/Safety-Planning-2.pdf)
 - Does not engage in or promote activities that compromise victim safety
- Project descriptions must also ensure the following activities will not be carried out that compromise victim safety and recovery:
 - Procedures and policies that exclude victims from receiving safe shelter, advocacy services, counseling, and other assistance based on their actual or perceived age, immigration status, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, mental health condition, physical health condition, criminal record, work in the sex industry, or age and/or gender of their children;
 - Requiring mediation or counseling for couples as a systemic response to domestic violence or sexual assault, or in situations in which child sexual abuse is alleged;
 - Requiring victims to report sexual assault, stalking or domestic violence crimes to law enforcement or forcing victims to participate in criminal proceedings;
 - Supporting policies or engaging in practices that impose restrictive and/or mandatory conditions to be met by the victim in order to receive services (e.g., attending counseling seeking an order of protection);
 - Sharing confidential victim information with outside organizations and/or individuals without the documented consent of the victim; and
 - Procedures that would penalize or impose sanctions on victims of domestic violence or sexual assault for failure to testify against the abuser and/or the perpetrator

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 2907.10 Preliminary polygraph test of sex offense victim states the following:

(1) A peace officer, prosecutor, or other public official shall not ask or require a victim of an alleged sex offense to submit to a polygraph examination as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of the alleged sex offense.

(2) The refusal of the victim of an alleged sex offense to submit to a polygraph examination shall not prevent the investigation of the alleged sex offense, the filing of criminal charges with respect to the alleged sex offense, or the prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of the alleged sex offense.

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

Examples of Evidence-Based Victim Services Programs

Program	Type	Outcomes	<u>Cost-Benefit Ratio</u>	<u>Odds Benefits will Exceed Costs</u>	<u>Time to Break Even (Years)</u>
<u>Prolonged Exposure Therapy</u>	Adolescent and adult victims	Reduces PTSD symptoms	\$88.87	100%	1
<u>Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)</u>	Child maltreatment victims and their parents	Reduces child maltreatment	\$12.99	94%	6
<u>HOMEBUILDERS</u>	Child maltreatment victims and their parents	Reduces child maltreatment and out-of-home placement	\$6.16	99%	1
<u>Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)</u>	Youth and adult victims	Reduces PTSD symptoms	\$6.50	100%	5

2. Courts, Defense and Prosecution (D02)

The goal of the courts, defense and prosecution category is to support cost-effective programs that contribute to the reduction of crime, enhance public safety, and promote the fair and equitable treatment of victims and defendants/offenders. Resources will be used to support programs that assist in the timely clearing of cases, help to decrease the dockets, and focus on tailoring services to ensure accountability on the part of the offender while also ensuring offenders return to the community with the appropriate services and supervision to help lower recidivism. Priority will be given to programs in the following categories that are evidence-based or that incorporate evidence-based practices.

The following requirements need to be met for the Courts, Defense and Prosecution programs.

- Specialized docket projects will be expected to coordinate with the Ohio Supreme Court Specialized Dockets Section. All projects will be held to the same certification standards (<http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/LegalResources/Rules/superintendence/Superintendence.pdf#Appl>) as required by the Ohio Supreme Court Specialized Dockets Section. Priority will be given to specialized docket programs that:
 - Are in “**Initial Review**” with the Ohio Supreme Court Specialized Dockets Section at the time of application submission.
 - Demonstrate collaborative efforts between the courts (i.e. judge, prosecution, defense, and probation/parole, etc.) and community groups/resources (i.e. treatment and programming providers).
 - Utilize assessment tools and measures to determine risk and need of the target population (medium to high risk).
 - Demonstrate community control, transitional control, and post-release control programs that implement and adhere to the principles of effective intervention.

- Pretrial diversion programs will be expected to demonstrate in the project description any best practices or evidence-based practices appropriate for the intended target population. All projects must adhere to Ohio Revised Code 2935.36 Pre-Trial Diversion Programs.

- Priority will be given to diversion programs that:
 - Demonstrate collaborative efforts between the courts (i.e. probation/parole, prosecution, defense, etc.) and community groups/resources.
 - Utilize assessment tools and measures to determine program eligibility, risk and need of the target population (low to medium risk, first time offenders, non-violent offenders, etc.).
 - Demonstrate community control, transitional control, and post-release control programs that implement and adhere to the principles of effective intervention.

- For projects seeking to increase the number of cleared cases or decrease court dockets, priority will be given to projects that clearly demonstrate best practices or evidence-based practices, within the project description, that have been proven effective within the types of courts that will be served.

****Unallowable project requests: court security projects.**

As a reference, examples of top court programs listed by CrimeSolutions.gov and the WSIPP are listed in the table below with their main outcomes, cost-benefit ratios, and odds of success:

Examples of Evidence-Based Court Programs

Program	Type	Outcomes	<u>Cost-Benefit Ratio</u>	<u>Odds Benefits will Exceed Costs</u>	<u>Time to Break Even (Years)</u>
Mental Health Courts	Adult Court Specialized Docket	Reduces re-arrest	\$6.22	99%	3
Family-Group Conferencing	Juvenile Mediation	Reduces re-arrest	\$4.65	78%	5
Drug Courts	Adult Court Specialized Docket	Reduces re-arrest	\$2.67	100%	6

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

E. Cross-agency and Cross-system Collaboration, Training Programs and Research (E01)

The goal of the Cross-agency and Cross-system Collaboration and Training programs is to improve criminal justice systems to promote training and collaboration across systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and correction agencies. Priority will be given to programs in the following categories that are evidence-based or that incorporate evidence-based practices:

1. Development and enhancement of cross-agency and cross-system collaborations
2. Cross-agency and cross-system training
3. Implementing or enhancing cross-agency and cross-system data sharing

Research is critical to the development of sound criminal justice policy. The goal of the Research program area is to advance knowledge and understanding of emerging crime and justice issues in Ohio using scientific methodologies. While all research programs will receive funding consideration, priority will be given to research programs in the following categories:

1. Heroin and Opiate Abuse – Possible topics include: 1) An evaluation of existing strategies to combat the heroin epidemic in Ohio. Such strategies may fall in the areas of interdiction and enforcement, treatment, education and awareness, and recovery supports; 2) An analysis of the use of naloxone by law enforcement for person experiencing opioid overdoses.
2. Police-Community Relations – Possible topics include: 1) An evaluation of the current state of police-community relations within a city or county; 2) A program evaluation that examines a project designed to improve police-community relations.
3. Police Body Cameras – Possible topics include: 1) An evaluation of police body camera implementation practices; 2) An analysis of the impact of body cameras on citizen behavior, officer conduct, and perceptions of police legitimacy; 3) an assessment of the way that body cameras impact privacy rights, law enforcement agencies, police officers, citizens, and other outside stakeholders.
4. Human Trafficking – Possible topics include: 1) A detailed investigation of Ohio’s trafficking victims, including who they are and how many there are in Ohio; 2) A study of human trafficking laws in Ohio, to include analysis of how well the laws are understood and used at the local level, how many cases are prosecuted federally and why cases are prosecuted at the federal level versus the state level, and what seems to result in better outcomes for trafficking victims.
5. Mental health crisis intervention teams (CIT) – Possible topics include: 1) An assessment of CIT’s impact on the safety and overall well-being of individuals, law enforcement, and the community; 2) An analysis of behavioral change in officers as a result of CIT training; 3) An analysis of the components of CIT that are associated with the most positive outcomes.
6. Specialty court evaluation – Possible topics include: 1) An evaluation of emerging specialized dockets, such as veteran courts, reentry courts, juvenile drug courts; 2) Research on mentoring programs in veteran’s courts and other specialized dockets.
7. Reentry Evaluation – Possible topics include: 1) An outcome evaluation of a well-established reentry program in Ohio; 2) An evaluation of treatment and programming for underrepresented populations.

Per Ohio Revised Code Section 5502.62 (C) (6), compliance in reporting crime statistics, using either the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System or Uniform Crime Reporting is a requirement for all program areas.

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

Problem Statement

Applicants should explain or clearly describe the problem or issue to be addressed, and its impact on the community. The application will be evaluated on how effectively it:

- clearly describes the nature and scope of the problem. The development of the nature and scope of the problem should be data driven. The application will need to provide relevant national, state, and local level data/statistics, as well as agency statistics, to document and support the problem to be addressed. Applicants can find relevant state and local data online at the [Ohio Data Dashboard](#) maintained by OCJS.
- discusses short and long term consequences for the community if the identified problem is not addressed. More specifically, the applicant should discuss the impact on the community if the proposed project is not funded.
- clearly identifies the target population to be served through the grant program. Applicant is expected to describe and justify the identified target population, and provide specific demographic information on the target population, such as race, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, geography.
- identifies other resources in the community that are currently available to address the problem and explains why existing resources are not sufficient to address the problem. If no resources exist, applicant should discuss the gaps in services and link how the proposed project will help alleviate those gaps.

Project Description

Applicants should describe a plan of action that the proposed project will implement in order to address the identified problem discussed in the problem statement. The application will be evaluated as to how effectively it:

- clearly describes the proposed activities and approach (i.e., model or practice) to be taken given the nature of the problem to be addressed. The approach should seem logical given the characteristics and needs of the identified target population.
- documents the evidence that the model or practice chosen is (are) appropriate for the outcomes the program wants to achieve with the target population. Clearly justifies why the particular program model was selected for implementation. **Applicants should provide a detailed discussion on their plan to implement a model that is evidence-based or grounded in best practices of the field.** For more information on evidence-based practices, see the Program Area descriptions beginning on page 6 or go to <http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/ebp.stm>.
- clearly demonstrates how they will achieve fidelity to the best practice model being implemented. The applicant must provide adequate discussion of the necessary resources that are required to implement the approach or response outlined. The resources should be reasonable given the scope and detail of the identified approach.
- explains the steps that will be taken to ensure long term program sustainability (i.e. the ability for the program to maintain its services over time). The applicant must demonstrate a commitment to the program by describing a plan for maintaining programmatic activities after initial funding support from OCJS has ended.

Project Objectives

Applicants should describe the outcomes or changes anticipated as a result of the proposed project. The achievement of the objectives should provide an outcome that reflects a measurable change for the target population due to the services offered by the program. ***Please use the standardized objectives listed here JAG Standardized Objectives and select two objectives that correspond with the application's program area.*** (Due to the specialized nature of the E01 program area there are no standardized objectives, so please develop two objectives pertinent to the proposed initiative.)

There are two types of objectives:

Outcome objectives describe the measured changes (impact that will occur as a result of implementing the proposed project.

Process (or Output) objectives describe the “process” (activities/steps) that a program will implement. Applications must provide two objectives and at least one objective should be an outcome objective. Each objective should include performance indicators, baseline numbers and data collection methods that further the goal of the selected Program Area.

Application will be evaluated on how effectively it:

- clearly identifies project objectives (measured change as a result of implementing the proposed project)
- clearly identifies performance indicators (how you will measure that change, what instruments and/or tools are to be used, etc.)
- clearly identifies any baseline data that exists.

Timeline and Activities

Applicants should describe how the programmatic and grant administrative activities as well as the related outcomes and objectives will be reasonably achieved in the given project period. Application will be evaluated as to how effectively it:

- presents a comprehensive, thorough timeline that is well-defined and comprehensively specifies what will be done, who (individuals and organizations) will do it, and when it will be accomplished. Include activities such as anticipated collaboration board meetings, OCJS grant reporting deadlines and any other activities specific to the project. The timeline should be reasonable given the nature of the problem, the target population, and the approach/response discussed in earlier sections of the application.
- if applicable, include any other deliverables that will be created and/or used throughout the project.

Organization and Staff Capacity

Applicants should provide a comprehensive discussion of the history and accomplishments of the organization responsible for implementing the project. Identify any key staff that will be involved in the project, including the project director and other individuals who will be responsible for administering the grant and implementing the program. Application will be evaluated as to how effectively it:

- clearly identifies the mission of the agency that will serve as the subrecipient and/or implementing agency. The application should clearly demonstrate the capacity of the subrecipient and implementing agency to administer grants of similar size and scope as the project submitted for funding. The applicant should demonstrate that they have adequate resources (i.e. personnel/staff, infrastructure to support additional program, computers, software, etc.) to implement the project as proposed.
- clearly identifies the key staff, including any volunteers that will be participating in the proposed project, including their qualifications, experience, and education.
- discusses how successful completion of the project is realistic given the key staff implementing the project. In cases where positions have not been filled, the applicant should clearly describe a reasonable approach and criteria to hire experienced and qualified staff.

Describe organizational, staff capacity and developmental efforts surrounding the issues of cultural competency:

- describes how issues of cultural competency, outreach, and services have been translated into planning for the particular project or program reflecting the racial make-up of the board, staff, volunteers, and clients.
- explains the staff recruitment process and describes staff retention techniques.
- describes outreach and programming offered.

Collaboration Boards

Collaboration Boards are essential to the funding process. The leadership, oversight and direction they provide help projects achieve their goals and objectives through a shared community vision. Collaboration Boards should be comprised of agency representatives as well as relevant stakeholders from the community, including but not limited to representatives from: child and family services, community organizations, schools, hospitals, mental health and/or substance abuse agencies, local law enforcement, court systems, including victim advocates, probation officers, the prosecutor's office, etc. ***The Collaboration Board is not an agency's Board of Trustees or Advisory Board.*** The Collaboration Board must conduct meetings ***at least quarterly*** and keep minutes of discussion items. Applicants should describe the collaborative effort between the applicant and other organizations. The application will be evaluated as to how effectively it:

- identifies the organizations that will participate in the Collaboration Board that will be responsible for overseeing the project. Describe their roles and demonstrate their commitment to the project. The applicant may use an existing community board or group to provide oversight to the project and act in the capacity of the Collaboration Board. **Signed commitment letters will be required from all representatives on the Collaboration Board**
- describes the extent and nature of the collaborative effort and how the role and function of each organization will support the overall goal of the project. Partner agencies should be clearly linked with their role and function within the collaborative group.
- provides details describing the management of the collaborative group. The applicant should be able to document when quarterly meetings will be held, how members will be notified of upcoming meetings, and the process for distributing and maintaining records of minutes of meetings. If the applicant uses an existing community board or group to serve as the Collaboration Board, describe how the group will provide specific oversight for this project.
- describes how the collaborative group will work together to achieve project goals and objectives.

Applications must include commitment letters from all collaboration board members. Letters must be submitted on the collaboration board member's letterhead and detail each agency's role and commitment as a partner within the proposed project. All applicants will be required to upload collaboration board letters at the time the grant application is submitted. Failure to do so will result in your application being declared incomplete and you will be ineligible for funding. Collaboration Board Letters are uploaded as an attachment within the Collaboration Board section of the online application.

Budget

Describe any costs associated with implementing the program. The application will be evaluated as to how effectively it:

- presents a clear and detailed budget with a narrative that clearly explains and justifies the budget information.
- justifies the costs of the proposed program and that the costs are considered reasonable in view of the types and range of activities to be conducted, the number of participants to be served, and the expected results and benefits.
- clearly states how the match funds will be used and the source of match funds.

Unallowable costs and descriptions can be accessed [here](#).

Multi-Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Task Force Guidelines for 2017 Justice Assistance Grant Application

Please read these guidelines prior to completing the grant application. If you have any questions, contact Linda Mielcarek at 614.644.7733 (lamielcarek@dps.ohio.gov).

All multi-jurisdictional law enforcement task force applications will be categorized based upon the following funding maximums. There will be four categories in all, each with a defined maximum level of funding. Funding maximums do not guarantee funding or funding at that level. Funding may also reflect the overall JAG funding level.

- **Category 1:** Population served greater than 500,000; funding maximum: \$150,000.
 - **Category 2:** Population served 250,000-499,999 and counties served five or less; funding maximum: \$105,000.
 - **Category 3:** Population served 150,000-249,999 and counties served four or less; funding maximum: \$75,000.
 - **Category 4:** Population served less than 150,000 and counties served two or less; funding maximum: \$60,000.
- ✓ **Population Served Estimate.** Each task force project must include in their application's Problem Statement a "Population Served Estimate." This estimate is based upon the 2010 census data found on the Ohio Department of Development's Office of Strategic Research website (<https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/P1005.pdf>).
 - ✓ **Counties Served.** Each task force must also indicate a numerical "Counties Served" designation in their application's Problem Statement. The "Counties Served" number includes all counties being served by the task force with the participation of that county's sheriff on the collaboration board. When a municipality is being served exclusively by one task force without the participation of the sheriff of the jurisdiction, the population estimate shall include only the population for that municipality. When two task forces have overlapping, or concurrent jurisdictions, the population estimate for that jurisdiction will be split equally between the two task forces.

Note: If a task force does not match into a specific category based on population served and counties served then apply based on the higher funded category. For example, if population served is 125,000 and counties served is four then the task force can apply based on Category 3 because counties served is four or less, not two or less.