



The [U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), [Office of Justice Programs](#) (OJP), [Bureau of Justice Assistance](#) (BJA) is pleased to announce that it is seeking applications for funding under the Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program. This program furthers the Department's mission by providing resources to states, units of local government, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments to establish or enhance family-based residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities including recovery and family supportive services.

Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program FY 2011 Competitive Grant Announcement

Eligibility

Applicants are limited to states, units of local government, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior).

Coordination Requirement: If the applicant is not the Single State Agency (SSA) for Substance Abuse Services, applicants must demonstrate that the proposal has been coordinated with, and is supported by the SSA, except in the case of federally-recognized tribal government applicants. Applications submitted by federally-recognized tribes must submit a Tribal Authorizing Resolution. Please see www.samhsa.gov/Grants/ssadirectory.pdf for a listing of the SSA entities. If the facility at which the proposed program will occur is also a recipient of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program funds, the applicant should coordinate resources within the eligible target population to maximize impact for program participants and to avoid duplication of resources.

Deadline

Registration with Grants.gov is required prior to application submission. (See "How to Apply," page 15. All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on June 23, 2011. (See "Deadlines: Registration and Application," page 4.

Contact Information

For technical assistance with submitting the application, contact the Grants.gov Customer Support Hotline at 800-518-4726 or via e-mail to support@grants.gov.

Note: The Grants.gov Support Hotline hours of operation are 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, except federal holidays.

For assistance with any other requirement of this solicitation, contact the BJA Justice Information Center at 1-877-927-5657, via e-mail to JIC@telesishq.com, or by [live web chat](#). The BJA Justice Information Center hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, and 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. eastern time on the solicitation close date.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview	4
Deadlines: Registration and Application	4
Eligibility	5
Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program— Specific Information	5
Performance Measures	12
Notice of New Post-Award Reporting Requirements	14
How to Apply	15
What an Application Should Include	17
Information to Complete the Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)	
Abstract	
Program Narrative	
Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative	
Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)	
Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable)	
Additional Attachments	
Other Standard Forms	
Selection Criteria	20
Review Process	22
Additional Requirements	22
Application Checklist	24
Appendix 1: Fundamental Principles of Evidence-Based Correctional Practice	25
Appendix 2: Statement of Assurance	28

Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CFDA #16.812)

Overview

The Second Chance Act of 2007 ([Pub. L. 110-199](#)) provides a comprehensive response to the increasing number of incarcerated adults and juveniles who are released from prison, jail, and juvenile residential facilities and returning to communities. There are currently over 2.3 million individuals serving time in our federal and state prisons, and millions of people cycling through local jails every year. Ninety-five percent of all offenders incarcerated today will eventually be released and will return to communities. The Second Chance Act will help ensure that the transition individuals make from prison, jail, or juvenile residential facilities to the community is successful and promotes public safety.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reported that in 2004, 53 percent of state inmates were abusing or dependent on drugs in the year before their admission to prison, and 32 percent of state inmates said they had committed their current offense while under the influence of drugs. In 2007, parents held in the state prisons—52 percent of state inmates—reported having an estimated 1.7 million children under the age of 18, an increase of 80 percent from 2001. Since 1991, the number of children with a mother in prison has more than doubled, up 131 percent, and the number of children with a father in prison has grown by 77 percent. Among state prisoners, 59 percent of males and 63 percent of females being held for drug-related offenses were parents.

Section 113 of the Second Chance Act specifically addresses the treatment needs of offenders who have substance abuse disorders and who are parents of minor children. This section authorizes federal awards to states, units of local government, and Indian tribes to improve the provision of substance abuse treatment within prison and jails and after reentry for **offenders who have minor children**, and **also includes outreach to families and provision of treatment and other services to children and other family members of participant offenders**. BJA is seeking applications from eligible applicants to plan, implement, or expand such family-based treatment programs.

For more information on BJA implementation of the Second Chance Act initiatives and Frequently Asked Questions about this solicitation, visit BJA's Second Chance Act web page at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/SecondChance.html.

Deadlines: Registration and Application

Registration is required prior to submission. OJP strongly encourages registering with Grants.gov several weeks before the deadline for application submission. The deadline for applying for funding under this announcement is 11:59 p.m. eastern time on June 23, 2011. Please see the "How to Apply" section, page 15 for more details. Please note that while the deadline for submission is 11:59 p.m. eastern time on June 23, 2011, staff assistance through the BJA Justice Information Center is only available until 8:00 p.m. eastern time (see "Contact Information" on the title page for more information about BJA's Justice Information Center).

Eligibility

Please refer to the title page for eligibility under this program.

Note: BJA is seeking applications to meet the treatment needs of inmates with substance abuse disorders. BJA also administers the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program, which enhances the capability of states, units of local government, and tribes to provide incarcerated inmates with residential substance abuse treatment, incorporate this treatment into reentry planning, and deliver community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services. RSAT allocations follow a formula that provides each state and territory with a base amount plus an amount proportional to the ratio that its prison population bears to the total prison population of all states and territories. For information about your state's latest RSAT allocation and the facilities where RSAT funded services are already available, contact the State Administering Agency www.ojp.usdoj.gov/saa/index.htm.

Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program—Specific Information

The Second Chance Act grant programs are designed to help communities develop and implement comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by offender reentry and recidivism reduction. “Reentry” is not a specific program, but rather an evidence-based process that starts when an offender is initially incarcerated and ends when the offender has been successfully reintegrated in his or her community as a law-abiding citizen. The reentry process includes the delivery of a variety of evidence-based program services *in both a pre- and post-release setting* designed to ensure that the transition from prison or jail to the community is safe and successful.

Section 113 of the Second Chance Act provides a comprehensive response to the increasing number of parents who are incarcerated as well as their families. Research has shown that children may benefit from maintaining healthy relationships with their incarcerated parents. Strong parent-child relationships may aid in children's adjustment to their parents' incarceration and help to mitigate many of the negative outcomes for children that are associated with parental incarceration. Maintaining contact also helps the incarcerated parent by improving the reentry process and reducing recidivism, which would likely benefit the child. The Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program is designed to provide prison-based substance abuse treatment and parenting programs for incarcerated parents (including non-custodial parents) of minor children, as well as treatment and other services to the participating offenders' minor children and family members. Programming must be targeted to inmates with minor children and include services for these inmates, their minor children, and other family members.

Goals, Objectives, and Deliverables

The goals of the Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program are to increase public safety and reduce recidivism by providing more effective and successful reentry for offenders. The objective of this program is to provide comprehensive responses through planned, expanded, or implemented family-based substance abuse treatment programs. Such programs should provide substance abuse treatment and parenting services for offenders with minor children, and also include outreach to families and provision of treatment and other

services to children and other family members of participant offenders. These components should include both pre- and post-release services to incarcerated parents and their families.

Approved Uses of Award Funds

Grants under this solicitation are available for the development, implementation and expansion of family-based substance-abuse treatment programs for offenders who have minor children, and also includes outreach to families and provision of treatment and other services to children and other family members of participant offenders. ***However, as required by the Second Chance Act, these programs are unavailable for any such parent for whom there is reasonable evidence to believe engaged in domestic violence or child abuse.***

Fundamental principles of evidence-based correctional practice. The primary objective of the Second Chance Act is to reduce recidivism. Based upon reliable research findings, there are six fundamental principles of evidence-based correctional practice that are widely accepted as strategies to reduce future criminal behavior. Applicants are required to clearly articulate how the following six principles are integrated into their program design:

1. Objectively Assess Criminogenic Risks and Needs
2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation
3. Target Higher-Risk Offenders
4. Address Offenders' Greatest Criminogenic Needs
5. Use Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions
6. Determine Dosage and Intensity of Services

Appendix 1 provides additional information about these six principles and what applicants should consider to ensure proposed programs are built on principles of effective practice.

Program design elements. Applicants should address the following program design elements in the proposal:

1. Use Actuarial-Based Assessment Instruments for Reentry Planning

There is strong evidence from the research literature that offender populations should be assessed to determine criminogenic risk and needs factors and determine supervision levels and services so that appropriate interventions can be delivered. Use of assessment instruments that are reliable, validated, and normed for a specific population increase the chances that individuals will be matched with the appropriate type of treatment and reentry services. Applicants are strongly urged to base reentry planning on risk and needs assessment tools.

2. Target Criminogenic Needs that Affect Recidivism

While offenders reentering the community have a variety of treatment and behavioral needs, which are themselves risk factors for future offending, criminogenic needs are the dynamic risk factors mostly closely associated with offending behavior. Criminogenic risk and needs factors include history of anti-social behavior; anti-social personality pattern; anti-social cognition; anti-social associates; family and/or marital; school and/or work; leisure and/or recreation; and substance abuse. Behavioral change is possible if offenders are provided

with tailored, sequential programming that addresses individual criminogenic needs that affect the risk of recidivism. Applicants are strongly urged to provide treatment interventions that target criminal thinking, especially for higher-risk offenders.

3. Provision of Evidence-Based Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment

Services: Applicants are strongly urged to provide substance abuse and mental health treatment practices and services that have a demonstrated evidence base and that are appropriate for the target population.¹ Applicants should identify the evidence-based practice being proposed for implementation, identify and discuss the evidence that shows that the practice is effective; and discuss the population(s) for which this practice has been shown to be effective and show that it is appropriate for the proposed target population.

Funds may be used for the development, implementation, and expansion of family-based substance abuse treatment programs (which may include nursery programs within correctional facilities) or residential substance abuse treatment for parents (which includes outreach and services to minor children and family members in the community).

Proposed programs should require urinalysis and/or other proven reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing for program participants, including both periodic and random testing, and for former participants while they remain in the custody, or under community supervision, of the state, local, or tribal government.

Prison-based programs must provide residential treatment facilities set apart—in a completely separate facility or dedicated housing unit in a facility exclusively for use by participants—from the general correctional population. Offenders included in prison-based programs must be within 6–12 months before scheduled release to the community.

Applicants must indicate how treatment will begin prior to release and be continued after participating offenders are released into the community.

- ### 4. Family-Based and Pharmacological Drug Treatment and Other Services:
- Applicants are encouraged to utilize pharmacological drug treatment services as part of any drug treatment program offered to offenders in prison or jail. Applicants are encouraged to develop a comprehensive response to offender and family needs, which can include: substance abuse treatment, early child intervention services, family counseling, legal services, medical care, respite care and mutual support services, child maltreatment prevention, mental health services, nursery and preschool, parenting skills training, pediatric care, physical therapy, prenatal care, sexual abuse therapy for family members, relapse prevention, transportation, and vocational or general educational development (GED) training.

¹ Applicants can also find information on evidence-based practices in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) *Guide to Evidence-Based Practices* available at www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide. The *Guide* provides a short description and a link to dozens of web sites with relevant evidence-based practices information – either specific interventions or comprehensive reviews of research findings. Please note that SAMHSA's *Guide to Evidence-Based Practices* also references the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP), a searchable database of interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders. NREPP is intended to serve as a decision support tool, not as an authoritative list of effective interventions. *Being included in NREPP, or in any other resource listed in the Guide, does not mean an intervention is "recommended" or that it has been demonstrated to achieve positive results in all circumstances.* Applicants must document that the selected practice is appropriate for the specific target population and purposes of your project.

- 5. Transition Planning Procedures:** Developing and implementing transition planning procedures to ensure linkages to services and benefits is a critical part of the reentry process. Applicants should consider institutionalizing appropriate information sharing with relevant community corrections and behavioral health partner agencies, assessing insurance and benefit status (including Medicaid, SSI, SSDI, veterans benefits, and other government entitlement programs) and eligibility, and assisting inmates in the insurance/benefits application process.
- 6. Support of a Comprehensive Range of Recovery Support Services:** Applicants are encouraged to make available a comprehensive range of programs, including services that employ the cognitive, behavioral, and social learning techniques of modeling, role playing, reinforcement, resource provision, and cognitive restructuring; educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement services, including supported employment; ongoing evidenced-based substance abuse (including alcohol abuse); and mental health disorder treatment; housing, physical health care services; veteran-specific services as applicable; programs that encourage safe, healthy, and responsible family and parent-child relationships and enhance family reunification, as appropriate; and, mentoring.
- 7. Provision of Sustained Aftercare, Case Planning/Management in the Community:** Applicants are strongly urged to use consistent pre- and post-release case management and supervision that is sustained over a period of at least 6 months from the time of release and is especially responsive to the offender's transition from incarceration to the community. Aftercare services must involve coordination between the correctional treatment program, community supervision program, and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs. Post-release treatment and aftercare must be coordinated, including information sharing, and in-reach allowed for community-based treatment providers.
- 8. Provision of Community Supervision Services which Follow Evidence-Based Practices:** Funds may be used to provide evidence-based community supervision services including the development and supervision of individualized case plans which stem from risk and needs assessments; the use of graduated responses including the employment of structured, swift, and incremental responses to violations; structuring supervision caseloads which reflect the level of risk and needs for the target population; and staff development including training in effective offender management techniques.

Applicants are encouraged to consider a partnership with a local research organization that can assist with data collection, performance measurement, and local evaluations. One resource that applicants may be interested in using is the e-Consortium for University Centers and Researchers for Partnership with Justice Practitioners. The purpose of this e-Consortium is to provide a resource to local, state, federal, and other groups who seek to connect to nearby (or other) university researchers and centers on partnerships and projects that are mutually beneficial to the criminal justice community. The e-Consortium can be found online at www.gmuconsortium.org/.

Priority Considerations

Priority consideration will be given to applicants that can demonstrate the following considerations in their program design:

- Target population of medium- to high-risk offenders, as identified through use of a validated risk, and needs assessment instrument, who are the custodial parents of minor children and have been diagnosed with a drug dependency.
- Focus on geographic areas with high rates of offenders returning from prisons or jails.
- Clearly demonstrate how the six evidenced-based strategies are incorporated into the project program design (see Appendix 1).
- Provide for an independent evaluation of reentry programs that include, to the maximum extent possible, random assignment and controlled studies to determine the effectiveness of such programs and the services provided, including the community corrections approaches to supervision.

Legal Requirements

Applicants must certify that any treatment program proposed in the application is clinically appropriate, will provide comprehensive treatment, and has been developed in coordination with the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse.

Applicants should also provide official documentation that all collaborating service provider organizations are in compliance with all requirements for licensing, accreditation, and certification, including state, local (city, county), and tribal requirements, as appropriate.

A program for which a grant is made shall comply with the following requirements: (1) the program shall integrate techniques to assess the strengths and needs of immediate and extended family of the incarcerated parent to support a treatment plan of the incarcerated parent; (2) the program shall ensure that each participant in that program has access to consistent and uninterrupted care if transferred to a different correctional facility within the state or other relevant entity; and (3) the program shall be located in an area separate from the general population of the prison.

Definitions

- **Recidivism:** The Second Chance Act requires that recidivism be a measure of success in funded programs. For purposes of this solicitation, recidivism is defined as “a return to prison and/or jail with either a new conviction or as the result of a violation of the terms of supervision within 12 months of initial release.
- **Official Documentation:** Official documentation is a copy of each service provider organization’s license, accreditation, and certification. Documentation of accreditation will not be accepted in lieu of an organization’s license. A statement by, or letter from, the applicant organization or from a provider organization attesting to compliance with licensing, accreditation, and certification or that no licensing, accreditation, and certification requirements exist does not constitute adequate documentation.
- **Prison-Based Programs:** Prison-Based programs are those that occur in a prison, or “behind the walls” programs. Prison-Based programs must provide residential treatment facilities set apart—in a completely separate facility, or dedicated housing unit in a facility exclusively for use by participants—from the general correctional population. Offenders

included in prison-based programs must be within 6-12 months before scheduled release to the community.

- **Family:** For the services to be provided to an offender's family under this program, "family" is broadly defined and could include but are not limited to the following: a grandparent or sibling who is raising, responsible for, or has guardianship, of the offender's minor child; the other non-incarcerated parent; the offender's current or former intimate partner; a co-parent, and other family members dependent upon the offender's circumstance.
- **Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment:** For the purposes of this solicitation family-based substance abuse treatment means a state licensed or certified program that is residentially-based that enables parents and their children to participate in comprehensive substance abuse treatment services for a period no less than six months that includes on site or by referral: gender specific, trauma- informed substance abuse treatment services, children's early intervention services, family counseling, continuing care, legal services, medical care, mental health services, nursery and preschool, parenting skills training, pediatric care, prenatal care, sexual abuse therapy, relapse prevention, transportation, and job or vocational training or classes leading to a secondary school diploma or a certificate of general equivalence.
- **Evidence-Based Programs or Practices (EBP)**
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.

Resources for Evidence-Based Practices:

Applicants can find information on evidence-based practices in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) *Guide to Evidence-Based Practices on the Web* at www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide. The *Guide* provides a short description and a link to dozens of web sites with relevant evidence-based practices information—either specific interventions or comprehensive reviews of research findings.

SAMHSA's guide also references the National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP). NREPP is a searchable database of interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders. NREPP is intended to serve as a decision support tool, not as an authoritative list of effective interventions. *Being included in NREPP, or in any other resource listed in the guide, does not mean an intervention is "recommended" or that it has been demonstrated to achieve positive results in all circumstances.* Applicants must document that the selected practice is appropriate for the specific target population and purposes of the project.

In addition to the web site noted above, applicants may provide information on research studies to show that the services/practices proposed to be implemented are evidence-based. This information is usually published in research journals, including those that focus

on minority populations. If this type of information is not available, applicants may provide information from other sources, such as unpublished studies or documents describing formal consensus among recognized experts.

Collaboration with Other Federal Agencies

BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are collaborating closely on the Second Chance Act implementation. BJA and OJJDP will continue to collaborate to ensure that both juvenile and adult reentry efforts are supported. Similarly, both BJA and OJJDP are working with the National Institute of Justice in support of the research and evaluation activities called for in the Act.

Note: For those interested in submitting applications for specific juvenile-related reentry projects, please visit the OJJDP web site at www.ojjdp.gov.

Amount and Length of Awards

Awards will be made for 24 months with the possibility of no-cost extensions. The applicant's budget materials should reflect the entire 24-month period. A grantee may be eligible for continued funding contingent upon the availability of funds and demonstration of adequate progress toward meeting established goals of the program. Contingent upon the availability of funds and the number of offenders projected to be served, awards of up to \$300,000 each are expected to be made.

Applicants must apply in one of two categories, depending upon their jurisdictional status.

- **Category 1, Competition ID BJA-2011-3033:** Units or components of state and local government agencies serving incarcerated adults.
- **Category 2, Competition ID BJA-2011-3034:** Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Native tribes and/or tribal organizations serving incarcerated adults

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

By law, no less than 5 percent of the funds available for the Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program will be used for grants to Indian tribes.

Budget Information

Limitation on Use of Award Funds for Employee Compensation; Waiver: With respect to any award of more than \$250,000 made under this solicitation, federal funds may not be used to pay total cash compensation (salary plus bonuses) to any employee of the award recipient at a rate that exceeds 110 percent of the maximum annual salary payable to a member of the Federal Government's Senior Executive Service (SES) at an agency with a Certified SES Performance Appraisal System for that year. (The 2011 salary table for SES employees is available at www.opm.gov/oca/11tables/indexSES.asp.) Note: A recipient may compensate an employee at a higher rate, provided the amount in excess of this compensation limitation is paid with non-federal funds. (Any such additional compensation will not be considered matching funds where match requirements apply.)

The limitation on compensation rates allowable under an award may be waived on an individual basis at the discretion of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG) for OJP. An applicant that wishes to request a waiver must include a detailed justification in the budget narrative of its application. Unless the applicant submits a waiver request and justification with the application, the applicant should anticipate that OJP will request the applicant to adjust and resubmit its budget.

The justification should include: the particular qualifications and expertise of the individual, the uniqueness of the service being provided, the individual's specific knowledge of the program or project being undertaken with award funds, and a statement explaining that the individual's salary is commensurate with the regular and customary rate for an individual with his/her qualifications and expertise, and for the work that is to be done.

Applicants must provide a proposed budget that is complete, allowable, and tied to the proposed activities. Applicants must budget funding to travel to DOJ-sponsored grant meetings.

Applicants should estimate the costs of travel and accommodations for three staff to attend two meetings, for three days, in Washington D.C. Applicants should adhere to state travel policies and/or refer to the federal per diem guidelines (www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21287).

Match Requirement: There is no match requirement for this program.

Performance Measures

To assist in fulfilling the Department's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), Public Law 103-62, applicants that receive funding under this solicitation must provide data that measure the results of their work. Any award recipient will be required, post award, to provide the data requested in the "Data Grantee Provides" column so that OJP can calculate values for the "Performance Measures" column. **Performance measures for this program are being finalized. Below, BJA has listed the program objectives and sample performance measures. BJA will determine whether additional or different measures will be required prior to awarding grants.**

Program Goal	Performance Measures	Data Grantee Provides
Increase public safety and reduce recidivism through substance abuse, parenting, and family-based reentry programs.	Percent decrease in recidivism rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants added to the program during the current reporting period. • Number of participants in the program at the beginning of the reporting period. • Number of participants in the program at the end of the reporting period • Number of participants released from jail or prison during the current reporting period. • Number of participants released from jail or prison since the beginning of the program (auto-calculated by PMT). • Number of participants sentenced to prison with a new conviction this reporting period. • Number of participants sentenced to prison with a new conviction since the beginning of the program (auto-calculated by PMT).

	Percent reduction in the crime rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crimes reported during this quarter. • Population for the area that the TP is returning to (i.e., statewide, county, city, neighborhood).* <p>*Requested to produce a crime rate.</p>
	Percent increase in employment among participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who found employment during this reporting period. • Number of participants employed at the beginning of the reporting period.. • Number of participants employed at the end of the reporting period.. • Number of participants provided with employment services
	Percent increase in number of participants enrolled in educational programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who enrolled in an educational program during this reporting period. • Number of participants enrolled in an educational program at the beginning of the reporting period. • Number of participants enrolled in an educational program at the end of the reporting period.
	Percent reduction in the number of participants who violated conditions of supervised release.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who violated the conditions of their supervised release during this reporting period. • Number of participants who have violated the conditions of their supervised release since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT).
	Percent increase in the number of participants who fulfilled their child support obligations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who were required to pay child support this reporting period. • Number of participants who paid their child support this reporting period.
	Percent increase in the number of participants who obtained housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who obtained housing this reporting period. • Number of participants who have found housing since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT). • Number of participants who were provided with housing services during this reporting period.
	Percent increase in the number of participants assessed as needing substance abuse health services who participated in those services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who were assessed as needing substance abuse services during this reporting period. • Number of participants who have been assessed as needing substance abuse services since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT). • Number of participants who enrolled in a substance abuse program during this reporting period. • Number of participants enrolled in a substance abuse program since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT).
	Percent increase in the number of participants assessed as needing mental health services who participated in those services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who were assessed as needing mental health services during this reporting period. • Number of participants who have been assessed as needing mental health services since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT). • Number of participants who enrolled in a mental

		<p>health program during this reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants enrolled in a mental health program since the beginning of this program (auto-calculated by PMT).
	Percent of participants who completed the residential program and have passed drug testing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of offenders that tested positive for drug use during this reporting period.) Total number of offenders that were drug tested during this reporting period.)
	Percent reduction in alcohol abuse and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of offenders who tested positive for alcohol during the reporting period. Total number of offenders who were tested for alcohol during this reporting period.

Submission of performance measures data is not required for the application. Instead, applicants should discuss in their application their proposed methods for collecting data for performance measures. Please refer to the section “What an Application Should Include” (below) for additional information.

Note on Project Evaluations: Applicants that propose to use funds awarded 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. 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.” Applicants should provide sufficient information for OJP to determine whether the particular project they propose would either intentionally or unintentionally collect and/or use information in such a way that it meets the DOJ regulatory definition of research.

Research, for the purposes of human subjects protections 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, see the decision tree to assist applicants on the “Research and the Protection of Human Subjects” section of the OJP Other Requirements for OJP Applications” web page (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/other_requirements.htm). Applicants whose proposals may involve a research or statistical component also should review the “Confidentiality” section on that web page.

Notice of New Post-Award Reporting Requirements

Applicants should anticipate that all recipients (other than individuals) of awards of \$25,000 or more under this solicitation, consistent with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA), will be required to report award information on any first-tier sub-awards totaling \$25,000 or more, and, in certain cases, to report information on the names and total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of the recipient and first-tier sub-recipients. Each applicant entity must ensure that it has the necessary processes and systems in place to comply with the reporting requirements should it receive funding. Reports regarding sub-awards will be made through the FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS), found at www.fsrs.gov/.

Please note also that applicants should anticipate that no sub-award of an award made under this solicitation may be made to a sub-recipient (other than an individual) unless the potential sub-recipient acquires and provides a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number.

How to Apply

Applications will be submitted through Grants.gov. Grants.gov is a “one-stop storefront” that provides a unified process for all customers of federal awards to find funding opportunities and apply for funding. Complete instructions on how to register and submit an application can be found at www.Grants.gov. If the applicant experiences technical difficulties at any point during this process, please call the Grants.gov Customer Support Hotline at **800-518-4726**, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, except federal holidays. Registering with Grants.gov is a one-time process; however, **processing delays may occur, and it can take up to several weeks** for first-time registrants to receive confirmation and a user password. OJP highly recommends that applicants start the registration process as early as possible to prevent delays in submitting an application package by the specified application deadline.

All applicants are required to complete the following steps:

1. **Acquire a DUNS number.** A DUNS number is required for Grants.gov registration. In general, the Office of Management and Budget requires that all applicants (other than individuals) for federal funds include a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number in their applications for a new award or renewal of an existing award. A DUNS number is a unique nine-digit sequence recognized as the universal standard for identifying and keeping track of entities receiving federal funds. The identifier is used for tracking purposes and to validate address and point of contact information for federal assistance applicants, recipients, and sub-recipients. The DUNS number will be used throughout the grant life cycle. Obtaining a DUNS number is a free, one-time activity. Obtain a DUNS number by calling Dun and Bradstreet at 866-705-5711 or by applying online at www.dnb.com. A DUNS number is usually received within 1-2 business days.
2. **Acquire or renew registration with the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database.** OJP requires that all applicants (other than individuals) for federal financial assistance maintain current registrations in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database. An applicant must be registered in the CCR to successfully register in Grants.gov. The CCR database is the repository for standard information about federal financial assistance applicants, recipients, and sub-recipients. Organizations that have previously submitted applications via Grants.gov are already registered with CCR, as it is a requirement for Grants.gov registration. Please note, however, that applicants must **update or renew their CCR registration annually** to maintain an active status. Information about CCR registration procedures can be accessed at www.ccr.gov.
3. **Acquire an Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) and a Grants.gov username and password.** Complete the AOR profile on Grants.gov and create a username and password. The applicant organization's DUNS Number must be used to complete this step. For more information about the registration process, go to www.grants.gov/applicants/get_registered.jsp.

4. **Acquire confirmation for the AOR from the E-Business Point of Contact (E-Biz POC).** The E-Biz POC at the applicant organization must log into Grants.gov to confirm the applicant organization's AOR. Please note that there can be more than one AOR for the organization.
5. **Search for the funding opportunity on Grants.gov.** Please use the following identifying information when searching for the funding opportunity on Grants.gov. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for this solicitation is 16.812, titled "Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative," and the funding opportunity number is BJA-2011-3032.
6. **Select the correct Competition ID.** Some OJP solicitations posted to Grants.gov contain multiple purpose areas, denoted by the individual Competition ID. If applying to a solicitation with multiple Competition IDs, select the appropriate Competition ID for the intended purpose area of the application.
7. **Submit an application consistent with this solicitation by following the directions in Grants.gov.** Within 24–48 hours after submitting the electronic application, the applicant should receive an e-mail validation message from Grants.gov. The validation message will state whether the application has been received and validated, or rejected, with an explanation. **Important:** Applicants are urged to submit applications **at least 72 hours prior** to the due date of the application to allow time to receive the validation message and to correct any problems that may have caused a rejection notification.

Note: Grants.gov will forward the application to OJP's Grants Management System (GMS). GMS does not accept executable file types as application attachments. The 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."

Experiencing Unforeseen Grants.gov Technical Issues

If an applicant experiences unforeseen Grants.gov technical issues beyond the applicant's control that prevent submission of its application by the deadline, the applicant must contact BJA staff **within 24 hours after the deadline** and request approval to submit its application. At that time, BJA staff will instruct the applicant to submit specific information detailing the technical difficulties. The applicant must e-mail: a description of the technical difficulties, a timeline of submission efforts, the complete grant application, the applicant DUNS number, and Grants.gov Help Desk tracking number(s) received. After the program office reviews all of the information submitted, and contacts the Grants.gov Help Desk to validate the technical issues reported, OJP will contact the applicant to either approve or deny the request to submit a late application. If the technical issues reported cannot be validated, the application will be rejected as untimely.

To ensure a fair competition for limited discretionary funds, the following conditions are not valid reasons to permit late submissions: (1) failure to begin the registration process in sufficient time, (2) failure to follow Grants.gov instructions on how to register and apply as posted on its Web site, (3) failure to follow all of the instructions in the OJP solicitation, and (4) technical issues experienced with the applicant's computer or information technology (IT) environment.

Notifications regarding known technical problems with Grants.gov, if any, are posted at the top of the OJP funding web page, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/solicitations.htm.

What an Application Should Include

This section describes what an application should include and sets out a number of elements. Applicants should anticipate that failure to submit an application that contains all of the specified elements may negatively affect the review of the application; and, should a decision be made to make an award, it may result in the inclusion of special conditions that preclude access to or use of award funds pending satisfaction of the conditions.

Moreover, applicants should anticipate that some application elements are so critical that applications unresponsive to the scope of the solicitation, or that do not include a program narrative or budget detail worksheet including a budget narrative, will neither proceed to peer review nor receive further consideration.

OJP strongly recommends use of appropriately descriptive file names (e.g., "Program Narrative," "Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative," "Timelines," "Memoranda of Understanding," "Resumes") for all attachments. OJP recommends that resumes be included in a single file. In addition, applicants must clearly identify and label each attachment as stated below.

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

The SF-424 is a standard form required for use as a cover sheet for submission of pre-applications, applications, and related information. Grants.gov and GMS take information from the applicant's profile to populate the fields on this form. When selecting the "type of applicant," if the applicant is a for-profit entity, please select "For-Profit Organization" or "Small Business" (as applicable).

Please refer to www07.grants.gov/assets/SF424Instructions.pdf for more instructions on how to complete the SF-424.

2. Abstract

The abstract should provide an overall summary of the project and include the project's purposes, goals, and deliverables. The abstract may be single or double-spaced, but must use a standard 12-point font (Times New Roman is preferred) with no less than 1-inch margins, and should not exceed 2 pages.

The abstract must include the following clearly labeled and delineated information: target population characteristics; geographic location; projected number of offenders to be serviced; whether the agency/correctional facility is a state, local, or tribal entity; description of both the pre- **and** post-release, family-based substance abuse treatment services to be provided; description on the type of objective assessment instrument(s) used to identify and determine the offender's criminogenic risks, needs, and intervention treatment; and information on the non-profit organization partnerships with community-based substance abuse and family support services providers to ensure coordinated reentry. Briefly explain which of the four priority considerations the application addresses.

3. Program Narrative

The program narrative must respond to the solicitation and the Selection Criteria (1-4) in the order given. The program narrative should be double-spaced, using a standard 12-point font (Times New Roman is preferred) with no less than 1-inch margins, and should not exceed 15 pages. Please number pages "1 of 15," "2 of 15," etc.

If the program narrative fails to comply with these length-related restrictions, noncompliance may be considered in peer review and in final award decisions.

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

- Statement of the Problem
- Program Design and Implementation
- Capabilities and Competencies
- Impact/Outcomes, Evaluations, Sustainment, and Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

Submission of performance measures data is not required for the application.

Performance measures are included as an alert that successful applicants will be required to submit specific data to BJA as part of their reporting requirements. For the application, the applicant should indicate an understanding of these requirements and discuss how the applicant will gather the required data, should the applicant receive funding.

Further information is available under the Selection Criteria section, page 20.

4. Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative

a. Budget Detail Worksheet

The applicant's budget materials should reflect the entire 24-month period. A sample Budget Detail Worksheet can be found at www.ojp.gov/funding/forms/budget_detail.pdf. If the budget is submitted in a different format, the budget categories listed in the sample budget worksheet should be included. For questions pertaining to budget and examples of allowable and unallowable costs, please see the OJP Financial Guide at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide/index.htm.

Applicants must provide a proposed budget that is complete; reasonable and allowable; necessary for project activities; and provides "computation" that demonstrates how all costs were calculated.

Applicants must budget funding to travel to DOJ-sponsored grant meetings. Applicants should estimate the costs of travel and accommodations for three staff to attend two meetings, for three days, in Washington D.C.

b. Budget Narrative

The Budget Narrative should thoroughly and clearly describe every category of expense listed in the Budget Detail Worksheet. The narrative should be mathematically sound and correspond with the information and figures provided in the Budget Detail Worksheet. The narrative should explain how all costs were estimated and calculated and how they are relevant 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 be broken down by year.

5. **Additional Attachments: Project Timeline, Position Descriptions, Letters of Support/Memoranda of Understanding, and Statement of Assurance: Service Provider Licensing/Accreditation/ Certification Documentation**
 - a. **Project Timeline** with each project goal, related objective, activity, expected completion date, responsible person, or organization.
 - b. **Position Descriptions** for key positions.
 - c. **Letters of Support/Memoranda of Understanding** from all key partners, detailing the commitment to work with the applicant to promote the mission of the project.
 - d. **Statement of Assurance: Service Provider Licensing/Accreditation/ Certification Documentation** (see also Appendix 2): Applicants must certify that any treatment program proposed in the application is clinically appropriate, will provide comprehensive treatment, and has been developed in coordination with the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse and the State Mental Health Authority. Applicants should also provide official documentation that all collaborating service provider organizations are in compliance with all requirements for licensing, accreditation, and certification, including state, local (city, county), and tribal requirements, as appropriate.

6. **Tribal Authorizing Resolution (If Applicable)**

If an application is being submitted by either (1) a tribe or tribal organization or (2) a third party proposing to provide direct services or assistance to residents on tribal lands, then a current authorizing resolution of the governing body of the tribal entity or other enactment of the tribal council or comparable governing body authorizing the inclusion of the tribe or tribal organization and its membership should be included with the application. In those instances when an organization or consortium of tribes proposes to apply for a grant on behalf of a tribe or multiple specific tribes, then the application should include a resolution from all tribes that will be included as a part of the services/assistance provided under the grant. A consortium of tribes for which existing consortium bylaws allow action without support from all tribes in the consortium (i.e., without authorizing resolution or other enactment of each tribal governing body) may submit a copy of its consortium bylaws with the application in lieu of tribal resolutions.

7. **Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (If Applicable)**

Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a federally approved indirect cost rate. (This requirement does not apply to units of local government.) A copy of the rate approval should be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant's cognizant federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization or, if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct cost categories. If DOJ is the cognizant federal agency, obtain information needed to submit an indirect cost rate proposal at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide/part3/part3chap17.htm.

8. **Other Standard Forms**

Additional forms that may be required in connection with an award are available on OJP's funding page at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/forms.htm. For successful applicants, receipt of funds may be contingent upon submission of all necessary forms. Please note in particular the following forms:

- [Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements](#) (required to be submitted in GMS prior to the receipt of any award funds).
- [Disclosure of Lobbying Activities](#) (required for any applicant that expends any funds for lobbying activities; this form must be downloaded, completed, and then uploaded).
- [Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire](#) (required for any applicant other than an individual that is a non-governmental entity and that has not received any award from OJP within the past 3 years; this form must be downloaded, completed, and then uploaded).
- [Standard Assurances](#) (required to be submitted in GMS prior to the receipt of any award funds).

Selection Criteria

The following five selection criteria will be used to evaluate each application, with the different weight given to each based on the percentage value listed after each individual criteria. For example, the first criteria, "Statement of the Problem," is worth 15 percent of the entire score in the application review process.

1. Statement of the Problem (15 percent out of 100)

- Explain the inability to fund the program adequately without federal assistance.
- Describe the problems with meeting the family and substance abuse treatment needs of incarcerated adult offenders who have minor children and who are returning to the community.
- Provide information on the target population, the number of offenders who are parents of minors, the treatment needs of these offenders, any statistics or other information available about the number of minor children of the target population, and needs of the family within the community. Include any recidivism and substance abuse data that is available for the target population.
- Summarize the basic components of the current process for identifying offender risk as well as offender and family needs, availability of drug and other treatment services, reentry planning for these offenders, case management, and linkages to community-based treatment providers, aftercare, and continuing case management upon reentry.

2. Program Design and Implementation (35 percent out of 100)

- Describe the proposed program and the project's purpose, goals, and objectives.
- Address: 1) the Approved Use of Award Funds, sections on fundamental principles of evidence-based correctional practice, and program design elements (pages 6-8, Appendix 1); and 2) Priority Considerations (page 8-9).
- Provide an analysis of the target population, including the projected number of individuals to be served and operational guidelines for identifying eligible program participants which should include a plan to screen potential participants, conduct needs and strengths-based assessments, and the process for how individuals will be referred to the program.
- Describe the process for how individuals will be linked to treatment and recovery support services. Identify the evidence-based treatment and support practices being used or proposed and identify and discuss the evidence that shows that the practice(s) is/are

BJA-2011-3032

effective. Describe any modifications/adaptations you will need to make to this practice to meet the goals of your project and why the changes will improve the outcomes.²

- Describe the process for how participant family members will be identified, engaged, and linked to treatment and support services.
- Describe how services will be excluded from parental family members for whom there is reasonable evidence to believe they have engaged in domestic violence or child abuse.
- Describe how the following legal requirements will be adhered to within the context of the proposed project:
 - The program shall integrate techniques to assess the strengths and needs of immediate and extended family of the incarcerated parent to support a treatment plan of the incarcerated parent;
 - The program shall ensure that each participant in that program has access to consistent and uninterrupted care if transferred to a different correctional facility within the state or other relevant entity; and
 - The program shall be located in an area separate from the general population of the prison.

3. Capabilities, Competencies, and Collaboration (25 percent out of 100)

- Describe the management structure and staffing of the project, identifying the agency responsible for the project and the grant coordinator.
- Identify the organization(s) proposed to provide substance abuse and other treatment services both within the correction facility and upon offender reentry to the community.
- Demonstrate the capability of the implementing agency and collaborative partners to implement the project, including gathering and analyzing information, developing a plan, and evaluating the program.
- Demonstrate partnerships with community-based substance abuse and family support services providers to ensure coordinated reentry efforts and ongoing treatment and/or aftercare programming for offenders and treatment and other support services are initiated and continue for minor children and family members.
- Describe how this program will augment any existing residential treatment program and if the facility at which services will be provided receives BJA Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program funds through the state. Please see note on page 5.

4. Impact/Outcomes, Evaluation, and Sustainment, and Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures (15 percent out of 100)

- Describe the current ability to collect and analyze client-level performance and outcome data.
- Describe the process for assessing the initiative's effectiveness through the collection and reporting of the required performance metrics data (see "Performance Measures," page 12).
- Identify goals and objectives for program development, implementation, and outcomes.
- Describe how performance will be documented, monitored, and evaluated, and identify the impact of the strategy once implemented.

² BJA recognizes that some evidence-based practices may not exist for all populations and/or service settings. Applicants proposing to serve a population with an intervention that has not been formally evaluated with that population are required to provide other forms of evidence that the practice(s) they propose is appropriate for the target population such as unpublished studies, preliminary evaluation results, clinical guidelines, findings from focus groups with community members, etc.

- Outline what data and information will be collected and describe how evaluation and collaborative partnerships will be leveraged to build long-term support and resources for the program.
- Discuss how this effort will be integrated into the state or tribal justice system plans or commitments, how the program will be financially sustained after federal funding ends, and the expected long-term results for the program.

5. Budget (10 percent of 100)

- Provide a proposed budget that is complete, allowable, and necessary for project activities.
- Applicants must budget funding to travel to Department of Justice-sponsored grant meetings. Applicants should estimate the costs of travel and accommodations for three staff to attend two meetings in Washington D.C. Applicants should adhere to state travel policies and/or refer to the federal per diem guidelines (www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21287).

Review Process

OJP is committed to ensuring a fair and open process for awarding grants. BJA reviews the application to make sure that the information presented is reasonable, understandable, measurable, and achievable, as well as consistent with the solicitation.

Peer reviewers will review the applications submitted under this solicitation that meet basic minimum requirements. BJA may use either internal peer reviewers, external peer reviewers, or a combination to review the applications under this solicitation. An external peer reviewer is an expert in the field of the subject matter of a given solicitation who is NOT a current DOJ employee. An internal reviewer is a current DOJ employee who is well-versed or has expertise in the subject matter of this solicitation. Eligible applications will be evaluated, scored, and rated by a peer review panel. Peer reviewers' ratings and any resulting recommendations are advisory only. In addition to peer review ratings, considerations for award recommendations and decisions may include, but are not limited to, underserved populations, geographic diversity, strategic priorities, past performance, and available funding.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), in consultation with BJA, conducts a financial review of applications for potential discretionary awards to evaluate the fiscal integrity and financial capability of applicants; examines proposed costs to determine if the Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative accurately explain project costs; and determines whether costs are reasonable, necessary, and allowable under applicable federal cost principles and agency regulations.

Absent explicit statutory authorization or written delegation of authority to the contrary, all final award decisions will be made by the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), who also may give consideration to factors including, but not limited to, underserved populations, geographic diversity, strategic priorities, past performance, and available funding when making awards.

Additional Requirements

Applicants selected for awards must agree to comply with additional legal requirements upon acceptance of an award. OJP strongly encourages applicants to review the information

pertaining to these additional requirements prior to submitting an application. Additional information for each requirement can be found at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/other_requirements.htm.

- Civil Rights Compliance
- Faith-Based and Other Community Organizations
- Confidentiality
- Research and the Protection of Human Subjects
- Anti-Lobbying Act
- Financial and Government Audit Requirements
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- DOJ Information Technology Standards (if applicable)
- Single Point of Contact Review
- Non-Supplanting of State or Local Funds
- Criminal Penalty for False Statements
- Compliance with [Office of Justice Programs Financial Guide](#)
- Suspension or Termination of Funding
- Nonprofit Organizations
- For-profit Organizations
- Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
- Rights in Intellectual Property
- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) of 2006
- Awards in Excess of \$5,000,000 – Federal Taxes Certification Requirement
- Active CCR Registration

Application Checklist

FY 2011 Second Chance Act Family-Based Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program

This checklist has been created to assist with developing an application. This application checklist reflects the specific information requested in the solicitation, including, but not limited to, information and documents required for the Basic Minimum Requirements (BMR).

Eligibility Requirements:

- Applicant agency meets eligibility requirements (see title page)
- The proposed budget is within the allowable limits (up to \$300,000, for 24 months)
- Federally-recognized Indian tribe (if applicable)

What an Application Should Include:

- SF 424 Form (see page 17)
- Abstract (see page 17)
- Program Narrative* (see page 18)
- Budget Detail Worksheet* and Budget Narrative* (see page 18)
- Additional Attachments (see page 19)
 - Project Timeline
 - Position Descriptions
 - Letters of Support/Memoranda of Understanding
 - Statement of Assurance: Service Provider Commitment/Licensing/Accreditation/Certification Documentation
- Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable) (see page 19)
- Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable) (see page 19)
- Other Standard Forms as applicable (see page 19), including:
 - Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (if applicable)
 - Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire (if applicable)

*These elements are the basic minimum requirements for applications. Applications that do not include these elements shall neither proceed to peer review nor receive further consideration by BJA.

Appendix 1

Fundamental Principles of Evidence-Based Correctional Practice

The primary objective of the Second Chance Act is to reduce recidivism. Based upon reliable research findings, there are six fundamental principles of evidence-based correctional practice that are widely accepted as strategies to reduce future criminal behavior.

- 1) **Objectively Assess Criminogenic Risks and Needs:** Maintain a comprehensive system to establish risk screening and needs assessment. The actuarial assessment of offenders—in a reliable and valid manner—is essential for the effective supervision and treatment of people returning from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities (Andrews and Bonta, 1998). The levels of supervision and services for individual offenders must be matched to individual risk and need.
- 2) **Enhance Intrinsic Motivation:** Staff must be able to relate to offenders in interpersonally sensitive and constructive ways in order to enhance intrinsic motivation in offenders. Research findings suggest that motivational interviewing or other cognitive-behavioral communication techniques can effectively enhance the offender's desire to initiate and maintain behavior changes (Miller and Rollnick, 2002; Miller and Mount, 2001).
- 3) **Target Higher-Risk Offenders:** Prioritize primary supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at higher risk to re-offend. Consistent findings from a wide variety of recidivism studies show that supervision and treatment resources focused on lower-risk offenders produce little if any positive effect on the rates of subsequent criminal behavior (McGuire, 2001, 2002) and can at times increase the risk level of low-risk offenders. Maximum benefit is gained only when intervention resources are directed to moderate- and high-risk offenders.
- 4) **Address Offenders' Greatest Criminogenic Needs.** The greatest emphasis must be placed on addressing those needs which are most closely associated with criminal behavior. When the factors that lead the offender to commit crimes are effectively addressed, that person is less likely to commit crime (Elliot, 2001).
- 5) **Use Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions:** These strategies are focused on changing the offender's thinking patterns in order to change future behavior. The most effective interventions provide opportunities for participants to practice new behavior patterns and skills with feedback from program staff.
- 6) **Determine Dosage and Intensity of Services:** Higher-risk offenders require significantly more structure and services than lower-risk offenders. High-risk offenders should receive a minimum of 300 hours of cognitive-based interventions, moderate-risk offenders should receive a minimum of 200 hours, and low-risk offenders should receive a minimum of 100 hours of cognitive-based interventions. Additionally, during the initial 3–9 months post-release, 40–70 percent of high-risk offenders' free time needs to be occupied with delineated routine and appropriate services (Bourgon and Armstrong, 2006; Latessa, 2004; Gendreau and Goggin, 1995).

Important Things to Understand From the Research:

- Correctional staff needs to work with offenders to ensure they have the tools needed for success in the community.
- Correctional and community staff must understand the importance of working with ***moderate- and high-risk*** offenders rather than low-risk offenders in order to demonstrate that their program can decrease recidivism.
- The most effective organizational-change strategies involve supervision and coaching of staff to reinforce the expected way of doing business—training alone is not sufficient.

Questions to Ask As You Launch Your Program:

- Who are you targeting for your program?
- Do the risk and needs of your target population match the services and supports you've funded through your Second Chance grant?
- When and how are the risks and needs of your target population assessed?
- Following the risk/need assessment, are the services, supervision, and interventions recommendations developed with the offender?
- Are these interventions based upon a systematic assessment of individual levels of risk and criminogenic needs?
- How are services coordinated for your target population as they move from the institutional phase, to the reentry phase, to the community phase?
- How is programming that is begun in prison linked to the programming that the offender receives in the community?
- How are supervision and treatment resources prioritized for moderate and high risk offenders?
- Are your interventions cognitive-behavioral based?
- What data is collected on individuals?
- Do you collect case-level data on which of your program participants have (1) housing, (2) employment, (3) substance abuse treatment (if necessary), (4) mental health treatment (if necessary), and (5) social support?

References:

Andrews, D.A., and J. Bonta (1998). *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co.

Bourgon, G., and B. Armstrong (2006). Transferring the Principles of Effective Treatment into a "Real World" Setting. *Criminal Justice*, 32(1), 3-25.

Elliott, D. (2001). Youth violence: A report of the Surgeon General.

Gendreau, P. and C. Goggin (1995). Principles of effective correctional programming with offenders. Center for Criminal Justice Studies and Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick, New Brunswick.

Latessa, E.J. (2004). The challenge of change: Correctional programs and evidence based practices. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 3(4), 547-560.

McGuire, J. (2002). Evidence-based programming today. Paper presented International Community Corrections Association Conference, Boston, MA, November 2002.

McGuire, J. (2001). What works in correctional intervention? Evidence and practical implications. Pp. 25-43 in *Offender rehabilitation in practice: Implementing and evaluating effective programs.*, edited by D.F. Gary Bernfeld, Alan Leschied. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, LTD.

Miller, W. and S. Rollnick (2002). *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing people for change*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Miller, W. and K.A. Mount (2001). "A small study of training in Motivational Interviewing: Does one workshop change clinician and client behavior?" Albuquerque, NM.

Appendix 2
Statement of Assurance:
Service Provider Licensing/Accreditation/Certification Documentation

(Submit with the Application as an Attachment)

As the authorized representative of [*insert name of applicant organization*]
_____, I assure BJA that all collaborating service provider organizations listed in this application meet applicable licensing, accreditation, and certification requirements.

As the authorized representative, I also understand that the following information is required to receive funding, and these materials have been included within the application materials:

- A letter of commitment that specifies the nature of the participation and what service(s) will be provided from every service provider organization listed in the application that has agreed to participate in the project.
- Official documentation that all service provider organizations collaborating in the project have been providing relevant services for a minimum of 2 years prior to the date of the application in the area(s) in which services are to be provided. Official documents must definitively establish that the organization has provided relevant services for the last 2 years.
- Official documentation that all collaborating service provider organizations are in compliance with all local (city, county) and state/tribal requirements for licensing, accreditation, and certification or official documentation from the appropriate agency of the applicable state/tribal, county, or other governmental unit that licensing, accreditation, and certification requirements do not exist.

Note: Official documentation is a copy of each service provider organization's license, accreditation, and certification.

- Documentation of accreditation will not be accepted in lieu of an organization's license. A statement by, or letter from, the applicant organization or from a provider organization attesting to compliance with licensing, accreditation and certification or that no licensing, accreditation, certification requirements exist, does not constitute adequate documentation.

Signature of Authorized Representative

Date