

BJA and SAMHSA Drug Court Specific Funding Opportunities



FY 2014 BJA Adult Drug Courts RFP (Due: March 18, 2014)

FY 2014 SAMHSA Treatment Courts (Due: March 17, 2014)

FY 2013 CTAS RFP (Due: March 24, 2014)

Presenters

- **Jerry Gardner**, Executive Director, Tribal Law and Policy Institute
- **Lauren van Schilfgaarde**, Tribal Law Specialist, Tribal Law and Policy Institute
- **Timothy Jeffries**, Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs

Outline of Webinar Presentation

1. Overview
2. Review of FY 2013 CTAS (Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation) RFP
3. Drug Court Specific RFPs
 - FY 2014 BJA Adult Drug Courts RFP
 - FY 2014 SAMHSA Treatment Courts RFP
4. Tribal 10 Key Components, and 7 BJA Evidence-Based Design Strategies for Adults Courts
5. General Grant Writing Tips
6. Questions

What this Webinar will be Covering

This webinar will be focusing upon current promising funding opportunities for Tribal Healing to Wellness courts:

1. FY 2014 BJA Adult Courts RFP **(Due: March 18, 2014)**
2. FY 2014 SAMHSA Treatment Courts RFP **(Due: March 17, 2014)**
3. FY 2012 CTAS (Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation) RFP **(Due: March 24, 2014)**
 - We will be providing information and resources specific to Tribal Healing to Wellness courts for the BJA Adult Drug Courts RFP.
 - We are also providing reference information only for two other OJJDP CTAS purpose areas that could potentially be used to fund Tribal Healing to Wellness courts, that is, CTAS purpose area #8 (OJJDP TJADG) and CTAS purpose area #9 (OJJDP TYP).

What this Webinar will NOT be Covering

This webinar will only be providing a brief overview of FY 2014 CTAS (Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation) application process.

For CTAS-specific information, *please see yesterday's webinar: Current Funding Opportunities for Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts - FY 2014 CTAS Purpose Area #3*

- For more CTAS information and resources, please refer to the Justice Department's dedicated CTAS website www.justice.gov/tribal and more specifically www.justice.gov/tribal/grants.html. Extensive CTAS resources – including CTAS Fact Sheets and Frequently Asked Questions.

We will also NOT be covering the 2 currently available OJJDP CTAS purpose areas that could potentially be used to fund Tribal Healing to Wellness courts, CTAS purpose area #8 (OJJDP TJADG) and CTAS purpose area #9 (OJJDP TYP).

CTAS

CTAS (Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation)

The Department of Justice launched CTAS in Fiscal Year 2010 in response to concerns raised by Tribal leaders about the Department's grant process that did not provide the flexibility tribes needed to address their criminal justice and public safety needs.

Through CTAS, federally-recognized Tribes and Tribal consortia submit a single application for most of DOJ's Tribal grant programs. DOJ designed this comprehensive approach to save time and resources and allow tribes and the Department to gain a better understanding of the Tribes' overall public safety needs.

For more information on CTAS – see www.justice.gov/tribal and www.justice.gov/tribal/open-sol.html

Application Due Date:

March 24, 2014

CTAS: Application Timeline

□ Solicitation:

- Opened December 16, 2013
- ***Closes March 24, 2014*** (7pm Eastern)
- For applicants without Internet access who cannot submit an application electronically to DOJ's Grant Management System, please contact the Response Center at 1.800.421.6770 no later than February 24, 2014 to request instructions on how to submit an application by alternative means.
- DOJ expects to award grants no later than September 30, 2014

CTAS: Application Timeline

FY 2014 CTAS Purpose Areas

FY 2014 Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Areas

1. Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS Tribal Hiring Grant Program and Tribal Resources Grant Equipment/Training)
2. Comprehensive Tribal Justice System Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS, OJJDP, OVW, and OVC)
- 3. Justice Systems, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BJA—Tribal Courts Assistance Program and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program)**
4. Corrections and Correctional Alternatives (BJA—Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program)
5. OVW—Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (TGP)
6. Victims of Crime (OVC—Children’s Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities)
7. Victims of Crime (OVC—Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program)
- 8. Juvenile Justice (OJJDP—Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program)**
- 9. Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP—Tribal Youth Program – TYP)**

CTAS: Peer Review Selection Process

- **Tribal Community & Justice Profile (30%)** (changed from 40%)
 - Executive Summary
 - Tribal Narrative Profile
- **Purpose Area Narrative (50%)** (changed from 40%)
- **Budget Detail Worksheet & Narrative, including Demographic Form (15%)**
- **Project/Program Timeline (5%)**
- **Other Docs:**
 - Tribal Authority to Apply Documentation
 - Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)
 - Other Attachments (as needed)

CTAS: Education, Outreach Training & Technical Assistance

- Visit DOJ's dedicated CTAS website for up-to-date information:

www.justice.gov/tribal

- Teleconferences and Webinars are being scheduled
- Fact Sheets and Frequently Asked Questions are available on the website.

CTAS Purpose Area #3: Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BJA)

Purpose Areas #3:

Justice Systems, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse

- Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP)
- Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program (IASA)

Purpose Area	Estimated Amount of Funding Available	Estimated Number of Awards to be made; Estimated Award Amounts	Length of Award
3) Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BJA)	16.8 million	Approximately 20-30 awards; Approximately \$250,000-\$750,000 per award.	3 years

- Last Year: 124 applications were received, 30 awards were made

BJA Point of Contact:

Trish Thackston: (202) 307-0581 m.patricia.thackston@usdoj.gov

CTAS Purpose Area #8:

Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)

Purpose Area #8:

Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)

Purpose Area	Estimated Amount of Funding Available	Estimated Number of Awards to be made; Estimated Award Amounts	Length of Award
8) Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)	Under \$1 million	Estimated 2-3 awards; approximately \$250,000-\$300,000 per award	3 years

OJJDP Points of Contact:

Kara McDonagh: (202) 305-1456 Kara.McDonagh@usdoj.gov

*Specific budget requirements apply including 10% match- see pages 26 of CTAS RFP

**Current Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program grantees are not eligible to apply.

CTAS Project Area #9:

Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)

Purpose Area #9:

Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)

Purpose Area	Estimated Amount of Funding Available	Estimated Number of Awards to be Made; Estimated Award Amounts	Length of Award
9) Tribal Youth Program	\$5 million (down from \$8 million)	Estimated 10-12 awards; Approximately \$250,000-\$500,000 per award	3 years

OJJDP Points of Contact:

Kara McDonagh: (202) 305-1456 Kara.McDonagh@usdoj.gov

*Current Tribal Youth Program grantees are not eligible to apply.

CTAS RFP: Pros and Cons

A few PROs for Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Funding under CTAS RFP:

- More time to prepare application – the due date is not until March 24, 2014
- Tribal specific RFP/funding source
- Specific references to Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts in purpose areas #3, 8, and 9
- Peer reviewers will have tribal court specific knowledge
- Under BJA purpose area #3 (TCAP/IASAP), there is substantial funding (\$16.8 million)
- Potentially more flexibility to design a Tribal Healing to Wellness Court to meet the specific needs of an individual community
- No match requirement
- Tribal Healing to Wellness Court objectives can be better incorporated into an overall tribal plan through CTAS
- Most tribes are already planning to submit CTAS proposal – so a Tribal Healing to Wellness Court proposal could simply be added to the overall Tribal CTAS proposal (that is, stand-alone Tribal Healing to Wellness Court proposal not required)

CTAS RFP: Pros and Cons

A few CONS for Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Funding under CTAS RFP:

- Not a Tribal Healing to Wellness Court specific RFP/Solicitation
- Peer reviewers may not have adequate drug court specific knowledge
- Since each CTAS purpose area incorporates a very wide range of possible projects and programs in addition to Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts, there will likely be a great deal of competition with each tribe and tribal court concerning which possible programs to include in the tribe's CTAS application
- Very complex CTAS application process with many moving parts requiring substantial intra-tribal coordination especially within larger tribes
- The page and format limitations of CTAS may not provide enough space to adequately describe a project as complex as a Tribal Wellness Courts – especially if other programs are included in a tribe's specific purpose area proposal
- No guarantee that any Tribal Wellness Courts would be funded under CTAS RFP/Solicitation

BJA Adult Drug Court RFP

Bureau of Justice Assistance Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program FY 2014

To establish new drug courts or enhance existing drug court services, coordination, and offender management and recovery support services. The purpose of the Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program (42 U.S.C. 3797u et seq.) is to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and **Indian tribal governments** to develop and implement drug courts that effectively integrate evidenced-based substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over substance-abusing offenders.

<https://www.bja.gov/Funding/14DrugCourtSol.pdf>

Application Deadline:

March 18, 2014 by 11:59 p.m. eastern time.

Timothy Jeffries, Timothy.Jeffries@usdoj.gov; (202) 616-7385

BJA Drug Court RFP:

Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program overview

Drug courts are part of the larger universe of problem-solving courts, and have been demonstrated (where implemented in an evidence-based manner) to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among high-risk substance abusing offenders and increase their likelihood of successful rehabilitation through:

- early, continuous, and intense treatment,
- close judicial supervision and involvement (including judicial interaction with participants and frequent status hearings),
- mandatory and random drug testing,
- community supervision,
- appropriate incentives and sanctions, and
- recovery support aftercare services.

BJA Drug Courts RFP:

Eligibility

- Adult Drug Courts: Court program managed by a multidisciplinary team that responds to the offenses and treatment of offenders who have a drug addiction.
- Also, includes Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)/Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Courts; Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Courts; Reentry Courts; Veterans Treatment Courts; and **Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts**.
- Can only serve nonviolent offenders as defined by statute
- Refer to your tribal code to define the legal age of an “adult.”
- 25% match required (see pages 12 of RFP)

BJA Drug Courts RFP:

Amount and Length of Awards

- **Implementation grant** maximum of **\$350,000** with **36 month** project period – available to jurisdictions with a substantial amount of planning completed, but not yet operational.
- **Enhancement grant** maximum of **\$200,000** with a project period of **24 months** – available to jurisdictions that have been operational at least one year and are planning to address one or more of the following: (1) expand the number of participants (2) expand the target populations, (3) enhance court operations, (4) enhance court and/or supervision services, and (5) enhance recovery support services.
- **Tribal Grants:** In recent years, BJA has funded a small number of tribes for both implementation and enhancement grants each year (there have been 5-6 tribal awards most prior years, but there was only 1 tribal award under this RFP in FY 2012).

Implementation

- Jurisdictions that have completed a substantial amount of planning, and ready to implement
- Can use funding for:
 - Court operations and services
 - Offender supervision, management, and services
 - Provision and coordination of recovery support services, including
 - Job training and placement
 - Housing placement assistance
 - Primary and mental health care
 - Childcare
 - Other support services

Enhancement

- Jurisdictions with a fully operational (at least 1 year) adult drug court.
- Can use funding for:
 - Expand the # of participants served that meet the existing target population
 - Expand the target population description and serve additional participants
 - Enhance court operations
 - Enhance court and/or supervision services
 - Enhance recovery support services

Enhancement Continued

- Encouraged to establish new services!
- May propose training programs, evaluations, performance management system, automated management information system.
- May propose to expand offender management, such as drug testing, case management, and community supervision.
- May propose to intensify services, such as healthcare and mental healthcare, education, vocational training, job training, housing placement, and childcare.
- **Must demonstrate the arrestee population will support the expected capacity

Priority Consideration

- Implementation
 - Priority given to applicants who have completed the BJA Drug Court Planning Initiative training.
- All Applications
 - The Tribal Healing to Wellness Court program designs must function in accordance with the tribal specific key components – see [Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: The Key Components publication](#)
www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/188154.pdf
 - Additionally, applicants MUST demonstrate that eligible drug court participants *promptly enter the drug court program.*

Evidenced-Based Programs or Practices

- Effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations.
 - www.CrimeSolutions.gov – info on evidenced-based programs in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victim services.
 - www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide – SAMHSA's *Guide to Evidence-Based Practices*
 - www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/LearnLanding.aspx – SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, an online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions
 - www.ndci.org/sites/default/files/ndci/Mono9.QualityImprovement.pdf – Quality Improvement for Drug Courts: Evidence-Based Practices
 - www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/Pages/madce.aspx#results – NIJ's Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation

25% Match Requirement

- Funds may not cover more than **75%** of the total costs of the project being funded.
 - E.g: 25% of \$350,000 budget = \$166,667 match
- Requires a **COMBINATION** of cash and in-kind services.
 - In-kind service can be: salary for the judge/prosecutor, equipment, office space, etc.
- There is **NO** specific amount of cash that must be provided; you can decide how much cash.
- Match is restricted to the same uses of funds as allowed by federal funds.
- **DO NOT** overmatch the 25%; you are obligated to provide the amount that you state in your application.

Performance Measures

- Awardees required to submit quarterly reports at www.bjaperformancetools.org.
- Performance Measure Tools:
 - Implementation:
www.bjaperformancetools.org/help/BJADrugCourtImplementationIndicatorNew.pdf
 - Enhancement:
www.bjaperformancetools.org/help/BJADrugCourtENHANCEMENTNew.pdf

Performance Measure Tool

GENERAL AWARD INFORMATION

1. Was there **grant activity** in the reporting period? *Grant activity is defined as any proposed activity in the BJA-approved grant application that is implemented or executed with BJA program funds.*
 - A. Yes _____
 - B. No (Please explain below)

2. Which one of the following type of areas best describes where your Drug Court program is located? (Please select only one area type.)
 - A. Urban (a large city with 50,000 or more people) _____
 - B. Suburban (territory outside of a large city with a population of 2,500 to 50,000 people or more) _____
 - C. Rural (territory that encompasses all people and housing not included within a suburban, urban, or tribal area) _____
 - D. Tribal (territory that contains a concentration of people who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe) _____

3. What is the **expected number of participants** the Drug Court program plans to serve with BJA program funds over the life of this award? *The value should correspond to what was reported in the grant application.*
 - A. Enter the expected number of participants _____

4. Is this the last time the grantee is reporting in the PMT before **closing out** this award? *If "yes," the grantee must complete the Court and Criminal Involvement section. This question will appear and go into effect starting with the January to March 2013 reporting period.*
 - A. Yes _____
 - B. No _____

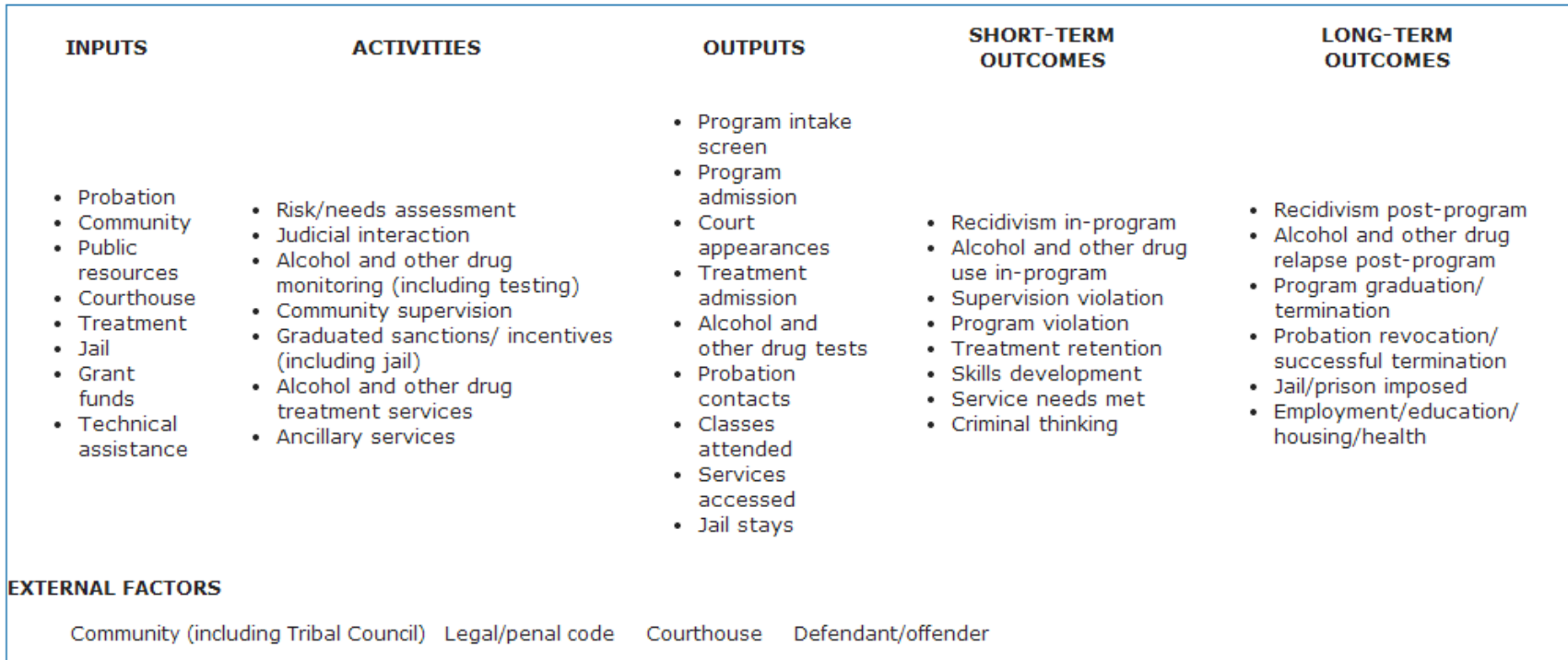
Performance Measure Tool Categories

- General Award Information
- Program Characteristics
- Program-Level Measures
 - Amount of Services Added
 - Amount of Services Delivered
- Participant Level Measures
 - Screening and Program Intake
 - Risk Assessment
 - Number of Drug Court Participants Receiving Services
 - Program Completion and Judicial Interaction
 - Alcohol and Substance Involvement
- Court and Criminal Involvement
- Narrative Questions

BJA Drug Courts RFP: Other Program Requirements / Considerations

- BJA is asking that you review the Adult Drug Court Program evaluation, logic model, and performance measures and describe how these goals and objectives will be met in your program.
- Review this material at:
<http://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/madce.htm>

Adult Drug Court Program Logic Model



BJA Drug Court RFP: Performance Measurement

Objective	Performance Measure	Data Grantees Provide
Improve, enhance, and/or expand drug court services to reduce substance use and recidivism of drug court participants.	Percentage of participants admitted to the program	During this reporting period: A. Number of drug court participants that were admitted B. Total number of eligible drug court participants
	Percentage of participants who successfully completed the program	A. Number of participants enrolled in the program B. Number of participants who successfully completed program requirements. C. Total number of successful and unsuccessful completions.

BJA Drug Court RFP: Performance Measurement

Objective	Performance Measure	Data Grantees Provide
<p>Improve, enhance, and/or expand drug court services to reduce substance use and recidivism of drug court participants.</p>	<p>Percentage of participants who tested positive for illegal substance</p>	<p>A. Number of drug court participants in the program for 90 days who tested positive for the presence of an illegal substance during this reporting period.</p> <p>B. Number of drug court participants in the program for 90 days who were tested for the presence of illegal drugs during this reporting period.</p>
	<p>Percentage of program participants who recidivate while enrolled in the program</p> <p>Percentage of arrest</p> <p>Percentage of program participants who recidivate within one year after completion of the program</p>	<p>A. Number of drug court participants</p> <p>B. Number of drug court participants who recidivate while enrolled in the program.</p> <p>C. Number of drug court participants who were arrested for drug offenses.</p> <p>D. Number of drug court participants who were arrested for non-drug offenses.</p> <p>E. Number of drug court participants who were arrested for non-drug and drug offense one year after program completions.</p>

BJA Drug Courts RFP: Violent Offender Prohibition

- Programs funded through this solicitation may not, with Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program funding or matched funding, serve violent offenders. As defined in 42 U.S.C. 3797u-2, a “violent offender” means a person who—
 - (1) is charged with or convicted of an offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, during the course of which offense or conduct—
 - (A) the person carried, possessed, or used a firearm or dangerous weapon;
 - (B) there occurred the death of or serious bodily injury to any person; or (C) there occurred the use of force against the person of another, without regard to whether any of the circumstances described in subparagraph (A) or (B) is an element of the offense or conduct of which or for which the person is charged or convicted; or
 - (2) has 1 or more prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm.
- *A BJA Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program-funded drug court may, at its own discretion and after taking a valid assessment of risk into consideration, choose to provide services to an offender that is otherwise excluded from this program if the grantee is using non-federal (including match) funding to provide the services to that offender. BJA strongly encourages the use of valid risk assessment instruments and consideration of public safety needs in this local decision making process.*

BJA Drug Courts RFP:

Tribal Court Application of Violent Offender Prohibition

- **Current Charges in Tribal Court:** The violent offender prohibition only applies to a person who “is charged with or convicted of an offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year”. The Indian Civil Rights Act (ICRA), 25 U.S.C. 1302(7), limited tribal courts to “in no event impose for conviction of any one offense any penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of one year and a fine of \$5,000, or both”. Consequently, the violent offender prohibition by its very definition would not apply to ANY current tribal court charges unless the tribe has enacted enhanced sentencing provisions (in excess of one year and up to three years imprisonment) as authorized under the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) and specific charge/conviction meets violent offender provisions.
- **Prior Tribal Court Convictions:** The violent offender prohibition concerning prior convictions only applies to “prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm”. This prior convictions provision only applies to “*a felony crime*”, but that is essentially the same as the “offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year” language applicable to current charges since - as stated in Black’s Law Dictionary, “Under federal law, and many state statutes, any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year” constitutes a felony. Since the ICRA provides that tribal courts cannot sentence a defendant to more than one year in prison, then it should follow that prior tribal court convictions are also by definition not felonies. Consequently, an offender would not be ineligible for a drug court program based on prior convictions in tribal court unless the tribal code defines specific applicable offenses as “felonies” or the offender was convicted for an applicable offense with TLOA enhanced sentencing in excess of one year.
- **Prior State Court Convictions:** Tribal courts have issues concerning access to state court conviction records.

BJA Drug Court RFP: Required Documents

1. **Project Abstract – 1 page** (list of required components on pg. 15-16)
2. **Program Narrative – 20 pages**
3. **Time/Task Plan – outline goals and objectives**
4. **Budget Detail Worksheet and Budget Narrative**
 - Sample Budget Detail Worksheet:
www.ojp.gov/funding/forms/budget_detail.pdf

BJA Drug Court RFP: What an Application Should Include Cont.

Other Documents:

- Application for Federal Assistance SF-424
- Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)
- Tribal Authorizing Resolution
- Letters of Support/Commitment
- State Substance Abuse Agency Director or Designee Letter
- Chief Justice, State Court Administrator, or Designee Letter
- Application Disclosure or Pending Applications
- Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity
- Accounting System and Financial Capability Questionnaire

Program Narrative Selection Criteria

- 1. Statement of the Problem (20% Implementation/ 25% Enhancement)**
- 2. Project Design and Implementation (40%)**
- 3. Capabilities and Competencies (20%)**
- 4. Evaluation, Aftercare, Sustainment, and Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures (15% Implementation/ 10% Enhancement)**
- 5. Budget (5%)**

Sample BJA Application

- The Makah Nation has generously offered to share a copy of their successful FY 2013 BJA Drug Court Implementation Grant.
- See a copy of their Abstract and Narrative at www.WellnessCourts.org

SAMHSA Treatment Court RFP

SAMSHA Treatment Drug Court RFP

To expand and/or enhance substance abuse treatment services in existing adult Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts and in Juvenile Treatment Drug Courts (tribal or non-tribal) which use the treatment drug court model in order to provide alcohol and drug treatment (including recovery support services supporting substance abuse treatment, screening, assessment, case management, and program coordination) to defendants/offenders.

<http://beta.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-14-003>

Application Deadline:

March 17, 2014 by 11:59 p.m. eastern time.

Kenneth W. Robertson: kenneth.robertson@samhsa.hhs.gov; (240) 276-1621

SAMHSA Treatment Drug Courts

- Eligible drug courts must be operational on or before Sept. 1, 2014
- No match requirement

Deadline to Apply	Estimated Amount of Funding Available	Estimated Number of Awards to be made; Estimated Award Amounts	Length of Award
March 17, 2014	\$4.5 million	Up to 14 awards; approximately \$325,000 per year	Up to 3 years

SAMHSA Points of Contact:

Kenneth W. Robertson:

kenneth.robertson@samhsa.hhs.gov; (240) 276-1621

SAMSHA Treatment Drug Court RFP

- The intent is to meet the clinical needs of clients and ensure clients are treated using evidence-based practices consistent with the disease model and the problem-solving model, rather than with the traditional court case-processing model.
- By providing needed treatment and recovery services, this program is intended to reduce the health and social costs of substance abuse and dependence to the public, and increase the safety of America's citizens by reducing substance abuse related crime and violence.

SAMHSA Treatment Drug Courts RFP

- Grant funds may be used to:
 - Address gaps in the continuum of treatment
 - Serve high risk/high need population diagnosed with substance dependence
 - Provide services to co-morbid conditions, such as mental health problems
- Can propose to increase access and availability of services to a *larger number of clients*
- Can propose to improve the *quality and/or intensity* of services

SAMHSA RFP Requirements

- Must describe how they will meet the **key components**.
- Must screen and assess clients for the presence of **co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders**.
- Tribes are encouraged (but not required) to submit a letter from the state substance abuse agency (SSA) director to evidence compliance with state strategy for substance abuse treatment.
- Integrate SAMHSA's definition of recovery: *A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live in a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.*

Funding Limitations

- **No more than 20%** of annual grant award can pay for medication-assisted treatment (MAT).
 - MAT includes:
 - Methadone
 - Injectable naltrexone
 - Non-injectable naltrexone
 - Disulfiram
 - Acamprosate calcium
 - Buprenorphine
- No more than 5% of funds may be used for HIV rapid testing.
- No more than \$5,000 of funds may be used for viral hepatitis testing.
- No more than 15% of funds can be used for infrastructure development activities.
- No services can be provided to incarcerated populations
- Cash incentives beyond \$30

SAMSHA Local Performance Assessment

- *Outcome Questions*
 - What was the effect of the intervention on key outcome goals?
 - What factors were associated with outcomes?
 - What individual factors were associated with outcomes?
 - How durable were the effects?
- *Process Questions*
 - How closely did implementation match the plan?
 - What types of changes were made to the originally proposed plan?
 - What types of changes were made to address disparities in access, service, use, and outcomes?
 - ...

SAMSHA Required Documents

- Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)
- Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Budget Information Form
- Project Narrative and Supporting Documentation
- Project/Performance Site Location Form
- 6 Designated Attachments, including
 - List of service providers and letters of commitment
 - Data Collection Instruments
 - Tribal strategic plan
- Assurances
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities
- Checklist

SAMHSA RFP Selection Criteria

- Project Narrative – **30 pages**
 - A: Population of Focus and Statement of Need (10 points)
 - B: Proposed Evidenced-Based Service/Practice (25 points)
 - C: Proposed Implementation Approach (30 points)
 - D: Staff and Organizational Experience (10 points)
 - E: Data Collection and Performance Measurement (20 points)
 - F: Electronic Health Record (HER) Technology (5 points)
 - G: Literature Citations
 - H: Biographical Sketches and Job Descriptions
 - I: Confidentiality and SAMHSA Participant Protection
- Budget Justification Narrative

Applying to Federal Grants

BJA Adult Drug Court RFPs *PROs and CONs*

A few PROs for Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Funding under BJA Adult Drug Court RFPs:	A few CONs for Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Funding under BJA Adult Drug Court RFPs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug court specific RFP/funding source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not tribal specific RFPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific reference to Tribal Wellness Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribes have to compete with state drug courts under these RFPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer reviewers will have substantial drug court specific knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No guarantee that any Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts will be funded under these RFPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In recent years, at least 5 tribes per year have received funding under the general BJA Adult Drug Court RFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent Offender Prohibition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More grant awards under general BJA Adult Drug Court RFP than under any other drug court specific RFP (such as OJJDP and SAHMSA RFPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% match requirement

Common Problems with Tribal Applications

- Not providing all requested information
- Not providing the requested information in relevant section where peer reviewers could easily locate it
- Failed to draw adequate connection between problems identified in “statement of the problem” section and solutions proposed in “Program Design and Implementation” section
- Does not demonstrate adequate understanding of drug court concepts
- Inconsistencies within proposal - different writers by section
- Does not address all 10 key components
- Copied key components but did not adequately explain how they were going to implement or apply each component (who, what, why, where, when, and how)
- Did not provide specific measurable targets for performance measures
- Did not provide adequate sustainability info (only “we will apply for more funds” or “we have a good grant writer”) or address sustainability beyond \$\$\$ alone
- Failure to adequately link programmatic activities with budget items
- *(If you have applied previously, but not funded – be sure to review peer review comments from your prior application.)*

Resources: www.ndcrc.org



National Drug Court
Resource Center

Your virtual source for everything Drug Court

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Training & Technical Assistance

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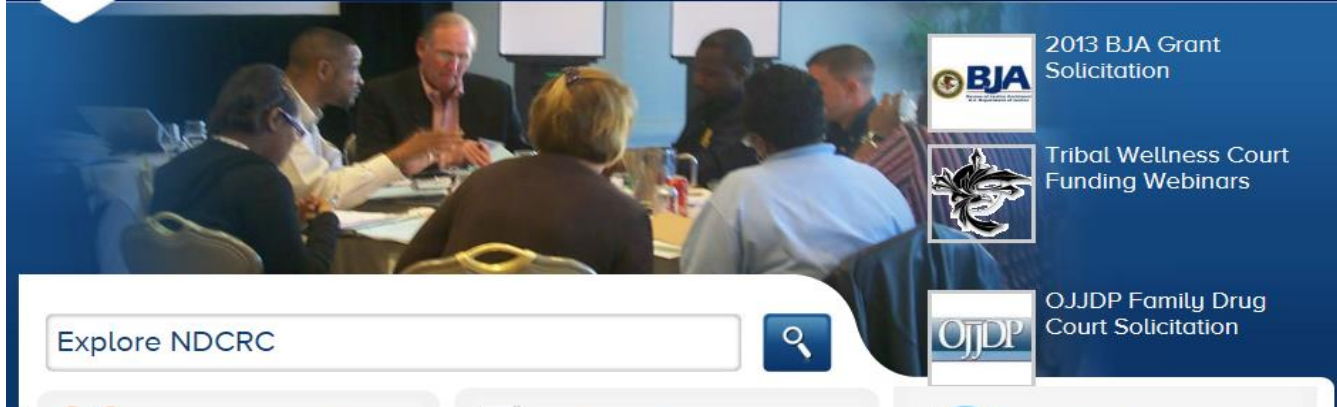
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2013 BJA Grant Solicitation

Tribal Wellness Court Funding Webinars

OJJDP Family Drug Court Solicitation

Explore NDCRC



Tune in on Tuesdays

BJA Grant Solicitation Webinar

Watch this webinar recording!



Join a Discussion

Share your experience with the BJA/CSAT Joint Adult Drug Court Solicitation



Trending Topics

co-during drug court from
co-occurring drug court
eligible
other useful forms
people drug court evaluation substance attachment
process
probation assistance attachment
california



Training and Technical Assistance

• Partners

State Drug Court Coordinators

• State Lists

Resources

- Sample Forms
- Find a Drug Court
- Federal Partners
- Case Law

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10 Key Components
&
7 BJA Design Features

7 BJA Design Features

- **Screening and Assessment**
- **Target Population**
- **Procedural and Distributive Justice**
- **Judicial Interaction**
- **Monitoring**
- **Treatment and Other Services**
- **Relapse Prevention, Aftercare and Community Integration**

For more information:

<http://www.research2practice.org/index.html>

Tribal Ten Key Components

Incorporating 7 Strategies

- **Key Component 1-Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts** bring together community-healing resources with the tribal justice process, using a team approach to achieve the physical and spiritual healing of the participant and the well being of the community.
- ❖ **Treatment and Other Services**-The applicant should maintain program resources that: address drug court participant needs identified over time; accommodate the range of treatment and other rehabilitation services required; and apply case management beyond initial referral to confirm that providers appropriately deliver ongoing assessment and services.
- ❖ **Relapse Prevention, Aftercare and Community Integration**-From the first program phase, the applicant should demonstrate how culturally sensitive planning and other programming will be implemented to support relapse prevention, community integration, and aftercare/continuing care services.

Tribal Ten Key Components

Incorporating 7 Strategies

- **Key Component 2**-Participants enter the wellness court program through various referral points and legal procedures while protecting their due process rights.
 - ❖ **Screening and Assessment**—Referral sources and other stakeholders should be clear on program eligibility criteria, which must be consistent with targeted population needs and available program resources. Applicants should demonstrate an ability to screen promptly and systematically for all offenders potentially eligible for the drug court, identify the agency which will conduct this screening, and detail the procedures that will be used for screening.

The applicant should further demonstrate how those offenders determined to be eligible for the drug court as a result of screening will then be assessed to identify their risk for relapse and recidivism, as well as the nature of treatment and other rehabilitation needs. Assessments should be conducted using instruments that have been validated for the targeted population and updated periodically. Treatment and other service assessments should be reviewed and adjusted to gauge offender needs that may change over time.
 - ❖ **Target Population**—Program resources should be prioritized for offenders who demonstrate both high criminogenic risk and high substance abuse treatment need. Applicants should aim to serve offenders whose characteristics and risk factors directly relate to a high probability of offending, and who are frequent drug users diagnosed for drug dependence. Also, applicants should target offenders who are subject to (or eligible for) legal sanctions that may provide greater leverage in program compliance.

Tribal Ten Key Components

Incorporating 7 Strategies

- **Key Component 3**-Eligible substance abuse offenders are identified early through legal and clinical screening for eligibility and are promptly placed in the Tribal Healing to Wellness Program.
- **Key Component 4**-Tribal Healing to Wellness Programs provide access to holistic, structured and phased, substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services that incorporate culture and tradition.
- **Key Component 5**-Participants are monitored through intensive supervision that includes frequent and random testing for alcohol and other substance use.
 - ❖ **Monitoring**—The applicant should demonstrate a comprehensive plan to: monitor drug court participants using random drug testing and community supervision; disseminate results efficiently to the drug court team; and immediately respond to noncompliance according to established program requirements.

Tribal Ten Key Components

Incorporating 7 Strategies

- **Key Component 6**-Progressive consequences (or sanctions) and rewards (or incentives) are used to encourage participant compliance with program requirements.
 - ❖ **Procedural and Distributive Justice**—Applicants should establish and clearly communicate a system of graduated sanctions and incentives that is activated and delivered with certainty in response to offender behavior. Information from the drug court team and the offender should be considered in determining noncompliance and the appropriate response. Specific program responses should be meaningful to the offenders, understandable, and delivered in a manner perceived as fair and equitable.
- **Key Component 7**-Ongoing judicial interaction with each participant and judicial involvement in team staffing is essential.
 - ❖ **Judicial Interaction**- Judges should interact directly and regularly with drug court participants during drug court hearings, which should be as frequent as the participant may require. As the program leader, the judge will maintain authority by demonstrating support for the program and knowledge of individual offenders. Communication between the participant and the judge should be based on a foundation of respect, and judges must maintain an understanding of program resources available to assess and respond to participant behavior.

Tribal Ten Key Components

Incorporating 7 Strategies

- **Key Component 8**-Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness to meet three purposes: providing information to improve the Healing to Wellness process; overseeing participant progress; and preparing evaluative information for interested community groups and funding sources.
- **Key Component 9**-Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective wellness court planning, implementation, and operation.
- **Key Component 10**-The development of ongoing communication, coordination, and cooperation among team members, the community and relevant organizations are critical for program success.

General Approach to Federal Grants

- 1. Plan Ahead – *Do Not Wait until the RFP is out***
- 2. Regular Annual Rhythm/Pattern for most Federal Grants**
(RFP in January-March with Grant Award not until September)
- 3. Contact Agency Grant Managers**
- 4. Contact Tribal Technical Assistance (TA) Providers**
- 5. Review Online Resources and Prior Proposals**
- 6. Serve as Peer Reviewer (*or at least Mock Peer Review Exercise*)**
- 7. Register on Grants.gov and GMS well ahead**

If You Have Applied Unsuccessfully:

- **Always ask Agency to provide you with strengths and weaknesses comments**
- **Keep prior proposals & comments (*although different review panel each time*)**
- **Ask Agency what other services can be provided such as:**
 - Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) without grant
 - Capacity Building
 - Scholarships for Conferences/Trainings
- **Ask Agency who was funded and for copies of successful applications**
- **Ask Agency for TA Provider contact information**

Request for Proposal (RFP)

Questions/Issues

- **Contact Agency contact person listed on RFP**
- **Document any information / advice from Agency (email confirmations)**
- **Where applicable, footnote relevant information / advice from Agency in proposal itself so that peer reviews are informed**
- **Ask for TA Provider contact information and contact TA Provider**
- **Ask for samples / templates and / or successful applications**
- **Ask if Agency provides TA for potential applicants**
- **Ask about the odds of funding by program:**
 - How many usually apply
 - How many are usually funded

Tips for Writing Grants

- **Focus on deadline and any necessary attachments (*tribal resolutions, support letters*)**
- **Focus on scoring criteria (*think of it as a checklist because it is*)**
- **Use scoring criteria as a general guide for how many pages you devote to each section**
- **Always answer every question / address every issue**
- **Use all available pages**
- **Utilize attachments if at all possible (*timeline, support letters, etc.*)**
- **Follow all format directions (such as labeling sections/page numbering)**
- **Make it easy for the reviewer to read and score**
- **Have staff internally review and score**
- **Always PDF everything**
- **Always label clearly**
- **Do something different, interesting, and replicable**

Questions

- FY 2014 BJA Adult Drug Courts RFP (***Due: March 18, 2014***)
 - **Timothy Jeffries**, Timothy.Jeffries@usdoj.gov; (202) 616-7385
- FY 2014 CTAS RFP (***Due March 24, 2014***) BJA Purpose Area #3:
 - **Trish Thackston**: m.patricia.thackston@usdoj.gov; (202) 307-0581
- FY 2014 CTAS RFP (***Due March 24, 2014***) OJJDP Purpose Areas #8 and #9:
 - **Kara McDonagh**: Kara.McDonagh@usdoj.gov; (202) 305-1456
- FY 2014 SAMHSA Circles of Care VI RFP (***Due March 7, 2014***)
 - **R. Andrew Hunt**: andreq.hunt@samhsa.hhs.gov; (240) 276-1926
- FY 2014 SAMHSA Treatment Drug Courts (***Due March 17, 2014***)
 - **Kenneth W. Robertson**: kenneth.robertson@samhsa.hhs.gov; (240) 276-1621

Follow-up

For follow-up questions please contact:

Lauren van Schilfgaarde

Tribal Law Specialist

Tribal Law and Policy Institute

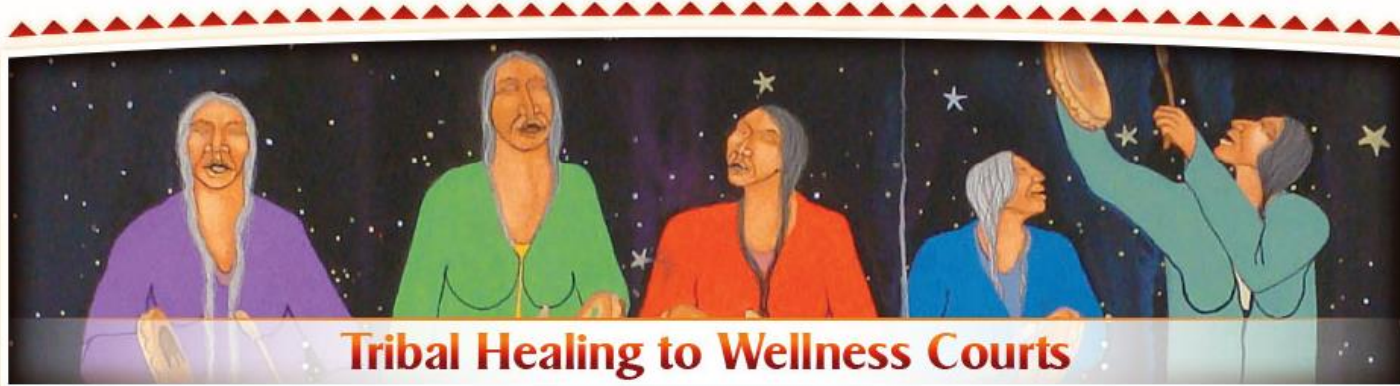
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Recent Webinar: Orientation to Healing to Wellness Courts

On December 18th, 2013, TLPI hosted a Webinar: Orientation to Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts

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