

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

# **FUNDING OPPORTUNITY: BJA FY 2023 Improving Adult and Youth Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry (CSCCR) Program**



**BJA**  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
U.S. Department of Justice

# Speakers

- **Andre Bethea**, Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice
- **Allison Upton**, Deputy Program Director, Behavioral Health, The Council of State Governments Justice Center

# Agenda

1. Overview
2. FY2023 SCA Improving Adult and Youth Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Program
3. BJA FY 2023 Resources Available for Grant Applicants

SCA solicitations  
are available at:

<https://bja.ojp.gov/funding/current>

Agenda Item 1

# OVERVIEW

# What is the Office of Justice Programs?

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides grant funding, training, research, and statistics to the criminal justice community.
- OJP is one of three grant-making components of the Department of Justice along with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

## Office of Justice Programs

**BJA** - Bureau of Justice Assistance

**BJS** - Bureau of Justice Statistics

**NIJ** - National Institute of Justice

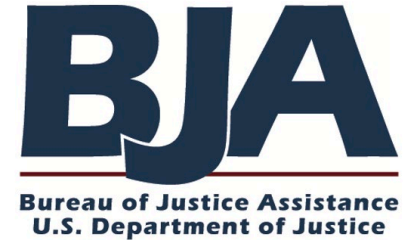
**OVC** - Office for Victims of Crime

**OJJDP** - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**SMART** - Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

# U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Mission:** BJA's mission is to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy development to support state, local, and Tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. BJA works with communities, governments, and nonprofit organizations to reduce crime, recidivism, and unnecessary confinement, and promote a safe and fair criminal justice system.



[www.bja.gov](http://www.bja.gov)





**BJA Director  
Karhlton F. Moore**

Appointed by President Biden in February 2022, Director Moore leads BJA's programmatic and policy efforts on providing a wide range of resources, including training and technical assistance, to law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, reentry, justice information sharing, and community-based partners to address chronic and emerging criminal justice challenges nationwide.

### **Policy Office**

Provides national leadership to criminal justice organizations that partner with BJA to identify effective program models for replication and infuse data-driven, evidence-based strategies into operational models, practices, and programs.

### **Programs Office**

Administers state, local, Tribal, and territorial grant programs. It acts as BJA's direct line of communication to states, local jurisdictions, territories, and Tribal governments by providing customer-focused grants management support and careful stewardship over federal funds.

### **Operations Office**

Coordinates all communication, formulates and executes the budget, manages contracts, measures grantees' performance, and provides administrative support to BJA.

### **Public Safety Officer Benefits Office**

Provides death and education benefits to survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other public safety officers, and disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty.

## Five Major Strategic Focus Areas

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Improving public safety through measures that build trust with the community and ensure an effective criminal justice system

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Reducing recidivism and preventing unnecessary confinement and interactions with the criminal justice system

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Integrating evidence-based, research-driven strategies into the day-to-day operations of BJA and the programs BJA administers and supports

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Increasing program effectiveness with a renewed emphasis on data analysis, information sharing, and performance management

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Ensuring organizational excellence through outstanding administration and oversight of all of BJA's strategic investments

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**Fund** – Invest diverse funding streams to accomplish goals.

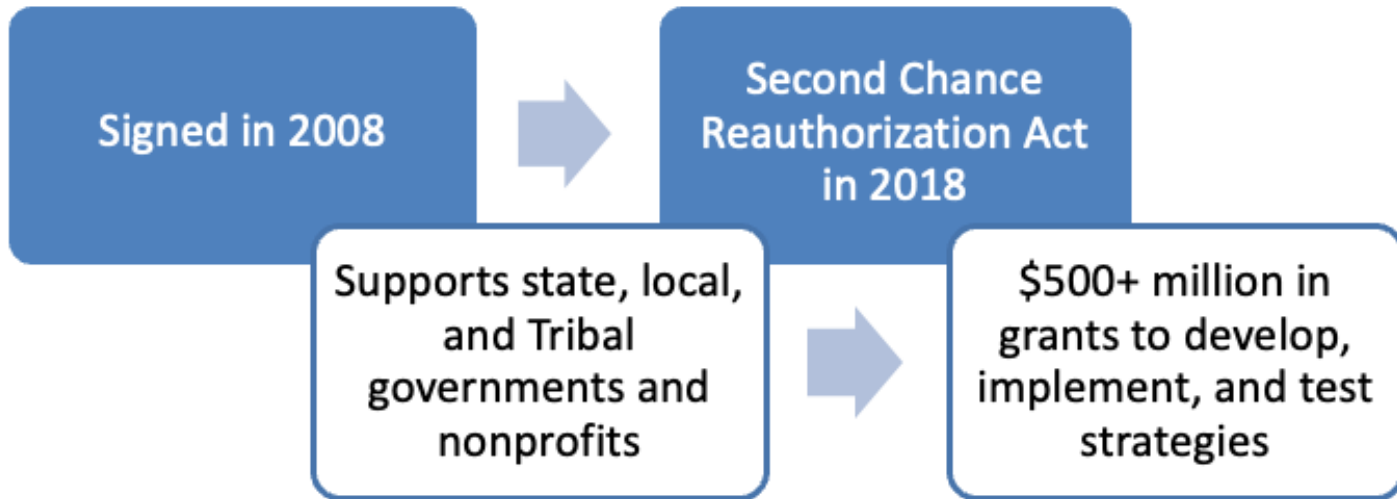
**Educate** – Research, develop, and deliver what works.

**Equip** – Create tools and products to build capacity and improve outcomes.

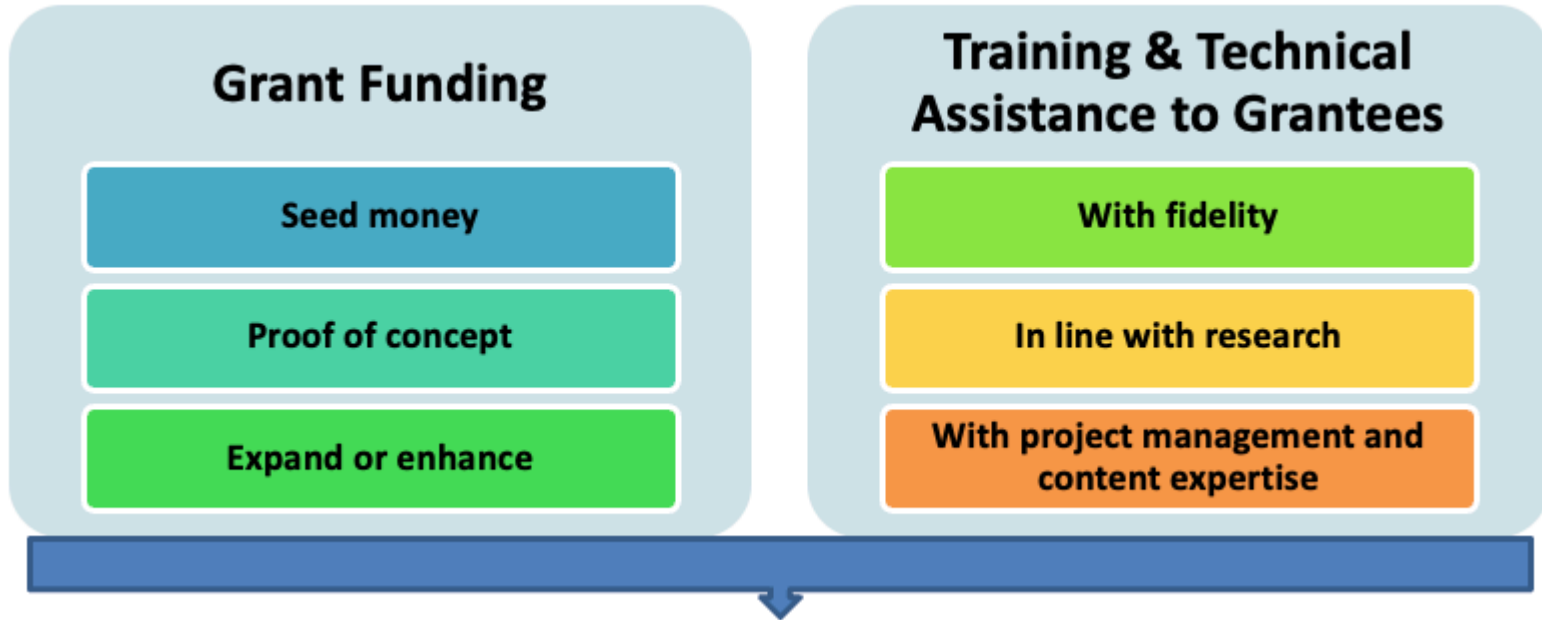
**Partner** – Consult, connect, and convene.

# The Second Chance Act (SCA)

Funding to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth and adults leaving detention and incarceration to return to their communities.



# BJA's SCA Funding



National Reentry Resource Center to support SCA TTA providers and the reentry field

# BJA Grant Management Supports

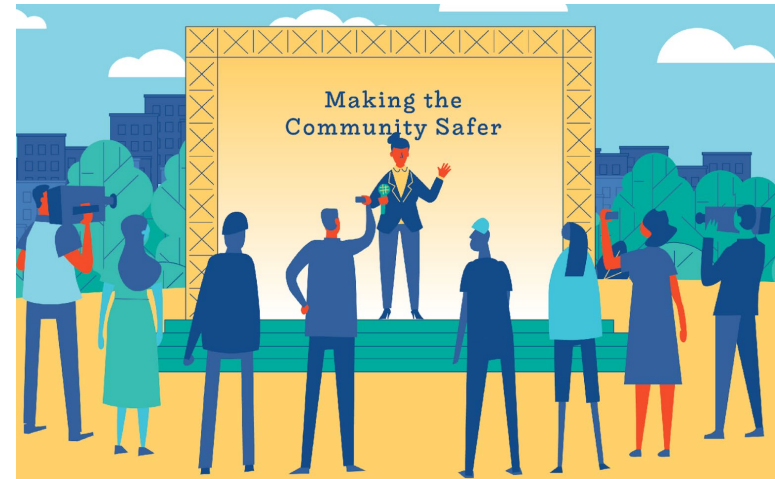


# The National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

The American Institutes for Research (AIR) operates the NRRC as a collaborative project of BJA and OJJDP.

The primary mission of the NRRC is to advance the knowledge base of the reentry field.

**The NRRC serves as a convener and coordinator of SCA grantees.**



## Agenda Item 2

# IMPROVING ADULT AND YOUTH CRISIS STABILIZATION AND COMMUNITY REENTRY (CSCR) PROGRAM

# What Is Unique about the Crisis Response and Community Reentry (CSCR) Grant Program?

People reentering the community from correctional facilities face higher rates of death, overdose, suicidality, mental illness, substance use disorders, physical health conditions, and homelessness than the general public.

The goal of this grant program is to ensure that **crisis stabilization** is available to people reentering the community and that the **crisis and reentry systems are coordinating** to better serve this population.

- People in the justice system have a higher likelihood of dying of an opioid overdose than the general public.
  - Washington: within the first two weeks after people's release from prison, their risk of death was 129 times that of other state residents.
  - Connecticut: 52 percent of people who died from a drug overdose in 2016 had at some point been incarcerated in jail or prison.
- From 2001 to 2019, the number of suicides increased 85 percent in state prisons and 13 percent in local jails.
- There is an increased risk of suicide attempts among people transitioning from prison, particularly older adults.
- About 15 percent of people in jail report experiencing homelessness in the year prior to arrest, and over 50,000 people enter homeless shelters directly from prison or jail each year.
- Rates of homelessness are higher among people who have mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders.

# Why Apply for This Grant Program?

- Try new and innovative approaches to support cross-system coordination.
- Many people reentering the community are in crisis or experience crisis shortly after reentering the community, often leading to further crisis and/or justice system involvement.
- Crisis can include mental illness, substance use disorders, homelessness, and other challenges (e.g., economic, education, or family issues).
- This program enables collaboration and meaningful stakeholder engagement to support the success of people reentering the community from prison or jail.
- Reentry services must focus on care coordination and collaboration, particularly between reentry and crisis response stakeholders and systems.



# Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry (CSCR) Program

- Supports state, local, and Tribal governments, as well as community-based nonprofit organizations and eligible behavioral health providers, to coordinate and provide comprehensive treatment, recovery, and other supportive reentry services to people experiencing mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders who are currently involved in the criminal justice system or were formerly involved.
- Programs funded under this solicitation must make sure that individuals are screened, assessed, and identified for program participation and clinical services during pretrial detention or as early as possible upon incarceration and prior to release.
- Following release from incarceration or pretrial detention, participants should receive discharge planning and wraparound services based on the results of their screening and assessment that support continuity of care and long-term recovery in the community.

# Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Program Eligibility

Eligible applicants:

- City or township governments, county governments
- Native American Tribal governments (federally recognized)
- Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education, nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
- State governments

# Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Program Goals

## Goal

- Provide clinical and recovery support services that support treatment, suicide prevention, and continuity of recovery in the community for people with mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders upon their release from a correctional facility.

## Funding Opportunity

- FY2023 opportunities
  - Estimated number of awards: Up to 10
  - Award amount: Up to \$750,000
  - Performance Duration: 36 months

# Objectives

- An applicant should address all the objectives that are relevant to their proposed program/project in the Goals, Objectives, Deliverables and Timeline web-based form.
- Provide training and education for criminal and juvenile justice agencies, mental health and substance use agencies, and community-based behavioral health providers on interventions that support:
  - Best practices diversion models
  - Crisis response services
  - Engagement in recovery, treatment, and other support services
  - Access to medication while incarcerated and continuity of care during reentry into the community

# Objectives (cont.)

- Confirmation of memoranda of understanding/agreements (MOUs/MOAs) and a description of partnerships with one or more correctional agencies, if the correctional agency is not the lead applicant.
- Make sure that individuals with serious mental illness are given timely access to appropriate recovery supports that may include peer support services, medication management (including long-acting injectable medications where clinically appropriate), case management, and psychosocial therapies.

# Deliverables

- An action plan informed by and based on data developed with input from BJA and the assigned technical assistance provider and submitted within 6 months of receiving final budget approval
- A final report at the end of the project period
- The Goals, Objectives, and Deliverables are directly related to the performance measures that show the completed work's results, as discussed in the "Application and Submission Information" section.

# Allowable Uses of Funds

- Screening, assessment, and identification for program participation and clinical services during pretrial detention or as early as possible upon incarceration and prior to release
- Discharge planning services based on the results of screening and assessment that support continuity of care and long-term recovery in the community
- Benefit coordination; case management; evidence-based programming; peer support; enrollment in health care coverage; relapse, suicide, and homelessness prevention; and clinically indicated medications

# Allowable Uses of Funds (cont.)

- Collaborative design of a continuum of treatment, recovery, and transitional services, which ensures that individuals are set up for success prior to transition from a prison, jail, or youth detention facility to the community.
- Benefit and care coordination among government stakeholders, community-based organizations, behavioral health providers such as community mental health centers and certified community behavioral health clinics, hospitals, crisis centers, and youth assessment centers.



# Allowable Uses of Funds (cont.)

- Recovery support services, access to clinically indicated medication while in an incarceration setting, and continuity of care during reentry based on screening and assessment results.
- Best practices and evidence-based interventions such as appropriate treatment and recovery supports, building coalitions among stakeholders, and training on program implementation, crisis response, treatment adherence, and continuity of recovery in the community.

# Evidence-Based Programs or Practices

OJP strongly encourages the use of data and evidence in policymaking and program development for criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

- For additional information and resources on evidence-based programs or practices, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

# Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities

OJP may conduct or support an evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this solicitation.

- For additional information, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) section entitled “Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities.”

# OJP Priority Areas

Priority Considerations Supporting Executive Order 13985,  
*Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved  
Communities Through the Federal Government*

# Additional Statutory Priority Considerations

As articulated in the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020, priority consideration will be given to applications that ensure program participants are provided with continuity of care in a Community Care Provider Program and adopt policies that focus on programming, strategies, and educational components for reducing recidivism and probation violations:

- For the purposes of this priority, the continuity of care shall involve the coordination of the correctional facility treatment program with qualified community behavioral health providers and other recovery supports, pretrial release programs, parole supervision programs, halfway house programs, and participation in peer recovery group programs, which may aid in ongoing recovery after the individual is released from the correctional facility.
- For the purposes of this priority, Community Care Provider Program means a community mental health center or certified community behavioral health clinic that directly provides to an individual or assists in connecting an individual to the provision of, appropriate community-based treatment, medication management, and other recovery supports when the individual leaves a correctional facility at the end of a sentence or on parole.

# Examples of Potential Grant Programs

- Pretrial diversion program that supports screening, assessment, or identification services prior to pretrial release from custody along with crisis and reentry services
- Assessment for youth taken into custody to support diversion from juvenile detention facilities that includes mental health, substance use, and family support services
- Jail-based reentry program providing permanent supportive housing, including access to benefits, mental health and substance use services, and coordination with the community crisis and hospital system for people who are “familiar faces” or “high utilizers” of the jail and health systems
- Prison-based reentry program providing relapse and overdose prevention services, including medication-assisted treatment and mental health services for co-occurring disorders
- Probation and parole program providing pre-release screening and assessment and cross-system coordination with crisis and behavioral health systems to ensure that people reentering the community have access to behavioral health supports in the community

# Review Criteria

Applications that meet the basic minimum requirements will be evaluated by peer reviewers on how the proposed project/program addresses the following criteria:

1. Statement of the Problem/Description of the Issue (15%)—evaluate the applicant's understanding of the program/issue to be addressed.
2. Project Design and Implementation (35%)—evaluate the adequacy of the proposal, including the goals, objectives, timelines, milestones, and deliverables.
3. Capabilities and Competencies (25%)—evaluate the applicant's administrative and technical capacity to successfully accomplish the goals and objectives.
4. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures (15%)—evaluate the applicant's understanding of the performance data reporting requirements and the plan for collecting the required data.
5. Budget (10%)—evaluate for completeness, cost-effectiveness, and allowability (e.g., reasonable, allocable, and necessary for project activities).

Agenda Item 3

# **BJA FY 2023 RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR GRANT APPLICANTS**



# Application Assistance

## Grants.gov

- Provides technical assistance with submitting the SF-424 and SF-LLL
  - **Customer Support Hotline** – 800–518–4726 or 606–545–5035
    - Operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, except on federal holidays
  - **Email**
    - <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/support.html>
    - [support@grants.gov](mailto:support@grants.gov)
- Provides information on available federal funding opportunities for various federal agencies

# Application Assistance (cont.)

## JustGrants Technical Support

- Provides technical assistance with submitting the full application in DOJ's Justice Grants System (JustGrants)
  - **Customer Support Hotline** – 833–872–5175
    - Monday–Friday, 5:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m. ET
    - Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. ET
  - **Email**
    - <https://justicegrants.usdoj.gov/user-support>
    - [JustGrants.Support@usdoj.gov](mailto:JustGrants.Support@usdoj.gov)

# Application Assistance and Support (cont.)

## OJP Response Center

- Provides solicitation support and general assistance
- **email** - [grants@ncjrs.gov](mailto:grants@ncjrs.gov)
- **web chat** - <https://webcontact.ncjrs.gov/ncjchat/chat.jsp>
- **toll free** at 800–851–3420
- **TTY** at 301–240–6310 (hearing impaired only)

The Response Center hours of operation are Monday–Friday, 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. ET and on the solicitation closing date, 10:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. ET.

## Subscribe

- Subscribe to receive email notifications of new funding opportunities and other resources
  - Sign up to receive the twice monthly **JUSTINFO** newsletter as well as the weekly **Funding News** email.
  - Subscribe at <https://www.ojp.gov/subscribe> and be sure to select “Grants/funding” as an area of interest.

# Reminder: Dual Deadlines

Applications will be submitted in a two-step process, each with its own deadline:

- **Step 1:** Submit an **SF-424** and an **SF-LLL** at [Grants.gov](https://www.Grants.gov).
- **Step 2:** Submit the full application, with attachments, at [JusticeGrants.usdoj.gov](https://JusticeGrants.usdoj.gov).

***\*NOTE: Submission deadline times for both Grants.gov and JustGrants are now 8:59 p.m. ET, not 11:59 p.m. ET as in past years.***

**Read the solicitations carefully for further guidance.**

# Stay Connected



## Email Updates

- Text OJP [your email address] to 468-311 to subscribe.

\*Message and data rates may apply.

## Social Media

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DOJBJA>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DOJBJA>
- YouTube: [www.youtube.com/dojbja](http://www.youtube.com/dojbja)

For information on funding opportunities, publications, and initiatives, visit  
**BJA's website** – <https://bja.ojp.gov>

# Quick Reference: Important Contacts



## Solicitation Content Assistance

1-800-851-3420  
Grants@ncjrs.gov  
M–F, 10–6 ET



## Submit the SF-424 and SF-LLL

1-800-518-4726  
Support@grants.gov  
24 hours a day, 7 days a week



## Submit full application

1-833-872-5175  
JustGrants.Support@usdoj.gov  
M–F, 5–9 ET  
9–5 ET, weekends, holidays

## BJA FY 2023 Improving Adult and Youth Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Program

**Grants.gov Deadline: March 21, 2023, 8:59 p.m.**  
**Application JustGrants Deadline: March 28, 2023, 8:59 p.m.**

# Sources Slide 15

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- Ingrid Binswanger et al., “Mortality After Prison Release: Opioid Overdose and Other Causes of Death, Risk Factors, and Time Trends from 1999 to 2009,” *Annals of Internal Medicine* 159, no. 9 (2013): 592–600; Ingrid Binswanger et al. “Release from Prison—A High Risk of Death for Former Inmates,” *The New England Journal of Medicine* 356 (2007): 157–165.
- Kathleen Maurer, “Medication for Addiction Treatment in the Justice System: Connecticut Experience” (PowerPoint presentation, American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence [AATOD] Conference, New York, March 13, 2018).
- E. Ann Carson, “Suicide in Local Jails and State and Federal Prisons, 2000–2019 – Statistical Tables,” Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 2021, accessed November 15, 2022, <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/suicide-local-jails-and-state-and-federal-prisons-2000-2019-statistical-tables>.



# Sources Slide 15 (cont.)

- Lisa C. Barry et al., “Increased Risk of Suicide Attempts and Unintended Death Among Those Transitioning From Prison to Community in Later Life,” *American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry* 26, no. 11 (2018): 1165–1174, doi: 10.1016/j.jagp.2018.07.004.
- Greg A. Greenberg and Robert A. Rosenheck, “Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health: A National Study” (Psychiatry Services, 2008), [ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/ps.2008.59.2.170](https://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/ps.2008.59.2.170).
- Office of Planning and Development, “The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress: Part 2: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States,” U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, October 2018, <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2017-AHAR-Part-2.pdf>; CSG Justice Center staff analysis of HUD AHAR data, 2019.
- Greenberg and Rosenheck, “Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health.”