



FY 2020(a) Missouri Department of Public Safety Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

Grant Issued By

U.S Department of Justice (DOJ)

Grant Issued Through

BJA Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program

Assistance Listing

16.593

Funding Opportunity Title

FY 2020(a) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

Introduction

The RSAT for State Prisoners Program assists with developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs within state correctional facilities, as well as within local correctional and detention facilities, in which inmates are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. The program encourages the establishment and maintenance of drug-free prisons and jails and developing and implementing specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs that identify and provide appropriate treatment to inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges.

RSAT's objectives are to:

- Enhance the capabilities of states and units of local and tribal governments to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates.
- Prepare individuals for reintegration into communities.
- Assist individuals and communities through the reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

Period of Performance: 12 months

Projected Period of Performance Start Date: July 1, 2021

Projected Period of Performance End Date: June 30, 2022

Funding Instrument: Grant

Eligible Applicants

Any unit of state or local government within Missouri may apply for RSAT funds from the Missouri Department of Public Safety.

The “applicant agency” for an RSAT project must be the agency’s respective unit of government.

To be eligible for federal pass-thru funding the applicant agency must be compliant with the following statutes:

Section 590.650 RSMo– Vehicle Stops Report

Pursuant to 590.650.3 RSMo, (1) every law enforcement agency shall compile the data described in subsection 2 for the calendar year into a report to the attorney general and (2) each law enforcement agency shall submit the report to the attorney general no later than March first of the following calendar year.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the applicant to verify the submission of this report with the Attorney General’s Office prior to submitting an application. Failure to submit the Racial Profiling Report will result in the automatic denial of the application. A copy of such report need not be submitted with the application.

Section 590.700 RSMo – Written Policy on Recording of Custodial Interrogations

Pursuant to 590.700.4 RSMo, each law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy to record custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit felony crimes as outlined in subsection 2 of this section.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the prescribed written policy is in place prior to submitting an application.

Section 43.544 RSMo – Written Policy on Forwarding Intoxication-Related Traffic Offenses

Pursuant to 43.544.1 RSMo, each law enforcement agency shall adopt a policy requiring arrest information for all intoxication-related traffic offenses be forwarded to the central repository as required by Section 43.503 RSMo and shall certify adoption of such policy when applying for any grants administered by the department of public safety.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the prescribed written policy is in place prior to submitting an application.

Show Me Crime Reporting - The Missouri Department of Public Safety strongly encourages agencies requesting equipment through this opportunity to register in the “no cost” crime reporting tool, the Missouri Incident-Based Reporting System (MIBRS).

<https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/MIBRSRegistration.html>

Ineligible Applicants

Non-profit and for-profit organizations are ineligible for RSAT funds from the State of Missouri.

Eligible Programs (Residential or Jail-based)

The RSAT Program requirements to support and implement a **residential program**, which engages inmates for a period of between 6 and 12 months, and a **jail-based program**, which engages inmates for at least 3 months, are to:

- 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 of the state or local government.
- Provide residential treatment facilities set apart—in a separate facility or dedicated housing unit in a facility exclusively for use by RSAT participants—from the general correctional population.
- Ensure that individuals who participate in the BJA-funded substance abuse treatment program will be provided with aftercare services when they leave incarceration.
- Aftercare services must involve coordination of the correctional facility treatment program with other human service and rehabilitation programs such as educational and job training programs, parole supervision programs, half-way house programs, and participation in self-help and peer group programs that may aid in the rehabilitation of individuals in the substance abuse treatment program.
- Coordinate with the federal assistance for substance abuse treatment and aftercare services currently provided by the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Whenever possible, RSAT residential program participation should be limited to inmates with 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement.

Aftercare Services

Aftercare services must involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.

Per 34 U.S.C. 10422(c), in order to be eligible for funding under the RSAT Program, an agency shall ensure that individuals who participate in the substance abuse treatment program with assistance provided under this program be provided with **aftercare services**. These services must involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway house, self-help, and peer group programs. To qualify as an aftercare program, the head of the substance abuse treatment program must work in conjunction with state and local authorities and organizations involved in substance abuse treatment to place program participants into community substance abuse treatment facilities upon their release. In addition, states should coordinate these activities with any SAMHSA-funded state and/or local programs that address the needs of this target population. A state may use amounts received for community reintegration if the chief executive officer of the state certifies that the state is providing, and will continue to provide, an adequate level of residential treatment services.

Evidence-Based Programs or Practices:

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. OJP is committed to:

- Improving the quantity and quality of evidence OJP generates
- Integrating evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions within OJP and the field

- Improving the translation of evidence into practice

The OJP considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations. Causal evidence documents a relationship between an activity or intervention (including technology) and its intended outcome, including measuring the direction and size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the activity or intervention. Causal evidence depends on the use of scientific methods to rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change. The strength of causal evidence, based on the factors described above, will influence the degree to which OJP considers a program or practice to be evidence-based.

The OJP CrimeSolutions.gov website at <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/> is one resource that applicants may use to find information about evidence-based programs in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

Applicants are required to provide substance abuse treatment practices and services that have a demonstrated evidence base and that are appropriate for the target population. Applicants should identify the evidence-based practice being proposed for implementation, identify and discuss the evidence that shows that the practice is effective, 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. Applicants can find information on evidence-based treatment practices in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Resource Center available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/ebp-resource-center>.

Eligible Cost Items:

Applicants may request funding under the following approved budget categories:

- Personnel
- Personnel Benefits
- Personnel Overtime
- Personnel Overtime Benefits
- Travel/Training
- Equipment
- Supplies/Operations
- Contractual

Unallowable Cost Items:

Ineligible activities and cost items include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Aircraft
- Bonuses or Commissions
- Compensation and Travel of Federal Employees
- Construction/Renovation Projects
- Consultant Rates exceeding \$650

Note: Consultant services cannot exceed a rate of \$650 (excluding travel and subsistence costs) for an 8-hour day, or \$81.25/hour. An 8-hour day may include preparation, evaluation, and travel time. Compensation for individual consultant services is to be reasonable and consistent with that paid for similar services in the marketplace.

- Daily subsistence within official domicile

- Entertainment expenses and bar charges
- Finance fees for delinquent payments
- First class travel
- Indirect costs (without a federally approved indirect cost rate or for an applicant eligible for the “de minimus” indirect cost rate described in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements, as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.414(f))
- Land acquisition
- Lobbying or fundraising
- Military-type equipment
- Personal incentives for employment
- Pre-paid gas/phone cards
- Vehicles
- Vessels/boats
- Weapons and ammunition

Local Match Requirement

Federal funds awarded under this program may not cover more than 75% of the total costs of the project. Therefore, applicants must provide a minimum of 25% of the total project cost in the form of cash or in-kind services.

- **Cash Match:** includes cash spent for project-related costs. Allowable cash match must include those costs, which are allowable with federal funds.
- **In-Kind Match:** includes, but not limited to, the valuation of in-kind services. “In-kind” is the value of something received or provided that does not have a cost associated with it. For example, the value of donated services could be used to comply with the match requirement. Also, third party in-kind contributions may count toward satisfying match requirements provided the grantee receiving the contributions expend them as allowable costs.

NOTE: Matching funds need not be applied at the exact time or in proportion to the obligation of the federal funds. However, the full required matching share percentage must be obligated by the end of the period for which the federal funds have been made available.

Supplanting

Supplanting is defined as taking the place of or replacing with something else.

Supplanting or shifting money to avoid the issue of supplanting is strictly prohibited. RSAT funds must be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and will not be awarded towards budget items that are and will continue to be funded by another source of money. RSAT funds shall be used to fund new projects, expand/enhance existing projects, or continue a funded project.

Subrecipients shall not use RSAT funds to pay for programs or expenses that they already are obligated to pay or has funded in previous years without proper and adequate justification. If an existing personnel position receives grant funding, the position must be back-filled as the agency has an obligation to continue funding the same number of employees.

Application and Submission Information

1. Key Dates and Times

a. Application Start Date: June 9, 2021

b. Application Submission Deadline: July 6, 2021 5:00 pm CST

2. Agreeing to Terms and Conditions of the Award

By submitting an application, applicants agree to comply with the requirements of this NOFO and the terms and conditions of the award, should they receive an award.

Applications will only be accepted through the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) online WebGrants System. <https://dpsgrants.dps.mo.gov/index.do>

A PowerPoint with instructions on how to apply through the WebGrants System will be available on the DPS website, at the following link under Grant Applications and Forms, FY 2020(a) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT) Program <https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/cjle/rsat.php>
As part of the FY 2020(a) RSAT application, each eligible applicant must complete all application forms and provide all required documents:

1. Contact Information Form
2. RSAT Project Package
3. Budget
4. Named Attachments

Contact Information

Additional information and resources can be located on the Missouri Department of Public Safety website: <https://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/cjle/rsat.php>

WebGrants System, application submission site: <https://dpsgrants.dps.mo.gov/index.do>

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