

FY 2012 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Application

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) is a division of the Ohio Department of Public Safety. OCJS is the lead criminal justice planning agency for the state, administering millions of dollars in state and federal criminal justice funding annually. Through its research, technology, grants administration, and programmatic initiatives, OCJS serves agencies and communities that are committed to reducing and preventing crime in Ohio. OCJS has been designated by Governor John Kasich to administer the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program.

Ohio's Strategy/Funding Priorities

OCJS designed a JAG Request for Proposal (RFP) which conveys the requirements and mission of the JAG grant program - preventing and controlling crime based upon local needs and conditions. OCJS utilized a number of resources to inform state and local recipients of the JAG RFP. These resources included the OCJS *Criminal Justice Bulletin*, a newsletter which is sent to law enforcement, courts, and key service providers, and the OCJS website, which has the OCJS grants calendar and a link to the current solicitation on the grants homepage. (www.ocjs.ohio.gov/grants.stm).

Additionally, after release of the RFP, OCJS hosted a Bidders' Conference for potential applicants. The purpose of the Bidders' Conference is to review the application requirements specific to the JAG program while providing a forum for potential grantees to ask general questions about the grant writing process. In addition to explaining the JAG requirements, during the Bidders' Conference details on how to submit an application also are explained.

As part of Ohio's JAG RFP, OCJS utilized the current purpose areas under the JAG Program: Law Enforcement; Crime Prevention; Adult and Juvenile Corrections,

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Community Corrections and Reentry; Courts, Defense, Prosecution and Victim Services; Cross-agency and Cross-system Collaboration and Training; and JAG LE programs. A separate RFP for Research and Evaluation may be released at a later date in 2012. Each applicant must address a goal for the program area in which they were applying as well as provide performance measures and corresponding baseline data. Additionally, each applicant must address the following narrative sections of the application: Problem Statement/Target Population, Project Description, Project Objectives, Organization and Staff Capacity, Collaboration Board Support Letters, and Budget. Applicants are encouraged to contact the OCJS regional grant coordinators during the open solicitation process in the event they need assistance with any part of the proposal and/or application process.

It is through the narrative section of the grant application that OCJS places emphasis on programs that utilize evidence-based practices. The RFP outlines the goals and priorities for each of the Purpose Areas and specific details regarding evidence-based practices are given to applicants. In the Law Enforcement Program Area, applicants are directed to a website devoted to the evidence-based policing matrix for examples of model programs. The Crime Prevention Program Area provides a link to the Blue Print for Violence Prevention website where applicants can find information on exemplary violence prevention programs. Multiple links that direct applicants to evidence based practice models are provided in the Adult and Juvenile Corrections, Community Corrections and Reentry Program Area as well as the Defense, Prosecution and Victim Services Program Area. The RFP also instructs potential subgrantees to provide a detailed discussion on their plan to implement a model that is evidence-based or

grounded in best practices for the field. In addition, a section of OCJS's website (www.ocjs.ohio.gov/ebp.stm) is devoted to resources for evidence-based practices including www.crimesolutions.gov.

OCJS utilizes a competitive grant selection process. This process begins with an internal review conducted by the OCJS grant coordinators ensuring all past grant recipients have maintained strict fiscal and programmatic compliance with the required state and federal guidelines. The success or failure of an applicant who has previously received an award is specifically accounted for in the compliance scoring matrix. For those applicants that have not previously received an award, the applicant's organizational capacity is used for in place of historical information.

The next step of the grant selection process involves peer review, where OCJS selects a team of state and local professionals to review the grant applications based upon a scoring matrix that is used to evaluate the quality and completeness of the application. This is another area where OCJS places emphasis on projects using evidence-based practices. OCJS prioritizes funding projects that use evidence-based practices by awarding the maximum amount of points for applicants that demonstrate the use of evidence-based programs and/or practices for the project. The Grant Review Guideline Handbook instructs reviewers to consider whether the project will be implemented consistent with the evidence-based model or practice. Questions regarding evidence-based practices comprise 25 percent of the 2012 peer review score. OCJS recognizes there are not evidence-based programs to fill everyone's needs. When no evidence-based program exists, applicants are to provide information (including statistics) to explain why the program or practice will be effective. Peer reviewers score the applicant's explanation

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of why a particular program or practice was chosen and whether the reviewer thinks there is any evidence to support its success.

The peer review team reviews the merits of each grant proposal and provides a funding recommendation, along with written substantive comments to OCJS to support their recommendation. Upon receipt of the peer reviewers' input, their substantive comments and recommendations are compiled and analyzed in preparation for a final internal grant review with the OCJS Executive Director. The analysis includes the cumulative scores from the Compliance and Peer Reviews, which are then entered into OCJS's Grants Management System.

During Executive Director's review, staff from Grant Administration, Law Enforcement and Policy and Research sections of OCJS along with the OCJS Executive Director and the Administration staff review and discuss the peer review team's comments and recommendations to make final funding decisions. OCJS ensures the equitable distribution of the JAG funds. Additionally, funding decisions reflect OCJS's commitment to fund projects in highly-populated areas, historically depressed regions and within Ohio's 32 Appalachian counties. Director's review scores are entered into OCJS's Grants Management System and a final score is calculated. The final score is 60 percent Peer Review score, 30% Executive Director's Review score, and 10% Compliance Review score.

Once the Executive Director's review concludes, the decisions are posted to the web site notifying projects that have received an award. Those applicants, which were awarded, that have not complied with required information in the RFP, or whose baseline data is not adequate will receive pre-award conditions explaining any necessary

corrective action to be taken before the grant is officially awarded. The pre-award conditions must be addressed by the project's director. The revised information must be submitted and approved by OCJS before an agency is awarded.

Strategic Planning Process

In May 2011, OCJS launched a multi-phased strategic planning initiative. The purpose was to provide the necessary framework and resources needed to complete a comprehensive statewide criminal justice plan to guide its priorities and funding strategy for Ohio. At the onset of this process, OCJS enlisted the assistance of the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to provide guidance and feedback regarding the strategic planning process. OCJS also recognized that it was imperative to begin a dialogue directly with those organizations and entities working both with, and within, the criminal justice system to learn about their needs, current challenges, and priorities for law and policy reform in the criminal justice arena. Between May and December 2011, core group interviews, primary and secondary data analysis, focus groups, and a statewide online survey were utilized to receive input from a wide range of criminal justice related areas including prevention, law enforcement, judiciary, corrections, juvenile justice, victims and advocates, government officials / legislators/ policy advisors, treatment providers, and offenders (collectively referred to as stakeholders).

At each phase of the process, OCJS was deliberate in its solicitation of input from stakeholders from a diversity of sources at the local, state, and federal levels. The final strategic funding plan for the Justice Assistance Grant is the result of substantial input from stakeholders from across local, state, and federal levels. Outside of the core group interviews, particular emphasis was placed on engaging local communities to participate

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in the statewide needs assessment, the conference, and the focus groups, each of which is described in the following paragraphs.

Core Group Interviews. The core group interviews were used to gather information that informed the development and focus of the statewide needs assessment survey and established the foundation for developing the comprehensive statewide strategic plan. The interviews were conducted May-June 2011 with key stakeholders in fields that touch many areas of Ohio’s justice system. Interviewees included cabinet level directors, Supreme Court justices, the Attorney General and his staff, executive directors of local and state agencies representing victims, law enforcement, prosecutors, and public defenders, university researchers, and others. In all, 22 interviews were conducted. The following table identifies the participants in the core group interviews.

Interviewee Name	Title	Organization / Affiliation
Donna Braxton	Executive Director	Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police
Chief Michael Harnishfeger	President	Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police
Tom Charles	Director	Ohio Department of Public Safety
Robert Cornwell	Executive Director	Buckeye State Sheriffs’ Association
Sheriff Terry Lyons	President	Buckeye State Sheriffs’ Association
Mike DeWine	Attorney General	Ohio Attorney General’s Office
David Dhume	President	County Commissioners’ Association
Orman Hall	Director	Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services
John Matthews	former Director	Governor’s Office Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
Gary Mohr	Director	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Dr. Edward Latessa	Dept. Chair	University of Cincinnati, Criminal Justice Department
Ron O’Brien	Prosecutor	Franklin County Prosecutor’s Office
Maureen O’Connor	Chief Justice	Supreme Court of Ohio
Evelyn Stratton	Justice	Supreme Court of Ohio
Tracy Plouck	Director	Ohio Department of Mental Health
Harvey Reed	Director	Ohio Department of Youth Services
Alice Robinson-Bond	Chief	Ohio Attorney General’s Office, Crime Victim Section
Alexandria Ruden	Attorney	Legal Aid Society of Cleveland
Bill Seitz	Senator	Ohio Senate
Tom Stickrath	Superintendent	Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation
Scott Sylak	Executive Director and President	Mental Health Recovery Services Board of Lucas County and Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections
William Winsley	Executive Director	Ohio State Board of Pharmacy

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Tim Young	Director	Office of the Ohio Public Defender
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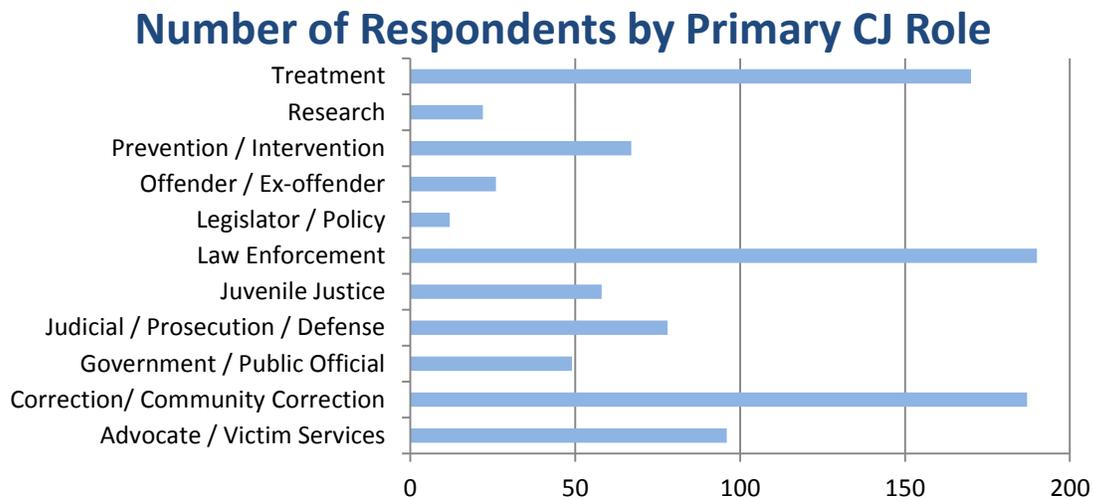
All interviewees were provided the same questions prior to their interview. Additional probing questions were asked based on their responses. Questions included:

1. What are the top criminal justice needs in Ohio?
2. We are interested in opportunities you see for collaboration within your field as well as across the justice system. Please identify gaps where you believe improved partnerships would be beneficial.
3. What information would be helpful in your current position?
4. If you had a pot of money:
 - a. Within your agency, what area would you allocate monies to?
 - b. How would you allocate funds for the overall justice system?
 - c. What role should federal grant programs play in funding local and state programs?

Statewide Needs Assessment. The statewide attitudinal survey of justice professionals supplemented the information gathered from the core group interviews. The purpose of the Criminal Justice Needs Assessment Survey was to collect information on perceptions of general, statewide criminal justice issues and needs, as well as priority needs for specific criminal justice topic areas such as law enforcement, courts, corrections, juveniles, advocates, and even ex-offenders. The statewide survey was inclusive of a more diverse population than what was included in the core group interviews. The target population was intended to include a broader base of criminal justice and other professionals, working with and within the justice system, as well as offenders/ex-offenders and their families.

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OCJS created and administered the survey between October – December 2011. Announcement regarding the survey’s availability was dispersed to a variety of stakeholder groups through the Criminal Bulletin, an OCJS publication distributed to approximately 2,500 subscribers, via email blasts sent from other stakeholder groups such as the Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition and the Specialized Docket section of the Supreme Court of Ohio, through personal invitation to attendees at the Strategic Planning Conference, and through social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter. In all, 1038 individuals responded to the survey – yielding 1,022 usable surveys. The information gathered from the survey responses provided valuable insight into stakeholders’ perception about the importance of priority criminal justice needs, collaborative efforts, barriers that exist, and training needs. The following chart provides the distribution of the survey respondents by identified primary criminal justice role.



Survey respondents included practitioners, administrative/executive staff, researchers, and government employees from the local level to the federal level, though a vast majority of

Respondent's Level of Involvement		
	Number	Percenta
Township / Village /	130	20.8%
County Level	375	60.1%
State Level	112	17.9%
Federal Level	7	1%

respondents represented Ohio's local communities. Roughly 80 percent of participants indicated their primary level of criminal justice involvement was at the town/city or the county level. The responses were used to further identify and refine the top criminal justice needs in Ohio, identify available resources used by criminal justice professionals, identify existing and necessary collaborations between criminal justice professionals, and identify gaps and system-related needs to improve effectiveness.

Justice System Data. While the interviews and needs assessment were being conducted, OCJS staff created a compilation of primary and secondary source data on the justice system in Ohio. This report was created to provide Ohio's stakeholders with a snapshot of crime and justice trends from all components of the criminal justice system. The document is divided into six chapters that reflect traditional movement across the justice system: crime and victims, law enforcement, arrestees, the court, corrections, and juvenile justice. Data were obtained from numerous state and federal sources, most of which were available online. These data provide context for Ohio's justice system needs and priorities identified in the core group interviews and the needs assessment.

Strategic Planning Conference. On November 3-4, 2011, OCJS hosted the conference "Shaping Ohio's Future with Today's Evidence: The Ohio Criminal Justice Strategic Plan." This conference, which was invitation-only, provided attendees the

opportunity to join with colleagues to learn about evidence-based practices. The conference highlighted evidence based practices being implemented across Ohio, and included presentations on focused deterrence strategies for law enforcement, child advocacy centers, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), reentry programming, specialized dockets, mentoring programs, Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (F-ACT), Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS), and the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). In addition, emerging topics were discussed, including veterans in the criminal justice system, doing more with less in law enforcement, and the opiate epidemic in Ohio. The conference concluded with a series of regional focus groups who discussed the impact of the identified needs and gaps in services on their communities. Please see attachment for an agenda of the conference and for a list of attendees, which demonstrates the diversity of criminal justice support.

Focus Groups. Four focus groups representing Southwest, Southeast/Columbus, Northwest, and Northeast Ohio were held immediately following the conclusion of the conference on November 4, 2011. Local representation was strongly encouraged in the focus groups. Participants were asked to discuss the following questions: 1) Are the priority needs identified by the core group interviews the priority needs in your region? 2) What needs to be done to better coordinate services and share information in your region? 3) What needs to happen so that more agencies in your region become evidence-based? 4) What has to be in place for your region to more effectively plan for meeting future needs?

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Upon completion of these phases of the strategic planning process, OCJS staff met several times to compile the data. For the BJA JAG requirement, this resulted in the identification of funding categories and priorities within each category. The priorities further specify that evidence-based programs and practices are encouraged, and in some cases, specific examples of evidence-based practices are provided in the RFP.

The data gathered in the process of strategic planning strongly highlighted gaps in the state's needed resources for criminal justice purposes. One example that was cited repeatedly involves resources to bridge the gap between practitioners and researchers with regard to evidence-based practices and data-driven solutions to criminal justice issues. As a result, OCJS is using JAG funds to convene a consortium of researchers from colleges and universities across Ohio to coordinate providing technical assistance and expertise to assist local agencies with criminal justice issues, ultimately resulting in the funding of empirically based higher quality programs and practices. Another example of bridging the gap between research and practitioners is the development of standards for specialized dockets in Ohio. In collaboration with the Ohio Supreme Court, OCJS is requiring that all JAG-funded specialized dockets are working with (or have worked with) the Supreme Court to ensure their adherence to research-based standards of practice, thus resulting in the funding of higher quality courts.

Another gap in the state's criminal resources that was highlighted in the strategic planning process is intra- and inter-agency training across the criminal justice continuum. In response, OCJS has worked in conjunction with other agencies to use JAG funding to provide training on a wide range of issues, from basic grant writing to logic modeling and

strategic planning, in order to better prepare agencies to apply for and leverage needed resources, implement programs, and improve outcomes.

Funding agencies have begun to realize the need to better coordinate JAG funds and other state and related justice funds. Recognizing this disconnect between funding agencies, OCJS has partnered with the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Attorney General's Office to regularly look at grant funding of victims and victim service agencies in order to reduce duplication of funding. In addition, the state has identified justice issues such as human trafficking and opiate abuse that impact multiple agencies, including OCJS, and has developed issue-specific task forces specific to these issues to find ways to leverage funds to address these issues in a systematic, comprehensive, and unified way.

Coordinating Efforts with State and Local Agencies

OCJS coordinates with several state and local agencies regarding the criminal justice initiatives for the state of Ohio.

Ohio Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force (OPDATF). Most recently OCJS has been instrumental in developing and funding the state's prescription drug abuse task force. Partnering with the Ohio Attorney General's Office and Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services as well as other state agencies, the task force was formed to unite the ongoing efforts at the federal, state and local levels, and build on their work to address this rising problem of prescription drug abuse. The Ohio Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force was charged with researching issues related to prescription drug abuse and identifying public health, law enforcement, legislative and additional strategies

to reduce the danger of prescription drug abuse in Ohio. OCJS contributed \$250,000 in Justice Assistance Grants that local law enforcement could apply for to expand or improve these efforts.

Local law enforcement, in partnership with state agencies, continue the work of the task force and in 2011, Gov. Kasich announced that through local, state and federal cooperation, \$36 million would be available for drug treatment and prevention throughout the state. Kasich signed House Bill 93 in May 2011, which will strengthen the state's ability to shut down pill mill operations led by doctors who dispense lethal doses of pain medications.

Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS). Another recent coordination effort took place when the Ohio Traffic Safety Office was combined with OCJS. Through this merger, OCJS is continuing to implement DDACTS, an effective and efficient strategy that integrates location-based crime and traffic data to establish effective and efficient methods for deploying law enforcement and other resources.

Regional Planning Units (RPUs). Ohio's major metropolitan areas have organized to form RPUs for the purpose of more adequately addressing the local needs of justice systems and developing a local strategic plan. The program involves OCJS and the RPUs work together to build regional programs, with OCJS providing data and technical assistance in the RPU planning process. The RPUs represent Columbus/Franklin County, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County and Toledo/Lucas County. The Dayton/Montgomery County area also has a regional planning organization that acts in the same way as an RPU. Each RPU is a statutorily established planning body with a criminal justice policy board. Their responsibilities include:

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- The establishment of a criminal justice policy board made up of individuals representing a cross section of the local criminal justice system and the local human services system.
- The planning and establishment of priorities for the local communities by holding public meetings to secure input from all segments of the community.
- The development of funding priorities based on local input.
- The preparation and dissemination of funding guidelines and applications.
- The review of applications and awarding of funds to local applicants.
- The provision of technical assistance to local sub-recipients and their constituents.
- The employment of a community engagement model in the administration of block grant funds.

OCJS provides guidance on local strategic planning membership; however, the selection of the planning group members is made by the regional planning units. The regional bodies employ a community engagement model. These regions build on the extensive array of planning bodies already in existence (e.g. county corrections boards, mental health/substance abuse boards, DV task forces).

For the previous two years the RPUs rank the applications submitted to OCJS from their respective regions, providing feedback and funding recommendations based on the needs of the RPU's area. OCJS then takes those recommendations into account when making funding decisions.

Drug Courts - Primarily funded by ODADAS with program standards established by the Ohio Supreme Court. Drug courts seek to integrate alcohol and drug abuse treatment into court proceedings by diverting drug offenders from the criminal justice system into

treatment. Drug courts can be operated through various funding sources in Ohio. Funds from the JAG program are expended on drug courts, so proper coordination is critical. Currently, Ohio has over 50 drug courts in operation. The Supreme Court of Ohio recognizes OCJS as the evaluator of the statewide drug court program.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) - Administered by ODADAS. TASC works to place non-violent drug offenders in treatment instead of prison. There are seven TASC programs in Ohio. The TASC programs are part of a statewide effort to provide drug treatment in hopes of diverting offenders from the prison system. OCJS works with both ODADAS and the local TASC sites when planning local drug treatment programs.

Coordination with State Agencies and Associations

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC). ODRC operates adult correctional institutions and regional probation and parole offices. ODRC provides OCJS with comprehensive data underscoring statewide needs of the correctional system, including ODRC institutions. This relationship, along with The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS), perpetuated the Therapeutic Communities that have been established in ODRC institutions with the help of federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant dollars. Representatives from ODRC work in conjunction with OCJS staff in the Ohio community corrections organizations.

Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS). ODYS provides care and housing for juvenile felony offenders who were either committed to a state institution or a community corrections facility. OCJS has worked closely with ODYS in identifying local

and state needs and in joint funding initiatives. OCJS also worked with ODYS through RSAT grant funds to establish an institutional-wide drug treatment program for youth offenders.

Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS).

ODADAS plans, initiates and coordinates an extensive system of alcohol and other drug addiction services designed to prevent abuse and treat Ohio's addicted populations. The application must show written documentation that the substance abuse agency is certified. The RSAT program, along with other drug intervention and prevention programs funded through JAG and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), guarantees future coordination and collaboration with ODADAS.

Ohio Attorney General's Office (AG). The Attorney General serves as legal counsel to the Governor, statewide elected officials, the Ohio General Assembly, and all state departments, agencies, boards, and commissions. The AG's office contains three subdivisions that have special relevance for OCJS: The Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation (BCI&I), the Ohio Organized Crime Investigation Commission (OOCIC), and the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA). Representatives from the AG's office serve on many committees with OCJS, especially in the area of Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS). The AG's office serves on the OIBRS advisory board at OCJS. Through BCI&I, the AG's office provides individual narcotics agents throughout the state to offer investigative assistance to various narcotics task forces. The AG's office also has undercover narcotics agents who work with local law enforcement agencies to become aware of local issues which, when appropriate, are passed on to OCJS. In addition, OCJS is partnering with the OAG's office to provide

training and technical assistance to local law enforcement on clandestine laboratory training as well as methamphetamine lab cleanup.

Ohio Department of Health (ODH). OCJS collaborates with the ODH on several efforts. The agencies, along with the OAG's Office created the Interagency Victim Assistance Coordinating Committee (IVACC) which meets every other month to coordinate funding and services among member agencies that support services to victims of crime, and to identify critical issues affecting funded programs and victims of crime that need to be addressed by staff from the three state funding agencies.

Ohio Crime Prevention Association (OCPA). OCPA addresses youth, senior, community, commercial and management issues related to crime prevention. This association is comprised of professionals from the public and private sectors of numerous local communities, especially law enforcement. District meetings are held on a monthly basis. Regional meetings are held on a quarterly basis, while a statewide training conference is held on an annual basis. Representatives from OCJS are members of the association and attend regional and district meetings as well as an annual conference.

Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA). BSSA is comprised of county sheriffs across the state. The purpose of this organization is to share information, discuss local problems and make recommendations for improvements. BSSA also presents issues derived from local levels to the policy makers at the state level. BSSA is represented on the NIBRS Advisory Board at OCJS. BSSA holds a position on the CJIS Governing Board. OCJS has had the opportunity to formally participate in the BSSA annual conferences by making presentations on NIBRS, grantsmanship and other topics.

Coordination with Federal Agencies

Without coordination and direct involvement from federal, state and local criminal justice authorities, the goals of this strategy, especially as related to drug eradication and Ohio's multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, could not be fulfilled.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). For Ohio, the DEA's Detroit office, which serves Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky, plays an important role in the operation of the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces funded through JAG. The task forces are required to operate in conjunction with a state or federal enforcement agency, such as the DEA and FBI. The DEA provides detailed drug statistics and patterns of trafficking throughout the region and their impact on Ohio cities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI plays an important role in the operation of the JAG grant's drug task forces. The FBI also helps in the training of drug task force officers and directly participates in many of the task force investigations. In addition, the FBI is an active member on the Ohio Task Force Commanders Association (OTFCA) hosted by OCJS.

Coordination with Federal Grant Programs

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Administered by OCJS. The purpose of VAWA is to assist states and units of local government to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving crimes against women. The VAWA program focuses mainly on female victims of crime. Ohio grants funds to law enforcement, prosecutors, and direct victim service providers, based on the federally mandated percentages to allocate the money across the state.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Title II Program - Administered by ODYS. In 1974, Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The act was designed to address juvenile delinquency at the community level. The act also created the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and provided for the Title II Formula Grant program. In order to participate in the program, Ohio must maintain compliance with the following core requirements of the Act:

1. The removal of status offenders (unrulies) from secure settings.
2. The removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.
3. The problem of juvenile delinquency.
4. The disproportionate confinement of minority youth.

By executive order, the Governor's Council on Juvenile Justice has the authority to oversee the development and approval of Ohio's juvenile justice funding plan that would include any subgrants pursuant to these directives. Council members are persons with training, experience or special knowledge in preventing and treating juvenile delinquency, or in administering of juvenile justice programs.

Juvenile Justice Title V - Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs - Administered by ODYS. In 1992, Congress established the Title V Grant program to develop local-level comprehensive prevention and treatment programs for at-risk youth. Title V's focus is on primary prevention programs in the community. It is built on the premise that preventing delinquent behavior is more cost effective than incarceration or rehabilitation. Title V is based on the Communities That Care model created by Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., of Seattle. The model is designed to evoke community mobilization through collaboration and commitment.

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Funding is designed to fill gaps in resources, to leverage other funding sources, to strengthen existing prevention programs, and to obtain the commitment of key community leaders in affecting change in service delivery.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG LE) – Administered by OCJS. Although the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant combines both the Byrne and LLEBG programs, OCJS continues administering our old LLEBG program as JAG LE through the JAG funding cycle. Eligible grantees may use these funds for hiring, training and employing on a continuing basis new or additional law enforcement officers, and necessary support personnel; paying overtime to employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purposes of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel; and procuring equipment, computer technology, and other materials directly related to law enforcement functions. Allowable costs include equipment needed to implement OIBRS. Funded OIBRS projects will be required to report OIBRS data within a specified time after completion of the subgrant, and the records management system, vendor must be an Ohio certified OIBRS vendor.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) – Administered by OCJS. The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funds from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) improve state level criminal history systems. These funds have assisted the state in continuing to implement projects under the Ohio Criminal History Improvement Plan. NCHIP has currently taken on approximately 15 specific initiatives to further this goal. The monies of the NCHIP program are coordinated with the monies spent on information systems and technology funded through JAG grants.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) – RSAT funds are

administered by OCJS. Ohio funds subgrants to state agencies and local units of government operating substance abuse treatment programs. Special program requirements mandated by the U.S. Department of Justice include providing aftercare services. Offenders must participate in a treatment program, not less than six months no more than 12 months in duration, unless the offender drops out or is terminated. Residential treatment facilities must be set apart from the general correctional population.

Performance Measurement Data

As a requirement of the JAG program, OCJS mandates all projects submit performance data to BJA, through the Performance Measurement Tools (PMT) application. OCJS requires all subrecipients to complete their Performance Measurement Tools (PMT) report by the fifteenth day after the close of the quarter. This provides OCJS staff time for validation and to contact any subrecipient that has not reported. As the end of the subrecipients' PMT reporting period approaches, the Policy and Research Section run a list of all subrecipients that have submitted PMT data to that point. Subrecipients that have not reported are contacted by OCJS staff and told they must submit a report or risk having funds frozen.

Once PMT reporting is complete, OCJS's Policy and Research staff randomly samples approximately 10 percent of subrecipients. The subrecipient sample is divided among Policy and Research staff based on subject matter expertise. Suspicious data is identified. We have several sources of information that can be used to assess PMT data. The first is data OCJS has collected in past years through the Semi-Annual Performance Reports. This data can be compared with what the subrecipient has reported in the past. It can also be used for subrecipients whose projects are similar to ones OCJS has funded in

the past. The second source is performance information supplied through OCJS' quarterly Subgrant reports (QSRs). The third is programmatic monitoring reports. These reports are useful not only with regard to objectives and performance measures but also for understanding the program and what would be reasonable performance. The final source is the subject matter expertise of the OCJS staff. Professional experience allows them to recognize questionable information and in many cases staff is familiar with the subrecipient being reviewed.

Policy and Research staff contacts the subrecipient to clarify any questionable data. The subrecipient enters the corrected data in the PMT; however, as a final step, OCJS staff confirms that the corrected data have been entered.

All projects funded through JAG 2009 or later report through the PMT system. OCJS provides each project with the username and password for their program and validates the submitted data in accordance with the quarterly schedule. OCJS also collects performance data in collaboration with groups representing the respective program areas. Moreover, OCJS occasionally funds studies or evaluations per year on specific projects or programs for more formal assessment of a project's performance in meeting criminal justice priorities for the State of Ohio. Semi-annual performance data has been used in a variety of OCJS publications such as the Ohio Task Force Annual Reports.

Since the commencement of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Ohio has awarded federal funds to help the State of Ohio fight drugs and crime. OCJS continues to improve the RFP and grant review process in a way that allows various communities throughout the state to develop

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programs that meet specific and unique needs. This is especially true in the development of Ohio's strategic plan. OCJS is committed to continuing to reach out to areas of the state that have yet to apply for JAG funding. Finally, state and local efforts funded through the JAG program are contributing to a safer Ohio. Support for numerous ongoing programs and new initiatives will ensure that the JAG program remains an essential component of Ohio's comprehensive crime and drug control strategy as we progress through the next four years. Ohio will continue to use 10 percent of the federal award for administrative costs associated with the program.

OCJS released the FY 2012 JAG RFP on May 1, 2012. Applications were due to OCJS by May 31, 2012. Applicants will be notified of funding by November 15, 2012 with projects beginning January 1, 2013 and ending December 31, 2013. The FY 2012 JAG application will be posted on the OCJS website for a 30 day period to fulfill the public comment period. The application is sent to the Governor's Office for review by a governing body.