

Office of Highway Safety and Justice
Programs



south carolina
DEPARTMENT *of* **PUBLIC SAFETY**
PROTECT. EDUCATE. SERVE.

**FFY 2025 Residential
Substance Abuse Treatment
for State Prisoners Program**

**Special Solicitation -
Local Detention Centers**

Applications Due By: November 1, 2024

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I. Introduction

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, has been designated to administer the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) program as authorized by statute 34 U.S.C. § 10422.

The purpose of the RSAT Program is to increase access to treatment for individuals with substance use or co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders during detention or incarceration and to improve continuity of care during and after reentry by delivering community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

The RSAT Program assists states with developing and implementing residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs within state prisons, as well as within local correctional and detention facilities, in which persons are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit SUD treatment. RSAT Program funds must be used to support the provision of SUD treatment to individuals during detention or incarceration in a state or local facility. Funds may also be used for recovery support and aftercare services for program participants post release. Treatment for co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders may also be provided using RSAT funds. BJA also encourages the provision of the three FDA-approved medications to treat substance use disorder along with counseling and behavioral therapies (sometimes referred to as medication-assisted treatment or MAT) as part of any evidence-based substance use or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder treatment program for individuals with a substance use disorder, including alcohol and opioid use disorder, that are incarcerated or detained in the nation's prisons or jails.

Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. 10421 et. seq., the RSAT Program seeks to support efforts to provide residential treatment to people with SUD and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders during confinement within state correctional facilities as well as local correctional and detention facilities and to provide aftercare and recovery support services upon release into the community. The RSAT Program also supports efforts to address the overdose crisis—in confinement and reentry—through increased access to evidence-based treatment, including medication-assisted treatment (MAT), which is the use of medication in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies.

The opioid crisis and increases in drug overdose deaths continues to devastate individuals, families, and communities across the nation. Addressing these issues is a federal priority, including increasing access to evidence-based treatment such as medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD), counseling, and behavioral therapies across all settings. Incarceration offers an opportunity to screen and initiate or continue treatment for individuals with opioid use disorder while they are incarcerated and to support continuity of care after they are released into the community.

II. Submission Guidelines

The grant application must be completed using the South Carolina Department of Public Safety's grants management system (SCDPS Grants), which is an online application process. SCDPS Grants can be accessed through this website: <http://www.scdpsgrants.com>.

The application must be fully complete and submitted via SCDPS Grants prior to the application deadline, which is **Friday, November 1, 2024**. Supporting documents, letters of cooperation and appendices relating to the application may be uploaded as attachments to the application on SCDPS Grants.

Please be aware that SCDPS Grants will allow application submissions until 11:59 PM on the application due date. However, staff will not be available to assist with application questions after 5:00 PM.

*Applicants are encouraged to contact SCDPS program coordinators for technical assistance. We will conduct a one-time application review prior to submittal and provide specific feedback.

Please contact Amy Kingston in the Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs regarding any programmatic questions at (803) 896-4742 or AmyKingston@scdps.gov. For any financial questions, please contact James Pendergrass in Accounting-Grants at (803) 896-8414 or JamesPendergrass@scdps.gov.

III. Program Design and Implementation

RSAT Program funds may be used to implement three different types of programs/activities:

1. Jail-based pretrial SUD treatment programs
2. Jail-based residential SUD treatment
3. Aftercare

Jail-based pretrial SUD treatment programs that initiate or continue evidence-based SUD treatment programs, including medication-assisted treatment, in pretrial populations during their confinement and/or foster connections to SUD treatment in the community upon pretrial release. Programs supporting pre-trial populations do not need to meet above criteria for jail-based residential SUD treatment programs.

Residential SUD treatment programs in jails must meet all of the following criteria:

1. Engage individuals with SUD or co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders for at least 3 months.
2. Require periodic and random drug testing of individuals while they are in the program and under community supervision.
3. Make every effort to establish a therapeutic community (i.e., program participants are set apart from the general population).
4. Provide aftercare services.

Aftercare services include case management and the full continuum of recovery and aftercare services to support people released from a residential SUD treatment program, which may include human service and rehabilitation programs such as education and job training, parole supervision, recovery or transitional housing, peer support programs, and other recovery support services.

IV. Eligible Applicants

Grant awards may be made to state agencies and local units of government. A "local unit of government" is defined as any city, county, town, township or other general purpose political subdivision of a state.

Per 34 U.S.C. 10422(c), in order to be eligible for funding under the RSAT Program, applicants shall ensure that individuals who participate in the substance use disorder 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, recovery or transitional housing, peer support programs, and other recovery support services. To qualify as an aftercare program, the head of the substance use disorder treatment program must work in conjunction with state and local authorities and organizations involved in substance use disorder treatment to place program participants into community substance use disorder treatment facilities upon their release. In addition, states should coordinate these activities with any Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)-funded state or local programs that address the needs of this target population. A state may use amounts received for nonresidential substance use treatment aftercare 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.

To be eligible for funding, applicants must also coordinate the design and implementation of the SUD treatment and recovery support programs between state correctional representatives and the state alcohol and substance use disorder agency (and, if appropriate, between representatives of local correctional agencies and representatives of either the state alcohol and substance use disorder agency or an appropriate local alcohol and substance use disorder agency).

V. Funding Policy

Projects may be renewed on a yearly basis, based on an annual evaluation of current-year grant performance. (Note: There is no guarantee that federal appropriations will be available for multi-year funding).

VI. Matching Requirement

The matching requirement for grants made under the formula grant program is 75% federal and 25% non-federal. The following points should be noted regarding the non-federal match:

- A. The non-federal portion of the expenditures must be paid in cash

B. Existing appropriated resources available for treatment programs may not be used as matching funds. The non-federal portion of the cost of each program or project shall be in addition to funds that would otherwise be made available by the recipient of the grant funds.

C. Expenditures need to be charged proportionately to the federal and non-federal funds over the life of the project with a line-item match.

VII. Guidelines for the Use of Formula Grant Funds

A. Allowable Expenses:

1. Personnel, training, and operating expenses as a component of an overall program. Equipment and supplies are allowable expenses if they are related to the residential substance abuse treatment program. All expenditures must be related to the implementation of an actual program. This program must be defined in the program narrative sections of the application.

It is the sense of Congress, as conveyed through the Omnibus Appropriations Act, that to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with grant funds should be American made.

2. All grant-funded personnel must have one hundred percent of their time dedicated to grant activities.
3. Up to ten percent of RSAT funds may be used to fund local correctional and detention facilities. Such programs include, but are not limited to, residential substance abuse treatment programs, jail-based substance abuse treatment programs and aftercare services for offenders who remain on community supervision.

B. Unallowable Expenses

1. Residential aftercare facilities not operated by state or local correctional agencies;
2. Any expenditures that are not a part of an approved program or project are not allowable;
3. Formula grant funds may not be used to supplant existing state or local criminal justice funds. Any expenditures must increase the existing amount of funds available for eligible activities;
4. The purchase of land is not an allowable expense;
5. Formula grant funds for construction projects are prohibited; and
6. Evaluation of RSAT projects.

VIII. Application Review Process

The following factors will be considered in the review of applications:

A. Design quality of the proposal

1. Program Definition - Any funds requested must be for the implementation of a project that meets the requirements of the RSAT program.
2. Project Impact - The program should be designed to address the problems and needs of the area to be served. An analysis of how these problems could be improved through the project should be shown.
3. Budgetary Review - Each application will be reviewed to ensure budgetary reasonableness and allowability of costs.
4. Project Feasibility - Applicants should describe sufficiently and clearly how the project will be implemented.
5. Coordination and Cooperation - Where applicable, proposals should indicate what type of coordination will be established between the applicant and other state and local agencies in the development and implementation of the project. Written agreements should be included where possible.
6. Project Evaluation - Simple, specific and measurable objectives should be presented and each objective must be matched with a performance indicator. The performance indicators describe how the grant's objectives will be measured. Evaluation measures the effectiveness of your program by comparing your objectives with actual accomplishments

B. Design quality of the project

1. RSAT Program funds may be used to implement four different types of programs/activities:
 1. Jail-based pretrial SUD treatment programs
 2. Jail-based residential SUD treatment
 3. Aftercare

Residential treatment programs must be set apart from the general correctional or detention population that target previously unserved or underserved populations and provide treatment that lasts between six and 12 months (at least 3 months in jails), focuses on the substance abuse problems of the offender and develops the offenders' cognitive behavioral, social, vocational and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

2. Each applicant must submit as part of their grant application a description of the inclusion of opioid abuse reduction treatment and services. Additionally, include a description of aftercare services that will be available to graduates of the residential substance abuse treatment unit. This description must include, but is not limited to: a list of funding sources for aftercare services; types of services provided; and information on whether graduates of the residential substance abuse treatment unit receive preference for aftercare services, such as halfway houses or other community-based treatment services.
- C. Current or past grant performance
 - D. Probability of success
 - E. Projects whose goal is self-sufficiency at some time in the future
 - F. Effective utilization of resources
 - G. Requested grant amounts

IX. Grant Application/Proposal Review Check List

- A. Budget and Description - Proposed expenditures are reasonable and adhere to the RFP guidelines, equipment/personnel are documented as necessary and each expenditure is explained in detail in the budget narrative.
- B. Problem Statement - Is clearly defined and based upon analytical research.
- C. Project Purpose - Tells the reader exactly what the program plans to do. It is clear to the reader that the project has been well thought out, excellent planning is evident and chances of success are documented as good
- D. Project Objectives - Are relevant, specific and measurable. They specify what the program will accomplish in concrete terms. Each objective corresponds to each performance indicator.
- E. Performance Indicators - Each performance indicator corresponds to each objective and, collectively, they are useful measurements to assess the effectiveness of the project.
- F. Project Evaluation - The evaluation component is supported by the performance indicators and includes a comprehensive plan to provide an overall assessment of project effectiveness.
- G. Other Relevant Requirements - All signature pages completed, project continuation addressed, grant-funded personnel training requirements stated, implementation schedule contains detailed information, total project area population addressed, letters of support from all entities involved in multi-agency projects attached, etc. The application must be fully complete.

X. Evaluation Plan

- A. Identify by position who will be responsible to collect and analyze data and prepare quarterly progress reports.
- B. Explain what quantitative and qualitative information will be collected and how this information will be maintained (e.g., manual or electronic log). Quantitative information is a numerical measurement such as the number of clients or the number of graduates. Qualitative information is information that cannot be numerically defined. It includes such things as survey comments or improved communication between inmates and correctional officers. Qualitative information can be documented through photos, interviews, observation, media reports or community reaction to expansion of a project. An explanation must be provided that details how information will be collected and what measures exist to ensure that a reliable system has been developed to collect all project information.
- C. Discuss how this information will be analyzed to determine success (e.g., comparison to prior year or baseline year, compilation of survey results, etc.). Each objective must be constructed to show success through data analysis or by compiling qualitative information. If an objective cannot be measured or proven successful through collection and analysis of quantitative or qualitative information, it must be deleted or rewritten so it can be measured. Similar periods of time must be compared to show improvements (in other words, calendar year 2022 should be compared to calendar year 2023, or fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023). Prior year or baseline data should be compiled and included as part of the problem statement. Obviously, it is impossible to document improvement or increases or decreases in crime rates or trends as a result of the project if prior year or baseline data were never collected.
- D. Express clear intent to cooperate with National Institute of Justice funded national and local evaluations.