

Office of Highway Safety and Justice
Programs



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

**FFY 2027 Residential
Substance Abuse Treatment
(RSAT) Program**

Release Date:
Applications Due:

March 6, 2026
May 1, 2026

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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. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (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 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. 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).

III. Program Design and Implementation

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

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

Prison-based Residential SUD treatment programs must meet all of the following criteria:

1. Engage individuals with SUD or co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders for a period of between 6 and 12 months.
2. Require periodic and random drug testing of individuals while they are in the program and under community supervision.
3. Establish a therapeutic community (i.e., program participants are set apart from the general population).
4. Provide aftercare services.

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.

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. 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).

V. Matching Requirement

The matching requirement for grants made under the RSAT 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.

VI. Guidelines for the Use of RSAT 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 the state's allocation 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. 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. Grant funds for construction projects are prohibited; and
6. Evaluation of RSAT projects.

C. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety's (SCDPS) Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (OHSJP) is considered the prime award recipient and pass-thru entity for these federal funds. Awards issued by the OHSJP under this solicitation are considered subawards. The OHSJP does not authorize subgrantees to issue further subawards with program funds. Please contact Grants Accounting at GrantsAccounting@scdps.gov with budget questions regarding your application."

VII. 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 three different types of programs/activities:

1. Prison-based residential SUD treatment
2. Jail-based pretrial SUD treatment programs
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

VIII. Notification Process

Applicants will be notified in writing by the OHSJP whether their application for RSAT funds has been approved or denied for funding. Notices of these decisions are tentatively scheduled for publication in October 2026. The 2027 grant period is currently scheduled for October 1, 2026 – September 30, 2027.

IX. Application Submission Process

The grant application must be completed using the OHSJP's web-based grants management system, ***IntelliGrants***. This can be accessed at <https://scdps.intelligrants.com/> as well as through the South Carolina Department of Public Safety website at <http://www.scdps.sc.gov/ohsjp/>. Please keep in mind that there will be different applications in IntelliGrants for state (RSAT – State) and local jurisdictions (RSAT – Local).

IMPORTANT NOTE! Users must submit their subgrantee user registration requests no later than **Friday, April 17, 2026**.

The application must be fully complete and submitted via IntelliGrants prior to the application deadline, which is **Friday, May 1, 2026**. Supporting documents and appendices relating to the application may be uploaded as attachments to an application on IntelliGrants or emailed to OHSJAdmin@scdps.gov with the **application number written on the documents**. Any supporting documentation must be received by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety by 5:00 PM by the application due date.

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 Grants-Accounting at GrantsAccounting@scdps.gov.

****Please be advised, the OHSJP expects additional guidance to be forthcoming from the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) regarding eligibility requirements, allowable and unallowable costs, or other relevant changes that could impact the contents in this document. The OHSJP will communicate any applicable changes to subgrant recipients as necessary**

Grant Application Check List

The following items explain the standards by which each application is evaluated. Past experience has shown that projects are successful because one person or a group of people have identified a problem, developed a solution, and carefully designed a plan to arrive at the solution. The grant application leads the grant applicant through a structured approach to problem solving. Successful applicants use these pages to help the reviewer see the problem and easily understand the proposed solution. Please note that, if an application is missing any required information or documentation, that application may be automatically denied.

Budget and Description –

- Proposed expenditures are reasonable, adhere to application guidelines
- Equipment/personnel is documented as necessary
- Each expenditure is explained in detail in the budget narrative

Problem Statement –

- The problem and/or need the project will address is defined exactly as it exists in your community (focus on the needs of your area and how the project will meet those needs)
- Local information and statistics are provided to support the request for funding (do not use statewide information alone to support the development of a local level project)
- Existing efforts, current resources, and programs being utilized to deal with the problem are thoroughly addressed

Project Purpose –

- At least one distinct purpose/goal has been identified
- Project purpose/goal is S.M.A.R.T. (specific, measureable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound)
- Specific plan for conducting the project and a rationale for the tasks and activities

Project Objectives –

- The objectives are specific and measureable to show how the goal will be achieved
- There is at least one objective per goal listed

Performance Indicators –

- There is a performance indicator per project objective identified
- Each indicator shows how each objective will be measured and what methods will be used to evaluate progress towards achieving the objectives and goals

Project Evaluation –

- Explain who will examine the project's objectives and performance indicators
- Explain how that person will determine the extent to which the entire project has solved the stated problem

- Evaluation is supported by the performance indicators and includes a comprehensive plan to provide an overall assessment of project effectiveness

Other Relevant Requirements –

- The implementation schedule should contain information on the timing of activities
- The total project area population and number of certified officers (if applicable) must be provided and letters of support from all entities involved in multijurisdictional projects should be attached
- The name, title, address, phone, and email information must be completed on the online application for the Project Director, Financial Officer and Authorized Official. Signatures will only be required once a grant award is made.