

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

**FY 2020 Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant,  
and Substance Abuse Program: *Funding  
Opportunities for Tribes***



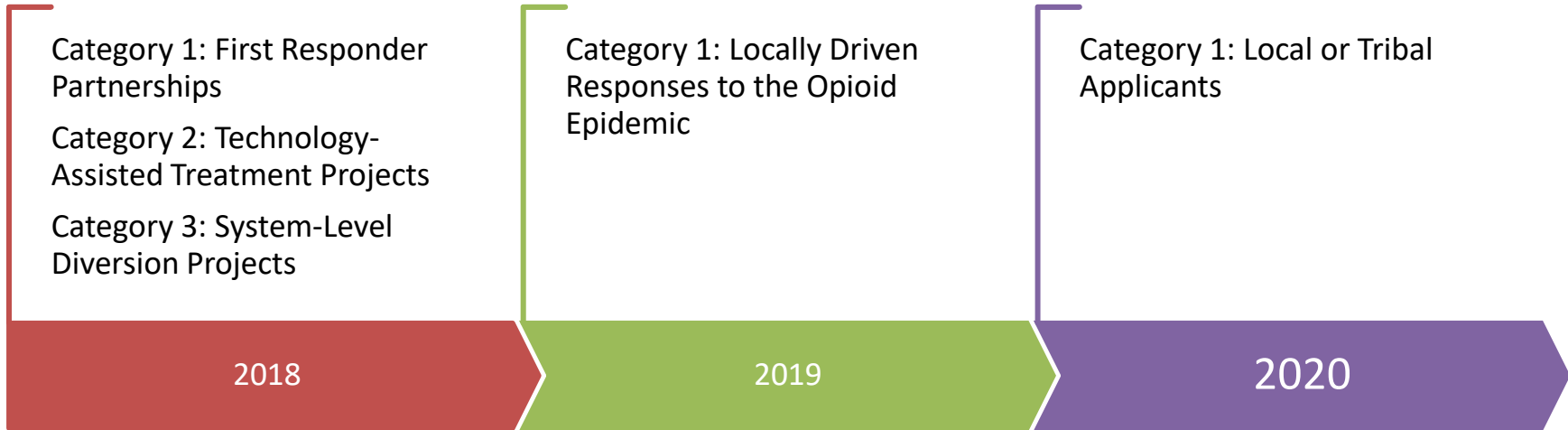
# Presenters

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# Deadline

Release date:  
February 21,  
2020

Deadline:  
May 21, 2020



# Major Expansion

- Formerly limited to the opioid crisis.
- Programming scope can now extend to
  - Opioids
  - Stimulants
  - *Other substances*, such as methamphetamines

# Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP)



Develop, implement, or ***expand***



Comprehensive  
efforts to

Identify  
Respond to  
Treat  
Support



Those impacted by illicit opioids,  
***stimulants, and other drugs of abuse***

# COSSAP Objectives and Deliverables



Reduce *substance* abuse *in individuals and communities*, including a reduction in the number of overdose fatalities



Mitigate the impacts on crime victims



Support **comprehensive, collaborative initiatives**

Category 1:  
Local or Tribal

Category 2: State





# Eligibility: Category 1: Local or Tribal Applicants

- Subcategories
  - 1a: Urban area or large county with population >500,000
    - Up to \$1.2 million
  - 1b: Suburban area or medium-size county with population 100,000 – 500,000
    - Up to \$900,000
  - 1c: Rural area, small county, or **TRIBAL AREA** with a population <100,000 or a **federally recognized Indian tribe**.
    - **Up to \$600,000**
- **36 month awards (3 years)**

# Allowable Funding Uses – Can be a Combo (from solicitation)

Pre- or post-**booking treatment alternative-to-incarceration** program

Law enforcement or other first responder diversion program

- [Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion](#) (LEAD) >\$10 million
- [Police Assisted Addiction and Recovery Initiative](#) (PARRI)

Education and prevention programs

Embed social services with law enforcement (>\$10 million)

Information collection, analysis, and dissemination

Naloxone for first responders

Take-back programs for unused controlled substances

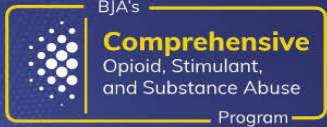
Evidence-based treatment, such as MAT, and recovery support

- Limit to 30 percent of budget

Court-based interventions or family court programming

- No drug courts or veterans treatment courts

# Areas of Focus (from website)




COSSAP GRANT  
PROGRAM

LEARNING  
OPPORTUNITIES

**AREAS OF  
FOCUS**

PUBLICATIONS &  
DIGITAL MEDIA

PDMP TTAC

## AREAS OF FOCUS

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COSSAP is committed to supporting effective responses to illicit substance use and misuse throughout the United States via policy and practice. There are four key areas of programmatic focus.

- ◆ [Promote Public Safety and Support Access to Treatment and Recovery Services in the Criminal Justice System](#)
- ◆ [Strengthen the Collection and Sharing of Data Across Systems to Understand and Address the Impact of Illicit Substance Use and Misuse](#)
- ◆ [Align and Maximize Resources Across Systems and Leverage Diverse Program Funding](#)
- ◆ [Prevent Illicit Substance Use and Misuse](#)



# Promote public safety and support access to treatment

- Expand law enforcement diversion and first-responder models that connect individuals to substance abuse treatment and recovery support services
- Alternatives to incarceration programs for nonviolent drug offenders
- Expand jail-based treatment and effective reentry programs
- Expand peer support services and recovery housing
- Increase access to naloxone

# Strengthen Data

- Prioritize real-time data collection, analysis, and dissemination
- Link data sets to identify trends and focus resources
- Develop and disseminate research on illicit substance use and misuse policies and interventions

# Align and maximize resources across systems

- Expand models of public health, behavioral health, and public safety information sharing and collaboration at the state and local levels
- Support children and youth affected by illicit substance use
- Build capacity in underserved regions

# Prevent illicit substance use

- Strengthen prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs)
- Support prescriber education programs
- Expand public awareness
- Integrate standardized screening practices into criminal justice system
- Educate public safety and criminal justice stakeholders about substance abuse

# Successful BJA-funded COAP Projects



SEARCH

COSSAP GRANT PROGRAM

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

AREAS OF FOCUS

PUBLICATIONS & DIGITAL MEDIA

PDMP TTAC

COSSAP Grant Program

Site-Based Grants

## GRANTEE PROJECTS

Select a State

Select an Area of Focus

FILTER



### 22nd Judicial District Attorney's Office

#### Alabama

The Office of the District Attorney in Alabama's 22nd Judicial Circuit will concentrate on response and prevention. Response will include the formation of the opiate abuse prevention



### Adams County

#### Ohio

The Adams County Health Department will embed a community care coordinator within the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department and County Court to provide a real-time interface between community recovery resources and the

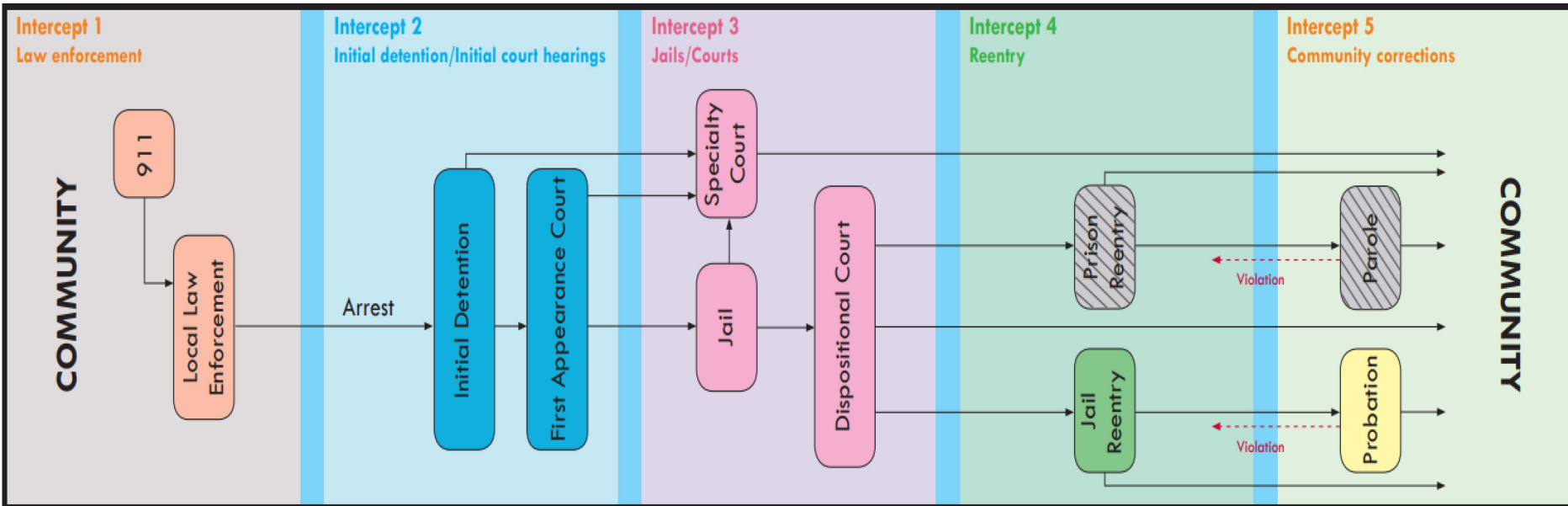


### Alabama Department of Mental Health

#### Alabama

Alabama's Department of Mental Health, in partnership with the Alabama Bureau of Justice Assistance, a division of the Alabama Department of Economic and Community

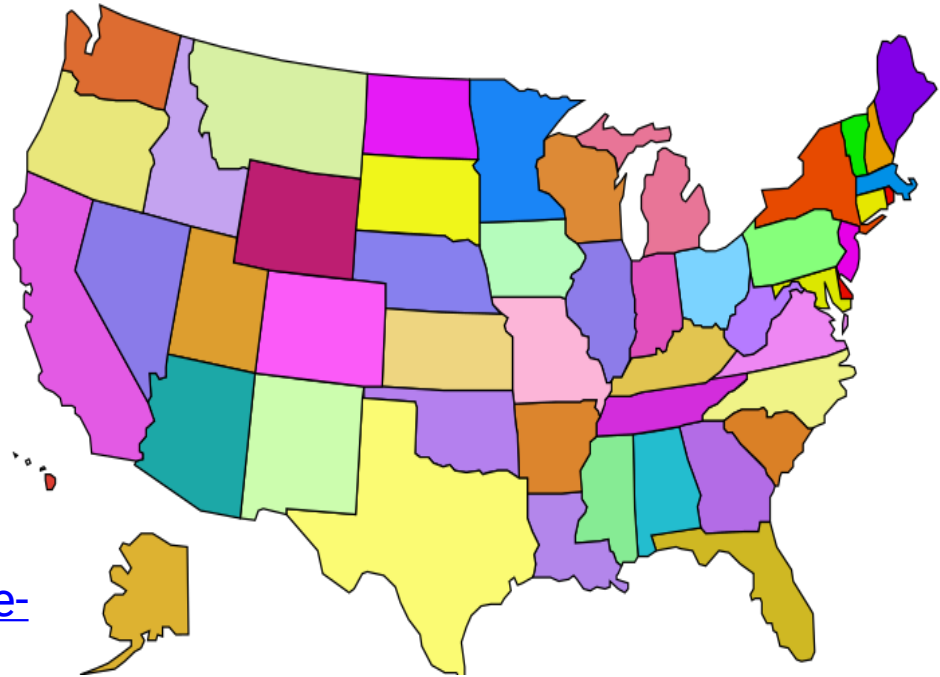




# Sequential Intercept Model

## Category 2: Statewide

- Implement/enhance a Category 1 activity in a minimum of **6** geographically diverse counties, localities, or regions.  
\$6,000,000
- \$800,000 limit for administrative expenses
- State Administering Agencies  
<https://www.ojp.gov/funding/state-administering-agencies/overview>



# Category 2: Statewide



Select and provide subawards to a minimum of six (6) geographically diverse localities/regions (which can include TRIBES).



Support states in their efforts to implement and enhance one or more of the allowable activities detailed under Category 1.

The state may retain up to \$800,000 for administrative purposes.

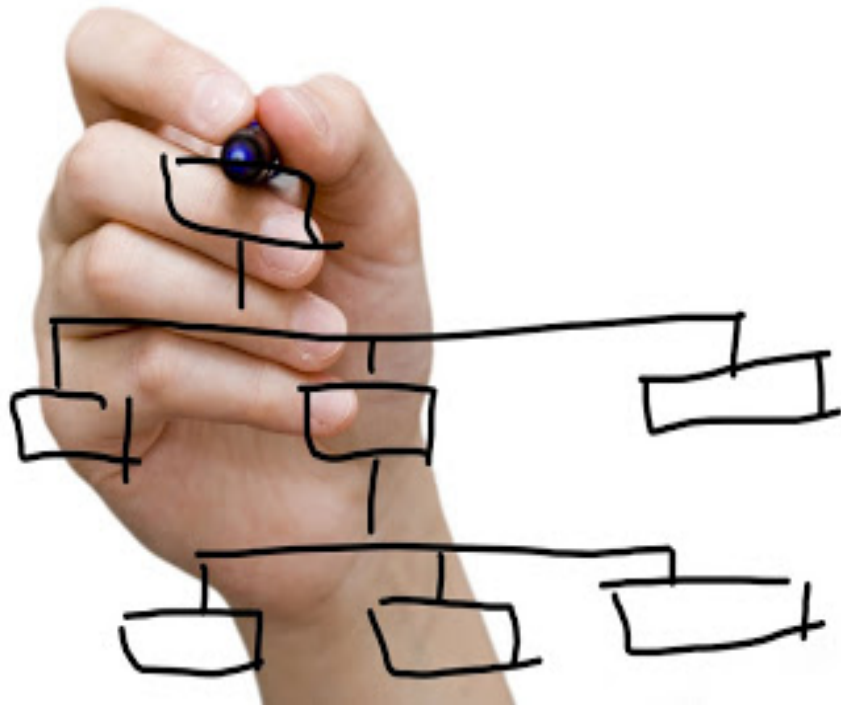
The balance of the funds must be subawarded to local communities, regions, or tribal entities.

# Priority Considerations

## Separate Attachment!

- Disproportionate impact by the abuse of substances, evidenced in part by
  - A high rate of primary treatment admissions
  - High rates of overdose deaths; and/or
  - A lack of accessibility to treatment providers and facilities and emergency medical services
- Specific challenges for rural communities
- High-poverty areas or persistent-poverty counties
- Qualified Opportunity Zones

# Application Components 20 pages



# Statement of the Problem

## – 15%



- Provide information that documents the impact of substance abuse within the proposed service area.
- Identify any specific challenges motivating the applicant's interest to apply.
- Explain the inability to fund the proposed program without federal assistance and resources that are being leveraged to support the proposed program.

# Project Design and Implementation – 40%



- Required activities:
  - Allowable Uses of Funds (page 5-6; Slide 10)
  - Deliverables to be produced
  - Any potential barriers?
  - Priority consideration?
  - If evaluation – how will it provide meaningful insight?
  - If MAT – what forms of MAT and how will in-custody and community-based treatment be coordinated?
  - If peer recovery services – type of peer training; type of certification; type of supervision structure; manner in which peer support will be evaluated and measured?
  - If serving children – describe the type of services.

# Capabilities and Competencies – 25%

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Management structure and staffing

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Partner agency; any previous collaborations; existing partnership agreements

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Letters of support; timeline

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Project coordinator description

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Willingness to work closely with BJA's designated TTA provider(s) and evaluator

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If relevant, qualifications of research partner



# Plan for collecting Data for Performance Measures – 10%

- Who will be responsible for reporting the required performance measures?
  - How will data be collected?
- Any additional performance metrics?
- What data sources will be used?
  - Any legal, policy, or other barriers to gaining access?

# Budget – 10%

- Budget that is **complete, cost effective, and allowable**
  - 1 national meeting for grantees
  - An “appropriate” percentage for performance measurement
- If teleservices proposed –
  - No more than 10 percent to purchase web-based services/electronic applications
  - No more than 10 percent to purchase devices
  - No more than 20 percent to support remote connection between supervision officer and client
  - No more than 30 percent for technology-assisted treatment
- If transitional housing – no more than 30 percent of total budget
- \*Evidence-based treatment/MAT – no more than 30 percent of total budget

# Other Attachments



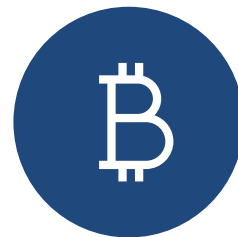
PRIORITY AREAS NARRATIVE



LETTERS OF SUPPORT/MOUS



TIME TASK PLAN

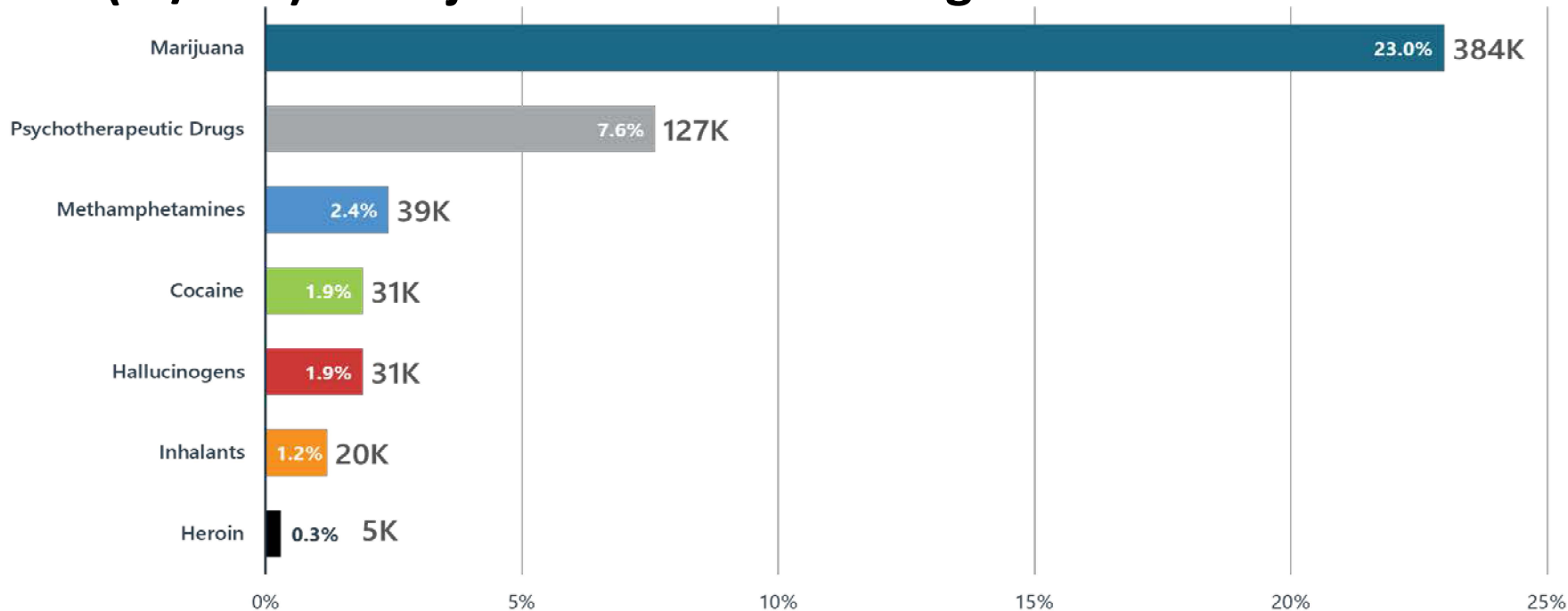


SUBRECIPIENT AND  
PROCUREMENT CONTRACT  
DISCLOSURES (IF  
APPLICABLE)

# 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: American Indians and Alaska Natives

SAMHSA

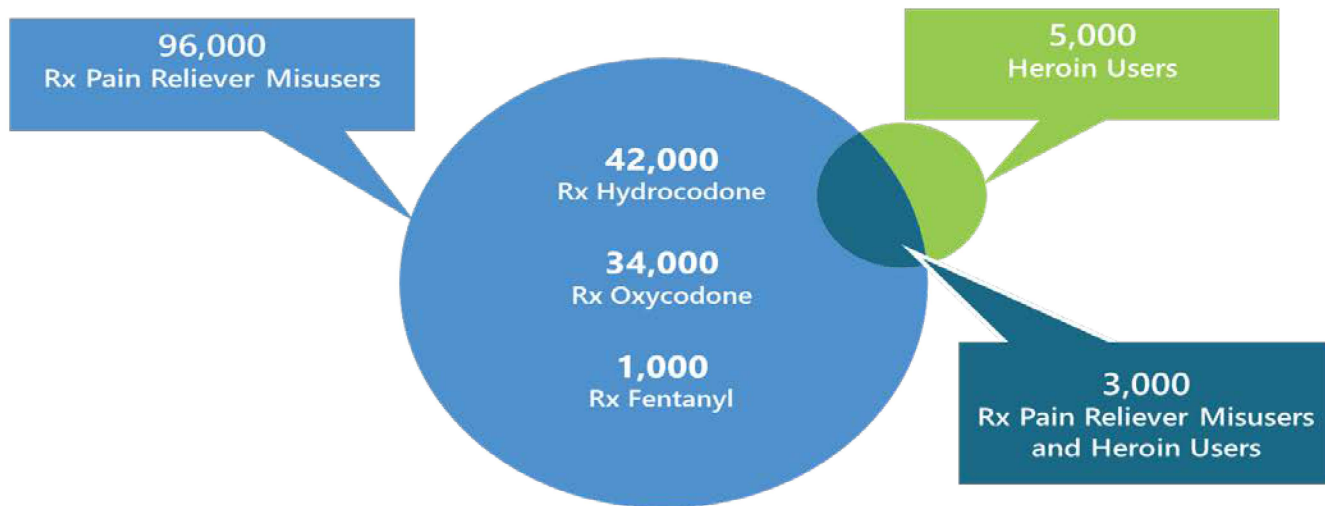
# Illicit Drug Use among American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/ANs): Marijuana Most Used Drug



# Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse among AI/ANs

PAST YEAR, 2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+

97,000 AI/ANs WITH OPIOID MISUSE (5.8% OF TOTAL POPULATION)

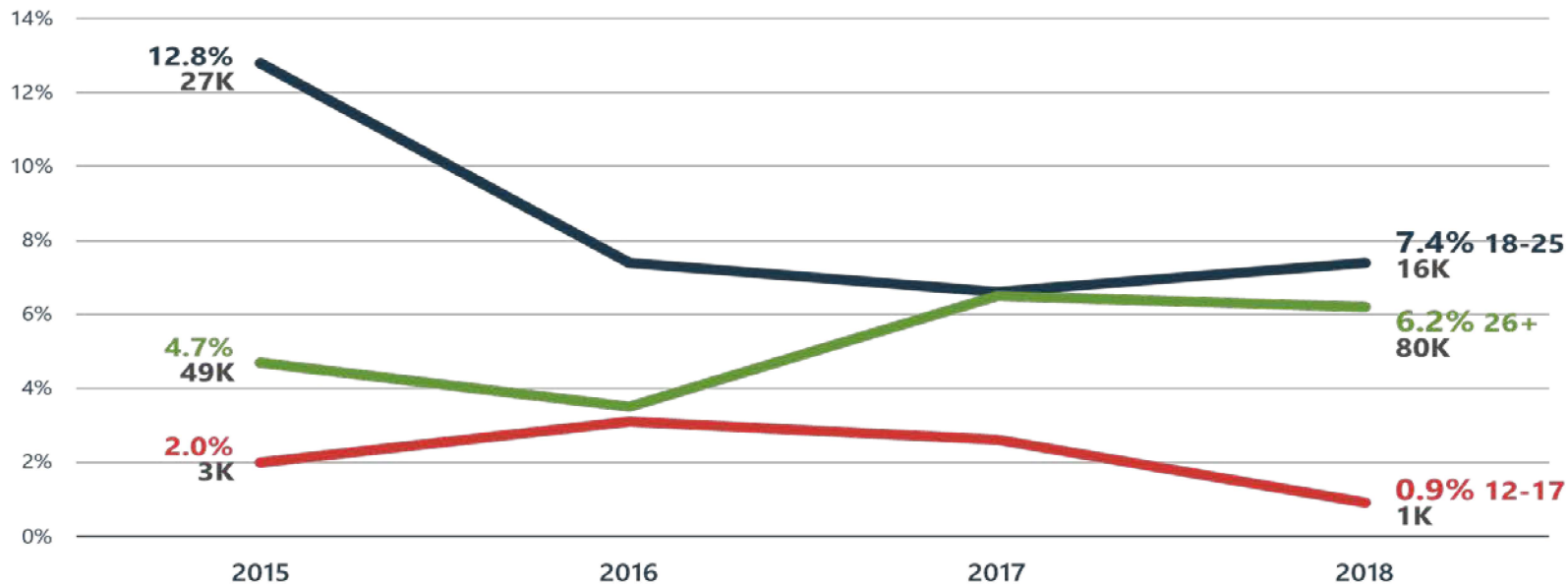


Rx = prescription.

Opioid misuse is defined as heroin use or prescription pain reliever misuse.

# Opioid Misuse among AI/ANs

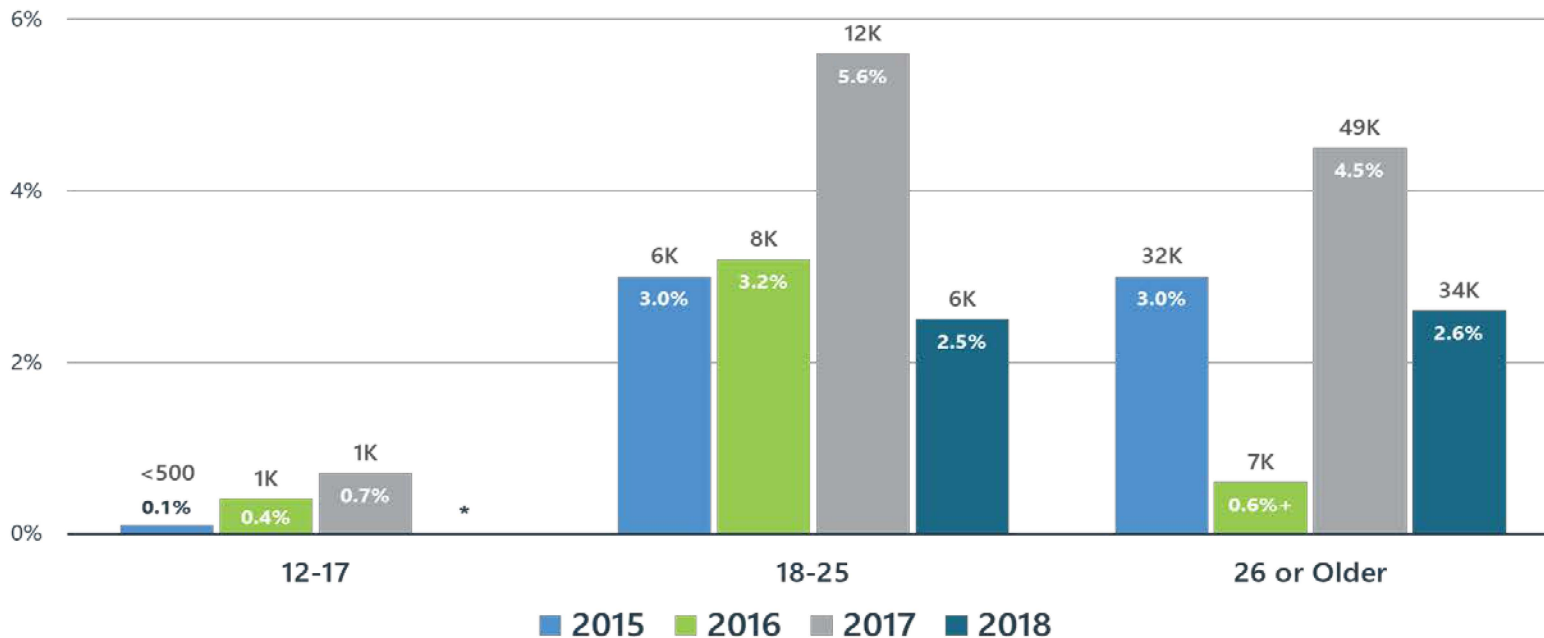
PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+



No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

# Methamphetamine Use among AI/ANs

PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+



\* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

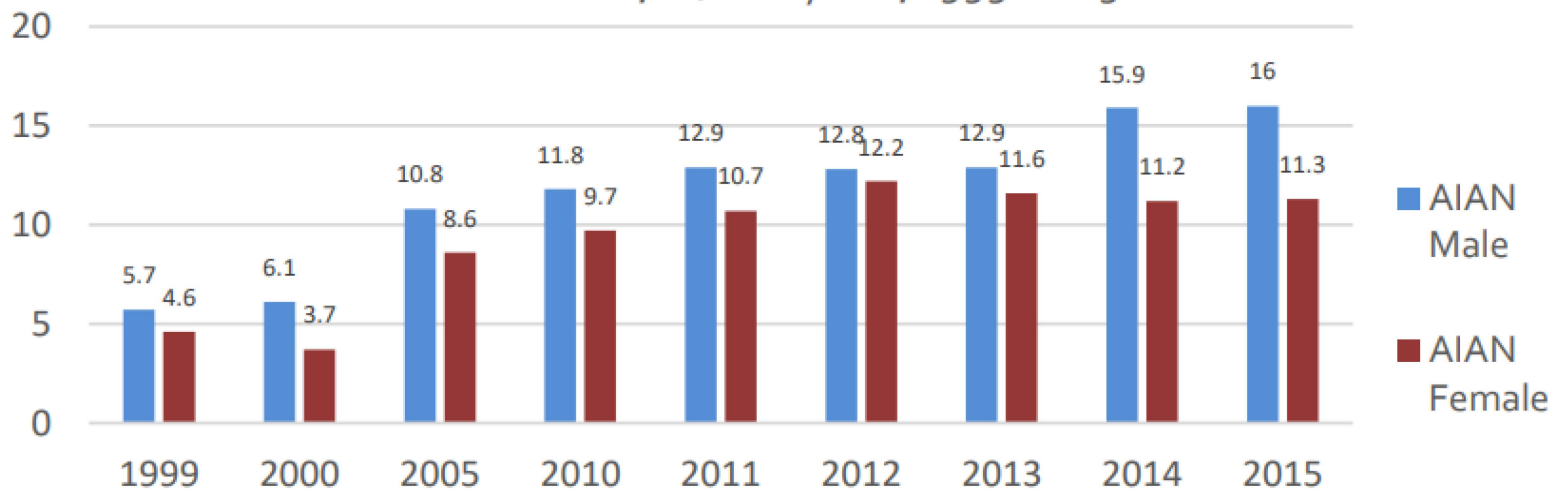
+ Difference between this estimate and the 2018 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.





# AI/ANs Data on Opioid Overdose Deaths

Drug Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 resident population  
 Overall, AI/AN by Sex, 1999 -2015



# Local vs. National

- National data does not reveal potential regional/local differences in impact.
- Some tribes indicate that opioids are a huge problem in their communities.
- Some point to greater problems with other abused substances.
- More data is needed to understand local and regional trends and to inform action.

NCAI Policy Research Center (2018). [Research Policy Update: The Opioid Epidemic: Definitions, Data, and Solutions](#). National Congress of American Indians, March 2018.

# Factors leading to addiction

Poverty and  
economic  
instability

Range of

- Physical ailments
- Mental ailments
- Behavioral health ailments

Decreased  
ability to  
parent

Trauma,  
including  
exposure to  
violence and  
victimization

# Other Funding Opportunities

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

# The FY 2020 BJA Adult Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Court Grant

Released on February 24, 2020

Due: May 14, 2020



# Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation

Released: December 4, 2019

Closed: February 25, 2020



## Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

- Juvenile Drug Court
- Family Drug Courts





OJJDP

Released

January

29, 2020,

Closed March

30, 2020

- Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Enhancement (operational for at least 1 year)
  - Juvenile Drug Court Guidelines
  - \$600,000/36 months
- Juvenile Treatment Court Planning and Implementation \$500,000/36 months
- 25% match
- Logic Model

# OJDP

- Released:  
January 23, 2020
- Closed:  
March 25, 2020
- Family Drug Court Enhancement  
(operational for at least 1 year)
  - \$750,000/36 months
- Serving Veterans Through Family  
Drug Courts
  - \$500,000/36 months
- ~~• Family Drug Court Implementation~~
  - ~~– \$600,000/36 months~~
- 25% match
- Logic Model

# QUESTIONS