



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Fiscal Year 2019 Local Solicitation

CFDA #: 16.738

Solicitation Release Date: July 25, 2019

Application Deadline: 5:00 p.m. eastern time on August 23, 2019

The [U.S. Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), [Office of Justice Programs](#) (OJP), [Bureau of Justice Assistance](#) (BJA) is seeking applications for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. This program furthers the Department's mission by assisting state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent or reduce crime and violence.

This solicitation incorporates the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) by reference. The OJP Grant Application Resource Guide provides guidance to applicants for the preparation and submission to OJP of applications for funding. **If this solicitation expressly modifies any provision in the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide, the applicant is to follow the guidelines in this solicitation as to that provision.**

This solicitation expressly modifies the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide by not incorporating the "Limitation on Use of Award Funds for Employee Compensation; Waiver" provisions in the "Financial Information" section of the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide.

Eligibility

Only units of local government may apply under this solicitation. By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term "unit of local government" includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government also may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

A JAG application is not complete, and a unit of local government may not access award funds, unless the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government (e.g., a mayor)

properly executes, and the unit of local government submits, the “Certifications and Assurances by Chief Executive of Applicant Government” attached to this solicitation as [Appendix A](#).

Eligible allocations under JAG are posted annually on the [JAG web page](#).

All recipients and subrecipients (including any for-profit organization) must forgo any profit or management fee.

Contact Information

For technical assistance with submitting an application, contact the Grants Management System (GMS) Support Hotline at 888–549–9901, option 3, or via email at GMS.HelpDesk@usdoj.gov. The GMS Support Hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including on federal holidays.

An applicant that experiences unforeseen GMS technical issues beyond its control that prevent it from submitting its application by the deadline must email the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Response Center at grants@ncjrs.gov **within 24 hours after the application deadline** in order to request approval to submit its application after the deadline. For information on reporting technical issues, see “Experiencing Unforeseen GMS Technical Issues” under **How to Apply (GMS)** in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

For assistance with any other requirement of this solicitation, applicants may contact the NCJRS Response Center by telephone at 1–800–851–3420; via TTY at 301–240–6310 (hearing impaired only); by email at grants@ncjrs.gov; by fax to 301–240–5830, or by web chat at <https://webcontact.ncjrs.gov/ncjchat/chat.jsp>. The NCJRS Response Center hours of operation are 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. eastern time on the solicitation close date. Applicants also may contact the appropriate BJA [State Policy Advisor](#).

Post-Award Legal Requirements Notice

If selected for funding, in addition to implementing the funded project consistent with the OJP-approved application, the recipient must comply with all award conditions, and all applicable requirements of federal statutes and regulations (including applicable requirements referred to in the assurances and certifications executed in connection with award acceptance). OJP strongly encourages prospective applicants to review information on post-award legal requirements and common OJP award conditions **prior** to submitting an application.

For additional information on these legal requirements, see the “Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements” section in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

Deadline details

Applicants must register in the OJP Grants Management System (GMS) at <https://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov/> prior to submitting an application under this solicitation. All applicants must register, even those that previously registered in GMS. Select the “Apply Online” button associated with the solicitation title. All registrations and applications are due by 5 p.m. eastern time on August 23, 2019.

For additional information, see the “**How to Apply (GMS)**” section in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

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Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2019 Local Solicitation CFDA #16.738

A. Program Description

Overview

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to states and units of local government. BJA will award JAG Program funds to eligible units of local government under this FY 2019 JAG Program Local Solicitation. (A separate solicitation will be issued for applications to BJA directly from states.)

Statutory Authority: The JAG Program is authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law No. 90-351 (generally codified at 34 U.S.C. 10151-10726), including subpart 1 of part E (codified at 34 U.S.C. 10151 - 10158); see also 28 U.S.C. 530C(a).

Program-specific Information

Permissible uses of JAG Funds – In general

In general, JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2019 solicitation may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for **criminal justice**, including any one or more of the following:

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections programs
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs

Additionally, JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2019 solicitation may be used for any purpose indicated [Appendix D](#).

In connection with all of the above purposes (including those indicated in the appendix), it should be noted that the statute defines “criminal justice” as “activities pertaining to crime prevention, control, or reduction, or the enforcement of the criminal law, including, but not limited to, police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend

criminals, including juveniles, activities of courts having criminal jurisdiction, and related agencies (including but not limited to prosecutorial and defender services, juvenile delinquency agencies and pretrial service or release agencies), activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities and related agencies assisting in the rehabilitation, supervision, and care of criminal offenders, and programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of narcotic addiction and juvenile delinquency.”

Limitations on the use of JAG funds

Prohibited uses of funds – JAG funds may not be used (whether directly or indirectly) for any purpose prohibited by federal statute or regulation, including those purposes specifically prohibited by the JAG Program statute as set out at 34 U.S.C. § 10152.

JAG funds may not be used (directly or indirectly) for security enhancements or equipment for nongovernmental entities not engaged in criminal justice or public safety. Additionally, **JAG funds may not be used (directly or indirectly) to pay for any of the following items unless the BJA Director certifies that extraordinary and exigent circumstances exist, making them essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order:**

- Vehicles, vessels, or aircraft*
- Luxury items
- Real estate
- Construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions)
- Any similar items

*Police cruisers, police boats, and police helicopters are allowable vehicles under JAG and do not require BJA certification.

For information about requesting BJA certification for a listed prohibited item (including Unmanned Aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and/or Unmanned Aerial System purchases) or for examples of allowable vehicles that do not require BJA certification, refer to the [JAG FAQs](#).

Cap on use of JAG award funds for administrative costs – Up to 10 percent of a JAG award, including up to 10 percent of any earned interest, may be used for costs associated with administering the award.

Prohibition of supplanting; no use of JAG funds as match – JAG funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds but must be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities. See the [JAG FAQs](#) for examples of supplanting.

Although supplanting is prohibited, as discussed under [What An Application Should Include](#), leveraging of federal funding is encouraged.

Absent specific federal statutory authority to do so, JAG award funds may not be used as a match for the purposes of other federal awards.

Other restrictions on use of funds – If a unit of local government chooses to use its FY 2019 JAG funds for particular, defined types of expenditures, it must satisfy certain preconditions.

- **Body-Worn Cameras (BWC)** - A unit of local government that proposes to use FY 2019 JAG award funds to purchase BWC equipment, or to implement or enhance BWC programs, must provide OJP with a certification(s) that each unit of local government law enforcement agency receiving the equipment or implementing the program has policies and procedures in place related to BWC equipment usage, data storage and access, privacy considerations, and training. The certification form related to BWC policies and procedures can be found at: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/BodyWornCameraCert.pdf>.

A unit of local government that proposes to use JAG funds for BWC-related expenses will have funds withheld until the required certification is submitted and approved by OJP. If the unit of local government proposes to change project activities to utilize JAG funds for BWC-related expenses after the award is accepted, the unit of local government must submit the signed certification to OJP at that time.

Further, before making any subaward for BWC-related expenses, the unit of local government JAG recipient must collect a completed BWC certification from the proposed subrecipient. Any such certifications must be maintained by the unit of local government JAG recipient, and made available to OJP upon request.

The BJA [BWC Toolkit](#) provides model BWC policies and best practices to assist departments in implementing BWC programs.

Apart from the JAG Program, BJA provides funds under the Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program (BWC Program). The BWC Program allows jurisdictions to develop and implement policies and practices required for effective program adoption and address program factors, including the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of camera systems and equipment; data storage and access; and privacy considerations. Interested units of local government may wish to refer to the [BWC web page](#) for more information. Units of local government should note, however, that JAG funds may not be used as any part of the 50 percent match required by the BWC Program.

- **Body Armor** - Body armor purchased with JAG funds may be purchased at any threat level, make, or model from any distributor or manufacturer, as long as the following requirements are met: The body armor must have been tested and found to comply with the latest applicable National Institute of Justice (NIJ) ballistic or stab standards. In addition, body armor purchased must be made in the United States. Finally, body armor purchased with JAG funds must be "uniquely fitted vests," which means protective (ballistic or stab-resistant) armor vests that conform to the individual wearer to provide the best possible fit and coverage, through a combination of: 1) correctly-sized panels and carrier, determined through appropriate measurement, and 2) properly adjusted straps, harnesses, fasteners, flaps, or other adjustable features. The requirement that body armor be "uniquely fitted" does not necessarily require body armor that is individually manufactured based on the measurements of an individual wearer. In support of OJP's efforts to improve officer safety, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International has made available the [Standard Practice for Body Armor Wearer Measurement and Fitting of Armor](#) (Active Standard ASTM E3003) available at no cost. The [Personal Armor Fit Assessment checklist](#) is excerpted from ASTM E3003.

A unit of local government that proposes to use FY 2019 JAG award funds to purchase body armor must provide OJP with a certification(s) that each unit of local government

law enforcement agency receiving body armor has a written “mandatory wear” policy in effect. See 34 U.S.C. § 10202(c). The certification form related to mandatory wear can be found at: www.bja.gov/Funding/BodyArmorMandatoryWearCert.pdf. There are no requirements regarding the nature of the policy other than it specify when mandatory wear is required for uniformed officers on duty. FAQs related to the mandatory wear policy requirement can be found at ojp.gov/bvpbasi/docs/FAQsBVPMandatoryWearPolicy.pdf. A mandatory wear concept and issues paper and a model policy are available at the BVP Customer Support Center, at vests@usdoj.gov or toll free at 1–877–758–3787.

A unit of local government that proposes to use JAG funds to purchase body armor will have funds withheld until the required certification is submitted and approved by OJP. If the unit of local government proposes to change project activities to utilize JAG funds to purchase body armor after the award is accepted, the unit of local government must submit the signed certification to OJP at that time.

Further, before making any subaward for the purchase of body armor, the unit of local government JAG recipient must collect a completed mandatory wear certification from the proposed subrecipient. Any such certifications must be maintained by the local government JAG recipient, and made available to OJP upon request.

Apart from the JAG program, BJA provides funds under the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program. The BVP Program is designed to provide a critical resource to state and local law enforcement agencies for the purchase of ballistic-resistant and stab-resistant body armor. For more information on the BVP Program, including eligibility and application, refer to the [BVP web page](#). Units of local government should note, however, that JAG funds may not be used as any part of the 50 percent match required by the BVP Program. It is also important to note that **pursuant to the BVP program statute, at 34 U.S.C. § 10532(c), the use of JAG funding by a unit of local government may impact its eligibility for funding under the BVP program. If a unit of local government uses JAG funds to purchase armor vests, that unit of local government cannot also receive funding under the BVP program in the same fiscal year.** For additional information on the BVP Program and eligibility restrictions related to receipt of JAG funding, review the [BVP FAQs](#).

- Interoperable Communications - Units of local government (and any subrecipients) that use FY 2019 JAG funds to support emergency communications activities (including the purchase of interoperable communications equipment and technologies such as Voice over Internet Protocol bridging or gateway devices, or equipment to support the build out of wireless broadband networks in the 700 MHz public safety band under the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] Waiver Order) should review current SAFECOM guidance at: <https://www.dhs.gov/safecom>. This guidance is updated annually to provide current information on emergency communications policies, eligible costs, best practices, and technical standards for state, local, tribal, and territorial grantees investing federal funds in emergency communications projects. Additionally, emergency communications projects funded with FY 2019 JAG funds should support the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) and be coordinated with the full-time statewide interoperability coordinator (SWIC) in the state of the project. As the central coordination point for a state’s interoperability effort, the SWIC plays a critical role and can serve as a valuable resource. SWICs are responsible for the implementation of SCIP through coordination and collaboration with the emergency response community. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office

of Emergency Communications maintains a list of SWICs for each of the states and territories. Contact OEC@hq.dhs.gov for more information. All communications equipment purchased with FY 2019 JAG Program funding should be identified during quarterly performance metrics reporting.

Further, information-sharing projects funded with FY 2019 JAG funds must comply with DOJ's [Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative](#) guidelines, as applicable, in order to promote information sharing and enable interoperability among disparate systems across the justice and public safety community. Recipients (and subrecipients) must conform to the Global Standards Package (GSP) and all constituent elements, where applicable, as described at: https://it.ojp.gov/gsp_grantcondition. Recipients (and subrecipients) will be required to document planned approaches to information sharing and describe compliance with GSP and an appropriate privacy policy that protects shared information or provide detailed justification for why an alternative approach is recommended.

For JAG applicants considering implementing communications technology projects, it is worthwhile to consider the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) Program. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. §§ 1401 *et seq.*) established FirstNet as an independent authority within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). FirstNet's statutory mission is to take all actions necessary to ensure the establishment of a nationwide public safety broadband network (NPSBN). NPSBN will use the 700 MHz D block spectrum to provide Long-Term Evolution (LTE)-based broadband services and applications to public safety entities. The network is based on a single, national network architecture that will evolve with technological advances and initially consist of a core network and radio access network. While mission-critical voice communications will continue to occur on land mobile radio (LMR), in time, FirstNet is expected to provide public safety entities with mission-critical broadband data capabilities and services including, but not limited to: messaging, image sharing, video streaming, group text, voice, data storage, applications, location-based services, and quality of service, priority, and preemption. This reliable, highly secure, interoperable, and innovative public safety communications platform will bring 21st century tools to public safety agencies and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions. For more information on FirstNet services, the unique value of the FirstNet network to public safety, and how to subscribe for the FirstNet service, should your state or territory opt in, visit www.FirstNet.gov. To learn about FirstNet's programs and activities, including its consultation and outreach with public safety, the state planning process, FirstNet's history and promise and how it plans to ensure that the FirstNet network meets the needs of public safety, visit www.FirstNet.gov or contact info@firstnet.gov.

- DNA Testing of Evidentiary Materials and Upload of DNA Profiles to a Database - If JAG Program funds will be used for DNA testing of evidentiary materials, any resulting eligible DNA profiles must be uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS, the national DNA database operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by a government DNA lab with access to CODIS. No profiles generated with JAG funding may be entered into any other non- governmental DNA database without prior express written approval from BJA.

In addition, funds may not be used for purchase of DNA equipment and supplies when the resulting DNA profiles from such technology are not acceptable for entry into CODIS.

Entry of Records into State Repositories - As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, a condition will be imposed that would require the following: with respect to any “program or activity” that receives federal financial assistance under this solicitation that is likely to generate or upgrade court dispositions or other records that are relevant to National Instant Background Check System (NICS) determinations (which includes any dispositions or records whatsoever that involve any “alien [who] is illegally or unlawfully in the United States” (18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5)(A) (generally prohibiting any such alien to possess any firearm or ammunition)), a system must be in place to ensure that all such NICS-relevant dispositions or records that are generated or upgraded are made available in timely fashion to state repositories/databases that are accessed by NICS.

Requirements specific to “disparate” jurisdictions

According to the JAG program statute, a “disparity” may exist between the funding eligibility of a county and its associated municipalities. See 34 U.S.C. § 10156(d)(4). Three different types of disparities may exist:

- The first type is a zero-county disparity. This situation exists when one or more municipalities within a county are eligible for a direct award but the county is not, yet the county is responsible for providing criminal justice services (such as prosecution and incarceration) for the municipality. In this case, the county is entitled to part of the municipality’s award because it shares the cost of criminal justice operations, although it may not report crime data to the FBI. This is the most common type of disparity.
- A second type of disparity exists when both a county and a municipality within that county qualify for a direct award, but the award amount for the municipality exceeds 150 percent of the county’s award amount.
- The third type of disparity occurs when a county and multiple municipalities within that county are all eligible for direct awards, but the sum of the awards for the individual municipalities exceeds 400 percent of the county’s award amount.

Jurisdictions identified by BJA as disparate must identify a fiscal agent that will submit a joint application for the aggregate eligible allocation to all disparate municipalities. The joint application must determine and specify the award distribution to each unit of local government and the purposes for which the funds will be used. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) that identifies which jurisdiction will serve as the applicant or fiscal agent for joint funds must be completed and signed by the authorized representative for each participating jurisdiction. The signed MOU should be attached to the application. For a sample MOU, see:

www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGMOU.pdf.

Once an award is made, the fiscal agent will be responsible for distributing award funds to the other jurisdictions in the disparate group through subawards that include all appropriate award conditions. Unless specified differently, any reference in this solicitation to “applicant” or “recipient” includes each fiscal agent applying on behalf of a disparate group. Further, “subrecipients” includes those disparate jurisdictions that receive award funding from the fiscal agent, rather than directly from OJP.

Required compliance with applicable federal laws

By law, the chief executive (e.g., the mayor) of each unit of local government that applies for an FY 2019 JAG award must certify that the unit of local government will “comply with all

provisions of [the JAG Program statute] and all other applicable Federal laws.” To satisfy this requirement, each unit of local government applicant must submit a properly executed Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government using the form shown in [Appendix A](#).

All applicants should understand that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by DOJ, including by OJP and by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General. Applicants also should understand that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in a certification submitted to OJP in support of an application may be the subject of criminal prosecution, and also may result in civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise. Administrative remedies that may be available to OJP with respect to an FY 2019 award include suspension or termination of the award, placement on the DOJ high risk grantee list, disallowance of costs, and suspension or debarment of the recipient.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 3 percent set-aside

In FY 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formally announced its intention to sunset the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program’s traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS) and replace it with the UCR Program’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). By January 1, 2021, the FBI intends for NIBRS to be the law enforcement crime data reporting standard for the nation.

By statute, JAG Program awards are calculated using summary Part 1 violent crime data from the FBI’s UCR Program. See 34 U.S.C. § 10156. Once SRS has been replaced by NIBRS, JAG award amounts will be calculated using NIBRS data. In preparation for the FBI’s 2021 NIBRS compliance deadline, beginning in FY 2018, BJA requires, through the application of a special condition, that direct JAG award recipients not certified by their state (or, as applicable, the FBI) as NIBRS compliant to dedicate 3 percent of their JAG award toward achieving full compliance with the FBI’s NIBRS data submission requirements under the UCR Program. The 3 percent requirement will assist state and local jurisdictions in working toward compliance to ensure they continue to have critical criminal justice funding available through JAG when SRS is replaced by NIBRS in FY 2021.

The requirement for a NIBRS set-aside will be applicable to all jurisdictions in a disparate group, but will not otherwise be applied to subawards. That is, the unit of local government serving as fiscal agent for a disparate group will be required by special condition to require each of the other jurisdictions in the disparate group to set aside 3 percent of FY 2019 JAG funds received by that jurisdiction to be used for NIBRS compliance activities, unless that jurisdiction has had the requirement waived by BJA, as described below. Units of local government must clearly indicate in their application narratives and budgets what projects will be supported with this 3 percent set-aside.

The following are examples of costs and projects that relate to NIBRS implementation at the state or local level that could be funded under the JAG Program: software, hardware, and labor that directly support or enhance a state or agency’s technical capacity for collecting, processing, and analyzing data reported by local law enforcement (LE) agencies and then submitting NIBRS data to the FBI; training personnel responsible for the state’s Incident Based Reporting (IBR) program on receiving, processing, analyzing, and validating incident-based data from local LE agencies in their state; training local agencies in how to collect and submit NIBRS data; and technical assistance for LE agency personnel responsible for (1) managing

the agency's crime incident data, (2) processing and validating the data, and (3) extracting and submitting IBR data to the state UCR Program, according to the states, and/or directly to the FBI, according to the NIBRS standard.

BJA will waive the set-aside requirement for units of local government that have been certified as NIBRS compliant by their state, or directly by the FBI, as of the posting date of this solicitation. Units of local government that achieve full compliance with NIBRS after receiving an award should email evidence of NIBRS compliance (certification of NIBRS compliance from their state or the FBI) to their State Policy Advisor listed in OJP's Grants Management System (GMS). Upon review of the documentation submitted, BJA will confirm the NIBRS compliance and then issue a Grant Adjustment Notice (GAN) to clear any withholding special condition associated with the NIBRS set-aside requirement. Units of local government must retain documentation on file that demonstrates the certification of NIBRS compliance. Such documentation must be made available for BJA review, upon request. Please note that in order for a state to certify NIBRS compliance of a unit of local government, that state must first be certified as NIBRS compliant by the FBI. In FY 2019 and forward, this requirement is applicable to all JAG recipients, meaning tribal jurisdictions must set aside the 3 percent for NIBRS compliance.

BJA Areas of Emphasis

BJA recognizes that many state and local criminal justice systems currently face challenging fiscal environments, and that an important, cost-effective way to relieve those pressures is to share or leverage resources through cooperation between federal, state, and local law enforcement. BJA intends to focus much of its work on the areas of emphasis described below, and encourages each recipient of an FY 2019 JAG award to join federal law enforcement agencies in addressing these challenges.

Reducing Violent Crime – Recognizing that crime problems, including felonious possession and use of a firearm and/or gang violence, illegal drug sales and distribution, human trafficking, and other related violent crime, vary from community to community, BJA encourages units of local government to tailor their programs to the local crime issues, and to be data-informed in their work. Units of local government should consider investing JAG funds in programs to combat illegal gun violence, and to improve the process for ensuring that persons prohibited from purchasing guns (see, e.g., 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)) are prevented from doing so, by utilizing technology such as eTrace and NIBIN to analyze evidence as well as by enhancing complete, accurate, and timely reporting to the FBI's NICS. Units of local government are also encouraged to coordinate with United States Attorneys Offices and Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) grantees in order to leverage funding for violence reduction projects, and to coordinate their law enforcement activities with those of federal law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Marshals Service, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Officer Safety and Wellness – The issue of law enforcement safety and wellness is an important priority for BJA and DOJ. According to the [2018 Preliminary End-of-Year Law Enforcement Fatalities Report](#), released by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF), 2018 saw 144 law enforcement law enforcement line-of-duty deaths nationwide. This is a 12 percent increase over 2017, which had 129 line-of-duty deaths. Firearms-related deaths were the leading cause of law enforcement deaths (52) – a

13 percent increase when compared to 2017. Among those deaths, 14 occurred during an attempt to arrest a suspect, 8 while conducting an investigative activity, 6 while responding to a domestic or public disturbance, and 5 as a result of being ambushed. Additionally, there were 50 traffic-related deaths. Forty-two officers died due to circumstances other than firearms or traffic, the majority being job-related illnesses.

Based on the latest report (2017) from the [FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted \(LEOKA\) data](#), there appeared to be a continuing increase in assaults against law enforcement officers between 2016 and 2017. In 2017 there were 60,211 assaults versus 57,180 assaults in 2016. Of those assaulted, 17,476 were injured compared to 16,535 injured in 2016. The 2017 LEOKA data show that 21 officers died as a result of investigative or enforcement duties, 6 during pursuits, and 5 were ambushed.

BJA sees a vital need to continue to focus on tactical officer safety concerns as well as on the health and wellness of law enforcement as that may have a direct effect on officer performance and safety. It is important for law enforcement to have the tactical skills necessary, and also to be physically and mentally well, to perform, survive, and be resilient in the face of the demanding duties of the profession. BJA encourages units of local government to use JAG funds to address these needs by providing training, and paying for tuition and travel expenses related to attending trainings such as those available through the [BJA VALOR Initiative](#) and soon to be available through the National Officer Safety Initiative program, as well as funding for health and wellness programs for law enforcement officers.

Southwest Border Rural Law Enforcement – Securing U.S. borders (and internationally accessible waterways and airports) is critically important to the reduction, intervention, and prevention of transnational drug-trafficking networks, gangs, and combating all forms of human trafficking and related sexual assaults within the United States (including sex and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens of all sexes and ages). Smuggling and trafficking operations to, from, and within the United States contribute to a significant increase in violent crime and U.S. deaths, to include law enforcement. BJA encourages units of local government using JAG funds to support law enforcement hiring, training, and technology enhancement, as well as information sharing, cooperation, and coordination among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies to help address these problems.

Responding to the Opioid Crisis – The opioid crisis is a public health emergency and responding to the crisis is one of DOJ's top priorities. In 2017, more than 72,000 Americans lost their lives to drug overdoses, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In 2016, 63,632 Americans died from fatal drug overdoses and 52,404 died in 2015 (CDC). The majority of these deaths can be attributed to opioids. Law enforcement plays a vital role in efforts to stem overdoses, save lives, and fight illegal opioid distribution and abuse. BJA encourages local governments to use JAG funds to support law enforcement actions to fight the opioid epidemic such as addressing the supply of both diverted prescription drugs and illegal drugs, and supporting first responders when encountering overdoses. JAG funds can also be used for training and safety measures to prepare for potential encounters with synthetic opioids such as fentanyl. This may include covering the cost of providing naloxone to all officers and the cost of fentanyl detection testing.

Objectives

In general, the FY 2019 JAG Program is designed to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice. Although the JAG Program provides assistance directly to states, through pass-through (and similar) requirements, the JAG Program also is designed to assist units of local government with respect to criminal justice.

As discussed in more detail in the [General Information about Post-federal Award Reporting Requirements](#) discussion, a unit of local government that receives an FY 2019 JAG award will be required to produce various types of reports and to submit data related to performance measures and accountability. The objectives are directly related to the JAG Program accountability measures at <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>.

The Objectives are directly related to the performance measures that demonstrate the results of the work completed, as discussed under [What an Application Should Include](#).

Evidence-based Programs or Practices

OJP strongly emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. For additional information and resources on evidence-based programs or practices, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

A useful matrix of evidence-based policing programs and strategies is available through BJA's [Matrix Demonstration Project](#). BJA offers a number of program models designed to effectively implement promising and evidence-based strategies through the BJA "Innovation Suite" of programs including Innovations in Policing, Prosecution, Supervision, Reentry, and others (see <https://www.bja.gov/Programs/CRPPE/innovationssuite.html>). BJA encourages units of local government to use JAG funds to support these "crime innovation" strategies, including effective partnerships with universities and research partners and with non-traditional criminal justice partners.

Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities

Applicants should note OJP may conduct or support an evaluation of the programs and activities funded under this solicitation. For additional information, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) section, entitled, "Information Regarding Potential Evaluation of Programs and Activities."

BJA Success Stories

The BJA-sponsored [Success Stories](#) web page features projects that have demonstrated success or shown promise in reducing crime and positively impacting communities. This web page is a valuable resource for states, localities, territories, tribes, and criminal justice professionals who seek to identify and learn about JAG and other successful BJA-funded projects linked to innovation, crime reduction, and evidence-based practices. **BJA strongly encourages the recipient to submit success stories annually (or more frequently).**

If a unit of local government has a success story it would like to submit, it may be submitted through [My BJA account](#), using "Add a Success Story" and the Success Story Submission form. Register for a My BJA account using this [registration](#) link.

B. Federal Award Information

BJA estimates that it will make up to 1,147 local awards totaling an estimated \$84,500,000.

Awards of at least \$25,000 are 4 years in length, and performance periods will be from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2022. Extensions beyond this period may be made on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of BJA and must be requested via GMS no fewer than 30 days prior to the grant end date.

Awards of less than \$25,000 are 2 years in length, and performance periods will be from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2020. Extensions of up to 2 years can be requested for these awards via GMS no fewer than 30 days prior to the grant end date, and will be automatically granted upon request.

All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and to any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by statute.

Type of Award

BJA expects that any award under this solicitation will be in the form of a grant. See the “Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements” section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for a brief discussion of important statutes, regulations, and award conditions that apply to many (or in some cases, all) OJP grants.

JAG awards are based on a statutory formula as described below:

Once each fiscal year’s overall JAG Program funding level is determined, BJA works with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to begin a four-step grant award calculation process, which, in general, consists of:

- (1) Computing an initial JAG allocation for each state, based on its share of violent crime and population (weighted equally).
- (2) Reviewing the initial JAG allocation amount to determine if the state allocation is less than the minimum award amount defined in the JAG legislation (0.25 percent of the total). If this is the case, the state is funded at the minimum level, and the funds required for this are deducted from the overall pool of JAG funds. Each of the remaining states receives the minimum award plus an additional amount based on its share of violent crime and population.
- (3) Dividing each state’s final award amount (except for the territories and District of Columbia) between the state and its units of local governments at a rate of 60 and 40 percent, respectively.
- (4) Determining unit of local government award allocations, which are based on their proportion of the state’s 3-year violent crime average. If the “eligible award amount” for a particular unit of local government, as determined on this basis, is \$10,000 or more, then the unit of local government is eligible to apply directly to OJP (under the JAG Local solicitation) for a JAG award. If the “eligible award amount” to a

particular unit of local government, as determined on this basis, is less than \$10,000, however, the funds are not made available for a direct award to that particular unit of local government, but instead are added to the amount that otherwise would have been awarded to the state. (Additional requirements related to “disparate” jurisdictions are summarized [above](#)).

Financial Management and System of Internal Controls

Award recipients and subrecipients (including recipients or subrecipients that are pass-through entities¹) must, as described in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements² as set out at 2 C.F.R. 200.303, comply with standards for financial and program management. See [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information.

Budget Information

Trust Fund – Units of local government may draw down JAG funds either in advance or on a reimbursement basis. Non-federal entities must maintain advance payments of federal awards in interest-bearing accounts, unless regulatory exclusions apply (2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)). Subrecipients that draw down JAG funds in advance are subject to the same requirement and must first establish an interest-bearing account.

Tracking and reporting regarding JAG funds used for administrative costs – As indicated earlier, up to 10 percent of a JAG award, including up to 10 percent of any earned interest, may be used for costs associated with administering the award. Administrative costs (when utilized) must be tracked separately; a recipient must report in separate financial status reports (SF-425) those expenditures that specifically relate to each particular JAG award during any particular reporting period.

No commingling – Both the unit of local government recipient and all subrecipients of JAG funds are prohibited from commingling funds on a program-by-program or project-by-project basis.

For this purpose, use of the administrative JAG funds to perform work across all active awards in any one year is not considered commingling.

Cost Sharing or Match Requirement

The JAG Program does not require a match. However, if a successful application proposes a voluntary match amount, and OJP approves the budget, the total match amount incorporated into the approved budget becomes mandatory and subject to audit.

For additional cost sharing and match information, see the DOJ Grants Financial Guide at <https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm>.

Pre-agreement Costs (also known as Pre-award Costs)

Pre-agreement costs are costs incurred by the applicant prior to the start date of the period of performance of the grant award.

OJP does **not** typically approve pre-agreement costs. An applicant must request and obtain the prior written approval of OJP for any such costs. All such costs incurred prior to award and prior to approval of the costs are incurred *at the sole risk* of the applicant. (Generally, no applicant should incur project costs *before* submitting an application requesting federal funding for those costs.) Should there be extenuating circumstances that make it appropriate for OJP to consider approving pre-agreement costs, the applicant may contact the point of contact listed on the title page of this solicitation for the requirements concerning written requests for approval. If approved in advance by OJP, award funds may be used for pre-agreement costs, consistent

with the recipient's approved budget and applicable cost principles. See the section on "Costs Requiring Prior Approval" in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide at <https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm> for more information.

Prior Approval, Planning, and Reporting of Conference/Meeting/Training Costs

OJP strongly encourages every applicant that proposes to use award funds for any conference-, meeting-, or training-related activity (or similar event) to review carefully—before submitting an application—the OJP and DOJ policy and guidance on approval, planning, and reporting of such events. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information.

Costs Associated with Language Assistance (if applicable)

See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on costs associated with language assistance that may be allowable.

C. Eligibility Information

For information on eligibility, see the title page.

For information on cost sharing or match requirements, see [Section B. Federal Award Information](#).

D. Application and Submission Information

What an Application Should Include

See the "Application Elements and Formatting Instructions" section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on, among other things, what happens to an application that does not contain all the specified elements. (This solicitation expressly modifies the "Application Elements and Formatting Instructions" section of the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide by not incorporating paragraph two of that section (referring to nonresponsive applications or applications missing critical elements not "[proceeding] to peer review").)

1. Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form (SF)-424)

The SF-424 is a required standard form used as a cover sheet for submission of pre-applications, applications, and related information. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information on completing the SF-424.

Intergovernmental Review: This solicitation ("funding opportunity") is subject to [Executive Order 12372](#). An applicant may find the names and addresses of State Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) at the following website: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Intergovernmental_-Review-_SPOC_01_2018_OFFM.pdf. If the applicant's State appears on the SPOC list, the applicant must contact the State SPOC to find out about, and comply with, the State's process under E.O. 12372. In completing the SF-424, an applicant whose State appears on the SPOC list is to make the appropriate selection in response to question 19, once the applicant has complied with its State E.O. 12372 process. (An applicant whose State does not appear on the SPOC list should answer question 19 by selecting the response that the: "Program is subject to E.O. 12372, but has not been selected by the State for review.").

2. Project Identifiers

Applications should identify at least three and no more than ten project identifiers that would be associated with proposed project activities. The list of identifiers can be found at www.bja.gov/funding/JAGIdentifiers.pdf.

3. Program Narrative

The following sections **should** be included as part of the program narrative¹:

- (a) Description of the Issues – Identify the unit of local government’s strategy/funding priorities for the FY 2019 JAG funds, the subgrant award process and timeline, and a description of the programs to be funded over the grant period. Units of local government are strongly encouraged to prioritize the funding on evidence-based projects.
- (b) Project Design and Implementation – Describe the unit of local government’s strategic planning process, if any, that guides its priorities and funding strategy. This should include a description of how the local community is engaged in the planning process and the data and analysis utilized to support the plan; it should identify the stakeholders currently participating in the strategic planning process, the gaps in the needed resources for criminal justice purposes, and how JAG funds will be coordinated with state and related justice funds.
- (c) Capabilities and Competencies – Describe any additional strategic planning/coordination efforts in which the units of local government participates with other criminal justice juvenile justice agencies in the state.
- (d) Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation’s Performance Measures – OJP will require each successful applicant to submit specific performance data that demonstrate the results of the work carried out under the award. The performance data directly relate to the objectives identified under "Objectives" in [Section A. Program Description](#).

Post award, recipients will be required to submit quarterly performance metrics through BJA’s Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), located at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov>. The application should describe the applicant's plan for collection of all of the performance measures data listed in the JAG Program accountability measures at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>.

Applicants should visit OJP’s performance measurement page at www.ojp.gov/performance for an overview of performance measurement activities at OJP.

The application should demonstrate the applicant’s understanding of the performance data reporting requirements for this grant program and detail how the applicant will gather the

¹ For information on subawards (including the details on proposed subawards that should be included in the application), see "Budget and Associated Documentation" under [Section D. Application and Submission Information](#).

required data should it receive funding.

Please note that applicants are **not** required to submit performance data with the application. Performance measures information is included as an alert that successful applicants will be required to submit performance data as part of the reporting requirements under an award.

Note on Project Evaluations

An applicant that proposes to use award funds through this solicitation to conduct project evaluations should follow the guidance under Note on Project Evaluations in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

4. Budget and Associated Documentation

See the Budget Preparation and Submission Information section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for details on the Budget Detail Worksheet, and on budget information and associated documentation, such as information on proposed subawards, proposed procurement contracts under awards, and pre-agreement costs. **Please note that the budget narrative should include a full description of all costs, including funds set aside for NIBRS project(s) and administrative costs (if applicable).**

General requirement for federal authorization of any subaward; statutory authorizations of subawards under the JAG Program statute. Generally, a recipient of an OJP award may not make subawards (“subgrants”) unless the recipient has specific federal authorization to do so. Unless an applicable statute or DOJ regulation specifically authorizes (or requires) particular subawards, a recipient must have authorization from OJP before it may make a subaward.

JAG subawards that are required or specifically authorized by statute (see 34 U.S.C. § 10152(a) and 34 U.S.C. § 10156) do not require prior approval to authorize subawards. This includes subawards made by states under the JAG Program.

A particular subaward may be authorized by OJP because the recipient included a sufficiently detailed description and justification of the proposed subaward in the application as approved by OJP. If, however, a particular subaward is not authorized by federal statute or regulation, and is not sufficiently described and justified in the application as approved by OJP, the recipient will be required, post-award, to request and obtain written authorization from OJP before it may make the subaward.

If an applicant proposes to make one or more subawards to carry out the federal award and program, and those subawards are not specifically authorized (or required) by statute or regulation, the applicant should: (1) identify (if known) the proposed subrecipient(s), (2) describe in detail what each subrecipient will do to carry out the federal award and federal program, and (3) provide a justification for the subaward(s), with details on pertinent matters such as special qualifications and areas of expertise. Pertinent information on subawards should appear not only in the Program Narrative but also in the Budget Detail Worksheet and budget narrative.

5. Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable)

See the Budget Preparation and Submission Information section of the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information.

6. Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable)

The following two paragraphs in this solicitation expressly modify the “Tribal Authorizing Resolution” provisions in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#). An applicant is to follow the guidance in these two paragraphs instead of the guidance stated under the “Tribal Authorizing Resolution” heading in the Guide.

An application in response to the solicitation may require inclusion of information related to a tribal authorizing resolution. A tribe, tribal organization, or third party that proposes to provide direct services or assistance to residents on tribal lands should include in its application a resolution, letter, affidavit, or other documentation, as appropriate, that demonstrates (as a legal matter) that the applicant has the requisite authorization from the tribe(s) to implement the proposed project on tribal lands. In those instances when an organization or consortium of tribes applies for an award on behalf of a tribe or multiple specific tribes, the application should include appropriate legal documentation, as described above, from all tribes that would receive services or assistance under the award. A consortium of tribes for which existing consortium bylaws allow action without support from all tribes in the consortium (i.e., without an authorizing resolution or comparable legal documentation from each tribal governing body) may submit, instead, a copy of its consortium bylaws with the application.

An applicant unable to submit an application that includes a fully executed (i.e., signed) copy of legal appropriate documentation, as described above, consistent with the applicable tribe’s governance structure, should submit an unsigned, draft version of such legal documentation as part of its application (except for cases in which, with respect to a tribal consortium applicant, consortium bylaws allow action without the support of all consortium member tribes). If selected for funding, OJP will make use of and access to award funds contingent on receipt of the fully executed legal documentation.

7. Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (including applicant disclosure of high-risk status)

Every OJP applicant (other than an individual applying in his or her personal capacity) is required to download, complete, and submit the OJP Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (Questionnaire) at <https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/FinancialCapability.pdf> as part of its application. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information and submission instructions for this Questionnaire.

8. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Each applicant must complete and submit this information. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information and submission instructions for this disclosure.

9. Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

A JAG application is not complete, and a unit of local government may not access award funds, unless the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government (e.g., the mayor) properly executes, and the unit of local government submits, the “Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government” attached to this solicitation as [Appendix A](#).

Please note that this certification takes the place of the review narrative attachment and contains assurances that the governing body notification and public comment requirements, which are required under the JAG statute (at 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a)(2)), have been satisfied. More specifically, this certification documents that the JAG application was made available for review by the governing body of the unit of local government, or by an organization designated by that governing body, for a period that was not fewer than 30 days before the application was submitted to BJA and that that an opportunity to comment on this application was provided to citizens prior to the application submission to the extent applicable law or established procedures make such opportunity available.

OJP will not deny an application for an FY 2019 award for failure to submit these “Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government” by the application deadline, but a unit of local government will not be able to access award funds (its award will include a condition that withholds funds) until it submits these certifications and assurances, properly-executed by the chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor).

10. Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications

Each applicant is to disclose whether it has (or is proposed as a subrecipient under) any pending applications for federally funded grants or cooperative agreements that (1) include requests for funding to support the same project being proposed in the application under this solicitation, and (2) would cover any identical cost items outlined in the budget submitted to OJP as part of the application under this solicitation. For additional information on the submission requirements for this disclosure, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

11. Applicant Disclosure and Justification – DOJ High Risk Grantees²(if applicable)

An applicant that is designated as a DOJ High Risk Grantee is to submit in GMS, as a separate attachment to its application, information that OJP will use, among other pertinent information, to determine whether it will consider or select the application for an award under this solicitation. The file should be named “DOJ High Risk Grantee Applicant Disclosure and Justification.” (See, also, “Review Process,” below, under Section E. Application Review Information, for a brief discussion of how such information may be considered in the application review process.) See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information and submission instructions for this disclosure.

12. Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity

If an application proposes research (including research and development) and/or evaluation, the applicant must demonstrate research/evaluation independence and integrity, including appropriate safeguards, before it may receive award funds. For additional information regarding demonstrating research/evaluation independence and integrity, including appropriate safeguards, see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

13. Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Each applicant must provide responses to the following questions as an attachment to the application:

² A “DOJ High Risk Grantee” is a recipient that has received a DOJ High-Risk designation based on a documented history of unsatisfactory performance, financial instability, management system or other internal control deficiencies, or noncompliance with award terms and conditions on prior awards, or that is otherwise not responsible.

- (1) Does your jurisdiction have any laws, policies, or practices related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE?
- (2) Is your jurisdiction subject to any laws from a superior political entity (e.g., a state law that binds a city) that meet the description in question 1?
- (3) If yes to either:
 - Please provide a copy of each law or policy.
 - Please describe each practice.
 - Please explain how the law, policy, or practice complies with 8 U.S.C. § 1373.

See [Appendix C](#) for a template that applicants may use to prepare this attachment.

How to Apply

An applicant must submit its application through the [Grants Management System \(GMS\)](#), which provides support for the application, award, and management of awards at OJP. Find information, registration and submission steps on how to apply in GMS in response to this solicitation under **How to Apply (GMS)** in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#).

E. Application Review Information

Review Process

OJP is committed to ensuring a fair and open process for making awards. BJA reviews the application to make sure that the information presented is reasonable, understandable, measurable, and achievable, as well as consistent with the solicitation. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on the application review process for this solicitation.

In addition, if OJP anticipates that an award will exceed \$250,000 in federal funds, OJP also must review and consider any information about the applicant that appears in the non-public segment of the integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently, the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System, FAPIIS).

Important note on FAPIIS: An applicant, at its option, may review and comment on any information about itself that currently appears in FAPIIS and was entered by a federal awarding agency. OJP will consider any such comments by the applicant, in addition to the other information in FAPIIS, in its assessment of the risk posed by the applicant.

Absent explicit statutory authorization or written delegation of authority to the contrary, the Assistant Attorney General will make all final award decisions.

F. Federal Award Administration Information

Federal Award Notices

See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on award notifications and instructions.

Administrative, National Policy, and Other Legal Requirements

OJP strongly encourages prospective applicants to review information on post-award legal requirements and common OJP award conditions **prior** to submitting an application. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information on administrative, national policy, and other legal requirements.

Information Technology (IT) Security Clauses

An application in response to this solicitation may require inclusion of information related to information technology security. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on information technology security.

Statutory and Regulatory Requirements; Award Conditions

If selected for funding, in addition to implementing the funded project consistent with the OJP-approved application, the recipient must comply with award conditions, as well as all applicable requirements of federal statutes and regulations (including applicable requirements referred to in the assurances and certifications executed at the time of award acceptance).

OJP strongly encourages prospective applicants to review information on post-award legal requirements generally applicable to FY 2019 OJP awards and common OJP award conditions **prior** to submitting an application.

Individual FY 2019 awards made pursuant to this solicitation will, as appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, include conditions that will require the recipient (and any subrecipient) that accepts the award to do various things, with respect to the “program or activity” that would receive federal financial assistance thereunder. **Although the specific terms of each of those conditions are what will govern the awards**, included among such conditions will be some that, **generally speaking**, will require the recipient (and any subrecipient) that accepts the award to do some or all of the following:

- Not to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1373 (prohibiting restrictions on—
 - (1) communication to/from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual; and
 - (2) maintaining, or exchanging with any government entity, information regarding the immigration status of any individual).
- Not to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1644 (prohibiting restrictions on communication to/from DHS of information regarding the immigration status of an alien).
- Not to publicly disclose federal law enforcement information in an attempt to conceal, harbor, or shield certain individuals from detection, including in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1071 or 1072, or 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a).
- Not to impede the exercise of the authority of the federal government under 8 U.S.C. § 1266(a) & (c) (authorizing arrest and detention of certain aliens and providing that the federal government “shall take into custody” certain criminal aliens “when the alien is released”) and 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(4) (relating to removal from the United States of aliens after detention/confinement at the federal, state, and local level), specifically by requiring such recipients to provide (where feasible) at least 48 hours’ advance notice to DHS regarding the scheduled release date and time of an alien in the recipient’s custody when DHS requests such notice in order to take custody of the alien pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- Not to impede the exercise by DHS agents, “anywhere in or outside the United States” (8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(1)), of their authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(1) to “interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States,” specifically by requiring such recipients to permit DHS agents to have access to any

correctional facility in order to meet with an alien (or an individual believed to be an alien) and inquire as to his right to be or remain in the United States.

The reasonable costs (to the extent not reimbursed under any other federal program) of complying with these conditions, including honoring any duly authorized request from DHS that is encompassed by these conditions, will be allowable costs under the award.

General Information about Post-federal Award Reporting Requirements

In addition to the deliverables described in [Section A. Program Description](#), any recipient of an award under this solicitation will be required to submit the following reports and data.

Required reports. Recipients typically must submit quarterly financial status reports, semi-annual progress reports, final financial and progress reports, and, if applicable, an annual audit report in accordance with the Part 200 Uniform Requirements or specific award conditions. Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if reports are delinquent. (In appropriate cases, OJP may require additional reports.)

See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for additional information on specific post-award reporting requirements, including performance measures data.

Accountability metrics data must be submitted through BJA's Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), available at <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov>. The accountability measures are available at: <https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/help/jagdocs.html>. (Note that if a law enforcement agency receives JAG funds from a state, the state must submit quarterly accountability metrics data related to training that officers have received on use of force, racial and ethnic bias, de-escalation of conflict, and constructive engagement with the public.)

OJP may restrict access to award funds if a recipient of an OJP award fails to report required performance measure data in a timely manner.

G. Federal Awarding Agency Contact(s)

For OJP contact(s), see the title page of this solicitation.

For contact information for GMS, see the title page.

H. Other Information

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552 and 5 U.S.C. § 552a)

All applications submitted to OJP (including all attachments to applications) are subject to the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and to the Privacy Act. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on DOJ and OJP processes with regard to application information requested pursuant to FOIA.

Provide Feedback to OJP

To assist OJP in improving its application and award processes, OJP encourages applicants to provide feedback on this solicitation, the application submission process, and/or the application review process. See the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#) for information on providing solicitation feedback to OJP.

Appendix A

Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

Template for use by the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government.

Visit <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/FY2019LocalJAGCEOCertification.pdf> to download the most up-to-date version.

Note: By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term “states” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2019 Local Solicitation

Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2019 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf as chief executive and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I have carefully reviewed 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a)(5), and, with respect to the programs to be funded by the award (if any), I hereby make the certification required by section 10153(a)(5), as to each of the items specified therein.

Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of
Local Government

Date of Certification

Printed Name of Chief Executive

Title of Chief Executive

Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government

Appendix B

Certain relevant federal laws, as in effect on April 8, 2019

8 U.S.C. § 1373

Communication between government agencies and the Immigration and Naturalization Service

(a) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

(b) Additional authority of government entities

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, a Federal, State, or local government entity from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1) Sending such information to, or requesting or receiving such information from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (2) Maintaining such information.
- (3) Exchanging such information with any other Federal, State, or local government entity.

(c) Obligation to respond to inquiries

The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall respond to an inquiry by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency for any purpose authorized by law, by providing the requested verification or status information.

8 U.S.C. § 1644

Communication between State and local government agencies and Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no State or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States.

8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c)

Apprehension and detention of aliens

(a) Arrest, detention, and release

On a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States. Except as provided in subsection (c) and pending such decision, the Attorney General--

- (1) may continue to detain the arrested alien; and
- (2) may release the alien on--
 - (A) bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General; or
 - (B) conditional parole; but
- (3) may not provide the alien with work authorization (including an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate work permit), unless the alien is lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise would (without regard to removal proceedings) be provided such authorization.

(c) Detention of criminal aliens

(1) Custody

The Attorney General shall take into custody any alien who--

- (A) is inadmissible by reason of having committed any offense covered in section 1182(a)(2) of this title,
- (B) is deportable by reason of having committed any offense covered in section 1227(a)(2)(A)(ii), (A)(iii), (B), (C), or (D) of this title,
- (C) is deportable under section 1227(a)(2)(A)(i) of this title on the basis of an offense for which the alien has been sentence¹ to a term of imprisonment of at least 1 year, or
- (D) is inadmissible under section 1182(a)(3)(B) of this title or deportable under section 1227(a)(4)(B) of this title,

when the alien is released, without regard to whether the alien is released on parole, supervised release, or probation, and without regard to whether the alien may be arrested or imprisoned again for the same offense.

(2) Release

The Attorney General may release an alien described in paragraph (1) only if the Attorney General decides pursuant to section 3521 of Title 18 that release of the alien from custody is necessary to provide protection to a witness, a potential witness, a person cooperating with an investigation into major criminal activity, or an immediate family member or close associate of a witness, potential witness, or person cooperating with such an investigation, and the alien satisfies the Attorney General that the alien will not pose a danger to the safety of other persons or of property and is likely to appear for any scheduled proceeding. A decision relating to such release shall take place in accordance with a procedure that considers the severity of the offense committed by the alien.

8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(4)

(a) Detention, release, and removal of aliens ordered removed

4) Aliens imprisoned, arrested, or on parole, supervised release, or probation

(A) In general

Except as provided in section 259(a) of title 42 and paragraph (2), the Attorney General may not remove an alien who is sentenced to imprisonment until the alien is released from imprisonment. Parole, supervised release, probation, or possibility of arrest or further imprisonment is not a reason to defer removal.

(B) Exception for removal of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment

The Attorney General is authorized to remove an alien in accordance with applicable procedures under this chapter before the alien has completed a sentence of imprisonment-

- i. in the case of an alien in the custody of the Attorney General, if the Attorney General determines that (I) the alien is confined pursuant to a final conviction for a nonviolent offense (other than an offense related to smuggling or harboring of aliens or an offense described in section 1101(a)(43)(B), (C), (E), (I), or (L) of this title and (II) the removal of the alien is appropriate and in the best interest of the United States; or
- ii. in the case of an alien in the custody of a State (or a political subdivision of a State), if the chief State official exercising authority with respect to the incarceration of the alien determines that (I) the alien is confined pursuant to a final conviction for a nonviolent offense (other than an offense described in section 1101(a)(43)(C) or (E) of this title), (II) the removal is appropriate and in the best interest of the State, and (III) submits a written request to the Attorney General that such alien be so removed.

(C) Notice

Any alien removed pursuant to this paragraph shall be notified of the penalties under the laws of the United States relating to the reentry of deported aliens, particularly the expanded penalties for aliens removed under subparagraph (B).

(D) No private right

No cause or claim may be asserted under this paragraph against any official of the United States or of any State to compel the release, removal, or consideration for release or removal of any alien.

8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)

Bringing in and harboring certain aliens

(a) Criminal penalties

(1)(A) Any person who—

- i. knowing that a person is an alien, brings to or attempts to bring to the United States in any manner whatsoever such person at a place other than a designated port of entry or place other than as designated by the Commissioner, regardless of whether such alien has received prior official authorization to come to, enter, or reside in the United States and regardless of any future official action which may be taken with respect to such alien;
- ii. knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, transports, or moves or attempts to transport or move such alien within the United States by means of transportation or otherwise, in furtherance of such violation of law;
- iii. knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation;

- iv. encourages or induces an alien to come to, enter, or reside in the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such coming to, entry, or residence is or will be in violation of law; or
 - v. (v)(I) engages in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts, or
 - vi. (II) aids or abets the commission of any of the preceding acts, shall be punished as provided in subparagraph (B).
- (B) A person who violates subparagraph (A) shall, for each alien in respect to whom such a violation occurs—
- I. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i) or (v)(I) or in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(ii), (iii), or (iv) in which the offense was done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;
 - II. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(ii), (iii), (iv), or (v)(II), be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both;
 - III. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) during and in relation to which the person causes serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of title 18) to, or places in jeopardy the life of, any person, be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both; and
 - IV. in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) resulting in the death of any person, be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, fined under title 18, or both.
- (C) It is not a violation of clauses (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A), or of clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) except where a person encourages or induces an alien to come to or enter the United States, for a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States, or the agents or officers of such denomination or organization, to encourage, invite, call, allow, or enable an alien who is present in the United States to perform the vocation of a minister or missionary for the denomination or organization in the United States as a volunteer who is not compensated as an employee, notwithstanding the provision of room, board, travel, medical assistance, and other basic living expenses, provided the minister or missionary has been a member of the denomination for at least one year.

(2) Any person who, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has not received prior official authorization to come to, enter, or reside in the United States, brings to or attempts to bring to the United States in any manner whatsoever, such alien, regardless of any official action which may later be taken with respect to such alien shall, for each alien in respect to whom a violation of this paragraph occurs-

- (A) be fined in accordance with title 18 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; or
- (B) in the case of-
 - (i) an offense committed with the intent or with reason to believe that the alien unlawfully brought into the United States will commit an offense against the United States or any State punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year,
 - (ii) an offense done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, or
 - (iii) an offense in which the alien is not upon arrival immediately brought and presented to an appropriate immigration officer at a designated port of entry,

be fined under title 18 and shall be imprisoned, in the case of a first or second violation of subparagraph (B)(iii), not more than 10 years, in the case of a first or second violation of

subparagraph (B)(i) or (B)(ii), not less than 3 nor more than 10 years, and for any other violation, not less than 5 nor more than 15 years.

(3)(A) Any person who, during any 12-month period, knowingly hires for employment at least 10 individuals with actual knowledge that the individuals are aliens described in subparagraph (B) shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(B) An alien described in this subparagraph is an alien who-

- (i) is an unauthorized alien (as defined in [section 1324a\(h\)\(3\) of this title](#)), and
- (ii) has been brought into the United States in violation of this subsection.

(4) In the case of a person who has brought aliens into the United States in violation of this subsection, the sentence otherwise provided for may be increased by up to 10 years if-

- (A) the offense was part of an ongoing commercial organization or enterprise;
- (B) aliens were transported in groups of 10 or more; and
- (C)(i) aliens were transported in a manner that endangered their lives; or
- (ii) the aliens presented a life-threatening health risk to people in the United States.

8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)

Powers of immigration officers and employees

(a) Any officer or employee of the Service authorized under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General shall have power without warrant—

- (1) to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States;
- (2) to arrest any alien who in his presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, or to arrest any alien in the United States, if he has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the alien arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay for examination before an officer of the Service having authority to examine aliens as to their right to enter or remain in the United States;
- (3) within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States;
- (4) to make arrests for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, if he has reason to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such felony and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States; and
- (5) to make arrests-
- (6) for any offense against the United States, if the offense is committed in the officer's or employee's presence, or

- (7) for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if the officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony,
- (8) if the officer or employee is performing duties relating to the enforcement of the immigration laws at the time of the arrest and if there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest.

Under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General, an officer or employee of the Service may carry a firearm and may execute and serve any order, warrant, subpoena, summons, or other process issued under the authority of the United States. The authority to make arrests under paragraph (5)(B) shall only be effective on and after the date on which the Attorney General publishes final regulations which (i) prescribe the categories of officers and employees of the Service who may use force (including deadly force) and the circumstances under which such force may be used, (ii) establish standards with respect to enforcement activities of the Service, (iii) require that any officer or employee of the Service is not authorized to make arrests under paragraph (5)(B) unless the officer or employee has received certification as having completed a training program which covers such arrests and standards described in clause (ii), and (iv) establish an expedited, internal review process for violations of such standards, which process is consistent with standard agency procedure regarding confidentiality of matters related to internal investigations.

8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3)

Annual report on criminal aliens

Not later than 12 months after September 30, 1996, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a report detailing—

- (1) the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in Federal and State prisons for having committed felonies, stating the number incarcerated for each type of offense;

- (3) programs and plans underway in the Department of Justice to ensure the prompt removal from the United States of criminal aliens subject to removal;

Appendix C

Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Each applicant must provide responses to the following questions as an attachment to the application:

- (1) Does your jurisdiction have any laws, policies, or practices related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE?
- (2) Is your jurisdiction subject to any laws from a superior political entity (e.g., a state law that binds a city) that meet the description in question 1?
- (3) If yes to either:
 - Please provide a copy of each law or policy;
 - Please describe each practice; and
 - Please explain how the law, policy, or practice complies with section 1373.

Note: Responses to these questions must be provided by the applicant to BJA as part of the JAG application. Further, the requirement to provide this information applies to all tiers of JAG funding, for all subawards made to state or local government entities, including public institutions of higher education. All subrecipient responses must be collected and maintained by the direct recipient of JAG funding and must be made available to DOJ upon request. Responses to these questions are not required from subrecipients that are either a tribal government/organization, a nonprofit organization, or a private institution of higher education.

Appendix D

Additional purposes for which JAG funds awarded to a unit of local government under this FY 2019 solicitation may be used:

(a) To enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq., to improve the functioning of the **criminal justice** system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders, by means including providing additional personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate these laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation), including—

(1) demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;

(2) multi-jurisdictional task-force programs that integrate federal, state, and local drug-law-enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing inter-agency co-ordination and intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations;

(3) programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations;

(4) providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;

(5) disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;

(6) improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public-corruption crimes, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;

(7)(A) improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime-analysis techniques, street-sales enforcement, schoolyard-violator programs, and gang-related and low-income-housing drug-control programs; and

(B) developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep-draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities;

(8) career-criminal prosecution programs, including the development of proposed model drug-control legislation;

(9) financial investigative programs that target the identification of money-laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems;

(10) improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court-delay-reduction programs;

(11) programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive-supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;

(12) providing prison-industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire

marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution;

(13) providing programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;

(14) developing and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes;

(15)(A) developing programs to improve drug-control technology, such as pretrial drug-testing programs, programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case-management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories; and

(B) developing programs to improve **criminal justice** information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations;

(16) innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;

(17) addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;

(18) improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly;

(19) drug-control evaluation programs that the state and units of local government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug-control activities;

(20) providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community;

(21) programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales;

(22) programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles;

(23) programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles, in courts with jurisdiction over adults, for the crimes of—

(A) murder in the first degree;

(B) murder in the second degree;

(C) attempted murder;

(D) armed robbery when armed with a firearm;

(E) aggravated battery or assault when armed with a firearm;

(F) criminal sexual penetration when armed with a firearm; and

(G) drive-by shootings as described 18 U.S.C. § 36;

(24) law-enforcement and prevention programs relating to gangs or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs;

(25) developing or improving, in a forensic laboratory, a capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes; and

(26) developing and implementing anti-terrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law-enforcement authorities; and

- (b)** To reduce crime and improve public safety, including but not limited to, the following:
- (1)(A) hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
 - (B) paying overtime to presently-employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purpose of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel; and
 - (C) procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law-enforcement functions;
- (2) enhancing security measures—
- (A) in and around schools; and
 - (B) in and around any other facility or location that is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- (3) establishing crime-prevention programs that may, though not exclusively, involve law-enforcement officials and that are intended to discourage, disrupt, or interfere with the commission of criminal activity, including neighborhood-watch and citizen-patrol programs, sexual-assault and domestic-violence programs, and programs intended to prevent juvenile crime;
- (4) establishing or supporting drug courts;
- (5) establishing early-intervention and -prevention programs for juveniles, in order to reduce or eliminate crime;
- (6) enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders;
- (7) enhancing programs under **(a)**, above;
- (8) establishing co-operative task forces between adjoining units of local government to work co-operatively to prevent and combat criminal activity, particularly criminal activity that is exacerbated by drug- or gang-related involvement; and
- (9) establishing a multi-jurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law-enforcement officials representing units of local government, that works with Federal law-enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.

**Appendix E
Application Checklist**

**Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program:
FY 2019 Local Solicitation**

This application checklist has been created as an aid in developing an application.

What an Applicant Should Do:

Prior to Registering in GMS:

- Acquire a DUNS Number (see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Acquire or renew registration with SAM (see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))

To Register with GMS:

- For new users, acquire a GMS username and password*
(see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- For existing users, check GMS username and password* to ensure account access
(see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Verify SAM registration in GMS (see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Search for correct funding opportunity in GMS
(see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Select correct funding opportunity in GMS (see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Register by selecting the “Apply Online” button associated with the funding opportunity title
(see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- Read OJP policy and guidance on conference approval, planning, and reporting available at ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/PostawardRequirements/chapter3.10a.htm
(see the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#))
- If experiencing technical difficulties in GMS, contact the NCJRS Response Center
(see page 2)

*Password Reset Notice – GMS users are reminded that while password reset capabilities exist, this function is only associated with points of contact designated within GMS at the time the account was established. Neither OJP nor the GMS Help Desk will initiate a password reset unless requested by the authorized official or a designated point of contact associated with an award or application.

Overview of Post-Award Legal Requirements:

- Review the “[Overview of Legal Requirements Generally Applicable to OJP Grants and Cooperative Agreements - FY 2019 Awards](#)” in the OJP Funding Resource Center at <https://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>.

Scope Requirement:

- The federal amount requested is within the allowable limit(s) of the FY 2019 JAG Allocations List as listed on BJA’s [JAG web page](#).

Eligibility Requirement: Only units of local government may apply under this solicitation. By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term “units of local government” includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government also may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes.

What an Application Should Include:

- _____ Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424) (see page 17)
- _____ Intergovernmental Review (see page 17)
- _____ Project Identifiers (see page 18)
- _____ Program Narrative (see page 18)
- _____ Budget and Associated Documentation (see page 19)
- _____ Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if applicable) (see page 19)
- _____ Tribal Authorizing Resolution (if applicable) (see page 20)
- _____ Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire (see page 20)
- _____ Disclosure of Lobbying Activities ([SF-LLL](#)) (if applicable) (see page 20)
- _____ Certifications and Assurances by Chief Executive (see Appendix A)
- _____ Information regarding Communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and/or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) (see Appendix C)
- _____ OJP Certified Standard Assurances (see page 20)
- _____ Applicant Disclosure of Pending Applications (see page 21)
- _____ Applicant Disclosure and Justification – DOJ High Risk Grantees (if applicable) (see page 21)
- _____ Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity (if applicable) (see page 21)