



# **State Byrne Crisis Intervention Program Plan Federal Fiscal Years 2022-2023**

**Adopted: August 17, 2023**

**Kansas Governor's Grants Program  
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State Crisis Intervention Program Advisory Board

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and Domestic Violence

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Representing Behavioral Health, Private Provider

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Representing Legal, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Magistrate Judge and former Kansas Legal Services Attorney

Sgt. James Thompson  
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## Executive Summary

Kansas Governor Laura Kelly designated the Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) as the state administrating agency for the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) grant. The BJA requires state administering agencies to form a SCIP Advisory Board to oversee the administration of the SCIP grant funds.

The SCIP grant was created and funded by Congress in 2022 through the Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. No. 117-159, 136 Stat. 1313, 1339); 28 U.S.C. 530C. The U.S. Department of Justice, BJA distributes the grant funds to each state based on population and crime rates. The funds are intended to assist state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent or reduce gun violence and violent crime.

The KGGP and the Kansas SCIP Advisory Board created the Kansas SCIP Plan to ensure the best use of the SCIP funds to optimize efficiency, maximize impact, and achieve measurable results. The process involved background research and presentations to the Advisory Board on the current condition of gun-related violence and violent crime in Kansas and the results of an Advisory Board member survey to identify needs and priorities.

Based on the results of this process, the Advisory Board approves allocating resources for the following priorities:

1. Piloting or expanding a specialty court program that merges domestic violence intervention and civil protection orders with criminal cases presided by the same judge.
2. Enhancing community programs and initiatives focused on reducing gun violence and trauma by providing victims of gun violence with community resources, wraparound services, and behavioral health deflection and treatment services.
3. Addressing the intersections of domestic violence with gun violence; and
4. Determining the need for a researcher to evaluate the grant-funded projects' effectiveness.

## Introduction

The KGGP values Kansans living in healthy communities where they can grow, learn, feel safe, and thrive. The KGGP believes in creating a **S.A.F.E.** Kansas where: **S**ervices are available and accessible in every community; **A**ccountability for systems, agencies, and services; **F**unding is provided for adequate resources; and **E**mpowerment [educate to empower] of organizations to help individuals and agencies succeed.

The KGGP utilizes the whole community approach as its Guiding Principle to develop accessible, evidenced-based, trauma-informed, culturally effective, and equitable services directly impacting program beneficiaries and increasing awareness of their needs. The Guiding Principle establishes the data collection and analysis, critical priorities, and strategies for the KGGP grant programs. The KGGP is the state administrating agency for 21 federal formula grants, 3 state grants, and 1 federal discretionary grant program.

## Federal SCIP Grant Information

The SCIP provides funds to implement state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including, but not limited to, programs that work to keep guns out of the hands of those who pose a threat to themselves or others, mental health courts, drug courts, and veterans' treatment courts. The Kansas SCIP Plan identifies the priority areas for the SCIP grant funding to prevent and address gun violence and violent crime.

## SCIP Advisory Board and Planning Process

The SCIP Advisory Board includes stakeholders from across the state representing law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and the legal community. The Advisory Board informs, guides, and approves the SCIP priorities, the state solicitation, and the subaward process (see grant allocation details on page 11 under Subaward Process and Budget).

The Advisory Board Chairperson facilitates the meetings, and the Advisory Board is scheduled to meet approximately once a month unless more frequent meetings are determined to be necessary by the members. The members agreed a simple majority is required for a quorum.

The KGGP staff and Advisory Board members reviewed and approved the Plan prior to submission to the BJA. (The Advisory Board members are listed on page 2.)

The Advisory Board approved the SCIP Plan on August 17, 2023, and will utilize the FFY 2022-2023 grant award to fund projects in the state grant award years 2024-2025.

## Kansas Landscape

The state of Kansas is comprised of 105 counties, 626 cities, and 4 Tribal Nations. The population is estimated at 2,937,150 (2022, US Census Bureau). Most of the population is concentrated in the eastern portion of the state, with over half (54 percent) of the state's population residing in the five most populous counties: Johnson and Wyandotte (Kansas City, Kansas metro areas), Sedgwick (Wichita), Shawnee (Topeka), and Douglas (Lawrence). Most Kansas counties are small, rural counties: 67 counties have less than 10,000 residents, and 34 counties have less than 5,000.

## Statistics

**Violent Crime:** The Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) six-year data report revealed that completed violent crimes with a firearm have increased in Kansas by approximately 24 percent from 2017 to 2022. The KBI 2022 Statewide Crime Index indicates the number of violent index crimes was 9.2 percent above the 10-year average, but 4.3 percent below 2021. In 2022, the Violent Crime Index Rate for Kansas was 4.4 Offenses per 1,000 people.

## Violent Crime with Firearm Chart 2017-2022

Offense	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Attempted	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted	Completed
Homicide	97	67	55	74	59	61	82	94	60	115	50	105
Involuntary Manslaughter	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	2
Kidnapping	-	142	3	152	5	206	1	248	4	183	-	206
Rape	1	12	2	6	1	21	2	30	1	19	1	19
Sodomy	-	5	-	2	-	8	-	14	-	2	-	1
Sexual Battery	-	4	-	3	-	5	-	11	-	9	-	11
Robbery	87	503	60	431	59	390	68	404	60	326	49	314
Aggravated Assault/Battery	-	1,834	-	2,012	-	2,017	-	2,758	-	2,691	-	2,714
Simple Assault/Battery	-	124	-	106	-	117	-	140	-	133	-	124
Criminal Threat	-	253	-	278	-	279	-	278	-	346	-	349
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,845</b>

2017 and 2018 does not include data from Olathe, Overland Park, Mission, Lawrence, Douglas County, Topeka or Kansas City Kansas

2019 and 2020 does not include data from Lawrence, Douglas County, Topeka or Kansas City Kansas

2021 and 2022 does not include data from Kansas City Kansas

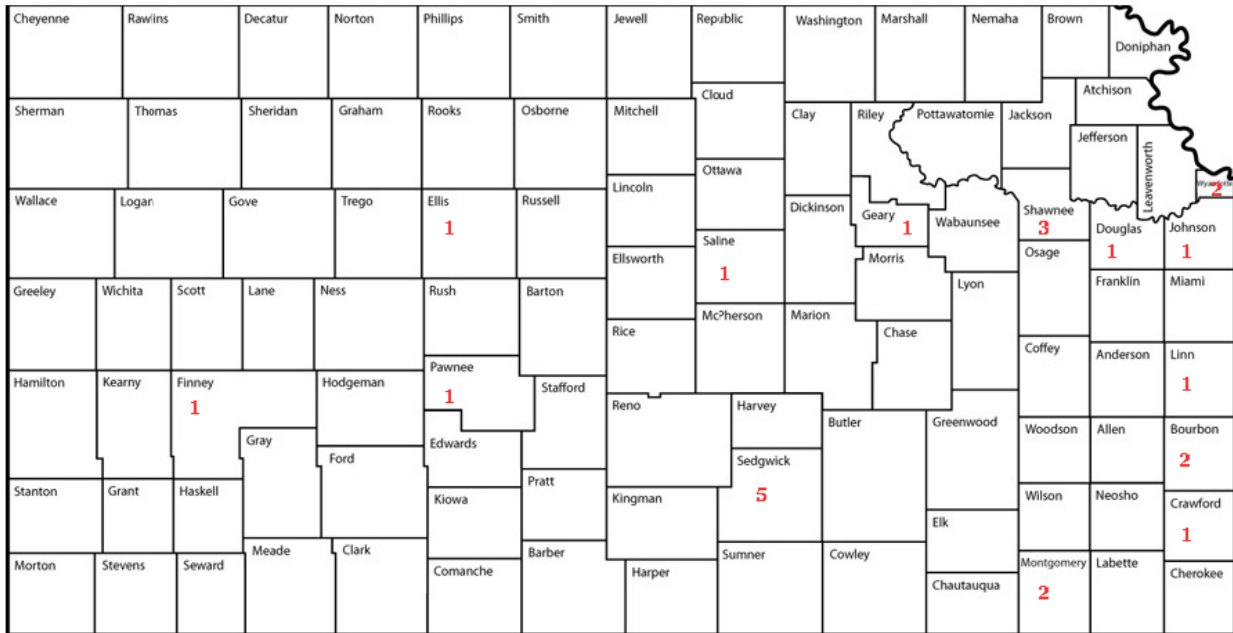
**Domestic violence, stalking, and sexual violence:** The KBI’s report on domestic violence, stalking, and sexual violence statistics for 2021 indicates 32 domestic violence-related murders occurred in Kansas, 23 with firearms. These statistics are slightly less than domestic violence-related murders in 2020; however, the statistics reveal that a domestic violence-related murder was reported about every 11.5 days in 2021.

### Domestic Violence Weapons Used

Weapon Type <sup>1 2</sup>	2019	Percent of Total	2020	Percent of Total	2021	Percent of Total
Firearm	64	0.3%	95	0.5%	80	0.4%
Handgun	304	1.5%	356	1.9%	379	1.9%
Rifle	22	0.1%	30	0.2%	37	0.2%
Shotgun	25	0.1%	35	0.2%	29	0.1%

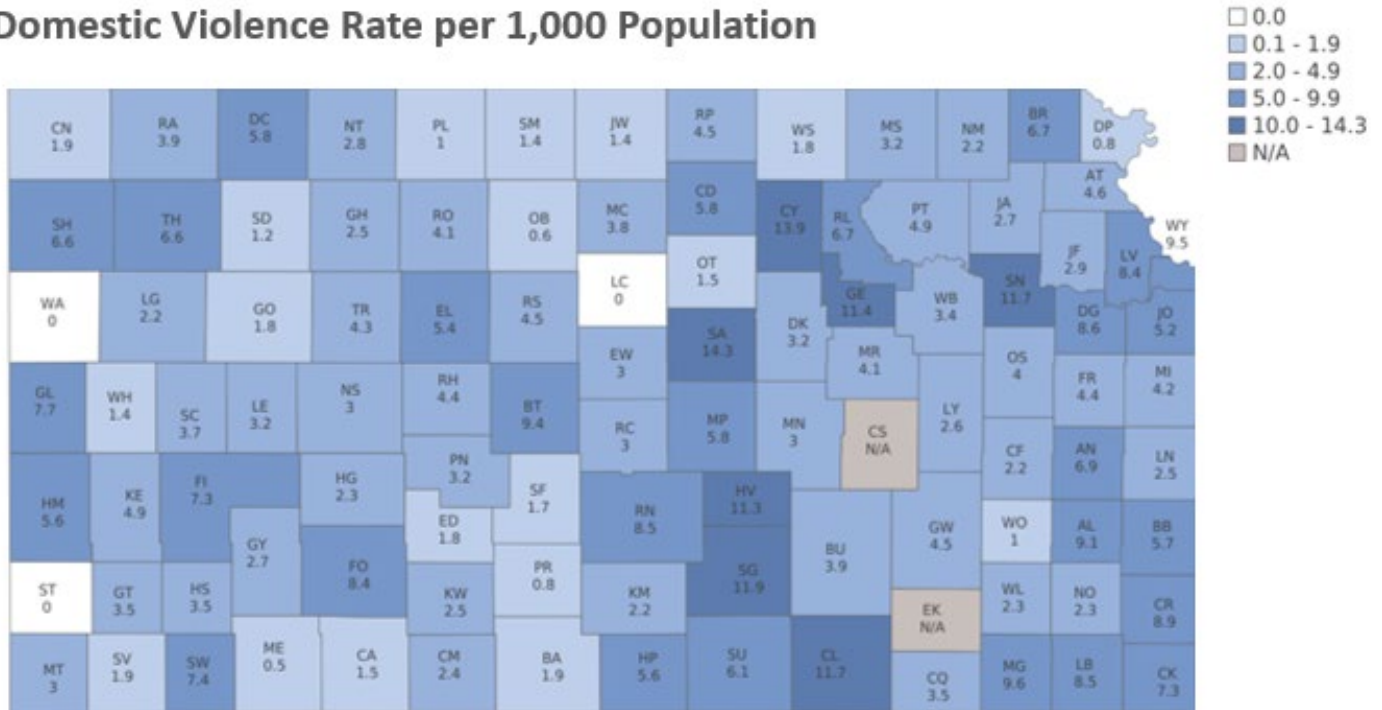


# 2021 Domestic Violence Homicides Per County by Firearm, Handgun or Rifle



Information collected from [Kansas Bureau of Investigation 2021 Domestic Violence, Rape, and Stalking Statistics](#)

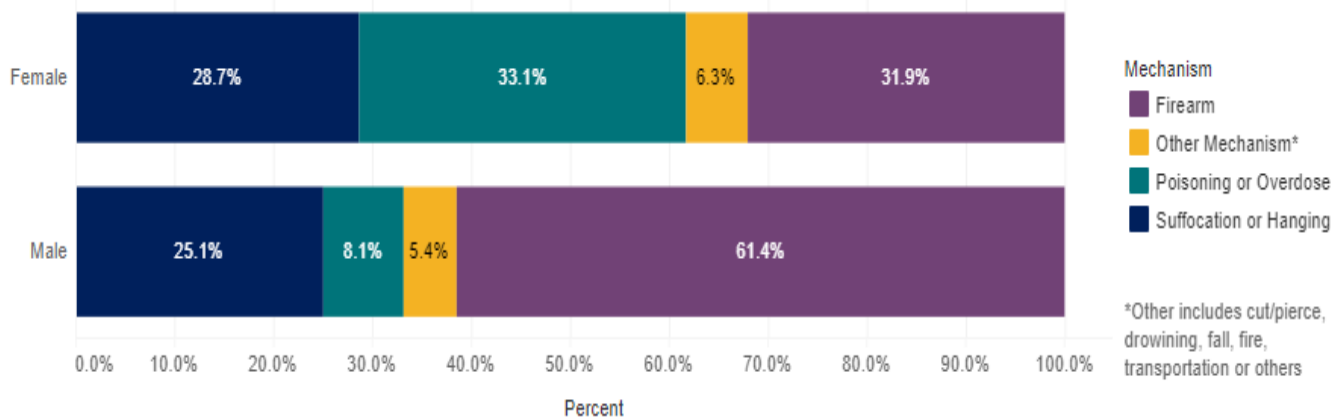
## Domestic Violence Rate per 1,000 Population



Information collected from [Kansas Bureau of Investigation 2021 Domestic Violence, Rape and Stalking Statistics](#)

**Suicide:** The firearm suicide rate in Kansas increased by 12.4 percent from 2020 to 2021 (The Mortality Database, Office of Vital Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment).

Percent of Suicide Mechanisms by Sex, 2011-2021



**Drug Overdoses:** Drug overdoses increased in Kansas from 2017 to 2021. In 2021, there were 678 (326 in 2017) drug poisoning deaths, with all drug overdoses as a contributing cause among Kansas residents, which is about a 108 percent increase from 2017. (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Public Health <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/1309/Overdose-Data-Dashboard.>)

**Behavioral Health:** In July 2022, the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services reported in its Kansas Behavioral and Mental Health Profile that from 2016 to 2021, an average of over 20 percent of the adult population was diagnosed with “any mental illness.” The Profile also indicates that an average of over 5 percent of the Kansas population was diagnosed with a serious mental illness during those five years. The percentage of adults reporting a serious mental illness diagnosis in 2021 is higher than the national average. Kansas has 26 Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC); however, the majority of the CMHCs are in the eastern part of the state. The number of persons served by the CMHCs has remained about the same from 2016 to 2021, ranging from 45.8 to 50.3 per 1,000.

### Survey Results

The KGGP coordinated with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to draft survey questions administered to the members of the Advisory Board to identify further the current gun violence prevention and reduction efforts in Kansas, areas of need that the SCIP grant could fund, and what challenging issues exist in Kansas. Input from the diverse group of professionals serving on the Advisory Board was essential to understanding gun violence, violent crime, specialty courts, and the behavioral health landscape in Kansas.

## SCIP Priorities

The KGGP conducted background research regarding the Kansas statistics on violent crime committed with a firearm; suicide committed with a firearm; domestic violence, stalking, and sexual violence committed with a firearm; drug overdoses; and behavioral health diagnosis, facilities, and service usage. Prior to approving the Plan, presentations were made to the Advisory Board that provided an overview of the SCIP grant, Kansas specialty courts, 988 implementation in Kansas, domestic violence specialty courts in New York, community initiatives, gang activity and violent crime in Sedgwick County, immigration system, and a statewide public survey that asked gun violence-related questions.

The resources and presentations are as follows:

- [Overview, scope, purpose, and role of the Advisory Board for the SCIP grant;](#)
- [Kansas 988 Implementation update;](#)
- [Report on Gun Violence in Kansas;](#)
- [Report on Specialty Courts in Kansas;](#)
- [New York Domestic Violence Specialty Courts](#) – video;
- [Kansas Byrne SCIP Prioritization Identification Survey Results;](#)
- [KBI statistics related to crimes committed and attempted with a firearm;](#)
- [KBI 2022 Crime Index;](#)
- [KBI 2021 Domestic Violence Report;](#)
- [Statistics related to deaths in Kansas;](#)
- [Mental Health facilities in Kansas;](#)
- [READI \(Rapid Employment and Development Initiative\) Chicago, A Community-Researcher Partnership to Reduce Gun Violence;](#)
- [The Kansas 988 Implementation Plan;](#)
- REVIVE (Reducing the Effects of Violence through Intervention and Victim Empowerment)
- Immigration System; and
- Two resources from The Justice Center, The Council of State Governments:
  - [Kansas data on violent crime, arrests, and prison populations;](#) and
  - [Tools for States to Address Crime.](#)

Based on the results of this process, the Advisory Board approves allocating resources for the following priorities:

1. Piloting or expanding a specialty court program that merges domestic violence intervention and civil protection orders with criminal cases presided by the same judge;
2. Enhancing community programs and initiatives focused on reducing gun violence and trauma by providing victims of gun violence with community resources, wraparound services, and behavioral health deflection and treatment services.
3. Addressing the intersections of domestic violence with gun violence; and
4. Determining the need for a researcher to evaluate the grant-funded projects' effectiveness.



## **Priority 1**

### **Piloting or expanding a specialty court program that merges domestic violence intervention and civil protection orders with criminal cases presided by the same judge.**

Kansas has 36 specialty courts across 31 judicial districts, and 10 more are in the planning process and expected to become operational in 2024. The specialty courts include drug court, veterans' court, mental/behavioral health court, juvenile treatment court, truancy court, youth court, tribal wellness court, and family treatment court. Kansas does not have any operational or planned specialized domestic violence courts.

Domestic Violence Courts provide an effective administration of justice by promoting:

- Swift, certain, and consistent responses to domestic violence;
- Judicial monitoring of case follow-through;
- Victim safety and access to court case information, social services, housing, and counseling;
- Intensive monitoring to ensure offender compliance to orders of protection and a swift response to violators;
- Judicial supervision of cases from arraignment through post-disposition when sentences include probation;
- Offender accountability and rehabilitation, defendant monitoring, and victim advocacy;
- Judicial education on domestic violence issues; and
- Court partnership with prosecutors, defense, probation, parole, and other stakeholders.

(The New York State Domestic Violence Courts Program Fact Sheet; and *A National Portrait of Domestic Violence Courts* by Melissa Labriola, Sarah Bradley, Chris S. O'Sullivan, Michael Rempel, Samantha Moore.)

## **Priority 2**

### **Enhancing community programs and initiatives focused on reducing gun violence and trauma by providing victims of gun violence with community resources, wraparound services, and behavioral health deflection and treatment services.**

Initiatives focused on reducing the effects of violence through cross-sector partnerships to reduce trauma, connecting victims with community resources, providing wraparound services, and reducing hospital readmissions and retaliation.

From 2018 – 2021, Wyandotte, Shawnee, and Sedgwick Counties had the highest firearm death rates in Kansas, respectively 30.5, 21.0, and 19.5 per 100,000 people. Kansas communities experiencing such high gun violence rates can benefit from mobile crisis unit services, community-based services and programming, integrated case management, and wraparound support for people who experienced or witnessed gun violence. Gun violence has a profound long-term (i.e., chronic health issues, emotional issues, and economic consequences) and short-term impact (i.e., physical injuries and psychological trauma) on individuals and communities. These counties lack enough

programs or initiatives to provide coordinated and integrated services to victims of gun violence to address the short-term and long-term impacts of gun violence.

Additionally, the National Criminal Justice Association survey completed by the Advisory Board members and discussion among the members indicates Kansas communities need community-based violence intervention strategies, behavioral threat assessment programs, and crisis response programs for behavioral health emergencies.

### **Priority 3**

#### **Addressing the intersections of domestic violence with gun violence.**

“Gun violence and intimate partner violence/domestic violence often intersect, presenting significant risks and challenges for individuals and communities.” Through a federal discretionary grant, Kansas developed the *Toolkit on Utilizing a Community High-Risk Team and Lethality Assessment to Address Intimate Partner Violence* that provides steps on how to develop a community-based customized High-Risk Team (HRT) using a lethality assessment to address criminal justice responses to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases. The information obtained from the lethality assessment can be used at various points in the criminal justice system as allowed by Kansas statute to manage offender risk more effectively and to connect IPV victims with services.

An HRT is comprised of multidisciplinary system professionals partnering to respond to high-risk IPV cases using a community-specific referral and selection process. The HRT manages the cases identified as high-risk by law enforcement officers or tribal police utilizing a lethality assessment to develop customized intervention plans to address offender accountability and victim safety across the criminal justice system.

The lethality assessment [or risk assessment] is a set of questions a law enforcement officer utilizes to identify the level of risk or danger a perpetrator poses to a victim of IPV. Risk factors commonly associated with the likelihood of a violent event include elements of control, gun possession, threatening language, and a history of physical violence.

#### **Benefits of Using Risk Assessments:**

- Assist victims and domestic violence victim advocates to develop more realistic safety plans.
- Help the criminal justice system identify which offenders need higher bail, inform conditions of release, and craft enhanced supervision strategies.
- Educate criminal justice practitioners and service providers about domestic violence and provide a shared language about risk factors.
- Assist perpetrator treatment programs to select the amount and types of treatment.

(Battered Women’s Justice Project)

## Priority 4

### **Determining need for a researcher to evaluate the grant-funded projects' effectiveness.**

The Advisory Board will determine the level of need for a research partner based on projects funded. Approximately \$50,000 will be awarded to evaluate funded activities and ensure the effectiveness of the funded projects in preventing violent crime. Data from the grant projects is collected per the BJA's performance measurement requirements (once published by BJA).

### **Subaward Process and Budget**

Subawards made with SCIP grant funds will have a project period of 18-24 months. Through grant processes, subawards will be made by the KGGP to government agencies, nonprofit organizations, consultants, researchers, and other qualifying entities. The Advisory Board has established priorities and initiatives within the allowable parameters of the program purpose areas while adhering to the following:

- Allocation specific for "Direct Local Pass-through"
  - MUST pass through to units of local government
  - The SAA/SCIP Advisory Board has discretion on the use of funds and which local government entities are recipients
  - For purposes of the FFY 2022-2023 grant funds, this is **\$805,002**
- Allocation specific for "Less-than-\$10,000 Pass-through"
  - MUST be provided to one or more jurisdictions not eligible to receive a direct JAG award (per BJA), **OR**
  - To state courts that provide criminal justice and civil justice services for the "less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions" (this portion is eligible for a waiver if need justified to and approved by BJA)
  - For purposes of the FFY 2022-2023 grant funds, this is **\$274,333**
- Determine an allocation of funds specifically to engage a research partner to evaluate the effectiveness of projects and collect and analyze data for results
- The total available for subawards with FFY 2022-2023 grant funds, *including* the allocations listed above, is **\$2,428,505**
- The total for KGGP administrative funds is **\$269,834**

## Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) SCIP Grant Making Process



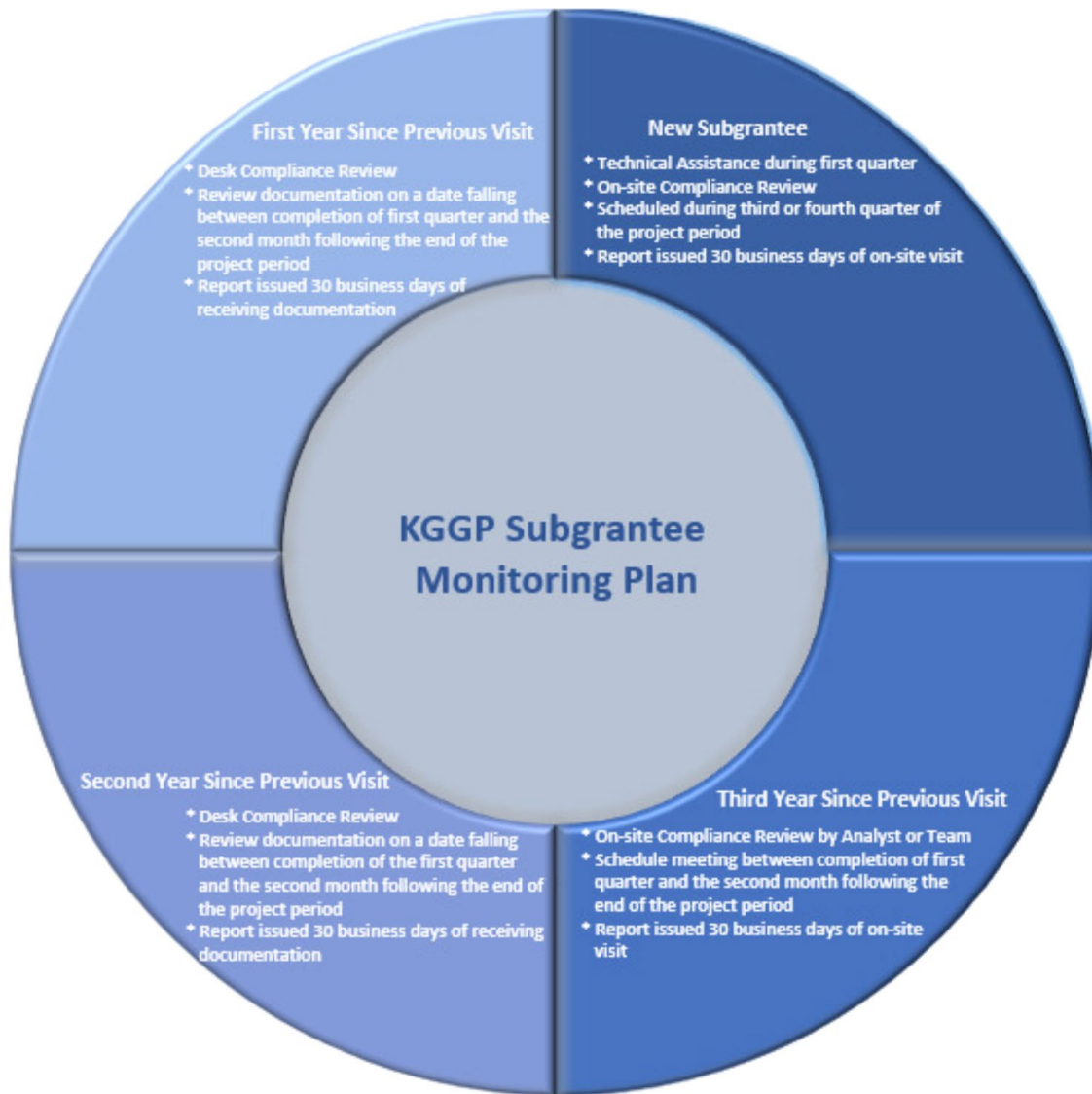
<sup>1</sup> KGGP Grant Portal is a web-based grant management system used to manage grant applications.

<sup>2</sup> The grant assurances document incorporates federal grant assurances, laws, and regulations; state laws and regulations; provisions of the state solicitation; and administrative requirements.

## **Performance Monitoring and Measurement**

The KGGP will work with the Advisory Board and other relevant experts in developing applicable data measurements based on the results of the grant funds. In addition, the KGGP will submit quarterly performance measure data in BJA's Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) system and separately submit semi-annual performance reports in JustGrants. The KGGP submits performance measurement data using the PMT system and JustGrants for the other BJA grants it administers.

The subaward recipients will be required to submit performance measurement data to the KGGP. The KGGP will provide webinar training to subaward recipients regarding the instruction for and submission of the PMT data and complying with state and federal grant assurances. Applicants will be required to identify the specific process and outcome-based data they will collect and report to demonstrate the success of their grant project. The subaward recipients will also submit performance data and evaluation processes established by the Advisory Board and comply with state and federal grant assurances.



### **Capabilities and Competencies**

The KGGP strives to remove obstacles in the Kansas communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses, and homes to ensure the safety and security of all Kansans. By administering federal and state grants to units of state and local government; tribes; and nonprofit community and faith-based organizations, including underserved and culturally-specific populations throughout the state, the KGGP aims to enhance the criminal and civil justice systems, improve public safety, increase mental health services, and support crime victim services and drug and firearm violence prevention programs.

### **KGGP Grants**

The KGGP currently administers the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs from the following:

### Bureau of Justice Assistance

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program  
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program  
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant  
Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act  
Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation Funds  
John R. Justice Grant Program  
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners  
Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program

### Bureau of Justice Statistics

National Criminal History Improvement Program

### Office for Victims of Crime

Victims of Crime Act for Victim Assistance Grant Program

### U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women

S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant Program  
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program  
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Grant Program

### **Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

The KGGP also staffs the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Council) created by the 1994 Legislature. The members of the Council are statutorily appointed and consist of the Governor or designee, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or designee, the Attorney General or designee, the Secretary of Corrections, the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol, and the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

The KGGP's experience working with the Council and subcommittees developing criminal justice recommendations will ensure the process for creating and working with the SCIP Advisory Board functions as required by Byrne SCIP. The KGGP will also engage a researcher with the SCIP Advisory Board's approval to implement, collect, and evaluate the data for the Byrne SCIP grant program.

### **Training and Technical Assistance**

Applicants awarded Byrne SCIP grant funds must submit performance measurement data to the KGGP as the federal grant program requires. The KGGP will provide webinar training to subaward recipients regarding the instruction and submission of the BJA PMT data and complying with state and federal grant assurances. A technical assistance session will be held at the beginning of the grant project period, and the KGGP staff will provide additional technical assistance to subaward recipients as needed.

## **Proposal Narrative**

### **FY 2022 - 2023 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program – South Carolina**

South Carolina's FY 2022 - 2023 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program Narrative information and responses are presented below. This program narrative will address individual information elements requested on page 12 of the FY 2022 - 2023 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Formula Solicitation. This revised proposal narrative was developed in coordination with the State Crisis Intervention Advisory Board and was approved at the Board's first meeting on March 15, 2023.

#### **a. Description of the Issue**

*Identify the state's strategy/funding priorities for FY 2022 - 2023 Byrne SCIP funds.*

Pursuant to the Bureau of Justice Assistance requirements, a Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (CIAB) has been formed to inform and guide the state's related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives plan. The state's strategy ensures that federal assistance is coordinated and integrated with existing state and local efforts and that the maximum impact on the justice issues in the state are related to the goals and objectives of the Byrne SCIP program. In the development of the plan, the SAA invited key law enforcement, judicial, behavioral health, and justice personnel on the local and state levels. The historical demand of gun violence on the state's justice system, current efforts, and projected resource needs for establishing related court-based, behavioral health deflection, and gun safety programs or initiatives were utilized by the CIAB to finalize South Carolina's SCIP priorities.



The priorities for FY 2022-2023 are those programs and services that provide efforts toward the following:

- Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations
  - Expanding the capacity of drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts to assist clients who are most likely to commit or become victims of gun crimes
  - Threat assessment training for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, and public defenders
- Behavioral health deflection for those at risk to themselves or others
  - Behavioral threat assessment programs and related training
  - Triage services, mobile crisis units (both co-responder and civilian only), and peer support specialists
  - Support behavioral health responses such as regional crisis call centers, crisis mobile team response, and crisis receiving and stabilization facilities/services to individuals who are in crisis
  - Law enforcement-based programs, training, and technology

***The subgrant award process and timeline.***

The notification of the availability of grant funds will be made by electronic notification announcing a Grant Solicitation Workshop. The notification will be sent to all relevant state agencies (excluding, e.g., most non-criminal justice state agencies), all city and town mayors or administrators, county administrators, police chiefs, sheriffs, solicitors, and those who have requested to be notified of the availability of funds. The announcement and any attachments will

also posted on the OHSJP webpage. The Workshop is conducted to provide potential applicants with information about all open solicitations.

The SCIP Solicitation, a list of funding priorities, application instructions, sample financial pages, and other resource materials will be posted on the OHSJP webpage. The OHSJP traditionally allows sixty days from the release of the program solicitation until the program's submission deadline. The application review and approval process begins with the receipt of the applications via the OHJSP's grant management system *SCDPS Grants*, no later than 11:59 p.m. on the designated due date. All applications are date/time recorded by SCDPS Grants as soon as they are received. The CJP staff individually review all applications before meeting collectively to staff each application, and uniform criteria are used to assess each application.

The State Crisis Intervention Advisory Board would like the OHSJP to amend its solicitation process to allow the Board an opportunity to also review project applications. It is unclear at this time if the Board's review will include all project applications, or only those being recommended for funding by OHSJP staff. The Board also discussed potentially asking some applicants to present their proposals before the Board.

Once applications are reviewed and staffed, a book of completed summaries and recommendations will be sent to the SC Public Safety Coordinating Council (SCPSCC), the legislatively-mandated council that oversees grant programs administered by the OHSJP. The SCPSCC members vote to approve or disapprove recommendations and typically have the final determination of which applications are funded. However, the OHSJP's process will be amended to incorporate BJA subgrant approval prior to subawards being issued by the OHSJP.

The estimated subgrant award timeline for this initial year of SCIP is:

April/May – Issue notice of solicitation and conduct statewide grant solicitation workshop;

The application portal is open for submissions;

June/July – OHSJP research and staff applications;

August/September – State Crisis Intervention Advisory Board application review;

OHSJP Staff drafts summaries and recommendations books;

September – Present recommendations to the SC PSCC;

Seek BJA subaward approval;

October – Issue award/denial announcements;

Subgrants commence for a 12-month grant period.

***Description of the programs to be funded over the 4-year grant period.***

As authorized by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022, Byrne SCIP will be used to provide funds to implement state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including, but not limited to, mental health courts, drug courts, and veterans treatment courts. Examples of related court-based, behavioral health deflection, and gun safety programs or initiatives South Carolina intends to fund include, but are not limited to:

- Specialized court-based programs such as drug, mental health, and veterans treatment courts, including those that specifically accept clients with firearm violations.
- Behavioral health deflection for those at risk to themselves or others

***Describe any current activities related to Byrne SCIP and how this funding will be coordinated and supplement those activities.***

The OHSJP has used Byrne JAG and Project Safe Neighborhoods funding to support activities related to the Byrne SCIP with past and present funding. Most recently, funding is being used to

support mobile crisis teams, civilian support specialists embedded with law enforcement, domestic violence investigators, and violent crime special task forces and prosecution teams. The OHSJP is also aware of other specialized family and criminal court efforts and initiatives funded at the local level in the state. Along with the other stated funding priorities, the SCIP funding will be used in expanding the capacity of these existing specialized courts and other law enforcement, court system, community, and service provider efforts.

**b. Project Design and Implementation**

*Describe the state's process for forming the Crisis Intervention Advisory Board to inform and guide the state's related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives. Applicants must describe the team, its membership, and governance structure for the purpose of this grant award.*

The state has formed a diverse CIAB to inform and guide the state's related gun violence reduction programs/initiatives. The Board includes, but is not limited to, representatives from law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel. The SAA contacted leadership from local and state human services organizations and law enforcement agencies, other existing advisory board membership, indigent defense, and the judicial community for a list of individuals who may be willing and available to actively serve on the CIAB. The staff contacted these individuals as names were submitted to determine their interest and qualifications relating to the membership requirements of the SCIP. The finalized membership list and first meeting agenda have been provided to BJA. The members of this group are considered experienced leaders in South Carolina on crisis intervention, and each have unique perspectives to offer. At the Board's first meeting on March 15, 2023, the Board elected Richland County Sheriff Leon Lott as the Board Chair, and also elected Ms. Karama Herrington, Director

of Court Services, South Carolina Judicial Branch, as the Vice-Chair. The Board shall follow parliamentary procedure under Robert's Rules of Order.

***Include a description of the anticipated funding strategy based on the allowable uses of funds and address the process for determining local pass-through subawards, where required, and an understanding that all subawards require specific prior approval from BJA post-award***

In the development of the SCIP funding strategy, a variety of information-gathering techniques and analytical procedures were used to identify successful federal, state, and local efforts and to respond to the specific needs and concerns throughout South Carolina. After 10 percent of direct administrative costs and indirect administrative costs are budgeted for the SCIP Program, South Carolina plans to use the remainder of SCIP funds towards sub-award projects that align with the state's program priorities.

During the subaward process described above, the local pass-through amount will be tracked for the SCIP during application staffing to ensure that the requirement is met. When project recommendations are made, according to the funding plan/strategy informed by the Board, the OHSJP will calculate the pass-through amount and verify that the requirement has been met. Once applications are reviewed, staffed, and the pass-through amount verified, a book of completed summaries and recommendations is sent to the SC PSCC. Once the SC PSCC members vote to approve or disapprove recommendations, the final determination of recommended projects will be forwarded to the BJA for the required approval.

**c. Capabilities and Competencies**

***Demonstrate the capabilities and competencies necessary to successfully implement a large-scale program informed by a diverse program advisory board.***

The SCDPS is the SAA and Fiscal Agent for numerous large-scale BJA and OJJDP grant programs that require collaboration and input from a diverse advisory board and/or governing body. These programs include Byrne JAG, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), and Title II Formula grant programs. Together, these statewide programs represent approximately \$4.5 million in federal funding. The implementation of these programs in South Carolina has been a cooperative effort among federal, state, and local agencies working to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. A wide array of programs and projects have been initiated and subsequently supported by state or local monies once grant funding was no longer available. The prudent allocation of funding to areas of greatest need that have high crime and modest resources, to initiatives that promote measurable efficiencies, and projects which demand multijurisdictional cooperation has been a successful strategy implemented across all programs.

Moreover, the OHSJP coordinates the strategic planning and submission of multiple-year state plans for each of the programs mentioned. These required plans are informed and approved by each program's advisory councils and/or governing bodies.

***In addition, demonstrate the capabilities and competencies necessary to collect the statutorily required research and evaluation data and to coordinate with large scale evaluation studies and training and technical assistance providers.***

Data collection and analysis is gathered by this office from the criminal justice community throughout the year. State and local criminal justice agencies, drug treatment and education/prevention agencies are contacted, such as the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED); the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC); the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services; the South Carolina Department of Mental Health; the South

Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice; the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy; the South Carolina Attorney General's Office (SCAG); and the South Carolina Commission of Indigent Defense. In addition, contacts are made with several of the state's Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, and Solicitors, as well as organizations including the S.C. Law Enforcement Officers Association, the South Carolina Police Chiefs Association, and the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association.

Another source for our data collection and analysis effort is the South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center (SC SAC), which is housed within the SAA. The SC SAC conducts statistical research primarily using crime data from the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) that is managed by SLED. SCIBRS offers far more detail regarding crime incidents than would a summary reporting system, meaning that this data provides a rich foundation from which to draw conclusions and make decisions. Details include information about the offense, offender, arrestee, victim, and stolen property.

The state has recently requested and received training and ongoing technical assistance from both the BJA and OJJDP service providers in the areas of strategic planning, funding diversification, compliance monitoring, and system evaluation. The OHSJP participates in the National Criminal Justice Association's (in coordination with the BJA) PMT Data Visualization Project, which allows staff to view past funding and performance data from Byrne JAG direct local allocation and state formula programs. This project assists the OHSJP with evaluation of past funding efforts in order to inform future planning.

**d. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures**

*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 required data should it receive funding. Specifically address the plan for collecting data on the*

*effectiveness of the crisis intervention programs or initiatives in preventing violence and suicide and the measures that have been taken to safeguard the constitutional rights of an individual subject to a crisis intervention program or initiative.*

The Justice Programs section within OHSJP is responsible for the administration of numerous justice-related grant programs, such as the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, Bulletproof Vest Partnership, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program, Title II Formula Grant Program, and Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program. In accordance with federal requirements and OHSJP practice, each individual SCIP subawarded project will be required to provide semi-annual progress reports specifically designed to capture the data required to assess its effectiveness. Subgrantees will be required to complete these reports based on their project objectives. All subgrantees will be required to submit quarterly performance metrics through BJA's online Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). The progress reports and performance measures will be verified by staff during site and desk monitoring visits. A final evaluation will be completed by OHSJP staff comparing the subgrantees' stated goals and objectives to the actual accomplishments and outcomes of the project or initiative. This final evaluation will measure the overall effectiveness of the subgrantees' initiatives in the collective effort to reduce violent crime and suicide in South Carolina.



# Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Strategic Plan



**FY2023 – FY2026**

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**Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)  
Strategic Plan**

**FY2023 – FY2026**

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## **Introduction**

On February 24, 2023, the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) facilitated a planning meeting with the newly formed Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (CIAB) to initiate the conception of Montana's FY2023 –FY2026 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Strategic Plan. The CIAB is made up of knowledgeable professionals including, but not limited to, law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel. MBCC staff coordinated with the CIAB to develop revised program and budget plans, resulting in funding priorities for FY2022 - FY2023 Byrne SCIP funds.

On March 16, 2023, the MBCC in conjunction with the CIAB, voted and adopted the FY2023 – FY2026 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Strategic Plan.

## **Crisis Intervention Advisory Board**

Montana's Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (CIAB) was formed predominantly from members of the already existing Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). MBCC is designated by statute as the Governor's single state administering agency (SAA) that manages millions of grant dollars dedicated for public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance.

***The mission of the Board of Crime Control is to proactively contribute to public safety, crime prevention, and victim assistance through planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice system in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.***

MBCC was established in 1968 in response to the 1968 Safe Streets Act and is headed by an eighteen-member Board appointed by the Governor. Board members represent, including but not limited to, law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice system stakeholders, victims' professionals, and citizens, including tribal entities.

The MBCC has been responsible for significant improvements to Montana's justice system. Not only does the Board strive to improve the justice system, the Board is also a forum for the discussion of ideas and innovation within the justice system.

The MBCC as the oversight body performing as the CIAB, will inform and guide the Byrne SCIP-related court-based, behavioral health deflection, and gun safety and violence reduction programs and initiatives. It is anticipated another member of the MBCC representing legal

counsel will soon be appointed by Montana's Governor. The new appointee will also become a member of the CIAB. One citizen stakeholder representing behavioral health was also accepted as a CIAB advisory member.

Current CIAB members are:

- **\*Leo Dutton**; Sheriff & Coroner, Lewis and Clark County; MBCC and CIAB Chair; Representing Law Enforcement
- **\*Bryan Gootkin**; Director, Montana Department of Corrections; Representing Law Enforcement
- **\*Bryan Lockerby**; Administrator, Montana Division of Criminal Investigation; Delegate for the Attorney General; Representing Law Enforcement
- **\*Doug Overman**; Chief of Police, Kalispell; Representing Law Enforcement
- **\*Kaydee Snipes Ruiz**; District Court Judge, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District; Representing Judiciary and Courts
- **\*Wyatt English**; Unit Supervisor, Pine Hills Correctional Facility; Representing Correctional Facility
- **\*Amy Tenney**; Chief Executive Officer, Boyd Andrew Community Services; Representing Corrections Treatment Programs and Behavioral Health Providers
- **\*Shantelle Gaynor**; Director, Missoula County Community Justice Department; Representing Victims Services
- **\*Gary Mihelish**; CIAB Advisory Member; President, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Helena; Representing Behavioral Health Providers and Community
- **Rick Kirn**; Fort Peck Tribal Member and Rural Montana Representative; MBCC Vice Chair; Representing Tribal Government and Community
- **Laurie Barron**; Superintendent, Evergreen School District; Representing Educators
- **Terry Boyd**; Probation and Parole Officer, Montana Department of Corrections; Representing Community Corrections
- **Wyatt Glade**; County Attorney, Custer County; Representing Law Enforcement, Prosecution and Legal Counsel
- **Beth McLaughlin**; Court Administrator, Montana Supreme Court; Representing Judiciary and Courts
- **Angela Russell**; Attorney, Crow Indian Reservation; Representing Public and Community
- **Michael Sanders**; Chief of Police, East Helena; Representing Law Enforcement

**\*CIAB members above with asterisks (\*) attended the Byrne SCIP Strategic Planning meeting. It is anticipated other members as able will also attend future CIAB meetings.**

## Montana’s Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)

Montana’s Byrne SCIP program is designed to provide funding for and/or implementation of crisis intervention programs, specialized court-based programs, and gun violence reduction programs and initiatives, as authorized by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022. Montana has no Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) laws in effect therefore, the CIAB will not pursue any types of ERPO programs.

As a part of the strategic planning process, the CIAB identified priority program initiatives to be funded with FY2022 – FY2023 Byrne SCIP funds. Sorted by funding categories, programs to be funded are:

### 1. State Share (60%)

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Timelines</u>
1) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate and support <b>School Resource Officer (SRO) training programs.</b>	1) To support SRO training related to gun violence and mental health.	2023 – 2026
	2) To support SRO training related to high-risk youth and youth in crisis.	2023 – 2026
	3) To support training to build SRO programs in communities and schools.	2023 – 2026
	4) To support SRO training in teen dating.	2023 – 2026
2) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate and support <b>school and community-based mental health, with a youth focus programs.</b>	1) To support programs related to high-risk youth and youth in crisis.	2023 – 2026
	2) To support evidence-based or best practice programs addressing this goal.	2023 – 2026
3) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate <b>co-responder training programs.</b>	1) To support police-based intervention that pairs trained police officers with mental health professionals.	2023 – 2026
	2) To train police paired with mental health providers	2023 – 2026

	<p>responding to incidents involving individuals experiencing behavioral health crises.</p> <p>3) To train police paired with mental health providers or advocates in partnership with law enforcement responding to sexual and domestic violence incidents.</p>	2023 – 2026
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## 2. Required Local Pass-Through (Direct)

Goals	Objectives	Timelines
1) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate and support <b>School Resource Officer (SRO) training programs.</b>	<p>1) To support SRO training related to gun violence and mental health.</p> <p>2) To support SRO training related to high-risk youth and youth in crisis.</p> <p>3) To support training to build SRO programs in communities and schools.</p> <p>4) To support SRO training in teen dating.</p>	<p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 – 2026</p>
2) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate and support <b>school and community-based mental health, with a youth focus programs.</b>	<p>1) To support programs related to high-risk youth and youth in crisis.</p> <p>2) To prioritize evidence-based or best practice programs.</p>	<p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 – 2026</p>
3) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds to initiate <b>co-responder training programs.</b>	1) To support police-based intervention that pairs trained police officers with mental health professionals.	2023 – 2026

	<p>2) To train police paired with mental health providers responding to incidents involving individuals experiencing behavioral health crises.</p> <p>3) To train police paired with mental health providers responding to sexual and domestic violence incidents.</p>	<p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 – 2026</p>
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**Required Local Pass-Through (<\$10,000)**

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Timelines</b>
1) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds for <b>treatment court acceptance and addressing of violent offenders while helping to mitigate gun violence programs.</b>	<p>1) To support treatment for violent offenders in treatment court.</p> <p>2) To support gun mitigation programs for violent offenders in treatment court.</p>	2023 - 2026
2) Prioritize Byrne SCIP funds for <b>treatment court acceptance and addressing domestic violence victims ending up in court due to committing crimes programs.</b>	<p>1) To support treatment for domestic violence victims in treatment court.</p> <p>2) To support emergency housing programs for domestic violence victims in treatment court.</p>	<p>2023 – 2026</p> <p>2023 - 2026</p>



### **Funding Levels to Support Funding Priorities**

Taking into consideration the Byrne SCIP priority program initiatives with goals and objectives above, the CIAB on March 24, 2023, designated State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024 - SFY 2025 Byrne SCIP funding levels for program priorities, as funding allows:

<b><u>Funding Category</u></b>	<b><u>State Fiscal Years</u></b>	<b><u>Budget</u></b>	<b><u>Notes</u></b>
State Share (60%)	2024 - 2026	\$693,765 to programs supporting the goals and objectives listed above.	Competitive application process. Anticipated sub-grant project periods 1/1/2024 - 12/31/2025.
Required Local Pass-Through (Direct)	2024 - 2026	\$387,905 to programs supporting the goals and objectives listed above.	Competitive application process. Anticipated sub-grant project periods 1/1/2024 - 12/31/2025.
Required Local Pass-Through (<\$10,000)	2024 - 2026	\$167,107 to programs supporting the goals and objectives listed above.	Competitive application process. Anticipated sub-grant project periods 1/1/2024 - 12/31/2025.

**Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)  
Strategic Plan**

**FY2023 –FY2026**

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