

**NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY # 2378 – 030124
2025 RESTORE, REINVEST, AND RENEW (R3) PROGRAM
SERVICE DELIVERY GRANT INSTRUCTIONS**

Task	Date
NOFO & Technical Assistance Recording posted	March 1, 2024
NOFO question submission deadline	2:00 pm, April 25, 2024
Applications due	2:00 p.m., April 30, 2024
R3 Board approval of recommended designations	Estimated June 2024
ICJIA Budget Committee approval of recommended designations	Estimated June 2024
Performance Period	July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025

CHECKLIST

Prior to applying:

- [Register with the System for Award Management \(SAM\), Obtain a Unique Entity ID #](#)
- [Apply for, update or verify the Employer Identification Number \(EIN\)](#)
- [Complete registration in the Grantee GATA Portal](#)
- [Obtain Single Sign-On for application submission in AmpliFund](#)
- Maintain in “Good” standing with all GATA pre-qualification requirements

AmpliFund Download/Upload Checklist:

- Performance Metrics Template (download the template from AmpliFund and upload completed form to the application)
- Implementation Schedule (download the template from AmpliFund and upload completed form to the application)
- Uniform Budget Template (download the template from AmpliFund and upload completed form to the application)
- Conflict of Interest Disclosure form (when applicable; download the template from AmpliFund and upload completed form to the application)
- Certification of Employee Local Residence Form (Required only for organizations seeking local preference points based on their employees’ residence in an R3 zone; download the template from AmpliFund and upload completed form to the application)
- Memorandum of Understanding or Linkage Agreements (Required for each member of the collaborative if the application is made on behalf of a collaborative)

Application Submission via AmpliFund

The following process is required:

Step 1: The applying organization must register in the Illinois Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) Grantee Portal: <https://grants.illinois.gov/portal/>.

Step 2: The applying organization must identify an individual(s) who will submit the application via AmpliFund. This person will serve as the primary contact for this application. However, more than one individual may have access to and complete components of the application via AmpliFund. The primary contact must submit the applications, including attachments, via Amplifund. To submit an application, go to:

<https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f976e0ca-18a6-4428-bc61-5501be86a933>

To be considered for funding, completed applications must be submitted via the above AmpliFund link by the application deadline of 2:00 p.m., April 30, 2024. ICJIA encourages applicants to attend the Technical Assistance Webinar at 2:00 pm CST on March 1, 2024 (<https://illinois.webex.com/illinois/j.php?MTID=m588464b66f80f6afcd335fdd972740ca>) or review the recording of that webinar which will be posted at <https://r3.illinois.gov/resources/nofo-informational-webinars> for more information on how to apply.

	Data Field	
1.	Awarding Agency Name:	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)
2.	Agency Contact:	Aisha Williams R3 Program Manager Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority 60 E Van Buren Street, Suite 650 Chicago, IL 60605 CJA.R3Questions@illinois.gov 773-343-0577
3.	Announcement Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial announcement <input type="checkbox"/> Modification of a previous announcement
4.	Type of Assistance Instrument:	Grant
5.	Funding Opportunity Number:	2378 - 030124
6.	Funding Opportunity Title:	R3 Service Delivery
7.	CSFA Number:	546-00-2378
8.	CSFA Popular Name:	RESTORE, REINVEST, AND RENEW (R3)
9.	CFDA Number(s):	N/A
10.	Anticipated Number of Awards:	TBD
11.	Estimated Total Program Funding:	\$30,000,000
12.	Award Range	Based on Applicant Tier and Funding Region; see Appendix C
13.	Source of Funding:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal or Federal pass-through <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State
14.	Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
15.	Indirect Costs Allowed Restrictions on Indirect Costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
16.	Posted Date:	3/1/2024
17.	Application Range:	3/1/2024-4/30/2024
18.	Technical Assistance Session:	Session Offered: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Session Mandatory: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No It is recommended that applicants view/attend the technical assistance provided. Live TA Webinar is scheduled for 2:00 pm Friday, March 1 at this link: https://illinois.webex.com/illinois/j.php?MTID=m588464b66f80f6afcd335fdd972740ca . The recording of the webinar will be posted on www.r3.illinois.gov/resources/nofo-informational-webinars .
19.	AmpliFund Application Submission Link:	https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f976e0ca-18a6-4428-bc61-5501be86a933

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2025 Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program

A. Program Description

The Restore, Reinvest and Renew (R3) Program was established by the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act to make a significant portion of cannabis revenues available to communities that have been most impacted by the inequities created and perpetuated by harmful policies established during the war on drugs era.

In SFY23, ICJIA was awarded a state appropriation of \$75 million to administer the R3 program. A total of \$30 million of this appropriation is available to eligible community organizations providing services in the areas of violence prevention, youth development, economic development, reentry, and civil legal aid.

1. Purpose

The Restore, Reinvest and Renew (R3) program targets significant portion of cannabis revenues to communities that have been ravaged by violence and have been disproportionately impacted by historical economic disinvestment.

To address systemic disparities, aggressive approaches and targeted resources to support local design and control of community-based responses to these outcomes are required. To carry out this intent, the Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program serves to:

- a.) Directly address the impact of economic disinvestment, violence, and the historical overuse of criminal justice responses to community and individual needs by providing resources to support local design and control of community-based responses to these impacts.
- b.) Substantially reduce both the total amount of gun violence and concentrated poverty in this state.
- c.) Protect communities from gun violence through targeted investments and intervention programs, including economic growth and improving family violence prevention, community trauma treatment rates, gun injury victim services, and public health prevention activities.
- d.) Promote employment infrastructure and capacity building related to the social determinants of health in the eligible community areas.¹

Program funds will be used to reduce gun violence through intervention and prevention, improve re-entry and diversion services for people involved with the criminal justice system, provide access to legal representation and advice, encourage investment and economic growth, enhance youth development, and support programs that improve the social determinants of health.²

¹ The Cannabis Regulation and Trust Act. HB 1438.

² Illinois Justice Project. "Fact Sheet. House bill 1438 – R3 Program." <https://iljp.org/r3factsheet>. Accessed 3/13/2020.

2. Background

The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, 410 ILCS 705, (“the Act”) legalized adult-use cannabis throughout the State of Illinois on January 1, 2020. In addition to redirecting the criminal justice resources from enforcement and prosecution of cannabis-related offenses and creating a source of revenue for the state, the Act also established the R3 program to provide funding to communities impacted by economic disinvestment, violence, systemic racism, and the severe and multilayered harm caused by the war on drugs. The R3 Program was founded on the principle of equity and conceived from a need to ensure that the financial proceeds from the legalization of adult-use cannabis would not only replenish the state’s coffers, but also repair the harm caused to disadvantaged communities and aid those most in need of assistance.

The impact of the war on drugs has been felt acutely, chronically, and disproportionately in many communities throughout the Illinois. While white, Latino, and African American demographic groups use cannabis products at approximately equal rates, African Americans are almost four times as likely as whites to be arrested for marijuana-related crimes.³

As Weisner and Reichert (2020) explain, community residents who are incarcerated for drug-related crimes suffer consequences that extend beyond incarceration. Incarceration can be closely tied to health problems during and after the period of incarceration and can also cause future cascading effects in areas ranging from employment to housing to democratic participation. The negative consequences of incarceration are felt beyond the individual and impact the health, well-being, and economic stability of families and of entire communities.⁴

Many communities disproportionately affected by incarceration and other impacts of the war on drugs also experience high levels of poverty and unemployment due to historical disinvestment in those communities. Unemployment, like incarceration, impacts individuals, families, and communities in many ways. As cited in Weisner & Reichert (2020), “Community health consequences of unemployment have included an increase in opioid deaths,⁵ poor mental health amongst members,⁶ poor physical health amongst members,⁷ and an increase in crime (when the length of unemployment is considered).⁸

³ WGN9. “Illinois marijuana law aims to undo harm of war on the drug.” November 2, 2019. Associated Press. Retrieved from <https://wgntv.com/news/illinois-recreational-marijuana/illinois-marijuana-law-aims-to-undo-harm-of-war-on-the-drug/>.

⁴ Weisner, L., & Reichert, J. (2020). *The Impact of Indicators Determining Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Eligibility*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

⁵ Hollingsworth, A., Ruhm, C. J., & Simon, K. (2017). Macroeconomic conditions and opioid abuse. *Journal of Health Economics*, 56, 222-233.

⁶ Nichols, A., Mitchell, J., & Lindner, S. (2013). Consequences of long-term unemployment. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.; Paul, K. I. & Moser, K. (2009). Unemployment impairs mental health: Meta-analyses. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 74(3), 264-282.

⁷ Nichols, A., Mitchell, J., & Lindner, S. (2013). Consequences of long-term unemployment. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.; Woolf, S. H., Aron, L., Dubay, L., Simon, S. M., Zimmerman, E., & Luk, K. X. (2015). How are income and wealth linked to health and longevity? Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

⁸ Lee, D. Y. & Holoviak, S. J. (2006). Unemployment and crime: An empirical investigation. *Applied Economics Letters*, 13(12), 805-810.; Papps, K. & Winkelmann, R. (2009). Unemployment and crime: New evidence for an old question. *New Zealand Economic Papers*, 34(1), 53-71.; Pratt, T. C., & Cullen, F. T. (2005). Assessing macro-level predictors and theories of crime: A meta-analysis. *Crime and Justice*, 32, 373-450.; Raphael, S. & Winter-Ember, R. (1998). Identifying the effect of unemployment on crime. *The Journal of Law and Economics*, 44(1), 259-283.

Furthermore, unemployment disproportionately impacts Black communities. An analysis by the Brookings Institute found that of 28 Black-majority American cities, 25 had higher rates of unemployment for Blacks than for whites, with an average unemployment rate difference of 7%.^{9,10}

Unemployment and poverty are predictors of poor outcomes and while the effects are seen throughout the community, they are increasingly stark in the community's most vulnerable members: children. Child poverty is associated with severe immediate and long-term outcomes, from malnutrition and poor health to poor employment prospects and limited lifetime earnings.¹¹ These outcomes not only sap the resources of their families and communities in addressing the immediate concerns, they represent obstacles to the children's eventual growth and development by constraining their ability to provide for their families and communities in the future.

Gun violence is inextricably intertwined with the forces of economic disinvestment, poverty, and unemployment in communities throughout the state. Research cited in Weisner & Reichert (2020) indicates "[g]un violence is typically concentrated in inner city neighborhoods (primarily affecting Black residents) that tend to also experience higher rates of poverty, joblessness, and low rates of educational investment.¹² Additionally, an Urban Institute evaluation found that "an increase in gun violence in three U.S. communities (Minneapolis, Minn., Oakland, Calif., and Washington, D.C.) decreased the number of businesses, employment, and business' sales in those communities, directly impacting the local economy."^{13,14}

As such, while the direct results of gun violence on victims, families, and communities can be dire, the additional and interacting consequences of gun violence, poverty, and drug-related criminal justice involvement can lead (and have led) to communities facing a feedback loop of malign neglect, disinvestment, and lack of service access. The R3 program was created to reverse this trend and intentionally and equitably aid, invest, and provide opportunities in Illinois communities that have suffered the most from previous policies and biases.

3. Program Design

The R3 program is intended for organizations who provide services in their communities that address at least one of the five R3 Program Priorities. These Program Priorities, as established in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, are:

- 1.) Civil Legal Aid
- 2.) Economic Development

⁹ Perry, A. M. (2019, June 26). Black workers are being left behind by full employment. *The Avenue*.

¹⁰ Weisner, L., & Reichert, J. (2020). *The Impact of Indicators Determining Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Eligibility*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

¹¹ Weisner, L., & Reichert, J. (2020). *The Impact of Indicators Determining Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Eligibility*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

¹² Everytownresearch.org. (2019). *The impact of gun violence on children & teens*. Retrieved from <https://everytownresearch.org>.
<https://everytownresearch.org>. (2019). *The impact of gun violence on children & teens*. Retrieved from <https://everytownresearch.org>.

¹³ Irvin-Erickson, Y., Bai, B., Gurvis, A., & Mohr, E. (2016). *The effect of gun violence on local economies: Gun violence, business, and employment trends in Minneapolis, Oakland, and Washington, DC*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

¹⁴ Weisner, L., & Reichert, J. (2020). *The Impact of Indicators Determining Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Eligibility*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

- 3.) Reentry
- 4.) Violence Prevention
- 5.) Youth Development.

More information about these priorities and a summary of some promising practices in each field are included in the R3 Program Priorities Reference Guide (*Appendix A*).

Programs proposed under this funding opportunity must address at least one or more R3 Program Priorities. Services proposed may be specific to a single priority or address multiple priorities in a single program. For example, one proposed program for youth could address both Youth Development and Violence Prevention priorities.

One of the core principles of the R3 program is that the most useful knowledge and experience about the needs of each community reside with those most impacted. As such, the R3 program does not prescriptively detail services to be provided. Applicants must clearly explain their proposed programs, identify how the program addresses at least one R3 Program Priority, and identify the goals, objectives, outputs, outcomes, and measurements that will be used to maintain and evaluate the proposed program.

Applicants should also be able to justify their proposed program designs based on evidence about similar programs, accepted best practices in the field, and/or community-based knowledge and experience in the local service area.

Civil Legal Aid Program Design

Civil legal aid services are defined as legal services in noncriminal matters provided free of charge to “eligible individuals” as defined by the civil legal services provider.¹⁵ Legal services are provided by licensed attorneys or professionals that are supervised by licensed attorneys and include, but are not limited to, providing legal advice and/or representation in court. Applicants are encouraged to provide legal services through a variety of methods to increase clients access, including telephone hotlines and service centers located within court buildings.¹⁶

Applicants are limited to providing civil legal services related to the areas of law from the list below. Applicants should state the applicable areas of law and describe the legal services that they will provide to clients.

Consumer Protection

- Bankruptcy
- Protection from harassment by creditors
- Consumer fraud

¹⁵ 735 ILCS 5/5-105.5

¹⁶ “Civil Legal Aid In Illinois.” Alysson Gatens. (5).

Family Law and Safety

- Obtaining orders of protection and no contact orders for victims of domestic or sexual violence and elder abuse
- Illinois Crime Victim's Compensation denials
- Immigration issues faced by survivors of domestic violence and trafficking
- Divorce, child custody and/or child support in cases involving abuse
- Adoption
- Guardianship of minors and adults
- Elder abuse and elder law, including, but not limited to, financial exploitation issues, wills and powers of attorney

Income Maintenance

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) denials, calculations, overpayments, and sanctions
- Medical assistance denials, terminations, and spend down issues (Medicaid, Medicare)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and social security denials, cessations, terminations, overpayments, and garnishments
- Home services program issues
- Unemployment insurance benefits issues
- Wage claims
- Veterans benefits issues
- Nursing home charges
- Resolving general tax claims
- Federal Emergency Management Agency benefits issues

Housing

- Subsidized housing (public housing, Section 8 and other rental assistance) evictions, termination of assistance, rent calculations, and admissions issues
- Evictions
- Discrimination and disability accommodation
- Foreclosure Defense

Disability

- Securing accommodations for individuals with disabilities

Education

- School discipline and school enrollment issues
- Free Lunch Program access
- Special education classifications/disability accommodations
- Expediting school enrollment for homeless children

Other

- Seeking expungements and sealing of adult and juvenile criminal records
- Asylum claims

****Program funding may not be used for criminal defense or tort actions.****

Funded applicants will have a history of providing civil legal services. Applicants should describe their agency's experience providing civil legal services.

Programs also must include the following:

1. Provision of services free of charge.
2. Interpreter services.
3. Programs must staff at least one supervising attorney to supervise attorneys and non-legal staff.
4. Applicant must attend ICJIA-coordinated meetings, if scheduled.
5. Applicant must comply with all prescribed assessment tools and reporting requirements.

Economic Development Program Design

Grants to support economic development are available to R3-eligible organizations seeking to address chronic disinvestment in their communities. Applicants proposing to provide services in the area of economic development should center their programs in R3-eligible areas that have faced economic blight, disinvestment, infrastructure degradation, industry flight, chronic inequality, or other serious and long-term threats to the economic health of the community. Proposals should identify clear, effective, impactful, and time-bound efforts that will have evident benefits for the community's economic well-being. Some eligible activities are below; this list is not exhaustive and other proposed activities may be considered if they are judged to be eligible and effective.

- **Job training:** Providing training and coaching in basic skills needed to achieve employment in the short term, such as resume writing, interview skills, and appropriate workplace communication and behavior.
- **Employment access:** Providing referral routes, building connections between service providers and employers, and developing opportunities with employers for program participants to receive fair consideration for employment, especially participants in traditionally underemployed groups.
- **Workforce development:** Providing mentorship, professional development, and continuing education opportunities to both employed and unemployed participants, giving them opportunities to improve their employment situation.
- **Sector skills training:** Providing training and coaching in specific skill-sets required to achieve skills-based employment or professional development in specific skilled fields or sectors, such as certification training programs and trades instruction.

- Neighborhood revitalization: Implementing improvements to communities to improve the economic opportunities and quality of life for residents, including improving safety, livability, food opportunity, and investment opportunity.

Each applicant must address in their Program Questions section of the application the elements listed below.

- a) A defined coverage area for this economic development plan.
- b) An assessment of economic blight, disinvestment, infrastructure degradation, industry flight, chronic inequality, or other serious and long-term threats to the economic health of the community area.
- c) A detailed description of the community need for economic development services. Depending on the scale and scope of the proposed plan, this might include elements such as the following:
 - i. Population data and trends
 - ii. Economic structure and vitality
 - iii. Job and unemployment data and trends
 - iv. Prominent industry clusters
 - v. Economic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
 - vi. Extent and condition of public infrastructure
 - vii. Education and training resources
 - viii. Land use and sustainable housing plans
 - ix. Groundwater and stormwater management
 - x. Social, recreational, arts and cultural development
- d) Documentation of the public outreach strategy and a list of stakeholders whose support will be necessary for the project's success, if applicable. Examples of potential stakeholders include:
 - i. Elected officials.
 - ii. Economic development organizations.
 - iii. Members of the business community.
 - iv. Labor unions or other individuals/organizations representing workers.
 - v. Residents.
 - vi. Non-profit agencies and community organization.
 - vii. Local or regional workforce training organizations.
- e) A detailed description of specific economic issues the proposed services will address and how the proposed program will address them. Depending on the scale and scope of the proposed project, this might include elements such as:
 - i. Employment and jobs.
 - ii. Population and demographic trends.
 - iii. Condition and adequacy of physical infrastructure (transportation, water& sewer, broadband, etc.).
 - iv. Education and workforce training.

- v. Housing.
 - vi. Quality of life.
 - vii. Air and water quality.
 - viii. Climate change risks.
- f) A timeline of all activities needed to perform the proposed project.
- g) Strategy for identifying specific investments and initiatives that will support economic development in the locality or region.
- h) Commitment to participate in the R3 evaluation.

For-profit enterprises are eligible to apply for funding under this NOFO and serve as partners in collaborative applications. Proposed programs must provide services to program participants or neighborhoods.

Funds also may be used to repair or make limited renovations to property owned by nonprofit organizations to make the spaces safe and accessible for program participants or to provide more usable space for programming (such as the installation of private rooms for counseling, installation of sports equipment, or other program-specific construction). No funds may be used to alter the initial use of the building or change the external structure or basic layout of the building.

R3 grant funds may not result in any material improvements or profit for the applicant entity. R3 funds also cannot be used for capital expenditures, improvements, or renovation of spaces utilized by a for-profit enterprise that is party to the application.

R3 funds also cannot be used to subsidize the salary of employees of any for-profit enterprise party to the application. Funds also cannot be used to provide job-specific training to employees of a for-profit enterprise that is party to the application, except as payment for time spent working directly on or training for the purpose of the R3-funded program.

Reentry Program Design

The need for robust reentry services in Illinois is underscored by the approximately 160,000 individuals within the criminal legal system,^[1] with an anticipated 95% expected to embark or are embarking on their reentry journeys.^[2] The criminal legal system is comprised of prisons (state and federal), jails, probation, parole, youth detention, and involuntary commitment. While commendable progress has been made, a notable and disconcerting disparity persists in the provision of services for women, reflective of the escalating incarceration rates among this demographic since the 1970s.

Returning residents have various needs that can be broadly categorized into distinct areas:

- Workforce Development
- Legal assistance (expungement,
- Pre-trial Services (social supports, family support, transportation)
- Housing (transitional, PSH)

- Social support (case management, peer navigators, support groups, family wraparound services)
- Education (including traditional schooling, education on the legal system, technology, personal finance, etc.)
- Basic needs, such as food, clothing, utilities, and amenities).
- Transportation

In response to the multifaceted challenge of reentry, the R3 Reentry priority provides a unique opportunity for organizations with a successful track record of providing effective reentry services to help improve outcomes for reentering residents and repair the harm caused to communities by an overreliance on incarceration. Strong consideration will be given to proposals that offer innovative solutions and evidence-informed practices that address these critical issues. Successful proposals will showcase effective practices that adeptly address reentry challenges, with particular attention to underserved populations.

Applicants must provide a thorough and convincing exposition of their proposed program, demonstrating a clear approach to addressing reentry concerns. As part of the program narrative, applicants must provide a detailed outline of their program's goals, objectives, outputs, outcomes, and measurements that will be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of their program.

Recognizing that each person's journey is unique, applicants should offer tailored support and services that address the individual's specific needs, strengths, and goals. Proposals should detail a client-centered approach, outlining methods to assess and understand the unique circumstances of each participant. Proposed programs should incorporate:

- **Individualized Assistance:** Recognizing that each person's journey is unique, applicants should offer tailored support and services that address the specific needs, strengths, and goals of the individual. This may also include case management and therapeutic planning.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Successful reentry services require a collaborative approach. Applicants should demonstrate their ability to foster strong partnerships with other community-based organizations, government agencies, and other stakeholders to maximize resources and provide comprehensive support.
- **Continuity of Care:** Seamless transitions are vital for successful community reentry. Applicants should outline strategies to ensure the continuum of care, including service providers and other relevant entities, to facilitate a smooth and uninterrupted journey.
- **Evidence-Informed Practices:** ICJIA encourages applicants to incorporate evidence-informed practices into their programs. Demonstrating a solid foundation in research and proven methodologies will enhance the effectiveness of reentry services and promote positive outcomes for individuals.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusion:** Acknowledging and respecting the diverse backgrounds and experiences of individuals involved in reentry is crucial. Applicants should demonstrate cultural sensitivity and inclusivity in their proposed strategies to ensure equitable access and support for all participants.
- **Outcome Evaluation and Continuous Improvement:** ICJIA values accountability and the ability to measure the impact of reentry services. Applicants should outline their plans for ongoing evaluation, data collection, and continuous improvement to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of their programs.

- **Sustainability:** R3 funding is intended to be distributed widely to organizations in communities throughout Illinois and is not guaranteed to continue beyond the period of performance described in this NOFO. Organizations applying for R3 funding should consider the sustainability of their program beyond the first year of grant support and should structure their proposals to ensure that their programming can continue should funds not be renewed after the first period of performance.

Applications should demonstrate innovative approaches to service delivery, such as developing new models or methodologies for delivering services that can be replicated or scaled, enhancing existing service delivery systems to improve efficiency, accessibility, and inclusiveness, addressing gaps in service delivery by identifying underserved populations or unmet needs and proposing targeted solutions.

Applicants may apply for service delivery grants to support housing, workforce development, transportation, and pretrial services.

Housing

Applicants are encouraged to submit proposals for services that provide equitable access to affordable and safe housing for returning residents. The program narrative must thoroughly explain housing models and rent structures. The narrative must describe plans for expansion, the introduction of additional services, or improvements made to current programming based on lessons learned. Proposed programming must include one or more of the following services:

- *Transitional housing for 12 months or more with the goal of permanent supportive housing.* Temporary housing options must offer a stable and supportive environment for individuals and offer case management, counseling, and other supportive services.
- *Permanent supportive housing: long-term housing for up to 24 months.* This service must combine affordable housing with supportive services to meet the needs of individuals with complex challenges, such as mental health issues, substance use disorders, or chronic homelessness. Housing programs should follow the Housing First model: [Housing First in Permanent Supportive Housing Brief \(hudexchange.info\)](https://www.hudexchange.info/publications/housing-first-in-permanent-supportive-housing-brief/)
- *Tenant education* on completing applications, obtaining IDs, building interview skills and financial literacy, and other related topics.
- *Housing supplies and resources*, such as utilities, start-up kits, security deposits, IDs, and other needs.

Workforce Development

Workforce development services will promote equal opportunity and economic independence among program clients. Applicants must describe inclusive workforce development strategies that cater to the distinct needs and challenges of individuals impacted by the criminal legal system. Strategies may include:

- Skill development.
- Employment placement.
- Support services.
- Entrepreneurship development.
- Community engagement.
- Vocational/Trades skill development

- Education (union memberships, academic assessments, and pairing, etc.)
- Entrepreneurial Programs

Transportation Services

- Transportation for individuals being released from the Illinois Department of Corrections and jails to housing placements.
- Transportation services to participate in wrap-around services.
- Transportation to and from court (pre-trial).

Pre-trial Services

Proposed pretrial service programs include, but are not limited to:

- **Court watchers:** These programs facilitate the presence of court watchers to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability in court proceedings, aligning with the principles of the Pre-Trial Fairness Act.
- **Development and court proceeding education:** Applicants must design and implement educational initiatives that empower individuals and their families with a better understanding of court processes, legal rights, and available resources, fostering informed decision-making.
- **Transportation assistance:** These programs will address transportation barriers faced by individuals involved in the legal system, ensuring access to court hearings, legal appointments, and other essential services vital for successful reentry.
- **Technology access:** Applicants must bridge the digital divide by offering technology resources and training to enhance digital literacy skills, facilitating communication, access to legal information, and employment opportunities.

Reentry Program framework

Effective programming relies on a robust framework of supportive services to maximize their impact. Incorporation of two pivotal services into every program is highly recommended: case management/peer navigators, and transportation. These essential services ensure a seamless and comprehensive support system tailored to the specific needs of individuals.

Case Managers/Peer Navigators

Skilled case managers who excel at navigating complex systems, facilitating access to appropriate services, and developing personalized care plans are vital to program success. Drawing on their experiences with similar challenges, peer navigators offer invaluable guidance and support.

Transportation

- Limited access to transportation can impede individuals' ability to attend crucial appointments, support groups, and other essential activities. Proposed programs may offer or facilitate the following:
 - Bus cards
 - Gas cards

- Shared rides
- Transportation coordination
- Mobility assistance programs

This funding opportunity expressly prohibits the purchase of new vehicles.

^[1] Wang, L. W. (2023). *Punishment beyond prisons: incarceration and supervision by state*. Prison Policy Initiative.

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/correctionalcontrol2023.html>

^[2] *Reentry Research at NIJ: Providing Robust Evidence for High-Stakes Decision-Making* | National Institute of Justice. (n.d.).

National Institute of Justice. <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/reentry-research-nij-providing-robust-evidence-high-stakes-decision-making>

Violence Prevention Program Design

Violence Prevention activities cover a broad range of services provided to individuals and communities with the goal of preventing instances of violence, particularly gun violence, in communities and reducing the level of violence overall. Violence Prevention activities may be broadly targeted, with the goal of building community engagement, bridging social and demographic divides, or providing prosocial activities and opportunities for those at risk of perpetrating such violence. Alternatively, they can be quite targeted; street outreach and intervention activities respond rapidly to instances of gun violence and allow credible messengers to engage victims, families, and associates with the goal of preventing further violence.

While the breadth of such activities is significant, and while there may at times be some overlap between other program priorities such as youth development and economic development, violence prevention activities are generally more focused on those individuals who are most at-risk of participating in or being victims of violent acts. These services may also come with wraparound services such as counseling, mental and behavioral health services, case management services, and others that provide individuals with opportunities to make choices outside of violent behavior. Given that this category includes such a variety of programming, it is important that the applicant seeking to carry out a violence prevention program is very clear and detailed in their application. The applicant needs to clearly identify what the risk of violence is, what specific activities their program will carry out with its participants, and how those activities or services will reduce the level of violence in a community and/or reduce the likelihood that its program participants will engage in violent behavior.

The public health field generally categorizes violence prevention initiatives according to when they are implemented and the intended target population. Table 1 summarizes these categories and includes two additional ways of categorizing violence prevention activities which focus on the environment they operate in and the goal they are seeking to achieve. The table may be used to provide examples of the types of activities that could be built upon as part of a program providing violence prevention activities.

Table 1

Strategy target population	Description	Example
Universal	Target everyone in the community/society	Public education campaign
Selective	Target only those at highest risk	Dating education campaign for teens experiencing relationship churning
Indicated	Target only those who are already exposed to violence	Emergency shelter for victims of domestic abuse
Strategy timing	Description	Example
Primary/Prevention	Seek the reduction of violence before it occurs	Teen dating education campaign
Secondary/Intervention	Address immediate issues in high-risk/violent situations	Street outreach to youth during conflicts
Tertiary/Suppression	Address the long-term consequences of violent events	Reentry services for high utilizers of prison
Strategy environment	Description	Example
Individual	Address biological or psychological factors, behavior or personal experience	Home visits teaching parenting skills; social and emotional learning; building coping skills; mental and behavioral health services for sufferers of trauma
Relationship (peer/family)	Target interactions between two or more closely-associated people	Peer program promoting positive dating norms among friends; adults mentoring youth
Community	Address issues with the health, safety and stability of whole communities	Physical improvements to neighborhoods; reducing crime/fear of crime
Societal	Examine broad patterns in thinking and acting that produce a specific social dynamic	Awareness campaigns around intimate partner violence, bystander intervention education, legislation/public policies
Strategy activity/goal	Description	Example
Change individual knowledge, skills, attitudes, or behaviors	Develop prosocial attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, social skills, marketable skills, and deter criminal actions.	Conflict resolution education; social/job skills training; public information and education campaigns; parenting education
Change social environment	Alter the way people interact by modifying social circumstances	Adults mentoring youth; job creation programs; battered women's shelters; economic incentives for family stability

Change physical environment	Modify the design, use, or availability of contributing commodities, structures or spaces	Restrictive handgun licensing; control of alcohol sales at events; increased visibility of high-risk areas; disruption of illegal gun markets
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Adapted from: Mercy, J. A., Rosenberg, M. L., Powell, K. E., Broome, C. V., & Roper, W. L. (1993). Public health policy for preventing violence. *Health Affairs*, 12(4), 7–29; Rutherford, A., Zwi, A. B., Grove, N. J., & Butchart, A. (2007). Violence: A glossary. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 61(8), 676–680; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, January). The social-ecological model: A framework for prevention.

Research indicates generally that effective violence reduction activities are aimed at reaching the most at-risk people, places and behaviors, are proactive in nature, build legitimacy between formal (e.g., police, schools) and informal means of social control (e.g., families, community members), are fully and properly implemented, are informed by a clear theory of change, and include partnerships with other stakeholders.ⁱ

Violence prevention activities may broadly focus on community healing and building connections between and within communities, but street intervention and street outreach activities are of high need in communities throughout the state, so applicants may consider more immediate activities such as these.

Youth Development Program Design

Youth development interventions work to increase protective factors (factors that increase the likelihood of positive outcomes) and decrease risk factors (factors that increase the likelihood of negative outcomes)^{ii, iii}. The six critical components of effective youth development programs include:

1. A foundation in relevant theory and incorporation of validated strategies and/or best practices.
2. The promotion of protective factors and reduction in risk factors.
3. A focus on multiple behaviors and systems.
4. A focus on preventing problems and promoting healthy development.
5. The appropriate intensity and duration.
6. Continuous, rigorous evaluation.^{iv}

Youth development interventions may target several developmental domains: cognitive, social, emotional, moral, or physical. Some interventions focused on youth development are more applicable to and impactful during certain developmental stages. These developmental stages are typically defined by infancy (0-2 years old), early childhood (3-5 years old), childhood (6-11 years old), early adolescence (12-14 years old), adolescence (15-17 years old), and young adulthood (18+ years old).^v Intervention types vary, but may include:

- Prenatal care.
- Home visits.
- Early childhood interventions.
- Parenting skills training.

- Social and behavioral skills training.
- Classroom-based prevention.
- Prevention focused on adverse childhood experiences.
- Community interventions.^{vi}

4. Program Requirements

The eligible applicant's program narrative should include a comprehensive strategy for effective delivery of community services as described below:

- Implement a comprehensive program of service delivery that addresses at least one of the five R3 Program Priorities:
 - 1.) Civil Legal Aid
 - 2.) Economic Development
 - 3.) Reentry
 - 4.) Violence Prevention
 - 5.) Youth Development
- Educate community members within the service area about program services through various media, such as program materials, public presentations, and awareness events.
- Allocate sufficient staff to accomplish program service delivery, including contractual employees or consultants as needed. Staff and contractual services should be drawn locally, from where services are provided, to ensure that local knowledge and experience are applied in the provision of services.
- Maintain thorough records of services provided to allow for evaluation and improvement of the program. Participate in a statewide evaluation process to measure the effects of the R3 program, ensure its effectiveness throughout the state, and guide its direction in future years.
- Submit periodic program and fiscal reports to ICJIA, either on a quarterly or a monthly basis.

Evaluation and Monitoring

Successful applicants will be expected to participate in an evaluation of the R3 program. This is because the legislation that created the R3 program requires the R3 Program Board to evaluate program success on a statewide level. The R3 evaluation will utilize Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) methods, which encourages a partnership between sites and researchers throughout the process. The evaluation will consist of three phases:

- Phase 1: Examine site specific processes (i.e., program implementation and activities) and outcomes (i.e., program impact on target population). This involves research on a regional level with a subset of grantees (volunteers and those selected due to several key criteria) and is tailored to specific program design and goals.
- Phase 2: Examine statewide program outcomes. This involves research work with all funded R3 grantees.
- Phase 3: Examine additional outcomes and assess overall impact of the R3 program. This work will not require grantee participation.

5. Performance Measures

Funded programs will be required to submit quarterly periodic performance reports to ICJIA to track and document program performance across metrics. Quarterly reports consist of metrics defined by ICJIA that are mandatory across all programs and additional, applicant-specific and applicant-defined metrics.

R3 program may be required to report additional metrics to inform an overall program evaluation for the R3 Board. ICJIA will make available sufficient tools and technical assistance to ensure that grantees develop the capacity to meet the additional reporting requirements.

Part 1: Mandatory ICJIA Metrics

To meet the legislative goal of evaluation and program monitoring, ICJIA has developed a list of reporting metrics for programs. These metrics are organized below by the

I. Mandatory metrics for all programs

All funded R3 programs will be required to report the following, quarterly:

- Staffing
 - Number of R3-funded staff
 - Start of quarter
 - End of quarter
 - Voluntarily leaving during the quarter
 - Involuntarily leaving during the quarter
 - Hired during the quarter
- Types of outreach conducted
 - Select from: Phone calls, in-person, community events, virtual meetings, instant or text message, email, physical posters/advertisements, social media posts/advertisements, or other.
- Ranking of most commonly used forms of outreach; rankings may be based on best available estimates.
- Client Services
 - Total number of clients served each quarter (can include duplicate clients)
 - Total number of unique clients served each quarter
 - Number of clients served this quarter, by race, gender, and age group
 - Race/Ethnicity: White Hispanic, White Non-Hispanic, Black Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native, Other (please specify), Unknown
 - Gender/Gender Identity: Female, Male, Other (please specify), Unknown
 - Age: 0-5, 6-17, 18-25, 26- 35, 36- 45, 46-55, 56- 64, 65 and up, Unknown

II. Mandatory metrics for collaboratives

All funded R3 collaboratives will be required to report the following, quarterly:

- Part I
 - Number of grant subrecipient sites funded in part or whole by R3 funds
 - Names and addresses of subrecipient site organizations
 - Description of pass-through organization's plan for monitoring subrecipients
 - Number of subrecipient sites
- Part II
 - Number of subrecipient data reports reviewed and received
 - Number of subrecipient fiscal reports received and reviewed
 - Number of subrecipient site visits conducted
 - Number of subrecipient site visit reports submitted to ICJIA
 - Number of subrecipient site visit reports submitted to ICJIA within 7 days of subrecipient site visit
 - Number of subrecipients requiring technical assistance
 - Number of subrecipients receiving technical assistance
 - Number of subrecipients requiring fiscal assistance
 - Number of subrecipients receiving fiscal assistance
- Part III
 - Percentage of subrecipients submitting quarterly data reports on time
 - Percentage of subrecipients submitting periodic fiscal reports on time
 - Percentage of subrecipients submitting quarterly fiscal reports on time
- Part IV
 - Number of subrecipient sites identified as requiring corrective action (if applicable)
 - Number of subrecipient sites notified and provided with a plan of corrective action (if applicable)
 - Number of subrecipients completing corrective action plan requirements within specified timeframe (if applicable)
 - Total number of scheduled subrecipient site visits
 - Schedule for subrecipient site visits

III. Mandatory metrics by specific priority area

Additional mandatory metrics will vary, based on the proposed program priority area(s). In the AmpliFund system, applicants must download and complete a performance plan form. Applicants will be asked to select at least three metrics within each application priority area. For example, youth development and violence prevention program applicants must select three metrics under youth development and three metrics under violence prevention, for a total of six metrics. Please only select metrics that make sense for the proposed programming. Metrics have been organized under umbrella categories to make selecting applicable metrics easier. Funded applicants will be required to submit quarterly reports on the measures included in this form. *Table 2* provides an example of a completed table for mandatory metrics.

Table 2*Example: Completed Mandatory Metrics Table*

Selected Civil Legal Aid Metrics
Number of clients assisted with a civil legal issue
Number of calls to civil legal helpline/hotline
Number of clients assisted with a family law issue (e.g., divorce, child custody and/or child support in cases involving abuse; adoption; guardianship of minors and adults)

Part 2: Discretionary Program-Specific Metrics

Applicants may create additional metrics in their program performance plan. Funded programs will be required to submit quarterly reports on the additional measures they include.

Metrics fall under two categories: outputs and outcomes. **Outputs** are the direct results of activities. **Outcomes** are short, intermediate, or long-term effects of activities. For example, if an organization offers after-school reading programming for at risk youth, a relevant output would be the number of youth that attend the after-school programming. A relevant outcome would be the number of youth that improved their reading levels by at least 1 grade. Both outputs and outcomes require internal tracking to be able to report. In this example, output could be measured by participant sign in sheets and outcomes could be measured by quarterly reading assessments with youth that are tracked via a software program or a spreadsheet.

When developing these metrics, please ask yourself some key questions:

1. What will your program do (i.e., what are your program’s activities)?
2. What change(s) will those activities result in?
3. How can you quantify, count, and measure that change?
4. What is a realistic goal to set for counts/quantities?

When developing your unique metrics, we recommend including only the most important activities your program engages in and their related outputs and outcomes. Further, make sure these activities are reportable per quarter. We suggest providing 10 at most. That is, focus on the quality of the metrics rather than the quantity. Please only enter one metric per table row. *Table 3* provides an example of a completed table for discretionary metrics.

Table 3*Example: Completed Discretionary Metrics Table*

Program Activities	Program Outputs	Output Goal
<i>Example: After school programming for at-risk youth</i>	<i>Example: Number of youth that attend after school programming</i>	<i>Example: 75</i>
Program Activities	Program Outcomes	Outcome Goal

<i>Example: After school programming for at-risk youth</i>	<i>Example: Number of youth that improve reading level score from time of program start</i>	<i>Example: 25</i>

B. Funding Information

Funding will come from revenues collected through the legalization of adult use of cannabis. After meeting costs associated with administration and enforcement of the legalization of cannabis and expungement of old records, the R3 program will receive 25% of remaining cannabis revenues.

A total of \$30,000,000 in funding is available through this solicitation. Applicants may request a minimum of \$25,000 and a maximum of \$1,000,000 in grant funding based on the geographic region where services will be provided and the tier of the applicant organization. For more information regarding the funding range by the R3 zone, please refer to the map at <https://r3.illinois.gov/eligibility> and click on the R3 zone where services will be provided.

Grant awards resulting from this opportunity will have a target period of performance of July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. Additional funding may be awarded to support up to 24 months of additional programming after the initial funding period, contingent upon satisfactory performance and availability of funds. The grant program period of performance will not exceed 36 months. While applicants should submit only a one-year proposal, applicants should include information about anticipated changes in the additional years of the program, as ICJIA anticipates offering multi-year awards.

R3 funding is intended to be distributed widely to organizations in communities throughout Illinois and is not guaranteed to continue beyond the period of performance described in this NOFO. Organizations applying for R3 funding should consider the sustainability of their program beyond the first year of grant support and should structure their proposals to ensure that their programming can continue should funds not be renewed after the first period of performance.

The award period applies only to grants received under this NOFO and does not preclude organizations from applying for future funding opportunities. Agreements that result from this funding opportunity are contingent upon and subject to the availability of funds.

C. Eligibility Information

Before applying for any grant, all entities must be registered through the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) Grantee Portal at www.grants.illinois.gov/portal and in Good Standing for all pre-qualification requirements. During the open application period, a pre-qualification verification is performed in the GATA Implementation Website, this includes checking SAM.gov registration, Illinois Secretary of State standing, and status on Illinois Stop

Payment List. The GATA Portal will indicate a “Good Standing” status or state the issue and steps on how to achieve “Good Standing.” Applicants that have not met all GATA pre-qualification requirements will not be able to submit their application in AmpliFund. Applicants are also required to submit and obtain approval of a financial and administrative risk assessment utilizing an Internal Controls Questionnaire (ICQ) before execution of the grant agreement. Delay in obtaining ICQ approval will result in a delay in grant execution.

1. Eligible Applicants

Location

Only applicants proposing to provide services within a designated R3 zone and/or to residents of a designated R3 zone are eligible for funding under this NOFO. Please refer to the [map of the designated R3 zones](#) to determine if your program is eligible for funding based on the place of performance.

Applicant Categories

Applications for this NOFO may be submitted either by a single organization or by a collaborative of organizations. Organizations may submit one application per funding region. Organizations that seek funding for programs located in more than one funding region must submit separate applications for each one. Funding regions are identified as different color-coded areas in the map included as Appendix B of this NOFO and in this interactive [map of the designated R3 zones](#).

A single organization applicant must be an organization certified by the IRS as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, a local unit of government, a faith-based organization determined to be tax-exempt by the IRS, a local business, or a community or neighborhood organization that does not have 501(c)(3) status.

If an applicant proposes to provide services within multiple R3 zones within one region, the applicant should submit only one application for that region identifying the different R3 zones that will be covered. However, if the applicant seeks to work across multiple regions identified below, the applicant will need to submit a separate application for each region.

Applicants may be included in only one application submitted per funding region. In other words, if an organization is part of a collaborative submitting an application in one region, they may not submit a single application in the same region. Organizations may submit additional applications in different funding regions, as long as they are only included in one application per funding region. Organizations who seek funding for programs located in different funding regions will need to submit a separate application for each funding region. Funding regions are identified as different color-coded areas in this [map of the designated R3 zones](#).

Collaboratives are groups of two or more organizations that apply for funding for a single cooperative program under one application. In a collaborative, one responsible applicant submits the application on behalf of all members of the collaborative. Applicants may be included in only one application submitted per funding region. In other words, if an

organization is part of a collaborative submitting an application in one region, they may not submit a separate application for funds in that same region.

Each application must be submitted by a responsible applicant organization, which assumes the responsibility for submitting the application on behalf of the entire collaborative. The responsible applicant and all members of the collaborative application must be 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations, local units of government, tax-exempt faith-based organizations, local businesses, community, and neighborhood associations that do not have 501(c)(3) status, and other organizations from the community that would like to participate materially in the proposed program. Applicants must be pre-qualified to do business with the State of Illinois.

Each member of the collaborative should be selected based on their common goals for the proposed program, but each should have a specific role within the program. For example, partner organizations within the collaborative may carry out the same program in different communities or for different populations, or partner organizations may have different roles in the overall project based on their strengths and capacities.

Collaborative programs are required the following clearly documented elements:

- Collaborative structure and priorities are inclusive and demonstrate an equitable approach.
- Roles and responsibilities of collaborative partners are clearly defined and demonstrate an equitable approach.
- Decision making processes are clearly outlined and demonstrate an equitable approach.

Equity in leadership, structure, opportunity, and outcomes is a key value of this program; collaboratives must prioritize equity in their approaches. In the context of this NOFO, collaboratives must ensure the priorities of the community as conveyed through local members of the collaborative are kept at the forefront of the program. Collaborative structure and decision-making processes should support the leadership of diverse, local organizations and stakeholders, and provide opportunities for local community-based organizations to build capacity as leaders in the program with the support of, rather than at the direction of, more established organizations.

Applications on behalf of a collaborative are submitted by the responsible applicant organization and must include a signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) from each partner organization expressing a commitment to carrying out the program proposed in the application. A single PDF of the signed MOUs must be uploaded at the time of application.

Funding will be divided among successful applications based on the amount available in each region until funding is exhausted or until all applications selected for funding have been awarded. In the event that all funding assigned to a region of the state is not exhausted following this process, the remaining funds may be made available to other programs in other regions of the state at the discretion of ICJIA and of the R3 Board. Allowable funding ranges are listed by region and tier in Appendix C of this NOFO.

2. Cost Sharing or Matching

There are no cost sharing or matching requirements for this program.

3. Indirect Cost Rate

In order to charge indirect costs to a grant, the applicant organization must either have an annually negotiated indirect cost rate agreement (NICRA) or elect to use a standard *de minimis* rate. There are three types of allowable indirect cost rates:

- a) Federally Negotiated Rate. Organizations that receive direct federal funding, may have an indirect cost rate that was negotiated with the Federal Cognizant Agency. Illinois will accept the federally negotiated rate.
- b) State Negotiated Rate. The organization may negotiate an indirect cost rate with the State of Illinois if they do not have a Federally Negotiated Rate. If an organization has not previously established an indirect cost rate, an indirect cost rate proposal must be submitted through the State of Illinois' centralized indirect cost rate system in the GATA Grantee Portal. If an organization previously established an indirect cost rate, the organization must annually submit a new indirect cost proposal through the GATA Grantee Portal system within the earlier of: six (6) months after the close of the grantee's fiscal year; and three (3) months of the notice of award.
- c) De Minimis Rate. An organization that has never negotiated an indirect cost rate with the Federal Government or the State of Illinois is eligible to elect a *de minimis* rate of 10% of modified total direct cost (MTDC). Once established, the *de minimis* Rate may be used indefinitely. The State of Illinois must verify the calculation of the MTDC annually in order to accept the *de minimis* rate.

Grant fund recipients are required to complete the indirect cost rate proposal process every fiscal year. If you plan to include indirect costs in your budget, please select your indirect cost rate through the GATA Grantee portal prior to submitting your grant documents to ICJIA.

Grantees have discretion and can elect to waive payment for indirect costs. Grantees that elect to waive payments for indirect costs cannot be reimbursed for indirect costs. The organization must record an election to "Waive Indirect Costs" into the GATA Grantee Portal. Indirect Cost election must be completed annually, for every entity's fiscal year. More information regarding the indirect cost election process can be found [here](#).

D. Application and Submission Information

1. Accessing Application Package

Persons with disabilities needing special accommodations should contact by telephone, e-mail, or letter John Klaer: (312) 793-8946, john.klaer@illinois.gov, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 60 E. Van Buren Street, Suite 650, Chicago, Illinois, 60605. Paper

copies of the application materials may be requested by calling Aisha Williams at (312) 793-7058, writing to the Aisha Williams at 60 E Van Buren, Suite 650, Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by email at CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov. Application materials, however, must be submitted via the AmpliFund grant management system via <https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f976e0ca-18a6-4428-bc61-5501be86a933>.

2. Content and Form of Application Submission

Applications must be submitted in AmpliFund.

- Performance Metrics
- Budget
- Conflict of Interest Disclosure form (when applicable)
- Certification of Employee Local Residence Form (Required only for organizations seeking local preference points based on their employees' residence in an R3 zone)
- Memorandum of Understanding or Linkage Agreements (Required for each member of the collaborative if the application is made on behalf of a collaborative) Upload must be a single PDF document.

3. Unique Entity Identification Number (UEI) and System for Award Management (SAM)

Applicants are required to:¹⁷

- a) Be registered in SAM before submitting its application. To establish a SAM registration, go to <http://www.SAM.gov/SAM>.
- b) Provide a valid Unique Entity Identification Number. Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) is now the primary means of identifying entities registered for federal awards government-wide in the [System for Award Management \(SAM\)](#).

If your entity is already registered in SAM, it has been assigned a UEI. Instructions regarding the migration from DUNS to UEI have been posted in the [GATA website](#).

- c) Continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information while it has an active award or application under consideration. ICJIA may not make a federal pass-through or state award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable SAM requirements. If an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time ICJIA is ready to make an award, ICJIA may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive an award and may use that determination as a basis for making a state award to another applicant.

¹⁷ Exempt from these requirements are individuals or agencies under 2 CFR § 25.110(b) or (c) and those with an exception approved by the federal or state awarding agency under 2 CFR § 25.110(d).

4. Submission Dates, Times, and Method

Completed application materials must be received by and in possession of the AmpliFund grant management system by 2:00 p.m. (CST), April 30, 2024, to be considered for funding. Applications must be submitted via AmpliFund at <https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f976e0ca-18a6-4428-bc61-5501be86a933>. Upon receipt, an automated confirmation will be emailed. Proposals will not be accepted by email, mail, fax, or in person. AmpliFund will not permit late submissions. Agencies are encouraged to submit their applications 24-72 hours in advance of the deadline to avoid unforeseen technical difficulties. Technical difficulties with the grant management system should be reported immediately to ICJIA at CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov.

5. Application Questions

Questions may be submitted via email at CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov. The deadline for submitted questions is 2:00 p.m. (CST), April 30, 2024. All substantive questions and responses will be posted on the ICJIA website at <https://icjia.illinois.gov/gata> and on the AmpliFund system at <https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f976e0ca-18a6-4428-bc61-5501be86a933>, <https://gata.icjia.cloud/>. Due to the competitive nature of this solicitation, applicants may not discuss the opportunity directly with any ICJIA employee other than via this email address CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov.

6. Funding Restrictions

- a) **Federal Financial Guide.** Applicants must follow the current edition of the Department of Justice Grants Financial Guide which details allowable and unallowable costs is available at: https://ojp.gov/financialguide/doj/pdfs/DOJ_FinancialGuide.pdf. Costs may be determined to be unallowable even if not expressly prohibited in the Federal Financial Guide.
- b) **Prohibited Uses.** The following is a non-exhaustive list of services, activities, goods, and other costs that cannot be supported through this NOFO:
 - Land acquisition
 - Real property acquisition
 - New construction
 - A renovation, lease, or any other proposed use of a building or facility that will either result in a change in its basic prior use or significantly change its size
 - Minor renovation or remodeling of a property either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or located within a 100-year flood plain
 - Implementation of a new program involving the use of chemicals
 - Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land as direct charges

- Real property purchases, property losses and expenses, and mortgage payments
 - Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval Fundraising activities
 - Lobbying
 - Vehicle purchases
 - Fines or penalties
- c) Allowable expenses. All expenses must reasonable, necessary, and allocable to the program. It is the responsibility of the applicant to fully explain and justify the need for expenses within their program design and the narrative of their proposed budget. ICJIA retains the right to determine the allowability and reasonableness of proposed expenditures.

Organizations who identify a specific need to build capacity within their organization in order to better provide the services proposed in their program narrative may include such capacity-building costs in their budget, so long as such costs do not exceed 10% of the total amount requested in the application, or \$50,000, whichever is greater. Such capacity-building costs include but are not limited to staff training, financial management, grant management, technology, internal program evaluation and data tracking.

- d) Pre-Award Costs. No costs incurred before the start date of the grant agreement may be charged to awards resulting from this funding opportunity.
- e) Program Income. Any income that results from activities supported by grant funds must be reported to ICJIA and must be used to support the activities of the funded program above and beyond the use of awarded grant funds. For more detail, please refer to 2 CFR 200.307.
- f) Pre-approvals. Prior approvals may affect project timelines. Submission of materials for ICJIA approval should be incorporated into the application Implementation Schedules. ICJIA may require prior approval of the following:
- Out-of-state travel
 - Notice of Funding Opportunities, Requests for Proposals, procurements, and subcontracts entered into by a grantee
 - Conference, meeting, and training costs
 - Publications
 - Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life as a direct cost
 - Expenditures for subawards and subcontracts
- g) State Travel Guidelines. travel costs charged to ICJIA must conform to State Travel Guidelines, found here:

<https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/Employees/travel/Pages/TravelReimbursement.aspx>. Out-of-state hotel rates are based on the General Service Administration (GSA) guidelines found here: <https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates>. Applicant agencies with lower cost travel guidelines than the State of Illinois must use those lower rates.

- h) Proposed Subawards and Subcontracts. Applicants may propose to enter into subawards or subcontracts under this award, each of which involve different rules and applicant responsibilities. A subaward carries out a portion of the grant agreement while a contract is often for obtaining goods and services for the grantee's own use. (44 Ill. Admin Code 7000.240). If a third party will provide some of the essential services or develop or modify a product that the applicant has committed to provide or produce, ICJIA may consider the agreement with the third party a subaward for purposes of grant administration.

Applicants must classify each expense in the contractual budget as a subaward or subcontract. The substance of the agreement, not the title or structure of the agreement, will determine whether it is a subaward of a subcontract. Applicants are advised to use the "Checklist for Contractor/Subrecipient Determinations" available at the GATA Resource Library for guidance: <https://gata.illinois.gov/resources.html>.

Applicants are required to justify their use of subawards and explain their capacity to serve as "pass-through" entities in the program narrative. Applicants will monitor subaward compliance with grant terms, applicable federal and state law including the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Award, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, GATA, and ICJIA policies. Proposed subawards must be identified, if possible, and their roles described in both the program and budget narratives.

Successful applicants should not make expenditures for subaward or subcontracts prior to receiving approval from ICJIA.

For procurement contracts, applicants are encouraged to promote free and open competition in awarding contracts. All subcontracts must comply with federal and state requirements.

7. AmpliFund Application requirements

1. All Applicants must register their organization at the Illinois Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) Grantee Portal: <https://grants.illinois.gov/portal/> .
2. To submit an application, approved individuals for an organization must be a registered via the GATA Grantee GATA Portal and identified as an AmpliFund user.

Applicant Technical Assistance Recording. Applicants are advised to view the following technical assistance recordings prior to application submission.

- [Register in the GATA Grantee Portal](#)
- [Creating a GATA Grantee User Account](#)
- [Register in AmpliFund](#)

- [Complete the application in AmpliFund](#)
- [Getting to know GATA and the GATA Grantee Portal](#)
- Learn about the: Online Self-paced Grant Course: [YOUR RECIPE FOR GRANT SUCCESS](#)

E. Application Review Information

1. Scoring Criteria

Reviewers will score applications based on completeness, clear and detailed responses to program narrative questions, and inclusion of all mandatory program elements as well as past performance history and/or financial standing with ICJIA. The applicant must demonstrate that costs are reasonable, necessary, and allowable.

The total number of points available is 130.

Technical Program Scoring Criteria	Possible Points
Local Preference	15
Statement of Need	25
Program Design	40
Program Staffing	5
Applicant Experience and Contribution to the Community	5
Budget Detail	10
Budget is complete.	
Budgeted items are cost-effective in relation to the proposed activities.	
Budget Narrative	10
Narrative is complete for all line items, clearly detailing how the applicant arrived at and calculated the budget amounts.	
Total Possible Points	100
Equity Scoring Criteria	Possible Points
Agency Leadership	10
Front-Line Staff	10
Community to be Served	10
Total Possible Points	30

2. Review and Selection Process

All applications will be screened for completeness including GATA pre-qualification and ICQ submission for the current state fiscal year. Applications that are not complete will not be reviewed. Applications received from applicants that are not GATA pre-qualified will not be accepted. Agencies must submit the Internal Control Questionnaire (ICQ) for the current state fiscal year prior to agreement execution. Applicants who do not complete these steps or

who remain or become ineligible for state funding will be ineligible for funding, and their applications will be disqualified prior to merit review.

Applications will be divided into tiers of competition based on the annual agency budgets and length of experience in providing services. Competition between applications for this NOFO will take place only within these tiers:

- Tier 1 will be comprised of applications from agencies with less than two years of service provision.
- Tier 2 will be comprised of applications from agencies with two to five years of service provision or whose annual agency budgets are under \$2,000,000.
- Tier 3 will be comprised of applications from agencies with more than five years of service or whose annual agency budget is over \$2,000,000.

Funding ranges are listed by region and tier in Appendix C of this NOFO.

Funding recommendations will be based on compiled scores of the evaluation panels, as well as the applicant's incorporation of all program requirements. Applicants will be selected based on overall scoring, with secondary consideration given to project implementation. A total of 100 points are available in the technical program section and 30 points are available in the equity section for a total of 130 points. In the event of a tie within a tier and region, the application with the higher equity score will be ranked higher to break the tie. Awards will be made starting with applications that score the highest within each region and tier and will continue until funds are exhausted.

Awards of less than the full request may be offered depending on the amount of funding available in a region and/or tier or based on the determination of ICJIA staff as to the necessity and reasonableness of the program cost. If funds are remaining in a region or tier, those funds may be assigned to another.

ICJIA reserves the right to reject incomplete proposals, proposals that include unallowable activities, proposals that do not meet eligibility or program requirements, and proposals that are otherwise unsatisfactory. ICJIA may invite applicants to answer clarifying questions and modify budgets that include unallowable or unreasonable costs. NOFO application budgets will be reviewed for allowability, completeness, and cost-effectiveness. ICJIA will perform an in-depth budget review of all grants awarded and may require budget modifications that do not materially change the nature of the program.

Successful applicants whose applications contained unallowable or unreasonable costs may have their awards reduced by the total amount of those costs. Upon applicant acceptance of the grant award, announcement of the grant award shall be published by ICJIA to the GATA portal. Review team recommendations will be forwarded to R3 Board and the ICJIA Budget Committee for approval. Applicants will be notified of the R3 Board and the ICJIA Budget Committee's decision.

3. Anticipated Announcement and State Award Dates

Task	Date
Applications due	2:00 p.m. (CST), April 30, 2024
R3 Board Committee approval of recommended designations	Estimated June, 2024
ICJIA Budget Committee approval of recommended designations	Estimated June, 2024
Performance Period	July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

4. Appeal Process

Unsuccessful applicants may request a formal appeal of the evaluation process. Evaluation scores and funding determinations may not be contested and will not be considered by ICJIA’s Appeals Review Officer. The appeal must be via AmpliFund and submitted within 14 calendar days after receipt of a Funding Opportunity Declination Letter from ICJIA. The appeal must include, at a minimum, the following:

- Statement indicating a request for a formal appeal
- A statement of reason for the appeal

The appeal will be sent to:

Appeals Review Officer
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
CJA.ARO@Illinois.gov

Once an appeal is received, ICJIA will acknowledge receipt of an appeal. ICJIA will respond to the appeal, in writing, within 60 days or explain why more time is required. ICJIA will resolve the appeal by a written determination, which will include:

- Review of the appeal.
- Appeal determination.
- Rationale for the determination.
- Standard description of the appeal review process and criteria.

5. Debriefing Process

Unsuccessful applicants may request a debriefing for feedback to improve future applications. Debriefings include written advice on the strengths and weaknesses of applications using the evaluation and review criteria.

Requests for debriefings must be made via email and submitted within seven calendar days after receipt of notice. Debriefing requests will not be granted if there is an active appeal, administrative action, or court proceeding. The written debriefing requests shall include:

- The name and address of the requesting party.
- Identification of grant program.
- Reasons for the debrief request.

Please send requests to:

Aisha Williams
R3 Program Manager
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov

F. Award Administration Information

1. State Award Notices

The R3 and ICJIA Board is scheduled to review and approve designations in June 2024.

Additional documents may need to be submitted to ICJIA prior to the execution of an agreement; ICJIA will communicate with selected organizations to determine which documents are needed.

2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

In addition to implementing the funded project consistent with the approved project proposal and budget, agencies selected for funding must comply with applicable grant terms and conditions and other legal requirements, including the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (410 ILCS 705), GATA, and the U.S. Department of Justice Grants Financial Guide.

Additional programmatic and administrative special conditions may be required.

3. Reporting

Recipients must submit periodic financial reports, periodic performance reports, final financial and performance reports, and, if applicable, an annual audit report in accordance with the 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Requirements. Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if reports are delinquent.

G. State Awarding Agency Contact(s)

For questions and technical assistance regarding application submission, contact:

Aisha Williams
R3 Program Manager
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
CJA.R3Questions@Illinois.gov

H. Other Information

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. ICJIA brings together key leaders from the justice system and the public to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system in Illinois, and to propose and evaluate policies, programs, and legislation that address those issues. The statutory responsibilities of ICJIA fit into four areas: grants administration; research and analysis; policy and planning; and information systems and technology. Neither the State of Illinois nor ICJIA are obligated to make any award as a result of this announcement. The ICJIA Executive Director or designee has sole authority to bind ICJIA to the expenditure of funds through the execution of grant agreements.

This application is subject to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Any information that the applicant believes should be exempt under FOIA should clearly highlight the information that is exempt, and the basis of the exemption.

Applicants may wish to consult the R3 website at <http://r3.illinois.gov> to help them with their application. Applicants may also wish to review the legislation establishing the R3 program.

Appendix A: Program Priority Guide

Youth Development

Youth development interventions work to increase protective factors (factors that decrease the likelihood of negative outcomes) and decrease risk factors (factors that increase the likelihood of positive outcomes).^{vii} The six critical components of effective youth development programs include:

7. A foundation in relevant theory and incorporation of validated strategies and/or best practices.
8. The promotion of protective factors and reduction in risk factors.
9. A focus on multiple behaviors and systems.
10. A focus on preventing problems and promoting healthy development.
11. The appropriate intensity and duration.
12. Continuous, rigorous evaluation.^{viii}

Youth development interventions can target a variety of different developmental domains: cognitive, social, emotional, moral, or physical. Some interventions focused on youth development are more applicable to and impactful during certain developmental stages. These developmental stages are typically defined by: infancy (0-2 years old), early childhood (3-5 years old), childhood (6-11 years old), early adolescence (12-14 years old), adolescence (15-17 years old), and young adulthood (18+ years old).^{ix} Intervention types vary, but can include:

- Prenatal care.
- Home visits.
- Early childhood interventions.
- Parenting skills training.
- Social and behavioral skills training.
- Classroom-based prevention.
- Prevention focused on adverse childhood experiences.
- Community interventions.^x

Economic Development Programs

Economic development is traditionally measured by changes in socioeconomic factors such as improvement in the quality/availability of housing, increased life expectancy, increased per capita earning rates, and decreased poverty rates.^{xi}

Economic development programming varies widely but typically can be placed into three key areas: investment in communities, investment in the workforce, and investment in the marketplace.^{xii}

Investment in Communities. By investing in communities, states aim to increase the availability of physical, social, and environmental resources to attract businesses and jobs. Community investment can include investment in infrastructure, education, housing, the public realm, and area-based initiatives.^{xiii}

Investment in the Workforce. Investment in the workforce is meant to build the skills of workers and connect them with jobs that have good wages and benefits.^{xiv} By increasing access to skilled workers, states hope to meet the workforce needs of local businesses.^{xv} Workforce investment can include occupational and job training, customized training programs, and workforce intermediaries.^{xvi}

Investment in the Marketplace. Marketplace investment encompasses investment in businesses, with the goal being to increase jobs and wages.^{xvii} Investments in the marketplace can include direct business assistance and tax incentives.^{xviii}

Violence Prevention Services

The public health field generally categorizes violence reduction initiatives according to both the point in time they are implemented and the intended target population. Table X summarizes these categories and includes two additional ways of categorizing violence prevention activities which focus on the environment they operate in and the goal they are seeking to achieve.

Strategy target population	Description	Example
Universal	Target everyone in the community/society	Public education campaign
Selective	Target only those at highest risk	Dating education campaign for teens experiencing relationship churning
Indicated	Target only those who are already exposed to violence	Emergency shelter for victims of domestic abuse
Strategy timing	Description	Example
Primary/Prevention	Seek the reduction of violence before it occurs	Teen dating education campaign
Secondary/Intervention	Address immediate issues in high-risk/violent situations	Street outreach to youth during conflicts
Tertiary/Suppression	Address the long-term consequences of violent events	Reentry services for high utilizers of prison
Strategy environment	Description	Example
Individual	Address biological or psychological factors, behavior or personal experience	Home visits teaching parenting skills; social and emotional learning; building coping skills; mental and behavioral health services for sufferers of trauma
Relationship (peer/family)	Target interactions between two or more closely-associated people	Peer program promoting positive dating norms among friends; adults mentoring youth

Community	Address issues with the health, safety and stability of whole communities	Physical improvements to neighborhoods; reducing crime/fear of crime
Societal	Examine broad patterns in thinking and acting that produce a specific social dynamic	Awareness campaigns around intimate partner violence, bystander intervention education, legislation/public policies
Strategy activity/goal	Description	Example
Change individual knowledge, skills, attitudes, or behaviors	Develop prosocial attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, social skills, marketable skills, and deter criminal actions.	Conflict resolution education; social/job skills training; public information and education campaigns; parenting education
Change social environment	Alter the way people interact by modifying social circumstances	Adults mentoring youth; job creation programs; battered women’s shelters; economic incentives for family stability
Change physical environment	Modify the design, use, or availability of contributing commodities, structures or spaces	Restrictive handgun licensing; control of alcohol sales at events; increased visibility of high-risk areas; disruption of illegal gun markets

Adapted from: Mercy, J. A., Rosenberg, M. L., Powell, K. E., Broome, C. V., & Roper, W. L. (1993). Public health policy for preventing violence. *Health Affairs*, 12(4), 7–29; Rutherford, A., Zwi, A. B., Grove, N. J., & Butchart, A. (2007). Violence: A glossary. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 61(8), 676–680; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, January). The social-ecological model: A framework for prevention.

Research indicates generally that effective violence reduction activities are aimed at reaching the most at-risk people, places and behaviors, are proactive in nature, build legitimacy between formal (e.g., police, schools) and informal means of social control (e.g., families, community members), are fully and properly implemented, are informed by a clear theory of change, and include partnerships with other stakeholders.^{xix}

Civil Legal Aid

Civil legal aid organizations aim to provide free legal representation and other legal services for low-income individuals who are unable to pay for an attorney.^{xx} Civil legal issues represent a wide variety of fields of law and can result in many difference actions (*Table X*).

Table X
Areas of Law and Example Civil Legal Aid Actions

Area of Law	Example Actions
Consumer Protection	Bankruptcy, protections from predatory lending, protection from harassment by creditors

Family	Child support, alimony, division of property or debt from a marriage, child custody, adoption, guardianship
Income Maintenance	Social Security, SNAP, TANF, unemployment insurance, veterans' benefits, state/local benefits
Housing	Relief from illegal charges by a landlord; avoiding eviction; obtaining more time prior to an eviction; obtaining, increasing, or preventing termination of a rental subsidy; modifications to a home loan to prevent foreclosure
Health	Medicaid, Medicare, or other public health insurance program eligibility
Employment	Recovering unpaid wages or overtime pay, resolving federal tax claims, safe working conditions, accommodations for individuals with disabilities
Education	Student discipline hearings, special education classifications/disability accommodations, school lunch program benefits, expedite school enrollment for homeless children
Other	Obtaining compensation for medical expenses and lost wages for crime victims; protective orders for victims of domestic violence; legal recognition for noncitizen victims of domestic violence or other abuse; FEMA benefits; asylum claims; expungement and sealing of criminal records

Source: Kushner, J. (2012). *Legal aid in Illinois: Selected social and economic benefits*. Chicago: Social IMPACT Research Center.; Schoenholtz, A. I., & Jacobs, J. (2001). The state of asylum representation: Ideas for change. *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal*, 16, 739.; U.S. Department of Justice. (2014). *Legal aid interagency roundtable toolkit*. Washington, DC: Access to Justice Initiative, U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2In36et>.

Civil legal aid can also focus on increasing access to services, as many Americans who are eligible for free civil legal aid are denied due to lack of available services.^{xxi} Approaches to increasing access to civil legal services include legal education for consumers, legal help desks and self-help computer workstations, unbundled (or partial) attorney services, aid from nonlawyers (such as paralegals), telephone hotlines, service centers located within court buildings, co-located services (e.g., legal aid available at community health clinics or public housing), and web-based service provision..^{xxii}

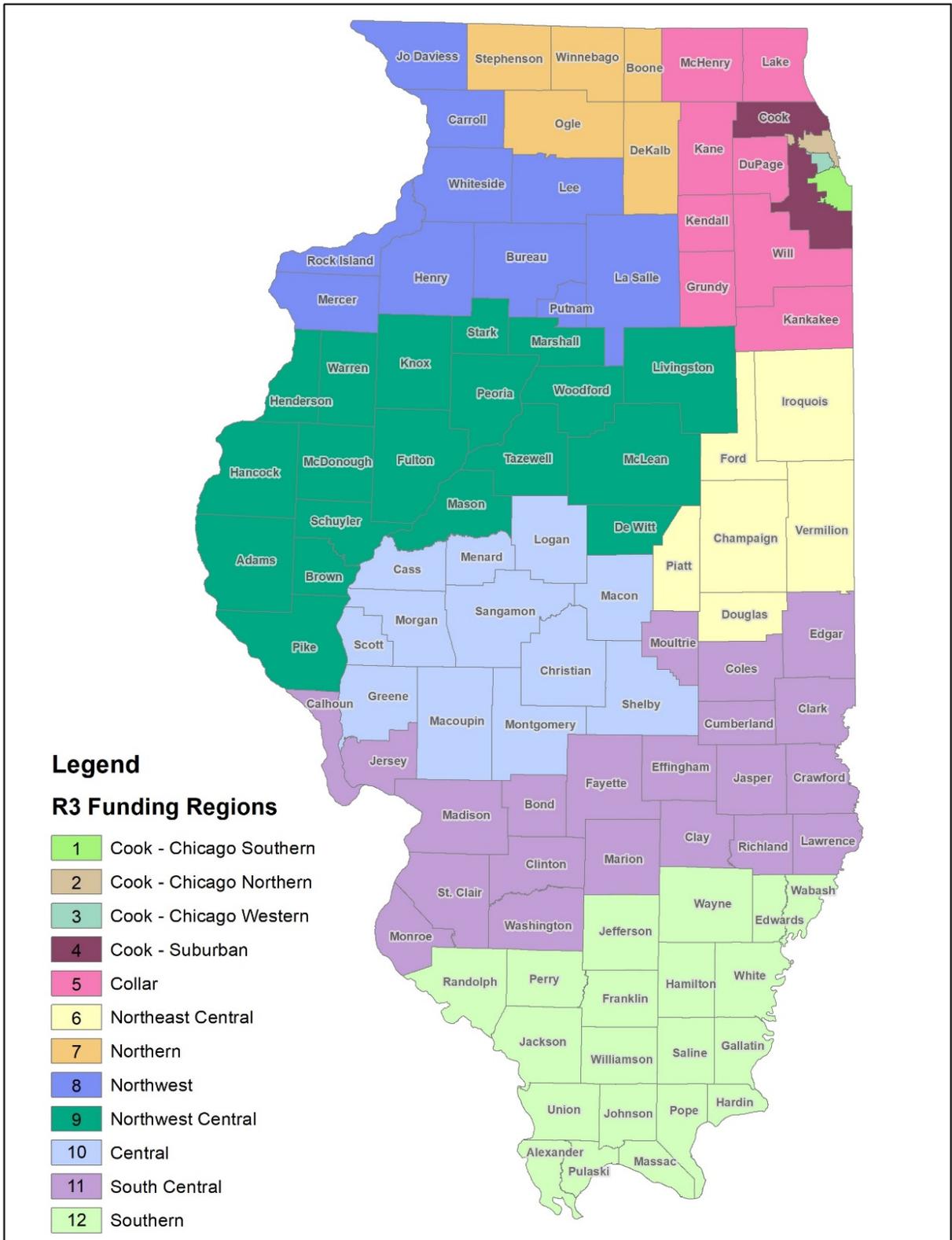
Reentry

Reentry services seek to assist those reentering their communities following a period of incarceration. Returning citizens have many different needs and require a variety of services, falling under several broad categories:

- Employment
- Legal assistance
- Housing
- Social support
- Education (including traditional schooling, education on the legal system, technology, personal finance, etc.)
- Basic needs (such as food, clothing, transportation, and amenities).

Successful reentry programs tend to offer individualized services by adhering to the three evidence-based principles of risk, need, and responsivity.^{xxiii} These principles are the basis of the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model. This model posits that services provided should match an individual's **risk** of recidivism, that individuals who commit offenses should be assessed for their unique criminogenic **needs**, and that interventions provided should be **responsive** to the individual's learning style and motivations.^{xxiv}

Appendix B: Region Map



Appendix C: Funding Table

The range of funding for which an applicant may apply is listed in the table below. Before determining the minimum and maximum range of award an application may request, the applicant must identify its tier and the region where services are being proposed. The regional map is included above in Appendix B and is also shown at <https://www.r3.illinois.gov/eligibility>. To determine the tier of an applicant, review the following:

- Tier 1 includes organizations with less than two years of service provision.
- Tier 2 includes organizations with two to five years of service provision or whose annual agency budgets are under \$2,000,000.
- Tier 3 includes organizations with more than five years of service or whose annual agency budget is over \$2,000,000.

Tier	Total Amount	Region	Minimum Award Amount	Maximum Award Amount
1	\$7,500,000	Central	\$25,000	\$216,189
		Collar	\$25,000	\$419,305
		Cook - Chicago Northern	\$25,000	\$214,398
		Cook - Chicago Southern	\$25,000	\$952,703
		Cook - Chicago Western	\$25,000	\$430,176
		Cook - Suburban	\$25,000	\$477,172
		Northeast Central	\$25,000	\$122,769
		Northern	\$25,000	\$226,958
		Northwest	\$25,000	\$84,623
		Northwest Central	\$25,000	\$234,125
		South Central	\$25,000	\$249,960
		Southern	\$25,000	\$121,624
		2	\$15,000,000	Central
Collar	\$25,000			\$838,610
Cook - Chicago Northern	\$25,000			\$428,795
Cook - Chicago Southern	\$25,000			\$1,000,000
Cook - Chicago Western	\$25,000			\$860,351
Cook - Suburban	\$25,000			\$954,344
Northeast Central	\$25,000			\$245,538
Northern	\$25,000			\$453,915
Northwest	\$25,000			\$169,245
Northwest Central	\$25,000			\$468,250
South Central	\$25,000			\$499,919
Southern	\$25,000			\$243,248
3	\$7,500,000			Central
		Collar	\$25,000	\$419,305
		Cook - Chicago Northern	\$25,000	\$214,398

	Cook - Chicago Southern	\$25,000	\$952,703
	Cook - Chicago Western	\$25,000	\$430,176
	Cook - Suburban	\$25,000	\$477,172
	Northeast Central	\$25,000	\$122,769
	Northern	\$25,000	\$226,958
	Northwest	\$25,000	\$84,623
	Northwest Central	\$25,000	\$234,125
	South Central	\$25,000	\$249,960
	Southern	\$25,000	\$121,624

ⁱ Abt, T. P., & Winship, C. (2016). *What works in reducing community violence: A meta-review and field study for the northern triangle*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/1T4cg0f>.

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^v National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2019). *Fostering healthy mental, emotional, and behavioral development in children and youth: A national agenda*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

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