

Agency Name: Collin County **Grant/App:** 3921301 **Start Date:** 10/1/2019 **End Date:** 9/30/2020

Project Title: AG Sponsored Project Safe Neighborhood
Status: Pending OOG Review

Profile Information

Applicant Agency Name: Collin County
Project Title: AG Sponsored Project Safe Neighborhood
Division or Unit to Administer the Project: Sheriff's Office
Address Line 1: 4300 Community
Address Line 2:
City/State/Zip: McKinney Texas 75071-2535
Start Date: 10/1/2019
End Date: 9/30/2020

Regional Council of Governments (COG) within the Project's Impact Area: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Headquarter County: Collin

Counties within Project's Impact Area: Collin, Grayson, Hunt, Parker, Rockwall, Smith, Tarrant, Wise

Grant Officials:

Authorized Official

Name: Chris Hill
Email: chill@co.collin.tx.us
Address 1: 2300 Bloomdale Road
City: McKinney, Texas 75071
Title: The Honorable
Salutation: Judge
Position: County Judge

Financial Official

Name: Linda Riggs
Email: lriggs@co.collin.tx.us
Address 1: 2300 Bloomdale Rd
Address 1: Suite 3100
City: McKinney, Texas 75071
Title: Ms.
Salutation: Ms.
Position: Grant Administrator

Project Director

Name: Janna Caponera
Email: jbenson-caponera@co.collin.tx.us
Address 1: 2300 Bloomdale Road, Suite 3100
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Title: Ms.
Salutation: Ms.
Position: Grants and Financial Reporting Manager

Grant Writer

Name: Linda Riggs
Email: lriggs@co.collin.tx.us
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City: McKinney, Texas 75071
Title: Ms.
Salutation: Ms.
Position: Grant Administrator

Grant Vendor Information

Organization Type: County

Organization Option: applying to provide services to all others

Applicant Agency's State Payee Identification Number (e.g., Federal Employer's Identification (FEI) Number or Vendor ID): 17560008736000

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS): 074873449

Narrative Information

Introduction

The purpose of the Project Safe Neighborhoods Program is to create and foster safer neighborhoods through a sustained reduction in violent crime, including, but not limited to, addressing criminal gangs and felonious possession and use of firearms.

Please read the funding announcement for program rules and application guides, available on the [eGrants Calendar](#) page. Additionally, you should review the *Guide to Grants* available at [CJD's resources webpage](#) for information and guidance related to the management and use of grant funds.

Use the space provided below to describe your project. For help with your narrative, see CJD's [Developing a Good Project Narrative Guide](#).

Note: Do not upload attachments with further information unless specifically instructed to do so.

Program-Specific Questions

What is the project's main Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) design feature?

- ☒ Targeted Enforcement
- ☐ Prevention
- ☐ Accountability

Indicate the percentage of your PSN project allocated for each of the following categories

Police Agency (%):

100

Prevention (%):

0

All Other Partners Agencies (%):

0

Certifications

In addition to the requirements found in existing statute, regulation, and the funding announcement, this program requires applicant organizations to certify compliance with the following:

Constitutional Compliance

Applicant assures that it will not engage in any activity that violates Constitutional law including profiling based upon race.

Information Systems

Applicant assures that any new criminal justice information systems will comply with data sharing standards for the Global Justice XML Data Model and the National Information Exchange Model.

Uniform Crime Reports

Eligible applicants operating a law enforcement agency must be current on reporting Part I violent crime data to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for inclusion in the annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR). To be considered eligible for funding, applicants must have submitted a full twelve months of accurate data to DPS for the most recent calendar year.

Conversion to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) has established a goal set by the Texas Legislature for all local law enforcement agencies to implement and report crime statistics data by using the requirements of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) no later than September 1, 2019. Additionally, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) will collect required crime statistics solely through the NIBRS starting January 1, 2021. Due to these upcoming state and federal deadlines, grantees are advised that eligibility for future grant funding may be tied to compliance with NIBRS. Financial grant assistance for transitioning to NIBRS may be available for your jurisdiction from the Criminal Justice Division (CJD).

Criminal History Reporting

Entities receiving funds from CJD must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 60. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C 1373 and 1644

Applicant assures that it has uploaded the [Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. § 1373 & 1644](#) signed by the Chief Legal Officer. Certification must be uploaded onto the Upload.Files Tab prior to the submission and certification of eGrants application.

Compliance with State and Federal Laws, Programs and Procedures

Local units of government, including cities, counties and other general purpose political subdivisions, as appropriate, and institutions of higher education that operate a law enforcement agency, must comply with all aspects of the programs and procedures utilized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to: (1) notify DHS of all information requested by DHS related to illegal aliens in Agency's custody; and (2) detain such illegal aliens in accordance with requests by DHS. Additionally, counties and municipalities may NOT have in effect, purport to have in effect, or make themselves subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice (written or unwritten) that would: (1) require or authorize the public disclosure of federal law enforcement information in order to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection fugitives from justice or aliens illegally in the United States; or (2) impede federal officers from exercising authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), § 1226(c), § 1231(a), § 1357(a), § 1366(1), or §

1366(3). Lastly, eligible applicants must comply with all provisions, policies, and penalties found in Chapter 752, Subchapter C of the Texas Government Code.

Each local unit of government, and institution of higher education that operates a law enforcement agency, must download, complete and then upload into eGrants the [CEO/Law Enforcement Certifications and Assurances Form](#) certifying compliance with federal and state immigration enforcement requirements. This Form is required for each application submitted to OOG and is active until August 31, 2021 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

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

Please explain and describe any policies or practices your jurisdiction may have related to whether, when, or how employees may communicate with DHS or ICE. Include information on how each policy or practice complies with 8 U.S.C. 1373. Upload a copy of any written policies onto the Upload.Files Tab. Enter "N/A" below if your agency does NOT have any policies or practices regarding communication with DHS or ICE.

The Collin County Sheriff's Office is the managing agency for the North Texas Sheriff's Criminal Interdiction Unit (NTXCIU). The NTXCIU is comprised of eight partnering counties in North Texas. The North Texas Fusion Center (NTFC), which works closely with the NTXCIU, is a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) recognized fusion center that maintains DHS and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) partners within the center. While there is no standing policy related to DHS/ICE interaction, the NTFC communicates daily with DHS and ICE partners, jointly participating in all necessary investigations in compliance with all State and Federal laws.

Civil Rights Liaison

A civil rights liaison who will serve as the grantee's civil rights point of contact and who will be responsible for ensuring that the grantee meets all applicable civil rights requirements must be designated. The designee will act as the grantee's liaison in civil rights matters with CJD and with the federal Office of Justice Programs.

Enter the Name of the Civil Rights Liaison:

Cynthia Jacobson

Enter the Address for the Civil Rights Liaison:

2300 Bloomdale Road, Suite 4117 McKinney, TX 75071

Enter the Phone Number for the Civil Rights Liaison [(999) 999-9999 x9999]:

(972) 548-4606

Overall Certification

Each applicant agency must certify to the specific requirements detailed above as well as to comply with all requirements within the CJD Funding Announcement, the *Guide to Grants*, the *Grantee Conditions and Responsibilities*, any authorizing or applicable state and federal statutes and regulations to be eligible for this program.

X I certify to all of the application content & requirements.

Project Narrative

Project Abstract

Briefly summarize the proposed project. The abstract should summarize information in the other project narrative boxes below, and should be understandable by a lay person.

Illicit drugs represent significant threats to public health, law enforcement, and national security. Drugs and crime are interconnected with one study showing 85% of inmates throughout the nation were substance-involved and illicit drugs were implicated in 75% of incarcerations. Because of the crimes committed due to the influence of drugs, drug-related criminal offenses, and crimes in which possession of illegal substances is the crime, the role of drugs in crime is extensive and continues to grow.

While the overall index crime rate in Texas has decreased, arrests for drug abuse has increased. In Collin County, the overall index crime rate has risen in addition to the number of substance abuse offense investigations. Law enforcement agencies around the nation have begun utilizing criminal and intelligence analysis to identify crime trends and critical nodes within criminal operations to combat and reduce crime by focusing law enforcement resources where they will have the greatest impact. This project utilizes the existing infrastructure for collaborative and proactive information sharing among local, regional, state, and federal partners within the North Texas Fusion Center to improve public safety through the disruption of criminal activities associated with illicit drugs from transnational gangs to users.

Problem Statement

Describe the nature and scope of the underlying problem the proposed project will address. Include aspects of the problem relevant to the project's approach and activities.

The seriousness of the drug problem in the United States can hardly be overstated. Illicit drugs, as well as the transnational and domestic criminal organizations that traffic them, represent significant threats to public health, law

enforcement, and national security. According to the 2018 National Drug Threat Assessment, drug-poisoning deaths are at their highest recorded level and are the leading cause of injury death in the US, outnumbering deaths by firearms, motor vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide. Drug sales account for billions of dollars in illicit proceeds annually and result in criminal activity affecting public safety from the large criminal organizations who manufacture and transport narcotics to the end users who commit ancillary crimes, such as robbery, theft, burglary, or even homicide, in order to finance a "fix".

Currently, Mexican transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) are the greatest criminal drug threat to the United States, controlling lucrative smuggling corridors across the southwest border. They continue to expand their criminal influence by engaging in business alliances with other TCOs, street and prison gangs, and money laundering organizations. Mexican TCOs export significant quantities of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, and fentanyl into the US utilizing a wide array of smuggling techniques. The most common methods employed are transporting illicit drugs in concealed compartments of passenger vehicles or comingled with legitimate goods in commercial vehicles utilizing public highways. Smaller local groups and street gangs, allied with or influenced by TCOs, handle retail-level distribution to users.

With its numerous roadways, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and surrounding counties constitute a major distribution command-and-control center for narcotics smuggled from the Texas / Mexico border. US Highway 75 in Collin County is one of the few north-south routes, running roughly parallel to I-35, into the nation's Midwest region, while Interstate-30 (I-30) in Rockwall County is a major route toward the northern states of the Southeast region. Law enforcement in major metropolitan areas has seen a trend in trafficking organizations establishing bases of operation in suburban and rural areas along transportation routes where they feel law enforcement does not expect to find nor are accustomed to dealing with large criminal organizations.

The connection between drug abuse and crime is well researched and documented. Beyond threats associated with trafficking and associated crimes – money laundering, smuggling, violence associated with competition for drug markets – increasingly criminal alliances are being formed between narcotics networks, terrorist groups, and other large criminal organizations to move operatives, weapons / materials, and even humans for slave or sex-trafficking. Additionally, at the end user level, it is well known that individuals who use illicit drugs are more likely to commit crimes, and many offenses – assault, sexual assault, homicide, and prostitution – are committed by individuals under the influence at the time of the offense. Even if the offender is not under the influence, many commit crimes – such as burglary, robbery, and theft – to get money to obtain drugs. Between the crimes committed because of the influence of drugs, drug-related criminal offenses, and crimes in which possession of illegal substances is the crime, the role of drugs in crime is extensive and continues to grow.

Supporting Data

Provide supporting data for the Problem Statement. Data should be relevant to the project and its target group. For example, do not use statewide data for a local problem or national data for a statewide problem.

It is widely accepted that drugs and crime are interconnected, with the National Institute on Drug Abuse noting three main types of offenses related to drugs: 1) offenses defined by drug possession or sales, 2) offenses related directly to substance abuse (e.g. stealing to get money for drugs, violent behavior resulting from use), and 3) offenses related to a drug-using lifestyle (e.g., skills learned from other offenders, exposure to situations encouraging crime). In their 2010 report, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University showed that 85% of inmates throughout the nation were substance-involved and 65% met the DSM-IV medical criteria for substance abuse or addiction. Additionally, the report noted that alcohol and drugs were involved in 78% of violent crimes, 83% of property crimes, and illicit drugs were implicated in 75% of incarcerations.

According to the annual Texas Department of Public Safety Crime in Texas Reports, the overall index crime volume and rate has decreased for the past three years (2015 – 2017) statewide. However, during the same period, arrests for drug abuse has increased by both volume (2015 = 134,386; 2017 = 147,231) and rate (2015 = 489.2; 2017 = 520.2). The arrest rate (per 100,000 population) for sale and manufacturing increased from 63.1 in 2015 to 67.9 arrests in 2017, while the rate for possession increased from 426.3 in 2015 to 452.2 arrests in 2017.

While the index crime rate for the state has decreased, it has increased each year for the Collin County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) going from 869.1 in 2015 to 937 in 2017. One of the NTXCIU partnering agencies, the Rockwall County Sheriff's Office (RCSO), has experienced a similar increase in the index crime rate going from 507.3 in 2015 to 867.6 in 2017. Additionally, in both counties the total volume of index crimes has increased each year since 2015. CCSO received an increasing number of calls for service from 65,536 in 2015 to 74,958 in 2018. The number of illegal substance related offenses investigated by Collin County Sheriff's Office has increased 60% since 2015 (2015 = 205; 2018 = 328). Over the same period, CCSO has investigated 2,019 property crimes. RCSO has received a 36% increase in calls for service from 29,112 in 2015 to 39,470 in 2018. Additionally, the number of illegal substance related offenses investigated by Rockwall County Sheriff's Office has increased 72% since 2015 (2015 = 128; 2018 = 220), and property crimes have increased nearly 8% (2015 = 105; 2018 = 113).

In December 2017, the North Texas Sheriff's Criminal Interdiction Unit (NTXCIU) began formal operations with a multi-jurisdictional team of specially-trained deputies whose mission is to interdict dangerous drugs, narcotics,

contraband, and human cargo on established smuggling corridors on North Texas highways. During initial operations in 2017, 1 lb cocaine, 0.25 lb fentanyl, 10 lb marijuana, 43 lb methamphetamine, and \$2,300 in US currency were seized totaling \$526,824.20. In 2018, 55 lb cocaine, 1,823 lb marijuana, 170 lb methamphetamine, 73 lb heroin, 6 lb THC extract, 12 pt codeine, and \$1,074,752 in US currency were seized totaling \$15,806,717.42. In addition, 2 abducted children, 13 stolen motor vehicles, 5 automatic weapons, and 1 commercial vehicle with cargo were recovered; 4 fugitives were apprehended; 3 false compartments were located; and 87 persons were arrested. Collin County Sheriff's Office (2015 – 2018).

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA). Behind Bars II: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population. New York: February 2010.
<http://www.casacolumbia.org/articlefiles/575-report2010behindbars2.pdf>.

North Texas Sheriff's Criminal Interdiction Unit (2018).

Rockwall County Sheriff's Office (2015 – 2018).

Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau. Crime in Texas (2015 – 2017).
http://www.dps.texas.gov/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm

Project Approach & Activities

Describe the methodologies, approaches, and activities to be employed by the project. This should logically tie back to the Problem Statement.

The trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs poses a severe danger to our citizens and a significant challenge for our law enforcement system. Criminals do not stop at jurisdictional borders. Cartel / large organizations generally assign specific functions, such as transport and distribution, to compartmentalized cells who are unaware of other operational aspects. At the local level, offenders participate in an array of criminal activities, such as drug abuse, property crime, and violent offenses. Efficient identification of crime trends and critical nodes within criminal operations is important to community efforts to fight crime and hold those responsible accountable. Analysis of data from disparate sources can identify recurring patterns in transportation, locate geographical hotspots for criminal activity, and identify unknown persons associated with trafficking operations. Unfortunately, the vast quantities of seemingly unrelated data held by multiple jurisdictions in a variety of databases are not easily mined for patterns and connections. Additional equipment is necessary to perform data analysis.

Law enforcement agencies have recognized the need to improve intelligence capabilities to adapt to increasingly complex criminal environments. Criminal intelligence analysis and related equipment aims to support criminal investigations by identifying repetitive behavior, associating patterns, and producing linkages to identify and target key offenders. Criminal intelligence personnel work in a collaborative environment to prepare, analyze and disseminate information relevant to actual and anticipated criminal activity utilizing modern quantitative research and design methods, trends and patterns, and statistical analysis with the goal of detecting, preventing, investigating, and responding to criminal activity. It is the role of intelligence staff to analyze data (e.g., activities, events, and places) derived from various systems and investigative activities and to produce intelligence products identifying relationships and enabling in-depth assessment of criminal groups. Disruption of the flow of narcotics can come through interjecting intelligence-led policing anywhere in the continuum from transnational gangs to users.

This project proposes adding two new license plate reader (LPR) traffic trailers to assist in the identification of transnational gang members using varying routes in an effort to avoid law enforcement detection. This equipment has proven effective with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Capacity & Capabilities

Describe the applicant organization's background as well as any organizational and staff capabilities and qualifications necessary to carry out this project using the approaches and activities provided above, including any essential collaborative partnerships.

The proposed project will be overseen by the Collin County Sheriff's Office, which was established in 1846 and is a full service law enforcement agency for the citizens of Collin County and the municipalities therein. The primary law enforcement jurisdiction of the Collin County Sheriff's Office covers 499 square miles and an estimated service population of over 49,000 persons across the county's unincorporated areas, five municipalities without police departments, extraterritorial jurisdiction of some municipalities, and three municipal utility districts (MUDs). The NTXCIU, which is a part of the CCSO, services eight counties in the North Texas region. The purpose of the Collin County Sheriff's Office is to enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner, to prevent and deter crime, and to apprehend and detain those who are accused or convicted of violating the law. Law enforcement in Collin County ensures the safety and well-being of the community while preserving the constitutional rights of all persons and is conducted within the statutory and judicial limitations of police authority.

The two proposed intelligence staff will reside in the North Texas Fusion Center (NTFC), which has been operational for 13 years and coordinates the gathering, analysis, and dissemination of information between partners within a 20-county region. The Center utilizes a variety of resources and tools to conduct threat assessments, analyze and share

relevant suspicious activity reporting, respond to requests for information, and provide early warning alerts and recommended response protocols. NTFC is comprised of Collin County Sheriff's Office personnel, along with staff from municipal police and fire departments; US Department of Homeland Security (DHS); US Marshals Service; US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS); Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV); Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS); Texas Joint Counterdrug Task Force; and North Texas Sheriff's Criminal Interdiction Unit (NTXCIU) who all have space co-located within the NTFC. Additionally, the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Network, which integrates key stakeholders into an effective and sustainable two-way flow of information, includes law enforcement officers, private sector partners, fire personnel, emergency management professionals, military personnel, public health practitioners, and critical infrastructure advisors/planners from more than 200 entities. Intelligence staff will be required to have either a Bachelor's degree in a related field or one year of specialized experience analyzing intelligence reports and information related to law enforcement, critical infrastructure, emergency management, or public health or a combination of education and experience.

Proposed equipment request will provide information and intelligence products for narcotics and related crimes for the eight county region. The North Texas Sheriff's Criminal Interdiction Unit (NTXCIU) will manage the use of the proposed equipment, which will actively work criminal interdiction aimed at stemming the flow of illegal narcotics and human trafficking along major North Texas roadways. Deputies are specially trained to detect trafficking and apprehend offenders transporting contraband and illegal proceeds. NTXCIU became operational in December 2017 and coordinates several continuous 72-hour high intensity operations / surges in participating counties.

Performance Management

Describe how the applicant organization will measure success for this project. Describe the overall goals, objectives, and strategies for this project and how the organization will collect, track, and maintain the relevant data needed to determine if the project is achieving these standards throughout the grant period.

Goal: Improve public safety through disruption of criminal activities associated with illicit drug operations and supply from cartel to addict.

Objectives:

1. Decrease drug and drug-related crimes
2. Increase NTXCIU drug seizures by 10%
3. Increase NTXCIU arrests by 20%

Measures:

1. Number of investigations
2. Number of intelligence products created, broken out by type (bulletin, assessment, etc.)
3. Number of controlled substance related offenses investigated – compared to previous year, baseline: 328
4. Number of property crime investigations – compared to previous year, baseline: 439
5. Value of drug seizures made by NTXCIU – compared to previous year, baseline: \$15,806,717.42
6. Number of arrests made by NTXCIU – compared to previous year, baseline: 87

The Collin County Sheriff's Office utilizes several methods to collect, track, and maintain data. Primarily, data is collected and reported using an ICS incident-based reporting system. Numbers for types of crimes investigated are obtained from crime analysis within the report management system. Additionally, the NTFC utilizes the same system for tracking RFIs, intelligence products created, and agencies and investigation for which assistance is provided, along with additional Department of Homeland Security tracking systems. The NTFC Deputy Director reviews and compiles services performed into quarterly executive reports for law enforcement partners and annual reports for DHS. Calls for service and data for dispatched responses performed by the Collin County Sheriff's Office are entered by CCSO Support Services Division personnel into integrated computer-aided dispatch software.

NTXCIU members complete significant event forms, which are submitted on a continual basis to the CCSO Lieutenant who reviews and enters the data (date, location, contraband seized, persons arrested) into an Excel spreadsheet. Summary reports are created and released to partner agencies quarterly. Data utilized to determine index crime rates are submitted to Texas Department of Public Safety by each law enforcement entity and are obtained for participating counties from published annual reports. Training records, both received and given, for intelligence staff will be maintained by the NTFC. Collin County Sheriff's Office staff will periodically review project performance and determine any areas for improvement.

Target Group

Describe or list the agencies, individuals, or other groups to whom you expect to provide services, including any relevant data.

The true costs to society of the prevalence of illegal narcotics are difficult to quantify, but, by all accounts, are extremely high, not only for the offender, but also for the communities in which traffickers and users live. Trafficking organizations, who often employ transnational gangs, have been known to establish bases of operation in suburban and rural areas along transportation routes where they feel law enforcement does not expect to find, nor are accustomed to dealing with, large criminal organizations. However, data and map analysis can efficiently identify

crime trends, provide strategic information to law enforcement officers, inform community policing efforts, and support efforts to successfully prosecute criminals and remove them from the community. The use of LPRs will enhance the capability of the intelligence staff and participating Sheriff's Deputies supported by this project will primarily serve Collin County and the other eight counties for daily operations. Collin County, alone is home to almost 1 million residents.

Drug traffickers attempt to blend in and move contraband among busy highways. Both Collin and Rockwall Counties (one of the partnering counties), which border Dallas County to the north and east respectively, are home to major transportation routes through and out of the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Metroplex. Drugs smuggled across the Texas / Mexico border are taken to stash houses in the DFW area and prepared for overland shipment, secreted in privately owned and commercial vehicles, to their final destinations. In Collin County, the 32 miles of US Highway 75 is one of the few north-south routes, running roughly parallel to I-35, and is a known smuggling route for drugs into the nation's Midwest region as well as cash and guns returning to the southern border. Per data from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Saturation Count Program, vehicle counts per day range from over 20,000 each way in the northern, less populated.

Evidence-Based Practices

Describe the research or evidence that led the applicant to select the methods, approach, and activities described above. Where possible, cite specific research, evidence, or published best/promising practices model used as the basis for the project's design. If the project approach and activities described above are not based on existing evidence, the applicant must describe why they believe the method to be promising.

The proposed project utilizes the existing relationships and resources that Collin County Sheriff's Office already has in place – including interactions with neighboring jurisdictions, cross-jurisdictional task forces, and information sharing with local, state, and federal partners in the North Texas Fusion Center – and expounds upon them to combat the illicit drug problem facing our communities. Successful data-driven strategies such as hot-spots policing, predictive policing, problem-oriented policing, and intelligence-led policing (ILP) rely on the work of crime analysts for identification of crime trends and critical nodes within criminal operations to combat and reduce crime by focusing law enforcement resources where they will have the greatest impact.

While intelligence-led policing has not been designated as an evidence-based practice, law enforcement agencies around the world have built a very strong case for this data-driven approach. According to the US Department of Justice, intelligence-led policing is "a collaborative law enforcement approach combining problem-solving policing, information sharing, and police accountability, with enhanced intelligence operations" (1). It is designed to guide policing activities toward high-frequency offenders, locations, or crimes to impact resource allocation decisions. ILP relies on analytically understanding multijurisdictional crime threats, and therefore encourages and ultimately depends on collaborations and proactive information sharing among various agencies and the community, including not only local police, but other local law enforcement, the FBI, homeland security agencies, and even probation and parole officers.

In its report on how intelligence-led policing reduces crime, the Bureau of Justice Assistance reviewed and identified 10 key factors for successful deployment of ILP initiatives – command commitment, problem clarity, active collaboration, effective intelligence, information sharing, clearly defined goals, results-oriented tactics and strategies, officer accountability, and continuous assessment (2). This project will utilize these factors to combat drug and drug-related crimes in Collin and Rockwall Counties and the region. In most cases, these key factors are already in place, awaiting the staff to fill the analyst roles.

1. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Navigating Your Agency's Path to Intelligence-Led Policing. Washington, DC, 2009.
2. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Reducing Crime through Intelligence-Led Policing. Washington, DC, 2012.

Project Activities Information

Selected Project Activities

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE	DESCRIPTION
Law Enforcement	100.00	Intelligence staff apply knowledge of criminal justice system and standard police procedures to collect, process, and analyze raw information and create and disseminate intelligence products to requesting law enforcement partners with the goal of detecting, preventing, investigating, and responding to criminal activity. Intelligence staff conduct research and analytical studies of data to create actionable intelligence products intended to aid law enforcement in deploying resources more efficiently, targeting investigations, generating leads, and apprehending suspects. Intelligence analysis enables front-line law enforcement and public safety personnel to protect the citizens in our region

Measures Information

Objective Output Measures

OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Equipment or technology: Individuals/ operators equipped	4
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety: Arrests resulting from grant.	100
Targeted Investigation: Criminal cases resulting in arrest.	100
Targeted Investigation: Grant-funded investigations carried out by the unit/division	500
Training or professional development: Individuals provided	60
Training or professional development: Individuals received	0
Training, professional development, or technical assistance: Hours provided	400
Training, professional development, or technical assistance: Hours received	80

Resolution from Governing Body

Applications from nonprofit corporations, local units of governments, and other political subdivisions must include a [resolution](#) that contains the following:

1. Authorization by your governing body for the submission of the application to CJD that clearly identifies the name of the project for which funding is requested;
2. A commitment to provide all applicable matching funds;
3. A designation of the name and/or title of an authorized official who is given the authority to apply for, accept, reject, alter, or terminate a grant (Note: If a name is provided, you must update CJD should the official change during the grant period.); and
4. A written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds to CJD.

Upon approval from your agency's governing body, upload the [approved](#) resolution to eGrants by clicking on the **Upload Files** sub-tab located in the **Summary** tab.

Contract Compliance

Will CJD grant funds be used to support any contracts for professional services?

☐ Yes

☒ No

For applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, describe how you will monitor the activities of the sub-contractor(s) for compliance with the contract provisions (including equipment purchases), deliverables, and all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines governing this project.

N/A

Lobbying

For applicant agencies requesting grant funds in excess of \$100,000, have any federally appropriated funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant loan, or cooperative agreement?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ N/A

For applicant agencies that selected either **No** or **N/A** above, have any non-federal funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress in connection with this federal contract, loan, or cooperative agreement?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ N/A

Fiscal Year

Provide the begin and end date for the applicant agency's fiscal year (e.g., 09/01/20xx to 08/31/20xx).

Enter the Begin Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

10/1/2019

Enter the End Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

9/30/2020

Sources of Financial Support

Each applicant must provide the amount of grant funds expended during the most recently completed fiscal year for the following sources:

Enter the amount (\$) of Federal Grant Funds:

\$3,157,208

Enter the amount (\$) of State Grant Funds:

\$4,182,899

Single Audit

Applicants who expend less than \$750,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$750,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a CJD grant. However, CJD may require a limited scope audit as defined in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$750,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$750,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, provide the date of your organization's last annual single audit, performed by an independent auditor in accordance with the State of Texas Single Audit Circular; or CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:

3/29/2018

Equal Employment Opportunity Plan Compliance - AMENDED

Review the information below to determine which section of the federal [EEOP Certification Form](#) applies to your organization. The EEOP certification information must be submitted to the Office of Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs through their on-line [EEOP Reporting Tool](#). For more information and guidance on how to complete and submit the federal EEOP certification information, please visit the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs website at <https://ojp.gov/about/ocr/eeop.htm>.

Type I Entity

Defined as an applicant that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- the applicant has less than 50 employees;
- the applicant is a non-profit organization;
- the applicant is a medical institution;
- the applicant is an Indian tribe;
- the applicant is an educational institution, or
- the applicant is receiving a single award of less than \$25,000.

Requirements

- The applicant is exempt from the EEOP requirements required to prepare an EEOP because it is a Type I Entity as defined above, pursuant to 28 CFR 42, subpart E;
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services; and
- the applicant must complete **Section A** of the EEOP Certification Form and send it to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to claim the exemption from developing an EEOP.

Type II Entity

Defined as an applicant that meets the following criteria:

- the applicant has 50 or more employees, and
- the applicant is receiving a single award of \$25,000 or more, but less than \$500,000.

Requirements

- The applicant agency is required to formulate an EEOP in accordance with 28 CFR 42.301, subpart E;
- the EEOP is required to be formulated and signed into effect within the past two years by the proper authority;
- the EEOP is available for review by the public and employees or for review or audit by officials of OOG, OOG's designee, or the Office of Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, as required by relevant laws and regulations;
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services;
- the applicant must complete **Section B** of the EEOP Certification Form and send it to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to claim the exemption from submitting an EEOP to OCR; and
- the EEOP is required to be on file with the applicant agency.

Enter the name of the person responsible for the EEOP and the address of the office where the EEOP is filed:

[Cynthia Jacobson, 2300 Bloomdale Rd, McKinney TX 75071](#)

Type III Entity

Defined as an applicant that is NOT a Type I or Type II Entity.

Requirements

- The EEOP is required to be formulated and signed into effect within the past two years by the proper authority;
- the EEOP has been submitted to the Office of Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice and has been approved by the OCR, or it will be submitted to the OCR for approval upon award of the grant, as required by relevant laws and regulations; and
- the applicant will comply with applicable federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment and in the delivery of services; and
- the applicant must complete **Section C** of the EEOP Certification Form and send it to the Office for Civil Rights (OCR).

Certification

Based on the definitions and requirements above, the applicant agency certifies to the following entity type:

- ☐ Type I Entity
- ☐ Type II Entity
- ☒ Type III Entity

Debarment

Each applicant agency will certify that it and its principals (as defined in 2 CFR Part 180.995):

- Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal Court, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency;
- Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or
- Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the above bullet; and have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

Select the appropriate response:

☒ I Certify

☐ Unable to Certify

If you selected **Unable to Certify** above, please provide an explanation as to why the applicant agency cannot certify the statements.

N/A

FFATA Certification

Certification of Recipient Highly Compensated Officers

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires Prime Recipients (CJD) to report the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) of each sub recipient organization for the most recently completed fiscal year preceding the year in which the grant is awarded if the subrecipient answers **YES** to the **FIRST** statement but **NO** to the **SECOND** statement listed below.

In the sub recipient's preceding completed fiscal year, did the sub recipient receive: (1) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; AND (2) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Does the public have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If you answered **YES** to the **FIRST** statement and **NO** to the **SECOND** statement, please provide the name and total compensation amount of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) within your agency for the current calendar year. If you answered NO to the first statement you are NOT required to provide the name and compensation amounts. NOTE: "Total compensation" means the complete pay package of each of the sub recipient's compensated officers, including all forms of money, benefits, services, and in-kind payments (see SEC Regulations: 17 CCR 229.402).

Budget Details Information

Budget Information by Budget Line Item

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT / %
Equipment	Specialty Cameras and Accessories	4 License Plate Reader and traffic trailers.	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	4

Source of Match Information

Summary Source of Match/GPI

Total Report	Cash Match	In Kind	GPI Federal Share	GPI State Share
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Budget Summary Information

Budget Summary Information by Budget Category

CATEGORY	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
Equipment	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00

Budget Grand Total Information

OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00