

**MEETING DATE:** February 13, 2020

**AGENDA ITEM:** D

**TO:** BSCC Chair and Members

**FROM:** Colleen Curtin, Field Representative, [colleen.curtin@bscc.ca.gov](mailto:colleen.curtin@bscc.ca.gov)

**SUBJECT:** California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant, Request for Proposals: **Requesting Approval.**

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### Summary

This agenda item requests Board approval to release the proposed Request for Proposals (RFP) (Attachment D-1) for the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) grant.

### Background

The State Legislature established the California Violence Intervention & Prevention grant in FY 2017-18<sup>1</sup>. The CalVIP grant encourages jurisdictions to develop local approaches to reduce violence that meet the diverse needs of each community.

Prior to FY 2017-18, eligibility for the CalVIP grant was open only to California cities. By law, cities were required to pass through a minimum of 50 percent of the funds to one or more community-based organizations (CBOs). The FY 2017-18 State Budget extended eligibility to allow CBOs to apply directly for CalVIP funds, though the pass-through requirement for city applicants remained.

Since its creation in the FY 2007-2008 State Budget, approximately \$9 million has been appropriated annually to the CalGRIP and CalVIP grant programs. The Budget Act of 2019 (Assembly Bill 74, Chapter 23, Statutes of 2019), however, included an additional one-time appropriation of \$21 million, for a total appropriation of \$30 million (Attachment D-2). Of that amount, the 2019-20 State Budget Act calls for the BSCC to retain 5 percent (\$1.5 million) for administrative operations and \$1 million is earmarked for the City of Los Angeles. The remaining \$27.5 million must be distributed through a competitive grant process, administered by the BSCC staff and led by the members of the CalVIP Executive Steering Committee (ESC). At least two grants must be awarded to cities with populations of 200,000 or less and \$3 million shall be for competitive grants to cities with populations of 40,000 or less.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1603 (Chapter 735, Statutes of 2019), also known as the *Break the Cycle of Violence Act*, was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2019 (Attachment D-3). This bill codified the establishment of the CalVIP grant program and the authority and duties of the BSCC in administering the program, including the selection criteria for grants and reporting requirements to the Legislature. It narrows the focus of the CalVIP grant to include initiatives

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly known as the California Gang Reduction, Intervention & Prevention (CalGRIP) grant 2007.

that “improve public health and safety by supporting effective violence reduction initiatives in communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence, particularly group-member involved homicides, shootings, and aggravated assaults.”

On July 11, 2019, the Board established an ESC to develop an RFP for the CalVIP grant. The CalVIP ESC (Attachment D-4), chaired by Board Member Chief Andy Mills, met on October 24-25, 2019 in San Jose and again on November 18-19, 2020 in San Bernardino to make recommendations on the key grant components described below.

### **Key Grant Components**

- Grant period. CalVIP grants will be awarded for a 42-month term, from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2023. The first three years (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023) are for implementation and service delivery. The last six months (July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023) are for completion of the final evaluation report.
- Eligibility. Only cities that are disproportionately impacted by violence and the CBOs that serve the residents of those cities are eligible to apply for a CalVIP grant.
- Funding thresholds. Eligible cities (see Table 1) and the CBOs that serve the residents of those cities may apply for up to \$1.5 million. Eligible cities with populations of 40,000 or less (see Attachment B-5) may apply for up to \$600,000.
- Eligible grant activities. CalVIP grants shall be used to support, expand, and replicate evidence-based violence reduction initiatives that seek to interrupt cycles of violence. According to AB 1603, strategies eligible for funding could include, but are not limited to: hospital-based violence intervention programs, evidence-based street outreach programs, and focused deterrence strategies.
- Target population. Initiatives funded by CalVIP shall be primarily focused on providing violence intervention services to the small segment of the population that is identified as having the highest risk of perpetrating or being victimized by violence in the near future.
- Match requirement. All applicants shall provide a 100-percent match to state funds awarded (cash or in-kind).
- Pass-through requirement for cities. City applicants must agree to distribute at least 50 percent of the grant funds it receives to one or more of the following: a) CBOs or b) public agencies (other than the lead applicant agency) that are primarily dedicated to community safety or violence prevention and are not law enforcement.
- Reporting requirements. CalVIP grantees will be required to submit quarterly progress reports, a Local Evaluation Plan (four months post-award) and a Final Local Evaluation Report.

*Disproportionately impacted by violence.* As defined by AB 1603, a city is disproportionately impacted by violence if any of the following are true:

- (1) The city experienced 20 or more homicides per calendar year during two or more of the three calendar years immediately preceding the grant application.
- (2) The city experienced 10 or more homicides per calendar year during two or more of the three years prior to the grant application and had a homicide rate that was at least 50% higher than the statewide homicide rate during two or more of the three calendar years immediately preceding the grant application.
- (3) The applicant otherwise demonstrated a *unique and compelling need* for additional resources to address the impact of homicides, shootings, and aggravated assaults in the applicant's community.

The CalVIP ESC further defined that a city has a *unique and compelling need* if the city experienced seven (7) or more homicides per calendar year during two or more of the three years prior to the grant application and had a homicide rate that was at least 25% higher than the statewide homicide rate during two or more of the three calendar years immediately preceding the grant application. The 29 cities listed in Table 1 meet one or more of the three criteria listed above. These cities and CBOs that serve the residents of these cities are eligible to apply for CalVIP.

| <b>Table 1. Cities with Populations Over 40,000<br/>Eligible to Apply for CalVIP Funding*</b> |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Antioch  | 16. Pittsburg      |
| 2. Bakersfield  | 17. Pomona         |
| 3. Carson   | 18. Richmond       |
| 4. Compton  | 19. Sacramento     |
| 5. Delano   | 20. Salinas        |
| 6. Fairfield  | 21. San Bernardino |
| 7. Fresno   | 22. San Diego      |
| 8. Inglewood  | 23. San Francisco  |
| 9. Long Beach   | 24. San Jose       |
| 10. Los Angeles   | 25. Santa Ana      |
| 11. Lynwood   | 26. Stockton       |
| 12. Modesto   | 27. Turlock        |
| 13. Norwalk   | 28. Vallejo        |
| 14. Oakland   | 29. Victorville    |
| 15. Oxnard  |                    |
| <b>* CBOs that serve the residents of these cities are also eligible to apply.</b>            |                    |

For cities with populations of 40,000 or less, the CalVIP ESC defined *unique and compelling need* as cities that appear in the top 5 percent for one or more of three crimes designated as violent by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting index: Homicide, Aggravated Assault and Robbery, averaged over the preceding three years. See Attachment B-5 or below for a list of the 66 additional cities that meet this definition and are therefore eligible to apply for CalVIP funding.

## Cities with Populations of 40,000 or Less Eligible to Apply for CalVIP Funding

The FY 2019-20 State Budget Act set aside \$3 million for competitive grants to cities with populations of 40,000 or less. The CalVIP ESC defined “unique and compelling need” for cities with populations of 40,000 or less as cities that appear in the top five percent for one or more of three crimes designated as violent by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Index: Homicide, Aggravated Assault and Robbery, averaged over the preceding three years. There are 66 cities that meet these eligibility requirements, listed in the table below.

| <b>Table 2. Cities with Populations of 40,000 or Less Eligible to Apply for CalVIP Funding</b> |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Adelanto  | 34. Huron            |
| 2. Alturas   | 35. Industry         |
| 3. Anderson  | 36. Irwindale        |
| 4. Artesia   | 37. Isleton          |
| 5. Arvin   | 38. King City        |
| 6. Atwater   | 39. Lakeport         |
| 7. Avenal  | 40. Lemon Grove      |
| 8. Banning   | 41. Marysville       |
| 9. Barstow   | 42. McFarland        |
| 10. Big Bear Lake  | 43. Mendota          |
| 11. Biggs  | 44. Montague         |
| 12. Bishop   | 45. Montclair        |
| 13. Brawley  | 46. Mount Shasta     |
| 14. California City  | 47. Needles          |
| 15. Clearlake  | 48. Newman           |
| 16. Coalinga   | 49. Orange Cove      |
| 17. Colma  | 50. Oroville         |
| 18. Commerce   | 51. Parlier          |
| 19. Crescent City  | 52. Red Bluff        |
| 20. Cudahy   | 53. San Pablo        |
| 21. Desert Hot Springs   | 54. Sand City        |
| 22. Dinuba   | 55. Santa Fe Springs |
| 23. Dos Palos  | 56. Selma            |
| 24. Dunsmuir   | 57. Signal Hill      |
| 25. El Cerrito   | 58. Susanville       |
| 26. Emeryville   | 59. Taft             |
| 27. Eureka   | 60. Ukiah            |
| 28. Farmersville   | 61. Vernon           |
| 29. Fort Bragg   | 62. Weed             |
| 30. Grass Valley   | 63. West Hollywood   |
| 31. Greenfield   | 64. Westmorland      |
| 32. Gridley  | 65. Willits          |
| 33. Gustine  | 66. Yreka            |

**RFP Activities and Tentative Timeline**

Below is a tentative timeline of activities necessary to administer a competitive RFP for the CalVIP grant.

| Activity   | Date                          |
|--|-------------------------------|
| RFP Presented for Board Approval                                   | February 13, 2020             |
| Release Request for Proposals                                      | February 14, 2020             |
| Bidders' Conferences   | March 4, 2020 & March 6, 2020 |
| Proposals Due to the BSCC (8 weeks)                                | April 10, 2020                |
| Proposal Rating Process and Development of Funding Recommendations | April/May 2020                |
| Present Funding Recommendations to Board                           | June 11, 2020                 |
| Grants Begin   | July 1, 2020                  |

**Recommendation/Action Needed**

Staff recommends that the Board:

- Approve and release the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Request for Proposals.

**Attachments**

D-1: California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) RFP  
D-2: 2019 State Budget Act  
D-3: AB 1603  
D-4: CalVIP ESC Membership Roster  
D-5: Rural Cities Eligible to Apply for CalVIP