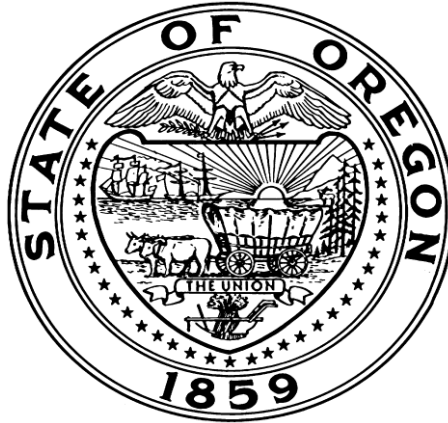


**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Crime Victim Services Division**



**2018 John R. Justice
Loan Repayment Grant Program**

GRANT APPLICATION RELEASE DATE

March 20, 2018

GRANT APPLICATION DEADLINE

All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. on May 4, 2018
(See Section V: Submission Information)

**Attorney General Ellen F. Rosenblum
Oregon Department of Justice
1162 Court Street
Salem, OR 97301-4096**

Read ALL instructions before completing the grant application.

Resources for this Application

The RFA provides the guidelines to complete this application and is downloadable in PDF format from the CVSD E-Grants system at: www.cvsdegrants.com and from the CVSD website at: [JRJ webpage](#).

The CVSD E-Grant Applicant User Guide can answer many questions about navigating the system. The Guide can be found in CVSD E-Grants at the welcome screen under “My Training Materials” and at: https://www.doj.state.or.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/cvsd_egrants_applicant_user_guide.pdf

Contact Information for DOJ CVSD Staff

Grant Specialist:

Assistant	Phone	E-mail
Barbara Clapper	(503) 378-5308	barbara.clapper@doj.state.or.us

For more information or to address questions specific to the application or application process, please contact:

Fund Coordinator:

Coordinator	Phone	E-mail
Cathy Oliverio Relang	(503) 378-4476	cathy.L.relang@doj.state.or.us

Mailing Address:

Oregon Department of Justice
 Crime Victims’ Services Division
 1162 Court Street NE
 Salem, Oregon 97301-4096

TIMETABLE FOR APPLICATION REVIEW AND GRANT AWARDS

Target Date	Activity
Tuesday March 20, 2018	Release of JRJ Application
Friday March 9, 2018	Initiate an application
Monday April 16, 2018	Closing date for questions/clarifications
Friday, April 13, 2018	Clarifications/Amendments posted in E-grant system
Friday, May 4, 2018	Application due through CVSD E-Grants
Friday, June 1, 2018	Prescreen applications for eligibility
June/July 2018	Review Meetings: Prosecution and Public Defender
July/August 2018	Acceptance by Selected Beneficiaries
August/September 2018	Payment made to loan company on behalf of applicant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Application Overview	
A. Introduction	Page 4
B. Purpose.....	Page 4
C. Program Funding and Benefit Amount	Page 4
D. How Funds are Awarded and Disbursed.....	Page 4
E. Benefits Distribution	Page 5
F. Changes in Beneficiary Employment	Page 5
G. Renewal of Benefits	Page 5
H. Taxability	Page 5
II. Eligibility Requirements	
A. Eligible Employment.....	Page 5-6
B. Ineligible Employment.....	Page 6
C. Other Eligibility Requirements.....	Page 6
D. Eligible Student Loans.....	Page 6
E. Ineligible Student Loans.....	Page 6-7
III. Application and Review Process.....	Page 7
IV. General Guidelines.....	Page 7/8
V. Submission Information.....	Page 8
VI. FAQs.....	Page 9-13

SECTION I: APPLICATION OVERVIEW

A. INTRODUCTION

One pressing challenge facing the criminal justice system today is the retention of those who serve everyday to ensure that our communities are protected and the rule of law is upheld—including our prosecutors and public defenders. In the current economy, both prosecutor and public defender offices find it difficult to attract and retain talented attorneys. Driven by educational debt, attorneys interested in public interest law often forego opportunities to work in these offices in order to seek more lucrative private sector positions. Attorney shortages in these offices can result in overworked attorneys handling unmanageable caseloads, potentially affecting public safety, the administration of justice, and ultimately the public's confidence in our justice system.

Student loan debt is consistently cited as the overwhelming reason why attorneys decline or leave positions as prosecutors and public defenders. The vast majority of law students borrow to finance their legal education and the rising costs have imposed staggering debt. Furthermore, public defender and prosecutor salaries have failed to keep pace with the escalating cost of education. As a result, talented lawyers are often unwilling to accept attorney positions as prosecutors or public defenders, creating a real challenge for those offices in their quest to hire and retain capable attorneys.

Acknowledging this challenge, Congress enacted the Act, named for the late John Reid Justice of South Carolina, to encourage qualified attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders and to continue in that service. The John R. Justice Program allocated its first year of funding in 2010 and provides loan repayment assistance for state and federal public defenders and state prosecutors who agree to remain employed as public defenders and prosecutors for at least three years.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the program is to encourage qualified attorneys to choose careers as prosecutors and public defenders and to continue in that service.

C. PROGRAM FUNDING AND BENEFIT AMOUNT

Oregon has approximately \$34,739 (2017-RJ-BX-0031) of JRJ funding for benefits during the period of October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018. Funds will be distributed in equal amounts to eligible selected prosecutors and public defenders. Each beneficiary may receive up to \$5,000 per recipient year. A beneficiary may not receive more than \$60,000 in total lifetime benefits provided by JRJ grant funds.

This is an open application and all eligible applicants can apply. This is the beginning of a new grant cycle and all previous recipients of this grant must complete an application to be eligible.

D. HOW FUNDS ARE AWARDED AND DISBURSED

Recipients are selected based on their ability to repay their student loans as determined by a ratio of student loan debt to adjusted gross income (AGI) and a cost of living factor based on the applicant's residence. Allocation of program funds will be equally distributed between prosecutors and public defenders. In case of ratio ties, the applicant with the greatest total debt will receive an award.

All awards are subject to the availability of funding and the approval of the signed service agreement.

E. BENEFITS DISTRIBUTION

The Oregon JRJ Program will pay the awarded benefits in one annual payment directly to the lender or servicer of the beneficiary's loan. The amount paid will not exceed the total qualifying loan balance. The Oregon JRJ Program will not be held responsible for any late fees assessed by the lending institution. If the beneficiary has more than one eligible loan, s/he will indicate on the application the eligible loan for which the Program should make the one annual payment. As required by the grant, the award money is intended to supplement, not substitute, the recipient's personal student loan obligation. Awards are renewable, however ***all awards are subject to federal funding of the JRJ Program.***

F. CHANGES IN BENEFICIARY EMPLOYMENT

Beneficiaries who change jobs, but remain in continual, eligible employment in Oregon will continue to be eligible for current or renewed benefits to the same extent as those who did not change employment.

G. RENEWAL OF BENEFITS

Once approved for loan repayment, there is a rebuttable presumption that a beneficiary will be given priority consideration to receive funding during the second and third years of the three year Service Agreement, depending on the availability of funds. Renewal is not automatic and nothing shall obligate the Oregon JRJ Program to renew a benefit in the same (or greater) amount previously received by a beneficiary.

H. TAXABILITY

Loan payments made through the Oregon JRJ Program on behalf of beneficiaries may be taxable and subject to withholding. Recipients are encouraged to check with a tax advisor/accountant. DOJ/CVSD will not advise recipients on any potential tax liability.

SECTION II: ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A. ELIGIBLE EMPLOYMENT

The definitions of prosecutors and public defenders eligible for benefits from the Oregon JRJ Grant Program are below:

Prosecutor

A full-time employee of the state of Oregon or unit of local government (including tribal government) who is continually licensed to practice law and prosecutes criminal or juvenile delinquency cases at the state or unit of local government level (including supervision, education, or training of other persons prosecuting such cases). 42 U.S.C. §3797cc-21(b)(1).

Public Defender

- An attorney who is continually licensed to practice law and is a full-time employee of the state of Oregon or unit of local government (including tribal government) who provides legal

representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases including supervision, education, or training of other persons providing such representation; OR

- is a full-time employee of a nonprofit organization operating under a contract with Oregon or unit of local government who devotes substantially all of the employee's full-time employment to providing legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases including supervision, education, or training of other persons providing such representation; OR
- is employed in Oregon as a full-time federal defender attorney in a defender organization pursuant to Subsection (g) of section 3006A of Title 18, United States Code, that provides legal representation to indigent persons in criminal or juvenile delinquency cases. 42 U.S.C. §3797cc-21(b)(2).

B. INELIGIBLE EMPLOYMENT

Prosecutors who are employees of the federal government are ineligible. Attorneys who are in private practice and not a full time employee of a non-profit organization, even if individually or part of a firm that is under contract with a state or court appointed to provide public defense services, do not qualify as public defenders and therefore are not considered to be eligible.

C. OTHER ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A beneficiary must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen or an eligible non-citizen.
2. Be employed in the state from which s/he receives JRJ funding.
3. Be employed full-time, which is not less than 75 percent of a forty (40) hour workweek.
4. Be continually licensed to practice law.
5. Have an outstanding balance on an eligible educational loan.
6. Make a commitment to a three-year service agreement each time benefits are received.
7. Not be in default on repayment of any federal student loans.
8. Have a Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AMAGI) of \$70,000 or less if single and \$115,000 if married.

Note: See Service Agreement for additional Eligibility Requirements.

D. ELIGIBLE STUDENT LOANS

The following loans are eligible for repayment with JRJ funds:

1. A loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of subchapter IV of chapter 28 of Title 20 (Federal Family Education Loan Program);
2. A loan made under part C or D of subchapter IV of chapter 28 of Title 20 (William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan and Federal Perkins Loans);
3. A loan made under section 1078-3 or 1087e(g) of Title 20 (Federal consolidation loans and Federal Direct Consolidation loans, respectively).

E. INELIGIBLE STUDENT LOANS

The following loans are **ineligible** for repayment with JRJ funds:

1. A loan made to the parents of a dependent student under section 428B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-2);
2. A Federal Direct PLUS Loan made to the parents of a dependent student;
3. A loan made under section 428C or 455 (g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-

- 3 (Federal consolidation loans) and 1087e (g) (Federal Direct Consolidation loans) to the extent that such loan was used to repay a loan described in clause (1) or (2);
4. Private loans.

Note: *Applicants who have consolidated their qualifying loans with a spouse's loans should provide documentation showing the dollar amount each party held at the time of consolidation and calculate what percentage of the new combined loan is attributable to each person. The Oregon JRJ Program will look at the current loan balance, and based on the percentage attributable to the applicant will establish that portion as the "loan balance" eligible for repayment.*

SECTION III: APPLICATION AND REVIEW PROCESS

STEP 1: ONLINE APPLICATION. Before applying an applicant must determine that they meet the **Eligibility Requirements** listed in Section II of these Instructions. All eligible applicants must submit their application through the DOJ/CVSD online E-Grant System at www.cvsdegrants.com and follow the instructions for individuals applying to the JR Justice Loan Repayment Program.

STEP 2: MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY SCREENING. CVSD staff will screen all applications to insure they meet the minimum eligibility requirements. Any applicant that does not meet minimum eligibility requirements will be notified by CVSD staff and their application will not move forward in the process.

STEP 3: REVIEW PROCESS. All eligible applications will be peer reviewed by a review committee: 1) District Attorney Review committee and 2) Public Defenders Review Committee. Each review committee will consist of three to four members selected by CVSD.

SECTION IV: GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following instructions are intended to guide the applicant in completing the JRJ Grant application and assist in navigating the E-Grants system.

- A. Applications will be completed and submitted electronically through the CVSD E-Grants system.
- B. **E-Grants Registration.** All new applicants must first register in the CVSD E-Grants system. If the applicant has applied previously for JRJ funds, then you are already in the system and you can log-in.
- Register in the CVSD E-Grants system at www.cvsdegrants.com. Please refer to the *CVSD Grant Applicant User Guide*, Chapter 4: *Gaining Access to Oregon CVSD E-Grants* to assist you through the registration process. Click here to access the [Grant Applicant User Guide](#).
 - Allow up to 24 hours to process your registration.
- C. The E-Grants system will not allow an application to be submitted with error messages on any form within the application.
- D. After saving a form, if there are errors, the CVSD E-Grants system will provide error messages at the

top of a page directing the applicant to errors on a form.

- E. Required fields have an asterisk (*).
- F. If there has been no activity in the system for 1 hour it will time out and any information entered will not be saved. Click “**Save**” frequently to prevent losing information. The system will not save information if you go to the next page without saving.
- G. Please **DO NOT** attach any documents that have not been requested unless directed by CVSD.
- H. Completing and saving individual forms is not the same as “submitting” the application. **Applicants must be sure to CHANGE THE STATUS of their application to “Application Submitted” when all forms have been completed and all errors are corrected.**
- I. Technical assistance regarding the CVSD E-Grants system can be obtained by:
 - 1. Using the CVSD E-Grant Applicant User Guide;
 - 2. Contacting the Grant Specialist or Fund Coordinator listed at the beginning of these instructions for assistance with the application contents; and
 - 3. Contacting the system Help Desk for system technical assistance, which is available: Monday – Friday 7am to 5pm, Pacific Standard Time, at 1-866-449-1425 or email azhelpdesk@agatesoftware.com.

SECTION V: SUBMISSION INFORMATION

JRJ grant applications must be submitted electronically through the CVSD E-Grants system. Applications will only be accepted through the CVSD E-Grants system. For instructions on how to submit your application, please review the “Submitting your Application” section of the CVSD E-Grants Applicant User Guide.

THE APPLICATION WILL CLOSE ON:

FRIDAY MAY 4, 2018

by

11:59 p.m., Pacific Standard Time

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT ONCE AN APPLICATION IS SUBMITTED IT WILL ENTER INTO A “READ-ONLY” STATUS AND CANNOT BE CHANGED.

SECTION VI: FAQ'S

- 1. Are individuals who are elected prosecutors or public defenders eligible for the JRJ program?**

No. Although the statute does not specifically prohibit the awarding of JRJ funds to elected officials (assuming they otherwise would qualify as an eligible beneficiary), BJA, in its discretion, has determined that policy and ethical considerations preclude elected officials from being eligible. This prohibition does not extend to persons who hold elected offices other than as a prosecutor or public defender (*e.g.*, city council member status unrelated to prosecutor/public defender position), provided: (1) a reasonable person could conclude that the individual's elected status did not form a basis for their selection for JRJ benefits; (2) that the person did not use their office to influence a decision pertaining to the application; and (3) that the person's obligations to his/her elected office do not interfere with the fulfillment of the JRJ service obligation.
- 2. Are appellate attorneys handling criminal or juvenile delinquency case appeals eligible for this program?**

Yes, provided they otherwise meet the definition of a full-time "prosecutor" or "public defender" under the statute (and the solicitation and guidelines).
- 3. Are attorneys who handle an exclusively civil caseload, such as civil forfeiture or dependency cases, eligible for this program?**

No.
- 4. How does a prosecutor or public defender apply for JRJ student loan repayment benefits?**

Prosecutors or public defenders who are interested in learning about, and/or applying for, JRJ loan repayment benefits should contact the state agency that has been designated by its governor to administer the JRJ program. Governor-designated state agencies along with contact information can be found at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/JRJStateAgencies.pdf
- 5. What is the award start and end date?**

Start Date: October 1, 2017
End Date: September 30, 2018
- 6. Are there limitations regarding the number of years an attorney has been practicing?**

There are no statutory or BJA imposed limitations regarding the number of years an attorney must practice before becoming eligible to apply for loan repayment benefits. The states, however, have the discretion to impose such a limitation if they so choose.
- 7. What is considered full-time employment for the purpose of this solicitation?**

Full-time employment is considered "not less than 75% of a 40 hour work week" for the purpose of this solicitation.
- 8. Does a person have to be employed full-time at the time of selection to be eligible?**

Not necessarily, but an applicant must be a "full-time employee" of a State or unit of local government (in the case of "prosecutors) or a "full-time employee" of a State, unit of local

government, qualifying non-profit organization (under U.S.C. §3797cc-21(b)(2)(B)(ii)) or qualifying full-time Federal defender (under 42 U.S.C. § 3797cc-21(b)(2)(B)(iii)) prior to actual receipt of benefits.

9. **May the designated state agencies issue co-payment of the loan repayment award jointly to the beneficiary and the lender?**

No. The statute clearly provides only for "direct payments on behalf of a borrower to the holder of [the qualifying] loan." SAAs should issue their checks only by direct payment to the lenders, in accordance with the statute.

10. **Are there tax consequences associated with receipt of JRJ benefits?**

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) recently received information from the IRS regarding tax consequences associated with the JRJ Program. Please refer to the BJA's website for further information: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=65

Please note neither the BJA nor the State Administering Agency provides legal advice on tax issues. Beneficiaries of John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program benefits remain responsible for, and should consult with their tax advisors for advice on, any tax obligations resulting from benefits paid on their behalf.

11. **My loans are currently classified in forbearance, not default. Am I eligible to apply?**

Yes. Loans in forbearance or deferment are eligible. Loans in default are not. The JRJ statute authorizes a program by which direct payments are to the holder of a qualifying loan on behalf of an eligible beneficiary (borrower) who is not in default on a loan for which the person seeks forgiveness. The term "default" is understood to have the same definition as it does under the applicable provisions of the beneficiary's loan agreement with his/her lender. Any individual who is considered by their lender to be in "default" status at the application stage will not be selected for JRJ benefits.

12. **When does the service obligation begin?**

Ordinarily, the effective date of the beneficiary's obligation to remain employed for three years as a qualifying "prosecutor" or "public defender" begins on the date that the beneficiary first enters into duty (as such qualifying "prosecutor" or "public defender") after executing the service obligation agreement. The effective date of any service agreement subsequently entered into by the beneficiary (pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §3797cc-21(e) ("Additional agreements")) will be the day following the expiration of the prior service obligation. **Beneficiaries may not credit any service as a public defender or prosecutor prior to execution of the agreement toward the service obligation.**

13. **Is executing the service agreement optional?**

No. Awards will not be disbursed until the Service Agreement has been signed by the recipient. This is a requirement of the Act and not subject to modification.

14. **Do I need to include the Service Agreement with my JRJ Application?**

Yes. Completing the Service Agreement during the application process will mean one less step should you be selected to receive benefits.

15. **If I receive a JRJ award and wish to renew it next year, do I need to agree to an additional three years of service?**
No. A beneficiary may receive renewal grants in the subsequent second and third years without extending the original three-year Service Agreement obligation period. In cases where a current JRJ beneficiary has not yet fulfilled his/her initial three-year service obligation and receives continued funding, the JRJ beneficiary must sign and submit the Acknowledgment of Benefit form acknowledging that he/she continues to remain bound by the terms of the service agreement signed in the first year.
16. **Can I continue to receive JRJ monies after completing the initial three years of service?**
Yes. Upon completion of the original three-year service obligation, the JRJ beneficiary may exit the program or, if selected to receive additional JRJ benefits, should execute the JRJSLRP – Secondary Term of Service document which commits the beneficiary to an additional service obligation of not less than 12 months in exchange for those additional benefits.
17. **I have only been with my current employer for four months, but I have two years of prior experience as a prosecutor or public defender. Am I eligible to apply?**
Yes. The minimum service requirement of six months is an aggregate. Prior service in a qualified position may be added to your current job to meet the minimum service requirement.
18. **Is a beneficiary obligated to enter into a new service agreement of 3 years in addition to, and upon completion of, the initial 3-year service commitment if that person is selected again by the JRJ SAA?**
Pursuant to the statute (42 USC 3797cc-21(e)(2)), the period of any new term of service obligation would have to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Beginning in fiscal year 2013, any JRJ beneficiary who enters into a JRJSLRP Service Agreement – Secondary Term of Service (i.e., an additional year or years of service after the original three year term has been satisfied), will agree to extend the beneficiary's term of service obligation by the period of time expressed therein, in exchange for the receipt of additional JRJ benefits.
19. **Will I be automatically approved for continued funding if I received JRJ grant monies in a prior year?**
Renewal is not automatic; individuals seeking continued funding will need to complete a renewal application. However, pursuant to Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) requirements, State grantees agree to give priority consideration to those individuals who have an ongoing John R. Justice Loan Repayment Program Service Agreement obligation at the time of selection. The State grantee will only re-select individuals whom the State grantee reasonably believes will continue to maintain their eligibility to receive JRJ benefits. Of course, ongoing funding is dependent upon the availability of funds.
20. **If I am selected for an award, and I switch jobs in the next year, how will that affect my eligibility?**
It depends. To receive a JRJ award, you will have to execute the three-year service agreement required by BJA. If you fail to complete the three-year requirement, you are subject to the penalty provisions contained in the service agreement. If you change employers, but continue to maintain the same job type, (ex: Malheur County prosecutor to Yamhill County prosecutor), you will still remain eligible.
21. **Does the service agreement permit the Department of Justice to collect more than the principal amount of the award if the terms of the service agreement are not satisfied?**
In the event of a breach of the service obligation agreement, a principal sum equal to the amount that the beneficiary is required to repay to the Department of Justice "shall be recoverable by the Federal Government" from the beneficiary (or the beneficiary's estate, if applicable) by such

methods as provided by law for the recovery of amounts owed to the Federal Government. The foregoing should not be understood to preclude the Federal Government from recovering any interest that may be owed in the collection of a debt.

22. What if a JRJ beneficiary in repayment status is unable to repay the full sum of their received JRJ benefits within a certain timeframe?

Once a JRJ recipient has been determined to be in a “repayment status,” such information will be communicated to our Office by the SAA. The OJP OCFO may demand repayment within 45 days from their first notice of a recipient having entered “repayment status.” If the debtor is non-compliant in repaying the debt, the OJP OCFO will refer the matter to the United States Treasury Department (with notice to the debtor) and interest and collection fees will be assessed in addition to the principal amount owed.

23. Can a JRJ recipient in “repayment status” arrange for a payment plan?

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) does not provide payment plans for funds owed to the federal government, though debtors may be able to arrange for a repayment plan through the Treasury Department.

24. How long does a JRJ recipient in “repayment status” have before their indebtedness is referred to the United States Treasury Department for collection?

Under standard practice, uncollected debt is turned over to Treasury within 60 days after the first notice is sent from OJP’s Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

25. Can a beneficiary hold some of the grant award to pay any tax liability rather than have all of these funds apply to repayment of a qualifying loan?

No. As an initial matter, the JRJ loan repayment benefits may not be paid directly to a beneficiary. Per 42 U.S.C. §3797cc-21(c), payments are to be made directly to the holder of the loan (*i.e.*, the lending institution) for the benefit of the borrower. Furthermore, the statute specifically authorizes repayment of loan obligations, not tax obligations of a beneficiary.

The beneficiary remains liable for their loan debt and for any late fees assessed by their lender. The JRJ program is intended as a supplement to, not a substitute for, each beneficiary’s individual loan payments.

26. How will the JRJ grant program affect funding through the Public Service Student Loan Forgiveness program?

Beneficiaries should consult with the U.S. Department of Education to learn how receipt of JRJ benefits may affect awards through the Public Service Student Loan Forgiveness Program (PSLF).

Law school, state-based, and employer-based Loan Repayment Assistance Programs (LRAPs) have individual policies regarding the effect of receiving benefits from other LRAPs (which may include JRJ benefits in some cases). Applicants are encouraged to contact the LRAP administrators of the programs in which they participate to determine whether JRJ benefits influence eligibility or award amount.

27. The application asks for the number of dependents in my household. Who can I claim?

Anyone claimed on your prior year tax return (Form 1040) qualifies. If you have had a life change since last year and need to claim additional dependents, please explain in the appropriate section.

28. The income stated on my Form 1040 is no longer reflective of my household situation. Can I request consideration of my current household income?

Yes. If there has been a significant change in income since you filed your Form 1040, please explain in the appropriate space on the application. Additional documentation may be required.

29. Do I have to include information about my spouse's student loan obligations?

No. However, if you would like us to consider the amount your spouse is required to pay in addition to your minimum payment, please include information about your spouse's loans and any required documentation.

30. What if I have other loans that do not qualify under the JRJ Program?

You may include information about other educational loans in your application to be considered as part of your loan to income ratio; however, no awards will be paid on behalf of loans that do not qualify for the JRJ Program.

31. 25. My spouse and I consolidated our student loans into one loan. Am I still eligible for this program?

It depends. If your underlying loan would have been eligible for the JRJ Program, yes; if your underlying loan would not have been eligible, no. If you have consolidated student debt with a spouse, please be sure to include information about your original debt (including information to verify that it would have qualified for the JRJ Program), your spouse's original debt and the current balance of the consolidated loan in your JRJ application.

32. I am no longer employed as a public defender or prosecutor, what do I need to do to repay the JRJ monies paid to my loan servicer on my behalf?

Consistent with the terms of the JRJ Service Agreement, JRJ recipients are required to inform their JRJ state administering agency of their separation from a qualified position of employment and the status of their repayment. A payment in the total amount of the JRJ Student Loan Repayment benefits that have been made on behalf of the JRJ recipient should be sent to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) with a notation of the Grant Number(s) under which the money was paid. Contact the Oregon DOJ/CVSD, Cathy Relang, cathy.L.relang@doj.state.or.us to obtain the correct grant number. Funds may be returned by the recipient to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) at the following address:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (Attn: Accounting Control Branch)
810 7th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531.