

[Transcript from the DOJ Grant Programs to Support Victim Services and Public Safety in Tribal Communities webinar, which was held July 24, 2019. The archived webinar can be found at: <https://www.ovc.gov/grants/webinars.html>.]

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Good afternoon, everybody. And welcome to today's webinar, the DOJ Grant Programs to Support Victim Services and Public Safety in Tribal Communities. At this time, I would like to turn over the presentation.

BRYAN WILSON: The [First] Assistant United States Attorney, here for the District of Alaska, and on behalf of the United States Attorney Bryan Schroder who is traveling today, I'd like to welcome you to this webinar. We're really excited to have people from the Office of Justice Programs and the Office of [for] Victims of Crime here to--up here in Alaska to conduct these webinars both here in Anchorage, and then tomorrow in Bethel. Attorney General Barr came up in late May and early June. And really, his visit has helped us refocus some of our efforts on helping victims of crime, particularly in rural Alaska. And this program is just part of a larger package of plans that we have for the District of Alaska and to help people out in rural Alaska get some of the assistance they need. And so we're happy to have you all. And we appreciate everyone, Darlene, and everyone coming up here and I'll turn the program over to you all.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you so much, Bryan. And I cannot express enough our gratitude to you and also the U.S. Attorney Bryan Schroder for their gracious attitude in letting us just come on up here to Anchorage, Alaska. And we have a few people from the Washington, D.C. area from the Department of Justice here today, as Bryan was saying. And we are very excited to be here and the--Today, we will cover a lot of territory. We're going to discuss how to apply for the OVC grant that is open currently, but then we'll also be covering some of the law enforcement and public safety grants and training that are open throughout the year and will be in the future. But we are so grateful for the--like I said, you guys hosting us up here in Anchorage. And as you mentioned also, Bryan, we will be in Bethel tomorrow and actually next week, on Monday, in Nashville, Tennessee with USET [United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.]. So anybody who's interested in dialing into those calls, a lot of the material will be similar, but of course, the questions may vary.

And you can also catch a lot of this on our website, ovc.gov, where we have a lot of information about the tribal set-aside archived. And I believe a lot of you do know about how this extra funding has been allocated to OVC as a set-aside by Congress this year, fiscal year '19 and also was in fiscal year '18. And Allison will be covering some of that.

And I want to do some quick introductions just to tell you who is here and then--and you'll get more of an introduction as they speak. But in a little while, you'll be hearing from Allison Turkel who is the Deputy Director for OVC, the Office for Victims of Crime, running our FIT Division, the Federal, International, and Tribal Division. And she will be leading most of the program today and giving you all the particulars about the Tribal Set-Aside solicitation which is still open until August 16th. And then Matt will be talking a little bit about what's going on at the COPS Office and how their programs can serve tribal communities and Alaska Natives. And Trish will be talking about their programs at BJA,

the Bureau of Justice Assistance. And we'll hear a little bit hopefully from Tracy Toulou toward the end, who, of course, is the Director for the Office of Tribal Justice at the Department of Justice. And so we're going to have a--it's going to be fast moving. I think you'll enjoy it.

But more than anything, what I want to express and relay, a lot of what Bryan said too, is this is a follow up to the Attorney General's visit to Alaska. And everyone at the Department of Justice is taking the public safety challenges that American Indian and Alaska Native communities face very seriously and looking at how we can get this funding to those in need. And it is such vital funding and it's a historic opportunity that we have here. And all of us at OVC and the Department of Justice are so honored to be able to assist in administering this funding and meet a lot of the needs that survivors of--victims of crime really need. As many of you know, in 19--2018, last year, the fiscal year, we were able to fund 153 applicants, direct funding to tribes and then there were a number of other programs that we funded that are going to be serving tribes. And many of you realize and some of you may not, this funding has wide--a wide variety, and Allison will cover this in more detail, but everything from sexual assault and domestic violence programs, children advocacy programs, elder abuse, you name it, there's a lot of things that we can help you fund through this.

And Allison will get into those details a little bit better, but we are just delighted all of you who joined us and you'll be hearing--we encourage questions. Please do think about what you want to ask and don't be shy. And there are a number of things that we can fund but under the law, there are some things we cannot, and we will be explaining some of those items too, as we move along. But I am--this is probably an appropriate time to turn things over to Allison who will be leading the bulk of our program.

ALLISON TURKEL: Good morning. Hi, everybody. This is Allison Turkel from OVC. I'm really glad that you're joining us all this morning. I'm happy to be here with my colleagues from the Department of Justice. I'm grateful to the U.S. Attorney's Office for sponsoring us here today. I'm going to go over the new standalone solicitation on the Tribal Set-Aside. I wanted to let everybody know before we get into the meat of the PowerPoint that there is a longer webinar that was done. There were two of them done in--earlier in the month. And we--those are both recorded and they're available on the OVC website. So those have each run about an hour and a half and have questions at the end, so there's more substance to those. So if you're feeling like you're--get to the end of this webinar and you need a little more meat and some more specifics on how to apply to this solicitation, please go and check that information because that would be very helpful as well. It's recorded. There's a PowerPoint and there's a transcript, so I will commend that to you. But of course, as Darlene mentioned, please feel free to ask us questions at the end when we have an opportunity to entertain them. I--You received instructions about how to ask those questions and so I will get started.

So first, I'm going to talk a little bit about OVC, what OVC's mission is, and you can see what our agenda is. We're going to talk about the mission, and do an overview of the solicitation and the basics on how to apply, and then at the end of the sessions with BJA

and COPS, we'll take questions from everybody about anything you may have questions about. Okay?

So we're moving on to our mission. So OVC is the Office for Victims of Crime. We're at the Department of Justice. Our mission is committed to enhancing the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing policies and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. The funding--the vast majority of funding that comes to OVC, but not all of it, we do have some regularly appropriated money that comes from Congress, but the vast majority, the money that comes to us, is not tax dollars. It's money that comes from fines, fees, and penalties that are paid by federal convictees, those that are prosecuted in federal court, like the building that we're in here in Anchorage today. And though there are individuals who are prosecuted under different laws in the different districts, the vast majority of those funds come from white-collar crimes. So from corporations and things of that nature who commit crime and then they have to pay the fines, fees, and penalties, some of that fines, fees, and penalties go into the Crime Victims Fund [CVF]. The Crime Victims Fund is controlled by Congress, which I don't know that everybody knows that. And every year, they decide how much money is going to come out of that. And they call that "the cap" and that money comes out to a huge number of statutory set-asides, most of which goes to the states for compensation and for victim assistance. And as Darlene mentioned, in 2018, after a lot of advocacy and certainly--that we took as a privilege to OVC, we were able to give out the first money through the first Tribal Set-Aside in FY 2018 and now we're talking about the one in 2019, which took a percentage off the top of that CVF funding.

Overall, OVC is dedicated to constant improvement in our natural response to crime victims. We're always trying to identify emergent needs and gaps in existing services, enhance the skills of those service providers to meet the needs of those victims, and to promote general or greater public awareness of the issues that crime victims face, so that we can work toward improving the well-being of those victims, survivors of crimes, their families, and the communities that they live in.

So, now we're going to move on and take a look at the solicitation itself. I would--if you have the solicitation in front of you, that's probably helpful especially--hopefully you've circled up any questions that you may have. It is certainly a long document. We tried to make it as straightforward as we could so that it was clear how to apply for it. And I will go into some specifics about that.

First of all, where to find your copy. You can see where there's numerous places. This solicitation is available through--and your application is made through Grants.gov. For those of you that applied at FY 2018 for this Set-Aside funding, that was in GMS. It was a different way to access, so many of you are very familiar with Grants.gov because it's stand--it's a standard place that DOJ solicitations are posted, but because we did something unique in the short period of time we had at FY 2018, you applied on directly to GMS. So if you did at that time, you will have to do something different and there are stages and steps that you must follow to go through Grants.gov. The good news about it being in Grants.gov is it's much easier to use. It guides you, there's easier ways on

understanding about how to upload documents, it has some that are included in it that you don't have to upload, and there's a whole series of tutorials in there that are very helpful as well. So I do think for those of you that the only application you made was to the FY 2018, you're going to find this easier to use. You also can find a link to it at the OVC website and you can see that there on the PowerPoint. And then overall, there's a funding page where you can see all the OJP funding, Office of Justice Programs, where OVC and BJA are, on that Office of Justice Programs website.

So now I'm going to move on and talk about who can apply. So any Federally Recognized Tribes can apply to this funding. I was asked that question in the first webinar that we did on this and that's the bottom line. So that covers a lot of things and I will talk more about that the--as we go on. And second is, any organization that is acting as an Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe may apply. And third, a Tribal Consortia that consists of two or more Federally Recognized Indian Tribes may apply. Everybody, all three of those, one, two, and three eligible entities must submit a tribal resolution or like legal document giving you authority to apply to this funding. For the purposes of this solicitation, a consortia may be made up of a formal existing tribal consortia, if you are authorized to apply for this type of funding. We do often get questions about that, so if you're a consortia for some wholly other purpose that does not include applying for federal funding, you may need authority then to apply for federal funding. You also could be a new consortia. Say, three tribes want to get together for the purposes of attending to your crime victims' needs, which may be more efficient than maybe what you're planning, the way that you want to handle this money to serve victims, you can join together as a consortia, you just need to add tribal resolution from each tribe saying that, in fact, you are forming a consortia and you could apply for that. If you already have your tribal resolution, you should submit that with your application. However, failure to submit it at the application time will not prevent your application from going through, but it will be required if you move forward for funding. Does that make sense? That means you have to have one--before ultimately you become a grantee, you'll be asked--it'll be one of the things you'll be required to do as a grantee, to provide your tribal resolution.

So we're going to move on to how do you apply to this solicitation. Each applicant, so each tribe, or each tribal organization, or each tribal consortia, may submit only one application. But do note this, a tribe may submit their own application and also be among the members of a consortia submitting a different application for a different proposal. And if you go to the full webinar, there are some specific examples that may be enlightening for you to take a look at. But it make--sort of makes--The best example I can give is, let's say an individual tribe wants to apply to enhance their pre-existing domestic violence program; however, you want to join in a consortia to create, for example, a children's advocacy center. So you can submit your individual application for the domestic violence program and then you can go into a consortia, for example, that wants to set up a children's advocacy center, just as long as they have different activities, different funding for different personnel, they should not be the same for that.

Moving on. So here's the big thing. I've gotten a lot of questions about this over the last few months and these are really important questions and I just want--So who is eligible?

It's every Federally Recognized Tribe, so that includes applicants who received funding on the FY 2018 Tribal Victims Services Set-Aside Program, or who received CTAS funding from either OVC or OVW 2016 to '18, Purpose Areas 5, 6, and/or 7 in CTAS, you are eligible to apply for this funding. If you applied for the FY 2019 CTAS funding for Purpose Area 5, which is the OVW section; Purpose Area 6, which is OVC's Children's Justice Act; or Purpose Area 7, which is Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance, you are eligible to apply for this funding. It must be, however, different and distinct from the activities and expenses that either are currently being funded by any of those grant funds or any other grant funds that you received, or that you currently have a pending application for. And we'll talk about pending applications a little bit later on. So what does that mean? Sometimes, one of the things that you'll see we encourage here is for folks to enhance the programs they have. I am going to say clearly on this, do not just put language that your goal is to enhance either what you were funded in FY '18 or other applications you have pending, or something, that is--should be the lead in to what you're looking to do. What we are really looking for is why is there a need to enhance, what are the challenges that you're facing, and specifics on how you're going to enhance that. What are the activities? What are the things that you will purpose? What are the personnel that you will fund? That will be different than what you already have received funding for or that you have requested funding for. And that requested funding for part we know is a little bit tough, but if it's identical, for example, to what you requested in CTAS, if you're a CTAS--someone who applied in CTAS FY '19 and it's the same, we obviously cannot fund you for the same thing. So that--and I know it's hard to do that, because you don't know what's happening for CTAS, CTAS opens so early and closes so early in the funding stream, we did not know what the set-aside would be here. So that's part of how this situation came about.

So the other issue that you need to be careful about is supplanting. And you'll see a reference to this in the solicitation and it--that is a little bit of a complicated issue. But there is information in the [DOJ Financial Guide](#) and what I always say to everyone, that should be on your desk next to you for those who are going to actually apply for grants. It's good to print that out and have it with you, so you can ask--look for questions in there, it's sort of the source of information related to both applying for and managing a federal grant. So what is--what that means is that if you already have a position in place, you're already funding something, you cannot use these funds to substitute for that and the legal term they use is supplanting.

Next, we'll move on to a little bit more about the eligibility. Again, all eligible applicants must be one of the following, a Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Government, Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Government, or a Tribal Consortia. Each tribe may submit only one application and can also be a member of a Tribal Consortia if applying for something different. Proposals must supplement existing victim services, if that's the purpose area you're applying under. We'll talk more about that. It may not include any cost that supplant or replace existing funding for victims services. No duplication or supplanting. And you must submit a current Tribal Authorizing Resolution, as we've mentioned.

So we're going to move on for some important dates. As everyone knows, this standalone set-aside solicitation opened on Wednesday, May 29th, and it closes Friday, August 16th at 11:59 p.m. Do not wait to apply to this solicitation until Friday, August 16th at 11:30 p.m., because inevitably, there will be problems finishing that. As you can imagine, rushes to any system usually don't work. So the best thing to do, we--the recommendation that we always have is start your application no later than 72 hours before the close of the solicitation. And I will go into a little bit more detail about what happens if you have problems. But you all are going to apply way ahead of that, so you can take care of any issues and we make sure that everyone gets a full, great application in for this important purpose.

Okay. We're going to move on about what this is about. The overall program description for this tribal set-aside funding is intended to support the ability of a tribal community to address comprehensive needs of all crime victims and can support a wide range of activities. And Darlene mentioned this, this is in writing down below, within the solicitation, there is an allowable and unallowable chart, it is extraordinarily helpful to try and see what are the types of activities that you can and cannot apply for. We are really looking--the needs are so great. We have heard you about how this funding should be used. We do have some statutory constraints, which I will talk about on how this money can be used. But we really want to fill those gaps or start to. And I think that's the other important thing is if you don't have a Victim Services Program now, then you need to build it. So when we look to build anything, it's like you do it sort of from the ground up.

Do you know what your needs are? Do you have a strategic plan as to how to get it done? Do you have an implementation plan as to how you're going to bring something that you have a fantastic idea that your community has come together to create and bring it to life? Those are--those are types of things you could do to begin that program. If you already have a program and now you're going to enhance it, you have a better idea of what's the roadmap, to what does that look like, that you want to fund with these funds. You can see we start--we have needs assessment. You don't have to do any needs assessment, you be--may be well-aware of what it is, you may have had needs assessments done in the context of other work that you've done that now informs what it is that you're going to look for this funding to take care of. Please include that needs assessment, if you already had it done. You can upload it as an extra attachment to your application. It will only enhance the reviewer's ability to see what it is that you're intending to fund.

You may want to do strategic planning. You may already know you've already done your needs assessment and create a strategic plan for your organization or your multiple organizations to actually move forward.

You can do programmatic development and implementation plan, a very important part of making your system and your program work.

You can expand your program, as I've mentioned before. You have something in place, we'll talk a little bit more about it, you want to expand either the types of services that you're doing, you may need more. There may be a great demand. Why do you need

more? Why would you need another victim advocate in a domestic violence program? Because you've had an increase in the amount of cases that have come to you or all of the outreach that you've done over the last few years with other funding you have has now resulted in your victims being more interested in coming and seeking services from you. Those are the types of really specific types of things that we're looking for when you're requesting money for program expansion. Or it could be that you have a new emergent crime problem in your community and you've not been able to address or help victims of those and now you're ready, willing, and able to do that if you have the funding available to help fund that. So that--that's a really important way to start thinking about how you can use this funding.

So we're going to move on to--this is a little bit unique within this--oh, we have broken this down into purpose areas so it's easier for folks to apply. Purpose Area 1 is for establishing a new Victim Services Program; you have not had one before and you want to start and build one. And Purpose Area 2 is for coordinating and/or enhance--expansion of your existing Victim Services Program. Each applicant can only apply to one purpose area. Okay? So you cannot apply to both.

So there's a couple, obviously, of gray areas in there. You have a completely standalone Victim Services Program, say, for your domestic violence program and now you want to begin a children's advocacy program. It then really becomes about how you organizationally are established. If it is a completely separate program that you're going to run separately from your DV program, it probably makes sense for you to put it into Purpose Area 1, but you'd need to describe clearly in there what you already have, so that you'd say, and why you're applying in Purpose Area 1 as opposed to Purpose Area 2. Many times, when folks do, a new expansion of programs that actually is dovetailed or linked to what you already have, in which case you would apply under Purpose Area 2.

We're really looking for new applicants and new programs to come in under Purpose Area 1 and your application will look and read differently because the activities that you're seeking to fund will probably look different. So you have no existing Victim Services Program, you should apply under this, and new applicants for OVC funding are strongly encouraged to apply under this purpose area. However, if you have a fully established Victim Services Program that you have funded with other funds up until now, I would recommend you apply to Purpose Area 2 even if you haven't had OVC funding before. We're really looking for new things that are coming through Purpose Area 1. Okay? You are not required to apply under Purpose Area 1 if you'd not had funding in the past. It really depends on what your particular circumstances are and when you do that.

So who should apply under Purpose Area 2? Applicants who want to enhance or expand the Victim Services Program including expanding the type of services that you provided to victims. Perhaps in the past, you were only providing emergency services, that's all that you had, or you maybe only could provide referrals, but now, you'd like to have in-house services, so you may want to bring on a mental health provider who's going to be part of your program and so that you don't have to send your victims and your families out off of your land to get services. Again, you can bring someone in-house. That's a great

expansion, if you are able to do that. That really starts to build your program into a great full functioning program, very beneficial, just an idea. It's one recommendation. You don't have to do that. But that's one way to do it. You also may want to look at the populations that you're serving. So, we have seen this over the years, in fact, even before the set-aside, and we certainly have seen it since the FY 2018 funding, which is that previously may have been--have only had the ability to serve a small type of victim of crime, perhaps only a domestic violence victim of crime. But--and--or maybe you would only be able to bring in and assist women who are victims of domestic violence. But now, you want to expand that to male victims or teenage victims. Well, you heard me talk about before or you were maybe--were service domestic violence victims and now you want to serve child abuse victims, so it's that type of thing, the populations that you're serving, or the types of crime that were addressed.

And so again, if you've had a really huge increase in the type of crime that has affected your community and you want to now reach out and help those types of--response to those types of crime, we obviously have had across the country including on tribal lands, a big problem with drugs that, you know, unfortunately goes back to a whole variety of drugs. But now, the one that people are talking about is opioids, but we know that there's meth problems and there's other types of drugs that impact folks. For OVC funding purposes, we are allowed to use--you're allowed to use our funding to fund programs for victims of crime. So, that's really important. If--It's not money that can be used directly for prevention--and I'll talk more about that, but it's important to note that in talking about victims related to drug addiction problems, or to crimes that come as a result of it. Also, we do not and are unable to fund services for offenders. So, that is not a good source for us. It's not to say that they are not in desperate need of assistance, but it's by statute our funding is not available to be used for that. So those are some of the things you might you see as expansion.

You really need to be specific and I'm going to keep saying that throughout so we get to the end. Broad sweeping statements about how tribes are affected by crime. Generally, I would commit, if I were you, maybe a few lines to that. The reviewers who are doing this are familiar and work in Indian country, they're aware of this--of this--of this situation. We're looking for what's specifically impacting you. How is your community impacted by for example, the opioid crisis? How is that creating a crime problem in your community? How is that creating victims of crime who needs services that you're going to attend to? How is it increased? So if you're expanding your program and you were serving victims, what has changed that has driven up the need for you to do this? What is your population affected by this? How very specifically are you going to respond to the identified problem?

So I talked about a lot. The other thing that you can do in this--and I think this is a really good direction to go--You've had a--for example, a small Victim Services Program. Now, you want to expand that program so that it's trying to affect all programs within your tribe. So now you want to make the victim-centered. What does that involve? How do you engage all the other justice systems within your community so that they are victim-centered? And that's, of course, what our high goal is, for all of us, is that our law enforcement, our prosecution services, our court service should all be victim-centered.

How can you bring that to the floor by using these services? You may want to provide--I've been talking about more services. You maybe want to improve your services. You want to--may want to service more victims. You may want to enhance the professionalism, the training of your staff.

You also, as we all know, we have to take care of those that serve victims. This is--we want to make sure that the folks who work directly with victims, there's secondary trauma that they can suffer. And you can provide--create services to attend to those needs of those that are serving victims. That would be a really great project to use this train--this funding for. Or just bring up the overall professionalism of your staff. There is a little bit of a thing that happens sometimes with this funding. So, the direct type of training that funding--our funding can be used for, is for people who are paid under your program. So if you're creating, again, I'll use domestic violence as an example, it's just one. You have a domestic violence program, you just--you're applying under Purpose Area 2, you're bringing on more staff, you'd like that staff to get training on victim advocacy and how to serve victims of crime, you can put in here, to send them to specific trainings, to enhance those new people, their professionalism, their ability to serve victims. Generally, funding cannot be used to train a whole bunch of other people from other projects. There is--Once you receive funding, there is a little wiggle room, in communication with your grant manager, where if the benefit is expansive, that other folks may need to know that, like I said, to do enhance how you better serve victims across your justice systems, you may be able to do that. But that's really something you would recommend down the line and work with your grant manager on funding. We're really trying to focus on those people that are paid under this program. Certainly, you can work on enhancing coordination with others, that is a key piece--multidisciplinary work of any work done in the justice system; provide services to those that have been limited to their access to services before; and, again, be specific.

So I'm going to move on to the next now. I want to just say on this page, these are only examples. You can go beyond what these examples are. So you're not bound by this in any way. We're just trying to give some direction for folks who may be looking at it. The key here is that our money can only be used to serve victims of crime. So we always say, "Ask yourself this question. Is this going to benefit and beneficial to a victim of crime? Are these services being provided to them?" And if the answer is, yes, you're, sort of, in there.

So some examples are sexual assault programs, say, expanding the type of victim served so you may expand to serve male survivors of crime. We really do see, sometimes because of what the funding has been, not because of the desire, there's been limited funds for that purpose, but they, too, need to receive services. Creating a comprehensive program. We talked about you may establish or expand a domestic violence program, may do the same for vulnerable adults and/or elder, create an elder abuse program. You could put a victim advocate in your law enforcement program. We cannot pay for a police officer or for investigation, but you can put a victim advocate into your police department, and the places that that is happening across the country, both in tribal communities and other communities, there--it's very effective for the victims.

We know that victims oftentimes do not report their crimes to police. They do not go forward with their prosecutions and they do not seek out services because they feel that these places are not hospitable to them, that their needs will not be addressed. So when you tie those two things together and make it victim--make it victim-centered, you really make it possible for victims to seek services so that they can heal. It's really what we're aiming at. It's what this program is really overall about.

You can assist victims of financial abuse and exploitation, which is unfortunately a growing field, especially with the internet and cell phones and things of that nature. I talked about children advocacy and that you can expand and teach your folks to do forensic interviews or expand into a child advocacy center or enhance the child advocacy center, or put and bring in the some culturally appropriate folks within the children's advocacy center, that might be useful. Within these realms, one of the things that I'll say, it's really important when you put in your application to talk about the size of the program as you know it. So, you know, creating an entire new victim--children's advocacy center may not be necessary, because if you have one that's within the community or one that's attended the community, are your victims able to use those facilities? If they're not, then that's something that you should explain so that we understand what that is because obviously, although this is a good amount of money and it's an amazing increase in the money available to serving Native American and Alaska Native victims of crime, we can't duplicate services. And we don't want services and funding to go to waste. So be strategic about how you envision using those funding.

You may also be able to pay for some civil legal assistance for crime victims. Now, that also is not--that's not to give your tribe a lawyer, per se, to serve a whole community. Ours is very focused. Again, how is it serving victims of crime?

So, here's some examples of allowable and unallowable activities. We have a chart. You can see, as I mentioned earlier, on page 20 to 33 of the solicitation, you can see it's long, that highlights what is allowable and unallowable. It's not all inclusive because there's more things than we can think of. When thinking about what's allowable, use these two questions as a guide. Is the cost related to supporting or assisting crime victims? How does this expense directly help crime victims? Usually, if you can answer those two questions in support of victims, it's most likely allowable, especially if it doesn't include unallowable activities, because that's the other piece that is important going forward.

So what is unallowable? You heard me reference some of it, but I haven't gotten onto it in full detail. They can be--these funds can be used to support a wide range of services for victims of crime. There are some statutory limitations. They cannot be used to pay for costs for services for criminal offenders. I did see an application for another solicitation when someone made a really understandable plea for services for crime--for offenders, for domestic violence offenders. And that is a needed service in many, many communities. However, our funding cannot be used for that. That does have a[n] ultimate down-the-line effect perhaps on--for victims, but that is not a close enough nexus and we are specifically prohibited from funding programs for offenders.

Primary crime prevention activities are not allowable with our funding. So, if your overall things go, you know, child abuse prevention program, that's not going to work. Now, there is obviously prevention that is built in to having a Victim Services Program, and those things that come in tandem to that are allowable. But a primary crime prevention program is not allowable.

Any costs that pay for law enforcement activities, investigation, or prosecution, personnel or activities are unallowable. It is sorely needed. And that is an understanding that we have here at OVC and at DOJ. But as our statute is and stands, we cannot pay for those costs. So that would knock you out of the box. And unfortunately, we have had folks who've applied for this funding. It will knock you out of the box. And you are going to hear it later from BJA, the Bureau of Justice Assistance and from the COPS Office on some funds that they have that may be used--usable for those purposes. So stay tuned. So, you will hear from them in a little--shortly.

And we cannot pay for construction. The largest number of questions that we have gotten about this, especially to those of you have listened to me now multiple times on phone calls or webinars, is around that construction. We are a--our funds are able to be used to pay for renovation. So you have--may have a building that you already own, that you want to change into--make it into, say, your Victim Services Program, do some internal improvements so that you can have offices, so that you can have a place to meet with the victims; you can do reconstruction basically or renovation. You cannot do from the ground up construction, and it does get very complex as to what that looks like.

At the end of this, there is a place where you can send questions to, through our NCJRS if you have specific questions and you can't find answers to it on any of the materials that we have provided, on any of the FAQs that are on our website, you then can send a question there. And certainly at the end of this webinar, you can ask questions around that. To the extent possible, I'll try and answer them. It is--it just gets us into a whole another realm if it's something that is actually construction. You cannot pay for a mortgage. Also, you cannot pay for real property, is one of the things. And you'll see good reference to this in the chart and also in the financial guide as we move forward.

Okay. So, what is the funding here? So, this is--there basically is here a large sum of money that is available for the tribes to apply for under this. You could say, it's \$90 million plus. There is more funding available. You can see that we have there \$500,000 or less, and up to \$720,000. If you're--if what you really need, say, is a \$350,000 program, say you want to bring on one victim advocate, a new one, you have an existing program for 3 years, and their workspace or offices supplies for that, and perhaps you want to lease a vehicle and that would cover, say, \$350,000 for the 3-year program. These are 3-year programs. You can apply for less than the \$500,000; but you can apply up to \$720,000 and you can request more. And you can see this is bolded in the presentation with a strong justification that includes specific details of an exceptional need, a large victim population, a large population where you have victims, an increase in types of crimes that are affecting your community (unless you have more victims), an emergent type of victimization, or other unique factors.

So, folks, please be specific with this, you know. It's the worst thing for us to have to look at something and say, "We think we know what you're talking about but we're not sure." And we can't guess in reviewing applications and making our funding decisions. We leave some latitude for folks to rewrite things if that gives us a good explanation, but that is really time-consuming for you. It slows down access to funds. If you become a grantee, it increases the workload for our small staff, and it's just not an efficient way to deal with it. We have ample pages to expand and be specific about why you might need over this amount of money. And what is the reason for that? Because there is actually a limited amount of money. So, we want to make sure that all the applicants that come in are able to be entertained for the funds that they have. We don't look the final dollar amount unless we would have to, unless the money runs out. That is--we're not starting at that place.

Our intention is to fund victim services programs for Alaskan Native villages and for American Indian communities across the country. You can see the number of awards to be made. Yeah, this messed us up when people ask us specific questions, it's as many as possible. We are looking to fund everything that we can for the programs that people ask for, for what they need it to fund.

This project will start--the funding will start at January 1, 2020 and it ends on December 30, 2022. It's a 3 full-year program. For those of you that have some earlier CTAS awards, you may find that a little bit confusing. The funding time period for OVC money is--has a strange years attributable to it, and we're happy to answer questions about that. I don't want to sort of belabor it with folks, but when you write up, you're going to write up your programs describing what your 3-year program is. In your Budget Detail Worksheet, you're going to put what the funding is, per year, that you're going to need--you're going to need, so make sure that you do that.

Some of the errors that we've seen is that people--for example, you're going to buy a single car, they put the price for the car into 3 years. If you're going to buy car in year one, then you may need maintenance or gas in your two and three, but you're not going to put buy a car in year one, two, three, those types of things. If you're leasing, that's a different story, so make sure that you are specific about that as well.

Okay. That is a quick overview of the program requirements. I'm going to look at the require--the--what documents are going to be submitted for this application. The longer webinar that I referenced, actually has more detail on this. We wanted to cut this down for folks because we're--we have other information that we're sharing with you today. But I'm going to go over all of the documents and pay particular attention to what we're calling the critical documents, or the documents that are needed and meet the basic minimum requirements. If your documents that meet the basic minimum requirements are not submitted with the application, the application will not be able to move forward. There's only three of them for this application, this solicitation, but that does not mean that you should not submit all the other detailed documents when you submit your application. As I stated before about some of these, if you don't submit the paperwork with your application beyond these three, and we'll go over them, your application will be able to move forward.

If you--if you're approved for funding based on what you submitted, you will then have a hold on your funds until the other paperwork is submitted. So, to the extent that you can, please try to get everything in with the application. But again, let's go over those critical documents.

All applicants must submit each of the documents that are included in these--in these--on this slide, highlighted in green there. The Program Narrative, that accounts for 80 percent overall of your application. It is super important. The Budget Detail Worksheet and the Narrative that is in that; the Narrative is not a separate document. The Budget Detail Worksheet actually has places where it's not just money in a--in an Excel Spreadsheet, it's asking you to explain what's in there for each piece of money. So, there'll be two places where you're going to talk about that, what the funding is that you're seeking, and how it relates to the money, both in your Program Narrative and also in that Budget Detail Worksheet. Okay? Within the Program Narrative, there's multiple pieces and you can see there's weighting. Those percentages is how the review gets weighted. The Description of the Issue is 25 percent, the Project Design Implementation is the highest one, 30 percent, that's informative to you. Capabilities and Competencies Statement, and your Plan for Collecting Performance Measurement Data. Then the Budget Detail Worksheet. And the Disclosure of Pending Applications; that, you can see, is not scored but it is required for basic minimum requirements. If you do not attach it to this application, we will not be able to move your application forward.

On the next slide are all of the documents that are part of this solicitation, and these are all in the solicitation. All of these things should be--should be--should be supplied. The Program Narrative, the Disclosure of Pending Applications, and the--a Budget Detail Worksheet that have a little red asterisks are the BMR things.

And for your information, that very first thing, the SF-424, you can't actually apply without it. So, you won't be able to move through the application unless you fill it out. So, just--yeah, there's nothing--you can't actually mess that up unless you don't fill it out. And it's really important that this is accurate. And I will talk about it briefly now, because I don't think I go into detail in this. Within this document, you talk about the amount of money that you're requesting. That amount of money should match the amount of money that is in your Budget Detail Worksheet, how much are you requesting. If you're requesting \$675,000, then when we look at the Budget Detail Worksheet, that should be the same amount of money. It may be that you started your application and you said, "Oh, we're going to apply for \$720,000." You put that into the SF-424, then you move on and work on your Budget Detail Worksheet. When you actually do your calculations, it comes out to 675, go back and fix the SF-424. Not having it be accurate slows you down.

The other thing that's really important here in the SF-424 is that you actually have your authorized representative. That is somebody from your, either organization, consortium, or tribe that has the authority to accept the award. It should not be the grant writer. Some of you have used consultants to be your grant writer and they have put their names in these 424s and then when we've gone back to try and track folks down to have them accept the award, they only have the consultant, and you may have disengaged the consultant after

you submitted your application. So now, we don't know how to find you at your tribe to be able to tell you you've got the funding and that you have--must accept it within 45 days. So, please, make sure there's an authorized representative from your tribe or your consortia, or whoever else has the legal authority to accept the award. And even if it's someone within the tribe, it may be someone who's a grant writer within your tribe. If we see grant writer, we know that's not authorized representative, okay? We've learned a lot going through these applications and we want you to benefit from that learning.

Then we'll just go down the list because we're going to go through some of these, the--a Project Abstract, that Budget Detail Worksheet, an Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if you have one), and that's very specific. There's a lot of good information about that in the Financial Guide. The Tribal Resolution, we spoke about. Disclosure of your High Risk Status, that is with any federal entity, with any grant program you have, that--then that Disclosure of Pending Applications, your Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, the Financial Management System of Internal Controls Questionnaire, or that big mouthful, the FCQ. We had some--we did have some issues with that last year because we were using GMS. It is easier to use in Grants.gov because it's just in there. It shows you how to access it. And so you shouldn't have an upload-download prob--program; it prompts you through how to use that and how to--how to actually fill it out. And be specific in that, that also can throw you off. Don't guess about what something may be. If you don't know, get with your financial folks and fill it out accurately. And then other attachments as may be needed. For example, if you have--I mentioned when we were going through the content, if you have a prior Logic Model or Strategic Plan or Community Needs Assessment, attach it. It could be very helpful. And Resumes of Key Personnel, that's also a very helpful thing but not required.

Okay. Now I'm going to go into detail for the--a little bit more detail about those things that are very specific that you need for BMR. So that Program Narrative, make sure that you follow this format, that it's double-spaced, use a standard 12-point font. We're the federal government, we like Times New Roman. Whatever font you use, do pick one that is clear and easy to read. Folks will be reading many, many applications and the easier it is to read, the faster they go, and the more they get to really pay attention to the content. And no less than 1-inch margins. Okay? Do not exceed 25 pages. Please, number the pages in these documents, that's an automatic setting in most programs that you use. So there it is again, broken down by the weight given to it, the Description of the Issue. And within the Description of the Issue, we want you to be that--could use that word--the word of the day today is specific. Be specific. How does this affect your community? Why are you requesting something around this? What's changed that needs you to have more services or add services you didn't have before? The Project Description and Implementation, I'm going to go into in great detail. The Capabilities and Competencies, I'll go over. And the Plan for Collecting Data.

So let's go into the Program Narrative Description of the Issue. You want to describe the specific victim service assistance issue. That is, what is the need? What is the crime problem or other condition where this funding is helping to address? You might, for example, describe gaps in services, the population of victims that are underserved or not

being served, conditions that are caused by continuing or emergent crime problems that you're trying to address. So, what is that specific program that you're--what is the specific problem you're trying to address?

Next is the Program Design and Implementation. Again, this is the most important section. You must include in here your goals and objectives and activities that are aligned with serving victims of crime. What is it that you're proposing to do? How will you utilize the funding to achieve your goals and objectives? Make sure the information is consistent with--throughout the entire proposal. We have seen some inconsistencies. Sometimes you've made an application for something and you cut and paste, and I completely understand. But make sure you go back and review and make sure it's consistent with what you're asking. You may be that you've had one thing funded but you want to go back and now you want to increase it, so you cut and paste some from another application. Make sure it aligns with what you're asking for in this one. If you're asking for additional personnel, say why. What's that personnel for? What is it that they're going to be doing? And then that will align with your Budget Detail Worksheet. We did see some miscues between folks describing a need, for example, for one victim advocate and then in the Budget Detail Worksheet or in the budget asking for two. So we need those things to be aligned. So make sure you do a little checking across that. You need solid goals and measurable objectives that are--and there's that you may have seen this before, SMART, which means Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-bound. And make sure you focus on a realistic timeline. It's a 3-year program. Can you complete this or move you forward to your overall goals in this 3 years? It may be that you have, say, for example, a long-term goal, and you may be applying under Purpose Area 1. And so, you're going to do a community needs assessment, then you're going to do a strategic plan, then you're going to do an implementation plan, and it may be that by year three, for example, you're going to begin that--putting that implementation plan in place, and then you're going to be looking for, hopefully, additional funding for that. That's fine, as long as you can do it within that 3-year time period. The overall delivery of your strategic plan may be at the end of that, or maybe overlapping that, as you move forward outside of this. That's also fine, but what are you going to use these funds for in that 3-year time period?

The next is that Capabilities and Competencies, this is--there's not a form for this, so it's important to make sure you read the application and the solicitation, and see what it is you have to fill out. You have to have a description of your internal management structure. What are your current and proposed professional staff members' qualifications that will enable them to fulfill the program's objectives? What's your capacity, basically, to do what it is you say you're going to do? So, if you're applying under Purpose Area 2, you have a pre-established program, you already have a program manager who runs that, but you're going to add a victim advocate. What--Tell us about who your program manager is, how long have they been doing it, you could put their resume in there. And then talk about how you're going to grow the program by bringing on new staff--new staff and what are you going to be looking for in hiring those people. Describe how the program can be managed and include an organizational chart or information describing the roles of key personnel responsible for managing and implementing the major stages of the project. You should include with the--what the financial management structure is, if you have one. If you're

looking to grow that and that's something that you will do to help build out your program, please talk about that as well.

The next is your Plan to Collect Data. It is recent--for those of you who have been grantees of OVC in the past, you know that there's been a change within the last year between FY '18 and '19, OVC Tribal Programs have started using the Performance Management Tool or PMT. Those of you have been funded previously under BJA and some other programs, you already have been using it. But we're new to it, and so, you need to submit data to that PMT tool as part of your grant deliverables. So, in order to do that, you have to have planned for how you're going to actually get the data, how are you going to collect the data. And this is something you can build out as your program goes forward, but we do need to have within there how you're going to collect the data. There is a requirement under the grant for semiannual progress report, you have to--if you have any deliverables, you're going to have to provide information on that, and something you may put in a subgrantee. If you put a subgrantee under this award, you bear under federal programs responsibility for managing that subgrantee. So, how are you going to collect data from them as well, okay? If you go off on the right in that nice little picture that's there, you'll see that there's a URL. If you go to www.ojp.gov/performance, you will see more information about that that will be helpful, and you will actually receive training and technical assistance on using the PMT and--even on how to collect data. But you do need to have a program in place about how you're going to do that.

Here are some quick tips for you on the Program Narrative, stay within that 25-page limit. Use simple and concise language. Do not use jargon or acronyms. Hey, we're the federal government, we are the kings and queens of using acronyms. Trust us, we understand. But if you're going to use some, start at the beginning, give a key, say who you're talking about, and then the reviewer will know and it'll be consistent throughout the application. Make sure it's consistent with the purpose area goals and objectives in serving victims of crime. Be realistic about how you're going to achieve those goals.

Now I'm going to move on to the Budget Detail Worksheet, which is that second required for BMR, basic minimum requirements, the Budget Detail Worksheet. It must be consistent with the Program Narrative and a 3-year project period. It must not exceed a total of \$720,000, unless you have that strong description and justification for why you're going above that amount of money. And it would be--now, we did have a few folks who apply for less money for a shorter period of time. You can do that, but then it just needs to be described and justified in the Budget Detail Worksheet or BDW, only filled out for this amount of time periods you're requesting.

The budget narratives within the Budget Detail Worksheet must relate to the project design. All expenses must be referenced in the Program Narrative. Personnel costs should be limited to the key personnel for the project. Budget must cover 36 months if you're applying for 36 months, which most of you will do. And the narrative parts of the Budget Detail Worksheet must be clear and relate to the Program Narrative. And make sure that you put things into the right category and there's good descriptions in there about how to do it. There are two ways that the Budget Detail Worksheet come. One is an Excel

spreadsheet, and that is the preferred way for you to complete this. It actually moves you through. It's actually been vastly improved. It's a good tool. It calculates the money for you. It does a summary page at the end of your 3-year project. Don't put anything in--the Budget Detail Worksheet has a 4- and a 5-year, don't use that, if we're only looking across 3 years and to the total. And it must have that summary that you're talking about. Do not reference back to your program that--don't say, "See it in Program Narrative." Tell us what it is. If you're applying for personnel, describe it in the Personnel section.

And where do you find the [Budget Detail Worksheet](#)? And it tells you where to--or where you can locate it and how you can use it and attach it, which you'll be told within the application as well. Some folks do not have Excel. You can use the PDF version, but it's actually a little bit harder to use. And it's a little harder for the reviewers, both within us and in our Office of the Chief Financial Officer, to go through.

Continuing onto the next, do the math, provide the calculations, it'll total it for you. Support your request. Stay within budget, do not exceed unless you are asking over that and you've provided a justification. Know the timeline for 3 years--3 years. Remember, all costs must be reasonable, allowable, consistent, and allocatable. Does it make sense to across the time? There's a reference to the DOJ Financial Guide and the Allowable and Unallowable chart, which you've heard us talk about before. And let me say this to you, don't plan on your project going over 3 years. At this time, we cannot offer you a no-cost extension. So, I wouldn't plan on that, that is what some folks have done and you're able to do, actually, with some other grants. But you are not able to do that and you should not plan for that under this grant, so that we're clear about that.

Next up, for that last required under BMR is that Disclosure of Pending Applications. It's a written statement, there is not a form. You must make a statement, it both--it applies to the direct applications for federal funding and indirect applications for such funding. Those of you that have applied to your state VOCA administrator for a subgrant under this, because all of this money comes from the same pot, we need to make sure that we don't have duplication using any of that funding. You should include the federal or state funding agency name, the name of the solicitation that you receive funding or if you have pending applications, the name and description of the project, a point of contact information at the applicable funding agency. So, you must include this, this is required. We want information on federal awards that you have received and/or applications that you have pending while you apply for this. So, I'll give you a really clear example, if you applied for CTAS FY '19 in any relevant purpose area, you want to tell us about that, disclose what you applied for and then a statement that this is not duplicative. And again, this is required. Okay?

If you--oh, I should say this, I'm sorry, I almost forgot. If you do not have a pending application or a current award that is within the same areas, you must disclose that as well. So, there should be--Everybody making an application should have a Disclosure of Pending Applications. If you have none and you have no pre-existing programs, you're just going to make a certification. You're just going to say, "We do not have that, we have not applied for any funding under any other federal or through our state VOCA administration,

currently or do not have any existing programs." So you want to make sure that you fill that out as well.

Now I'm going to move on quickly to how to apply on--and this is a little bit abbreviated, but as I've said, there's a much more detailed part in the other PowerPoint presentation that we had. You must register and submit applications through Grants.gov. They're due August 16th by 11:59 p.m., as I said. And you should start those applications no later than 72 hours prior to the due date. You should call the Customer Service Hotline for any technical difficulties that you have. You're strongly encouraged to review and bookmark the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#). There's a link in these--in--within in--and within this project and--within this PowerPoint that you can use. It gives you a detailed description of the application process. Do not wait until the last moment to apply.

Grants.gov has a Grants Learning Center. Folks are always looking for what tools do we use, they have information that you can use. They even have a YouTube channel. So, go and subscribe to that where you can actually have tutorials on how you can use this system. That's why I said it's much easier to use. And they have a mobile app. So, for those of you who like everything in their hand, there it is, it even has a mobile app that you can use. And really helpful tools to help you get through it.

On the next page is our Important Web Resources. And I would keep this next to your desk, print it out and have it available to you, so that you can refer to these things as you go forward.

The next page is Important Contact Information for technical assistance at grants.gov, support@grants.gov. Within the solicitation, there is actually all of this information. If you open up the solicitation, it gives you a huge list of places to look for help if you need it going forward.

If you have specific questions about programmatic or general assistance with the solicitation, you go to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Response Center. They will answer--you can see their hours there. They will answer your questions if they are able to do so. And if they can't, they reach out to us, they--or the program offices to help them answer those questions and we provide them back. If you still have questions about the technical requirements of the solicitation afterwards or about the Tribal Services Set-Aside, contact the NCJRS Response Center at the contact information on your--on your screen [800-851-3420].

We are going to answer questions and answers at the end of all--the--all three presentations. I am going to move this on now and turn it over to my colleague, Matt Lysakowski from the COPS Office. We're going to trade seats, so hold on a second. Thank you, all.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: And as we pull up the COPS presentation, I just wanted to say good morning again. My name is Matt Lysakowski and I'm the Senior Advisor for Tribal Affairs for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, or as most folks

know us, the COPS Office. Thanks, Allison, for that wonderful opening presentation, and I'm going to take a few minutes to talk about our COPS Office programs, resources, and technical assistance for tribal law enforcement.

But first I want to thank our host today, the U.S. Attorney's Office here in Anchorage, and also to the Office for Victims of Crime for inviting us to participate in this session. As Allison mentioned, OVC can't generally support law enforcement activities and that's where the COPS Office may be able to assist. So, we want to talk a little bit about our various programs and resources that we can offer.

The COPS mission is to advance community policing through funding, training, publications, and other resources. Our primary programs, you'll see on the slide here, include our Tribal Resources Grant Program or TRGP. As Allison said, we like our acronyms in the government. And that is offered through the CTAS solicitation, and that deadline was back in March this year, and we do plan to make awards under that program in September, hopefully.

The next program is the COPS Hiring Program, and this program--I'm going to talk a little bit more about the TRGP Program in the next slide, but I do want to cover these other programs that are also open to tribes, as well.

The COPS Hiring Program covers 75 percent of officer salary and benefits, up to \$175,000 for 3 years. So it's a little different than the Tribal Resources Grant Program, but it is another way for tribes and all law enforcement agencies across the country to apply for the hiring of officers in their law enforcement agencies.

Another program we have is the Community Policing Development Microgrants. This is another program we're hoping to open later this summer and it is a small amount of money for each award that provides seed funding for innovative community policing projects that typically are in specific focus areas that we include in the solicitation. Just to give you an example, a few years back, we funded the Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho, to develop a Youth Explorer Academy in partnering with the youth in the area and the tribal law enforcement agency to try and provide some mentoring to the youth and get them interested in the law enforcement field, as a potential career choice.

The School Violence Prevention Program is another opportunity that we had this past year and that deadline closed May 31st and, again, awards will be made by the end of the Federal Fiscal Year, that's probably something you all are used to, with most of our awards coming out in that timeframe. That program focuses on target hardening for schools, it can support things like locks, cameras, as well as training and coordination with the law enforcement agency. We did have a few tribes apply this past year but always looking to try and get more interest in that program.

And, again, with all these programs you can check out our website, cops.usdoj.gov, to learn more details about them and find out when the next funding opportunities might be.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program is the program that provides direct assistance to tribal law enforcement agencies around two different areas, the hiring of officers and also equipment and training for the law enforcement officers and the department in general. It's designed to meet the most serious needs of tribal law enforcement and 100 percent of the costs are covered, so there's no local match with this program. That was done away with a few years ago, thankfully. And it does also include opportunities for anti-meth and anti-opioid projects. So those you can submit as well under the program and BIA service tribes are also eligible. In addition to the sworn officers, the types of equipment and training we have typically funded include things like vehicles, patrol cars, patrol boats, snow machines, those kinds of things, as well as uniforms, basic issue equipment for officers, radios, larger sort of--sorts of information technology projects, such as Records Management Systems, computer-aided dispatch, training academy and other costs including background investigations for newly hired officers. Similar to OVC, we typically include an allowable and unallowable cost list in the solicitation. So when the solicitations come out, take a look at all of the different documents we include as part of the solicitation because we often have that allowable and unallowable list, that really explains all the different types of equipment and costs that you may be interested in applying for.

You can see there on the slide the sort of level of funding that we've had last year in 2018. We made \$24.7 million in awards and we will likely make a similar amount of probably around \$23 or \$24 million in awards this year to around 40 or 50 applications. Unfortunately, that--it's nowhere near the demands as we see as--as you can see, we received 133 applications this year, requesting over \$56 million in funding. So we've been funding around 40 percent or so, of the applicants that have come in over the last few years. And again, this is--program is available through the Department of Justice's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, Purpose Area 1 within that solicitation.

Similar to this webinar for OVC's current open solicitation, during the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation we often host webinars like this and other opportunities, so we typically try and do a couple in person around the country and provide grant writing workshops and technical assistance activities around the solicitation. So, pending congressional appropriations, we hope to have a similar FY 2020 Tribal Resources Grant Program within CTAS again. And historically, CTAS has been launched in the late fall or early winter, so keep an eye out for it around that time. As Allison mentioned, it's usually one of the first solicitations that we're able to get out the door in the new Fiscal Year.

In addition to the teleconferences and webinars we typically host, we also have fact sheets on each purpose area and Frequently Asked Questions that are part of the solicitation package, so take a look at those, also for each of the solicitation you may be interested in applying for.

We do also post prior years' solicitations so you can look at all the previous solicitations we've had for CTAS, going all the way back to 2010, I think, actually are posted in an archive on our website. But if you just take a look at the last year's solicitation it will--it should give you a good idea of what it might look like for next year.

And again, that's [justice.gov/tribal](https://www.justice.gov/tribal) is the location for all of the Justice's tribal-specific grant programs and CTAS is within there. It's never too early to start planning on how to develop next year's solicitation. As Allison mentioned, we typically recommend 72 hours to--before the solicitation closes to submit, but we also want to make a plug for planning as early as possible, and start thinking about your next year's solicitations as soon as possible.

So in addition to our grant programs and resources, we also have technical assistance available at the COPS Office. The Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance Center is our primary technical assistance vehicle. And this is a tailored technical assistance approach that provides training and technical assistance on a wide variety of topics to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. We partner with International Association of Chiefs of Police and several other partnership organizations like the National Sheriffs' Association and others to solicit tribal SMEs, subject matter experts from the field, that can go out and provide assistance to others who need guidance on a range of public safety topics including, of course, community policing, crime reduction, and many others.

The method that we typically utilize for this technical assistance varies greatly. It could involve training, it could be a peer-to-peer type of consultation, it could be conducting some analysis for your tribal law enforcement agency or doing some coaching or strategic planning. It's really up to you all to describe what specific issue you're having a challenge with, and we'll try to meet you--meet those needs as best we can. This slide has a couple of the topics that we might be able to assist in, specifically in the tribal law enforcement realm, whether it's cross-deputization, or hiring and recruitment of Native American officers, tribal law enforcement leadership, tribal youth partnerships, really a vast, sort of, array of public safety challenges that your law enforcement agency may be facing.

Some of the more popular ones we've had come up over the last few months and this is not just tribal-specific but law enforcement agency--agencies in general, is de-escalation training, that's been a very popular one lately, and active shooter training. And we're actually going to be having some subject matter experts providing training in--on Alaska later this month on active shooter issues. And then we'll also be in North Slope in August to provide some de-escalation training, and we're hoping to also offer a little bit later in the fall, a train--a trainer type of course on the de-escalation here in Anchorage. So keep an eye out for those opportunities. The tribes are always welcome to send representatives to any of those sessions that we might be hosting at the local municipalities as well.

Another topic that recently came up from a tribal entity was requesting assistance around starting up a law enforcement agency. We had a tribe ask for some assistance around that, and so we're hoping to, in that case, send out a subject matter expert who just actually set up their own tribal law enforcement agency in another location and have them go out and try and provide some assistance and guidance on how the tribe might go about doing that.

You can submit requests through the Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center on the website listed here on this slide cops.usdoj.gov/collaborativereform. There's

a picture of what the page looks like--looks like there. And you can see, towards the bottom, on the far right-hand side, there's a little button called Request Assistance that will take you to a form to fill out, to submit for assistance with us. We also have a fact sheet on the website there that gives you a little more detail about the Collaborative Reform Initiative, and also an annual report that can give you an idea of the kinds of projects that we've done over the last year, so, that might give you some ideas on what to request assistance for.

The COPS Office, and OVC as well, has also been supporting the Tribal Access Program for the last several years, and I just wanted to briefly mention that we're looking to expand that again here in 2019 as well. We, at the COPS Office, received a \$3 million line item from Congress to support the COPS--to support COPS Office's contribution to the tribal access program. So we're very excited that the open period for those applications is going to be coming up here starting September 1st, and going through October 31st. And, again, that's a program that's managed by the Department of Justice's Chief Information Officer that provides access to the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems that allows for that exchange of data around orders of protection and law enforcement data that can help in investigations and provide officer safety in the field. That--details on the program are also available on the [justice.gov/tribal](https://www.justice.gov/tribal) webpage.

Finally, I also want to mention the tribal publications that the COPS Office offers. We have a host of resources for tribal law enforcement agencies around topics like cross-deputization, successful community policing projects in tribal locations, and addressing methamphetamine in a tribal setting. Those publications, as well as a host of other COPS Office and DOJ-specific resources, are available on this flash drive that you can order from our website. That's a nice way to have all--them all, sort of, for your fingertips, by being able to plug that USB flash drive into your computer and accessing all of those electronic resources from one location. Many of them, we also have available on hard copy that you can order from our website as well.

And our website there, again, is cops.usdoj.gov and it's your location to go and look for all of the different grant programs, training, and technical assistance opportunities, publications. We have a monthly newsletter that we post, as well. We've had a series of recent tribal articles in there, one from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension about how they used their anti-heroin program that we funded them for, to partner with tribes on addressing the heroin issue and giving assistance to the tribal law enforcement agencies in Minnesota with overtime costs and things like that to aid in anti-heroin investigations. We've had articles from the Poarch Band of Creek Indians about how they were able to lobby their state representatives and gain state authorization to--for their tribal law enforcement officers to act as state peace officers. So we have--we try to keep those tribal-related news articles coming on a monthly basis if we can, so always check out our COPS Dispatch, our monthly newsletter. We also have podcasts that are tribal-related and other resource on our--other resources on our website that you should check out.

And as Allison mentioned, we'll take questions and answers at the end, here. So with that, I'm going to turn it over to my colleague Trish Thackston from The Bureau of Justice Assistance.

PATRICIA THACKSTON: Thank you, Matt. Good morning, everyone, or afternoon, depending on where you are in the country. I want to first, again, thank the U.S. Attorney's Office here in Alaska for hosting us today, and OVC for inviting us to be a part of this opportunity to speak with you. My name is Trish Thackston, I am a Policy Advisor with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and I'm here speaking to you on behalf of our Director Jon Adler and all of BJA. BJA has, in the last 2 years since Jon Adler has taken over as our Director, really tried to actively increase the access to BJA funding for tribes, not only through our tribal-specific funding that goes through CTAS, but through trying to make sure that tribes are able to ask of all of the other funding opportunities that BJA has, which tribes are eligible for, which is almost all of our competitive funding going out into the field, as well as some of the formula funding.

So, what I'm going to talk about today is the different funding streams that we have available. All of our programs are currently closed for this fiscal year, but most of these programs you'll see come around each year again. So, having the information about what's coming can hopefully help you to plan to be able to prepare applications for these opportunities in the future.

As Matt and Allison have both mentioned, the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation is our vehicle at the Department of Justice to make our Tribal-Specific Grant Funding available a single umbrella application. BJA manages four of those purpose areas. The first one I'll talk about is Purpose Area 2, and this is jointly funded by all five of the DOJ offices that participate in CTAS; so, BJA, the COPS Office, OJJDP, OVC, and OVW. So, we're--we all work jointly together to make this available. The funding is designed to help tribes to be able to engage in a comprehensive justice system-wide strategic planning process to improve tribal justice and safety, including services for victims of crime, community wellness, increasing capacity to prevent crime, addressing violent crime, and--including activities under the Tribal Law and Order Act and also the Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction, and developing a tribal action plan. So this purpose area provides funding generally to cover the salary of an individual to manage this program, at the tribal level, as well as the basic office supplies that are necessary to be able to serve in that coordination role. And then it also provides very extensive on site and systems-based training and technical assistance for each tribe that receives this funding to help walk--the tribe through a process of comprehensive needs assessment to look at the current system--justice system within the community; and then taking the results of that needs assessment and developing a comprehensive strategic plan to help to improve the overall function and coordination across the justice system.

Purpose Area 3 is a BJA Purpose Area that is able to support just about any aspect of the adult justice system. So as Allison had mentioned where the OVC funds are available because it's very specifically on victim services but not necessarily law enforcement or prevention or something, you know, some of these areas. The Purpose Area 3 funding

can address anything from primary prevention to law enforcement, court services, probation and re-entry, treatment services related to justice involved individuals. It's really the full range, you know, re-entry services, detention programming, really, you know, just about anything within the justice system.

Purpose Area 4 is our purpose area that is designed to address your physical infrastructure of the justice system. We are not able to at this time, due to funding limitations, do ground up construction however funding is available to renovate, and expand, or even replace existing buildings by using pre-fabricated or permanent modular facility. Again not ground up but definitely, you know, those modular facilities are an option. To help enhance conditions that address staff, resident, detainee, or inmate safety and security issues, and add capacity for rehabilitation services, enhance facility service function and capacity, implement correctional alternative programs or establish community-based programs to reduce recidivism rates for offenders who are subject to tribal jurisdiction.

Those are the Tribal-Specific Funding streams that BJA has and all of our tribal-specific funding is within the CTAS solicitation.

Now I'm going to discuss a number of other programs that BJA has available, all of which tribes are eligible to apply and BJA has actively been trying to make these programs more accessible to tribes and we're definitely looking to increase the number of tribal applicants that we have coming into these programs. So I'd really encourage you to look at each of these and see if they may meet any of the needs that you have in your communities.

The Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-based Program or COAP, provides financial and technical assistance to states, units of local government, and Indian Tribal governments to plan, develop, and implement comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by the opioid epidemic. And there are three different categories here. Category 1, is Locally Driven Responses to the Opioid Epidemic, which is going to be the--probably the primary category that tribes will be looking to apply for. Obviously Category 2, Statewide Implementation and Enhancement is going to be at the state level. And Category 3, the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Management--Monitoring Program, which may be something that could be of interest as well. And that's really looking at working with pharmacy and prescribers to try to monitor the prescription drug use--concern.

The Adult Drug Discretionary Grant Program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local units of government and federally recognized Indian tribal governments to develop and implement tribal courts and veteran treatment courts using evidence-based principles and practices.

An "adult drug court" is a court program managed by a multidisciplinary team that responds to the offenses and treatment needs of participants who are diagnosed with substance abuse. It's important to note that for an adult drug court through the adult drug court discretionary program there's an explicit exclusion of drug offenders who've

committed violent crimes. However, if you apply for, you know, like, wellness court through Purpose Area 3 funding in CTAS, there is no violent crime prohibition or violent offender prohibition. So, if you know that your population that you want to serve is going to involve those individuals who have been--who have had a history of violence, look at Purpose Area 3 as your avenue to do that, so that they would not be excluded. If you generally don't think that's going to be a problem, it--with reaching the populations that you're trying to reach, the adult drug court is also a great option. And you could do a combination as well perhaps.

A "veterans treatment court" is a veterans only docket designed to provide support and resources for veterans in the criminal justice system. They're modeled after mental health and drug courts and are established to emphasize treatment rather than incarceration. It's very important to note that the violent offender prohibition does not apply to veterans treatment court. So, again, if you know you're serving a population with a significant number of veterans and they, you know, and you want to not to be concerned with that violent offender prohibition, this is a great place to look.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program supports cross-system collaboration to improve responses and outcomes for individuals with mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse who come in contact with the justice system. Category 1 is your Collaborative County Approaches to Reducing the Prevalence of Individuals with Serious Mental Illness in Jails. Category 2 is Strategic Planning for Police and Mental Health Collaboration. And Category 3 is Implementation and Expansion.

I'm going to move on to our law enforcement funding opportunities. The Strategies for Policing Innovation provides resources and opportunities to enable police agencies to identify and define their most pressing crime needs and institute lasting operational and organizational changes in their agencies that foster reliance on and effective use of evidence-based practices, data, and technology to address those problems.

STOP, the Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Program, for a mouthful, addresses the development and operation of school threat assessments and crisis intervention teams and the development of technology for local or regional anonymous reporting systems.

The STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Mental Health Training Program addresses the training of school personnel and the education of students to provide violence, and/or to fund specialized training for school officials responding to related mental health crises.

Project Safe Neighborhoods is designed to create and foster safer neighborhoods through sustained reduction in violent crime, including, but not limited to, addressing criminal gangs and the felonious possession and use of firearms. The program's effectiveness depends upon the ongoing coordination, cooperation, and partnerships of local, state,

tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies--and the communities they serve--engaged in a unified approach led by the U.S. Attorney in all 94 districts.

The Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force to Combat Human Trafficking program, assist communities in developing effective and sustainable multidisciplinary task forces that will implement victim-centered and coordinated approaches to identifying victims of sex and labor trafficking, addressing the individual needs of victims through services, and investigating, and prosecuting sex and labor trafficking cases, as well as purchasers of commercial sex at the local, state, tribal, and federal levels.

Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program addresses the development and implementation of policies and practices for effective program adoption, and includes factors such as the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of cameras, and systems, and equipment; data storage and access; and privacy considerations.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership is designed to provide critical resources to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions for the purpose of purchasing body armor for sworn law enforcement officers. The purpose of the BVP Program is to reimburse states, counties, and federally recognized tribes, cities, and local jurisdictions that employ law enforcement officers for up to 50 percent of the total cost of body armor vests purchased for those officers.

Local Law Enforcement Crime Gun Intelligence Center Integration Initiative, is administered by BJA in partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and Explosives to provide funding for state and local government entities that are experiencing precipitous increases in gun crime to implement comprehensive, holistic models to reduce violent crime and the illegal use of firearms within their jurisdictions by enabling them to integrate with their local ATF Crime Gun Intelligence Centers.

The National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative supports the Department's criminal justice priorities of reducing violent crime and supporting law enforcement officers and prosecutors by providing jurisdictions with resources to address sexual assault kits in their custody that have not been submitted to a forensic laboratory, for testing with Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)-eligible DNA methodologies; and two, improving investigation and prosecution in connection with evidence and cases resulting from the testing process. This is an area where you either in the, you know, locally, within the tribe, or in the department that processes these for the tribe if you're not doing it yourself, you're able to actually get kits moved out of a backlog and clear that backlog to be able to effectively prosecute cases.

Innovations in the Crime-Based [Community-Based] Crime Reduction Program focuses on high-crime communities with concentrated distress and hot spots for crime and directly supports the Department's priority to reduce violent crime, assists communities struggling with drug abuse, and support law enforcement officers by integrating officers and enforcement strategies into community-based crime reduction efforts.

Supporting Innovations: Field-Initiated Programs to Improve Officer and Public Safety invites applicants to develop and test solutions that will improve officer and public safety and save lives. BJA has created this program to launch a robust and creative grant funding stream for the field. And this is a sort of brief way of saying, this is a solicitation under which you can tell us your creative solutions, to your local problem. And we did fund, I think we funded five or six tribes in this--in 2019. This usually comes out every one to two years, I'm not sure if it will be coming out of 2020 or 2021, but do look for this, particularly if you have innovative approaches that you would like to try to actually test.

The next one is the Southwest Border Rural Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Interdiction Assistance Grants, BJA is seeking applications for funding under Southwest Border of Rural Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Interdiction Assistance Grants, which provides funding to rural law enforcement agencies along the southwest border of the United States, to support efforts to reduce violent crime.

As you can see, we have a lot in the law enforcement area. And then, moving into the corrections programs that we have, the Second Chance Act Comprehensive Community-based Adult Reentry Program supports organizations or tribes providing comprehensive reentry services to program participants throughout the transition from jail or prison to the community.

Implementing the PREA Standards, Protecting Inmates, and Safeguarding Communities. The Prison Rape Elimination Act, or PREA, directs DOJ to provide granters to jurisdictions and agencies nationwide to "protect inmates and safeguard communities." This program responds to this statutory obligation by supporting efforts in states, local, and tribal jurisdictions to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities covered under the PREA standards. Promoting comprehensive implementation of the standards. Enhancing community safety by decreasing the likelihood that inmates, residents, and detainees are sexually victimized in confinement facilities prior to release.

Innovations in Reentry Initiative, Reducing Recidivism Through Systems Improvement provides local jurisdictions and Indian tribes with the resources and training and technical assistance necessary to identify assets and gaps in their local reentry system and develop capacity and partnerships with other tribal justice agencies to provide services that prevent recidivism, reduce crime, and improve public safety in their jurisdictions. Category 3 in this solicitation is specific to tribes.

Innovation and Supervision Initiative improves the capacity and effectiveness of community supervision agencies to increase probation and parole success rates and reduce the number of crimes committed by those under the probation and parole supervision.

Innovative Responses to Behavior in the Community: Swift, Certain, and Fair Supervision Program provides state, tribal, and local parole and probation agencies with information, resources, and training and technical assistance to improve responses to offender

behavior in accordance with the principles of swiftness, certainty, and fairness to prevent recidivism and reduce crime in their jurisdiction.

Improving Reentry for Adults with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Program is designed to improve access to and delivery of services to offenders with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness when they leave incarceration and reenter the community.

We also have a number of court-focused programs. Innovative Prosecution Solutions, provides state, local, and tribal prosecutors with effective strategies and programs to address violent crime and prosecute individuals responsible for homicides caused by illegal opioids.

Upholding the Rule of Law and Preventing Wrongful Conviction Program [URLPWC] is committed to protecting the unwavering integrity of the criminal justice system and the consistent application of due process for all. URLPWC supports the efforts of both conviction integrity or review units and entities that represent individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence to review individual cases of post-conviction appeals claims of innocence. Where possible, the program seeks to identify and apprehend the actual perpetrators of the crime who eluded prosecution and bring justice to the victims, thereby enhancing public safety and security.

I know that was a whole lot that I kind of raced through as quickly as I could in the interest of time. So, we've got some information on how to access BJA Funding Opportunities on this slide. I believe these will be posted online. I'm not going to read through all of them for you right now. But you'll be able to access those at those as hot links.

Another resource that we have--so, all of these solicitations come out once a year. Currently, as I said, they are all closed for 2019. But we have a number of training and technical assistance providers that are available to provide help and support to federally recognized tribes on a broad range of issues for free, on request, throughout the year. There's no timeline to this. And BJA's Training and Technical Assistance [TTA] is available both to BJA grantees, as well as to any other federally recognized tribe that is interested in receiving support in these areas. And that includes Indian alcohol and substance abuse, law enforcement, tribal courts, tribal civil and criminal legal assistance, corrections and alternatives to incarceration and reentry, juvenile delinquency prevention and juvenile justice, victim services, intergovernmental collaboration, information sharing, Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, and domestic and sexual violence crimes. And I should say this is DOJ's TTA. And this is all accessible on the [justice.gov/tribal](https://www.justice.gov/tribal) website that Matt mentioned earlier.

The BJA Training and Technical Assistance Center, the BJA mission is to provide policy leadership and assistance that supports the criminal justice system in the effort to achieve safer communities. The BJA NTTAC, as we call it, which is our National Training and Technical Assistance Center promotes this mission by serving as a major source of justice-related training and technical assistance, and information and resources. And

again, there's a link included. You can go to this website and you will be able to access information on the available assistance and you can request both distance assistance but also sometimes onsite if that's really what's needed to address the pressing needs that you have.

And I wanted to also mention, though it's not in my slides here. So, this is one that you'll have to write down. Another TTA resource that BJA has is our Access to Tribal Justice Innovation website. And we have a large number of programs that are being implemented effectively in tribal communities that are highlighted and information provided on how you may be able to reproduce some of those programs as well as contact information to be able to speak to those who have put these into place. And that is tribaljustice.org and those videos, podcasts, as well as lots of written information on that site on a wide range of effective tribal justice programs. Thank you.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you, Trish. And thanks to all of our presenters. We have a few questions I know that are coming in, some that are coming from those listening remotely. And then we have a few here in the room. But--and I think between Mary Jo back at the home office and Tracy Toulou from OTJ we'll be able to facilitate those.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Great. This is Tracy. I think given, you know, that where we are on time, and we should probably focus on the new questions. And then if we have additional time, we can move to the other ones. Before I get started, I want to kind of go through the same thing everybody else did. We really appreciate the U.S. Attorney's Office making this space available and hosting us here in Alaska. It's really important after the Attorney General's trip. We're up here and we will be going to the lower 48 and my thanks to OVC, in particular for the extra outreach; and BJA and COPS for highlighting what's to come in the next year. So, thanks to everybody. And I think we should probably go to directly Mary Jo and the questions that have come up since we started.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Hi, everybody. One of the questions the individual said that was answered but I would read it for the benefit of everybody else. "Is the applicant financially capped at a certain amount when requesting a project under PA 1 or PA 2?"

ALLISON TURKEL: For OVC, yes. The regular application cap is \$720,000 total, unless there is a specific and compelling request for money over \$720,000.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: And as Allison had stated earlier, you know, to be specific and, you know, make that argument in your solicitation.

TRACY TOULOU: So, if I can...

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Or application.

TRACY TOULOU: ...follow on, because I had a similar question. I was looking at the two different--the startup program and the existing program. "Are there big differences in how the funding works out, or is it the same amount of funding, it's just different activities?"

ALLISON TURKEL: It's the same amount of funding, just with different activities.

TRACY TOULOU: Very good. Thank you.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "What would a child assault victim program consist of?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Well, that is--we don't call it--we call it child abuse program to be more expansive across the different types of crimes that children are victimized by. I--That is a very complex question. It could look like many, many different things. It would seem if someone thinks that there's a need for that, perhaps they could apply under Purpose Area 1 and begin their activities with a community needs assessment to see what the need is, or what it might be, bring in some expert consultants to discuss what that is and then be able to set up a strategic plan and, if needed, an implementation plan. Certainly every community does not need, as I mentioned, to have that, but to be able to utilize existing resources or connect with those resources might be more effective.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: This question--this next person asked several questions at the--at the same time. So, I'm going to break them apart. "Is there a limit of how much travel can be applied for? For janitor wages, can training--and training, can I put that in the other column? Can we apply for continuing services when 3 years or up? And who do we contact for questions?"

TRACY TOULOU: So, let's break those down. And start with the first one. If you could repeat the first question again, then we'll take them one at a--one at a time, Mary Jo.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Definitely. "Is there a limit on how much travel we can apply for?"

ALLISON TURKEL: There's not a limit on the overall amount of travel. There are some required travel requirements within OVC's set-aside solicitation if you're talking about that. And those details are in the solicitation. The travel has--so, the travel can look like a bunch of different things. And it just has to be specific and justified. It has to be for grant-funded personnel, primarily as I mentioned. It has to be specific to what the needs might be. So, for example, if you're sending someone to training, it would have to be detailed as to what that training might be. It has to be specific to victim services. Other types of travel that we could see for folks, for example, especially up here in Alaska is travel for victims to be transported to receive services. We hear across the board there may be a need for victims to be transported for a forensic interview or to be transported for physical SANE examination. Or we have heard about a travel that is necessary to repatriate a murder victim's body back to the community after they've gone through a medical exam. The things with those type of expenses, the latter ones I talked about, there has to be a justification. So, for example, how many victims have you in the past transported or had a need that you couldn't transport? So, provide some details on that. Speculating or sort of saying out of the blue, "Well, maybe it's going to be 20." It's going to be difficult for us to be able to fund. Also, what is the approximate amount that's necessary to transport people

for those purposes? So, what does it cost, for example? And we all know there's some flexibility in this. Those things can change, depending on the time of year, certainly with the weather challenges that exist up here in Alaska, those should be taken into consideration. And things can be adjusted post-grant. But for us to understand what the need is and for the reviewer to understand that this is adequately justified, we need those types of details.

The other type of travel that might be necessary, it may be that you may have a large area that your victim advocate may cover, so, it may be necessary for that victim advocate to have gas expenses, either in their own vehicle or if they're using a program vehicle or if you're asking to lease or purchase the vehicle, which you also have to give the specific reasons why you would purchase over buy and give comparisons. But--then how much would they travel? What would those travel costs look like? You know, are they traveling 100 miles in given a few days or is it, you know, 10 miles a day and then every once in a while it goes over that? So, that's the type of specificity. But there is not a dollar amount limited on travel.

TRACY TOULOU: So, just to add on to that question, I think I know what the answer is, but... "Here in Alaska if a victim advocate needed to go someplace, it's quite likely that they would need to fly. Is that something you could build into the budget?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes, absolutely. That can be built in as well as for the victim. Certainly if you're talking about a child victim, they would always allow accompanying parent or caregiver to come with them as well. But again, have a good, sort of, projection as to what that would look for per year if you are going to project how many of those services that you would need. And would you send a victim advocate certainly with, again, a child victim and with a caretaker. That would be an appropriate use of those funding for that. And airfare, you know, if you had--need--say they were coming here to Anchorage, if you needed taxi fare for those folks back and forth. And maybe that in--we know that you can't do that travel perhaps in one day and you would know that you would need to build in some time for them to stay in a hotel, if that was necessary. Those things could be included as well.

TRACY TOULOU: And the second question, Mary Jo?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "For janitor wages and training, can we put that in the other category?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Okay. So, this is something that we don't understand. We don't pay necessarily for janitors and training. I don't know what training a janitor would have. So, I wouldn't really put that anywhere unless there's a reason that's justified as how that falls into being a victim service or supporting victim services.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: I think for the training, it's two separate things, janitors and then training, as a different item not for the janitors.

ALLISON TURKEL: So training...

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: I could be wrong.

ALLISON TURKEL: Okay. Okay. Training can fall--it's a little complicated, there are some instructions in--both in the solicitation itself, as well as if they go to the OJP grants page that I mentioned. That--there are some details, so there's places where training can fall into travel, so that that goes in there, or it can also fall into consultants. So for example, if you're going to bring in a training program to the community, perhaps a number of tribes who might benefit from that, you're going to have a training on trauma-informed care or on perhaps forensic interviewing or you're going to get your--maybe you have already have on staff, you may have victim advocates, and you want to bring in someone to do training for them. So that would fall into a different category, it is really difficult for us to answer a question about category out of the blue. You really need to spend some time with the instructions and on Budget Detail Worksheet.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: All right. Hold on one second, I apologize. I have to find the question again. "Can we apply for continuing services when 3 years are up?"

ALLISON TURKEL: So that, that is--that's a perfectly, appropriate, and legitimate question, that all I can say is I don't know how to answer at this time. So our great hope is here at DOJ, that the Set-Aside for Victim Services will be ongoing year to year, and that each year, there will be funding available. So at the end of these 3 years of your application, at the end of that 2022, that folks, would in the proceeding year, will be able to apply for continuing services. So it wouldn't be something that would be barred in anyway. It's, for example, how if someone had, say, a 2017 CTAS award and they were going to do Purpose Area 2 where they're expanding their services, that may dovetail with funding that you've had in the past, it would be appropriate for the next 3 years. There's no prohibition to that as long as there's not duplication.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "Who do we contact with questions?"

ALLISON TURKEL: So both in the PowerPoint and in the solicitation, it's--it depends what the questions are, if you have technical questions, those go to Grants.gov, and that information is in the PowerPoint, as well as in the solicitation. If you have substantive questions or general questions, they go to NCJRS, and that's now reflected up on the PowerPoint. Thank you, Darlene.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Vanna White...

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "What is the request for justification for employee compensation? I applied for a CTAS PA 4, do I disclose that it was for renovation of the building that tribe leased for court?"

PATRICIA THACKSTON: You would only disclose that when you're applying for the OVC Tribal Set-Aside funds, if you were--if it was the same activities that you're applying for, which you don't want to do.

ALLISON TURKEL: Right. Or you would want to mention it, for example, if you were doing a renovation to your courts building and therein, you were going to put your Victims Services Program, and you're asking the OVC to fund, for example, the office supplies and computers and things like that for the victim advocate, or if the victim advocate is going to use that, yes. Because then, that is just telling the full story of what your Victim Services Program is going to be, and where it would be located.

TRACY TOULOU: So let me ask you this of everybody that's here, "I mean, the reason for this is to put the traditional information and so we're sure that's there's no supplanting going on, that we're not paying for the same thing twice. If it's an additional service, that's great. We just want the narrative to describe that, is that correct?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah. And that's not by supplanting, that would be duplication.

TRACY TOULOU: Duplication, sure. The terminology here. But that's the reason.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes. Thank you, Tracy.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: "And actually, on the question about compensation that--for the staff. Allison, I would assume that it would just be a cost that would be reasonable for your area, because every community is going to be a little different, and what the going rate might be for an advocate, or a director, or that person, that we just have to substantiate that somehow?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes. It's usually built within--also within whatever their tribal--government policy would be about personnel costs. There is, within--and then this is very specifics about this in the allowable and unallowable costs chart. There is some limitation on executive salary, and so that is mentioned in there, and that's the statutory restriction, so if you're talking about that, please refer to that information. Generally, however, it is what your policies are and what the pay rate is that you normally pay your staff.

I will say this, and this is not--this is not to undermine in anyway what those policies and procedures are. We are always looking to make sure that when you're seeking to fund professional staff, we clearly are going to be having a growth and need for training and development of victim advocates, because with increased training--with increased hiring, we have an increased need for training. And OVC is paying attention to that, we have resources available through our OVC TTAC. We are developing new resources to help train new victim advocates, and you want to make sure that you are giving them the proper compensation for the intense hands-on work that they will be doing with your victims of crime.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "With the OVC grant, construction is not allowed. However, can a mobile home or module be purchased to provide a Family Justice Center site?"

ALLISON TURKEL: A mobile home is allowable. The thing about a modular home is, it only gets tricky, and again, it's hard for me to black-and-white answer this. A mobile home gets tricky if you need to drive down a foundation and that is considered construction. So if you have a pad that you are bringing in a modular home to, and you are attaching it and then running water lines and gas, and things of that nature, electricity, that is allowable; but full construction, again, is not. So it really depends on what it is specifically that folks are looking for, and then a Family Justice Center, of course, would have to make sure that what it is focusing on itself, is victim services. There are things that are part of Family Justice Centers that are not actually victim services. So you could certainly dovetail that with other funding you might get from OVW, or a courts program you get from BJA, or juvenile things you may get from JJ [OJJDP], but our money has to be used for the victims' part of that.

TRACY TOULOU: So let me drill down on that just a little bit, Allison, because that's something that's come up here particularly in Alaska, where the construction is tough and you might be able to move a modular unit up on a barge or something like that. "They would have to have an existing foundation or find funding for the foundation, outside of the funding?"

ALLISON TURKEL: That's correct.

TRACY TOULOU: "Somebody would have to pour the concrete; we could then drop the facility on top of it?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Right.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Other questions?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes. "Are there any programs that you believe are in much higher demand? Is there a specific demographic which is in greater demand of assistance, such as women, teens, children, etc.?"

ALLISON TURKEL: So that's just a very community-specific question. We've really seen the full gamut across the board. Communities really vary. There's places that have robust programs in place that serve one type of victim of crime, but they've only been able to do that because there's been funding available to address that crime problem, perhaps through OVW. But they have not, because OVC's funding in the past has been relatively a low amount, with small amount of funding available, they've not been able to build that out, for example, and assist their elders whom are victims of crime. Or as I mentioned earlier on the talk, been able to serve male victims of crime or victims of assaults, and sexual assaults themselves, and other things of that nature. So that's--and again, if that's an unknown quantity in the community, then that's a good place to do a community needs assessment.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Last question. "Alaska has an astronomically high rate of sexual abuse [INDISTINCT] are there any plans to offer anything to assist with that?"

ALLISON TURKEL: I think you cut out a little, Mary Jo. Did you say a high degree of sexual assault of women?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: With children, my apologies.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes. All of--all of OVC's funding is available to assist serving victims of all crimes, including, and we already do provide and have been providing for quite a long time, funding to assist in Alaska with programs that address child victims of both sexual assault, neglect and physical abuse.

TRACY TOULOU: So I think that goes to the fact that each community is going to have different needs, and Alaska may have unique needs there. It's just how you would write your grant to focus on those needs.

ALLISON TURKEL: Right. And I will also say, there is already in Alaska, there are 16 pre-existing children's advocacy centers. Some of them have--are more remote, satellite offices that are more serviceable for the--for the purposes of serving the tribal communities. We have funded some individual programs that are children's advocacy centers. And if the need exists, again, describing what is the gap, if those are unaccessible, or if they're not culturally appropriate, there's a need to, sort of, grow the relationship between those two things, engage with those centers, and that's some of the things that you would be able to put in for funding, here. That's really what we're trying to do, is both identify and fill those gaps in services.

TRACY TOULOU: Great. Thank you Allison. If--Mary Jo, is that all the questions you've received?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes. That is our last question.

TRACY TOULOU: So we're already about 15 minutes over, and I would remind people that we're going to be in Bethel tomorrow. We're taking the show on the road, more on the road. But--so we will--we'll finish up today. I'm going to yield over to Darlene, who I think will close us out.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Yes. Thank you so much, Tracy. Thanks so much to everybody in the room, and I'm very, very grateful to those who've stayed with us on the phone. Your input and your questions are helping to make this program even better, and helping us consider different elements. And we are looking forward to your applications. As Allison noted earlier, even though the solicitation mentions the figure \$90 million that we've allocated for this solicitation; that is a very flexible number. We absolutely are committed to funding every possible application that we receive that is applying for the allowable costs that we've discussed today, and allowable activities, and when they're

eligible applicants, and all those other factors that we've talked about, so that number could certainly be much higher than \$90 [million]. We just had to pick a number and put it in there, because \$167 million is available. And so we are--and we do have various ways we are looking at of--some of the training and technical assistance programs that we will be providing, so some of that funding will go towards those too. But as Tracy mentioned, we will be in Bethel tomorrow. If you come up with questions between now and then, you want to call back in, you certainly are welcome to do so. And many thanks to everybody, once again, to the U.S. Attorney's Office here in Alaska, they have been wonderful hosts, and we are very grateful. And thank you Bryan Schroder, who is not physically with us, but we are very grateful to him as well. And thanks to folks back at the office, handling things, and the questions, Mary Jo, and Emily, and the crew there. That's it. We're going to sign off.

TRACY TOULOU: Thank you.