

Transcript from the DOJ Grant Programs to Support Victim Services & Public Safety in Tribal Communities webinar, which was held July 29, 2019. The archived webinar can be found at: <https://www.ovc.gov/grants/webinars.html>.]

[Some of the webinar beginning was not recorded.]

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: ...continue to do so because, we know that they are able to help us communicate better and relay some information to their membership. And I can't echo enough our desire to also get all of these dollars out and into the tribes that are desperately in need. And who had done a very effective advocacy job of getting these dollars. Because we know that resources are limited, and have been over the years, and it's a great first start to actually fund programs that are very needed.

The Department of Justice and everybody at the Office for Victims of Crime are fully aware of the serious public safety challenges that are facing American Indian and Alaska Native communities and we know that historically, the services that have been delivered in those communities has been woefully low. And that's what we're eager to help change that course and determined to address a lot of the gaps that have existed.

One thing that is unique and wonderful about the OVC dollars is that there are so many ways that we can meet serious needs in victimization and there aren't the limitations on it that possibly some dollars have had in the past. That pretty much anything that is-- could be considered victim services, could be covered under this. And Allison, our main presenter today, will be getting into the details of what is allowed and what's not. Probably the best resource for you is the [solicitation](#) that is still open and active. Many of you know that we have extended that deadline and it goes now through August 16th and that is on our website. Probably the one thing that I would urge anybody listening to take with them is [ovc.gov](#) is our website. And off to the right, you will see a link for Tribal Set-Aside information and that link will appear throughout this PowerPoint a few times today. But if you just end up on [ovc.gov](#), you will find the Tribal Set-Aside page and there are just a bunch of resources there, including the solicitation that is currently open and then all of the webinars that we've been doing. As I mentioned, we were in Alaska last week, in Bethel and in Anchorage, and Nashville, Tennessee today. And so this is very exciting to get out and meet some of the folks that are so critical to making this a success with us.

And I'm not going to take up any more time. I know we've got a little bit of a late start. We're going to have a lot of details presented here and so we'll move things along. I know there's an agenda that is part of this PowerPoint that you will be seeing here in just a moment. We are working our way through, as you can see.

Again, I'm Darlene Hutchinson. Most of the presentation will be done by Allison Turkel, our Deputy Director over the FIT Division, as we call it, the Federal, International, and Tribal Division back at OVC. And then we will be hearing from our partners at COPS and BJA. Of course, that is the Community Oriented--Community Oriented Policing Services and Bureau of Justice Assistance. We will be hearing from them on how they

can meet a lot of the public safety and law enforcement needs for the tribes. And then we will go into some questions. And I'm eager to hear from anybody out there on the phone who has a question. And our facilitators will be giving you more information about how you can submit those questions and we'll be eager to hear those. And we think we're...

ALLISON TURKEL: Hi. Hello, everyone. This is Allison Turkel from OVC. I think Darlene Hutchinson dropped off in the finishing of her statement. So I'll just go ahead. It does go back to her, so hopefully she'll be able to sign back on.

So thank you all for joining us and thank you, USET, for hosting us in person there. We're glad that you all joined us. A couple of things, what we're going to talk about today is, obviously, the 2019 Set-Aside. I think Darlene mentioned there's a lot of resources available at--on OVC's website. So you know that this is a shortened PowerPoint that we've done here. There's a very involved, detailed webinar that was done twice by OVC, one of them has been recorded on the OVC website. It has both the transcript, a recording, and a PowerPoint. So if you are actually the person applying and you want some additional information, there is more information. The PowerPoint's about twice as long as this one that we'll be presenting on.

So our agenda for today is, first, we're going to talk--just give you a brief overview of OVC's mission, for those who are not familiar with us. We're going to go into an overview of the solicitation and how to apply. We're going to hear from the COPS Office, then we'll hear from BJA, and then we'll open it up for questions that relate to any and all of the topics that you've hear about today. So I'm going to move this on, back to Darlene, if she is signed in.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: We are here. We suddenly got red light flashing, but we're back on--online with you guys. But the mission of OVC is we are committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provide leadership. And OVC, as many of you know, began in the 1980s and is funded through the fines from convicted criminals in a federal system, not through taxpayer dollars. And it's been a wonderful system where victims have had this reliable resource. And we're just thrilled now that there has been this Set-Aside in '18 and '19, and look forward to this existing into the future to assist tribal communities with their victim service needs.

But OVC does a lot to raise awareness about victims' issues and promote compliance with victims' rights laws, providing legal assistance to victims is critically important to us at OVC, and then also providing essential training and technical assistance, publications, and other resources because we know that the professionals that are serving victims obviously need those resources. So that is a big area that we are committed to helping provide and we won't cover it too much through this presentation. But there's some wonderful resources available to the tribal communities, a financial train--technical assistance that we've made available to help build infrastructure and then also programmatic training that is easily accessible through this. And so OVC exists for all those reasons. We also do Victims Compensation and Assistance

Programs throughout the various states and territories. And I'm going to toss things back to Allison to talk about how you can find this solicitation and what the nuts and bolts of it contain.

Allison?

ALLISON TURKEL: So where do you find the solicitation? You can find it in three places, Grants.gov, you can see the URL there; the OVC website; as well as the Office of Justice Programs website. For those of you that applied--have only previously applied for the FY 2018 Set-Aside last year, that was accessible through GMS mostly and that was a unique situation. This year, however, FY 2019, it's available through direct--Grants.gov, which is the standard vehicle that we usually use for our application--solicitations and applications. So Grants.gov is go--an easier tool to use, so it's going to prompt you through some of the things that you have to include and there's also a bunch of tutorials. And we'll talk about that later when we talk about resources at the end of this.

So we're going to move on to eligibility. Who may apply for this? So I'm going to go into some detail. But to start out, any Federally Recognized Indian Tribe may apply for this solicitation, an organization acting as an Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe may apply, and a Tribal Consortia consisting of two or more Federally Recognized Indian Tribes may apply as well. All applicants must submit a tribal resolution or like legal document that gives them the authority to apply and accept this funding. So that is--we'll discuss what else you need to apply--include in your application later on, but just so that you know that.

We're going to talk a little bit more as we go on about that specific eligibility. So each tribe may submit only one application. Now, that means you can submit one application, but you also can come in and submit as a consortia. And what does that look like? So each tribe may submit only one. However, for example--this is our standard example. If, for example, your single application is for you to enhance--you'll see that we have Purpose Areas 1 and 2 here, say, under the Purpose Area 2, you want to come in and enhance your pre-existing domestic violence [DV] program. That's fine, that could be a single application from the tribe. But then also, let's say, that two of your tribes in your geographic area, you want to establish a children's advocacy center that would serve all three of your tribes, you may decide to come in and apply as a consortia under that. So then, tribe one that submitted the DV application will be fine; and tribe one can be included in the consortia. If you have a consortia, then each tribe in the--in that application would have to submit a resolution saying that they were actually involved in the consortia and could apply together as a consortia. And that is--do not apply as a single entity and as a consortia for the same thing, those two things must be for different activities, personnel, items, other things of that nature.

So all Federally Recognized Tribes may apply and that includes those that applied--those that received funding on the FY 2018 Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program or under FY 2000 [2016] through 2018 CTAS funding under either Purpose Area 5, 6,

and/or 7 are able and eligible to apply for funding. However, please be sure that what you're applying for is something different. You certainly can dovetail and add activities or personnel to a pre-existing program, but you cannot apply for the same thing. Likewise, if you applied for the FY 2019 CTAS funding, Purpose Area 5 which is OVC, 6 which is OVC's CJA, or 7 which is our Tribal Victim Services Program, you are also eligible to apply for this funding. Unfortunately, this application will cross in the mail with notification about whether or not you've received funding. So you--Please, do not apply for the same things that you applied for. You--Although you do not know the outcome of those applications, apply for something different that is either a new program, different services, different activities. You'll have to--as we go through what documents you must submit, you'll have to submit a document saying that you don't have any duplication, across applications and received funding. Okay? So make sure that you do that. So everything is open to all--basically all Federally Recognized Tribes can apply for the FY 2019 OVC Victim Services Set-Aside.

So as a summary overview, eligible applicants must be one of the following: a Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Government, Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, or a Tribal Consortia. You may only submit one application unless you're applying for something else as part of a consortia. It must be different and distinct from any funding you applied for or funding that you have received. And we're going to go into more specificity about where the--which purpose area you should apply under.

However, you also cannot supplant and that is one of those tricky, technical, legal terms, it's very well described--well, it's somewhat well-described in all fairness, in the [DOJ Financial Guide](#). It is our recommendation that you have that next to you when submitting any application so you can look up any questions that you may have. We also provide resources at the end of our PowerPoints and all of those will direct you to other things that you can use to help you in the application process. Basically supplanting is if you currently have a position that's being paid for from another funding source, you can't get rid of that, use that funds for something else, and then pay for it with this grant funding. That's basically what supplanting means in the totally unlegalistic way of describing it, but definitely check if you have any questions about that.

The deadline for this solicitation is Friday, August 16th, at 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time. It opened on Wednesday, May 29, 2019. You will hear throughout this application--this solicitation webinar that we will tell you to please submit your application early. Today is July 29th. The application is due in just over two weeks. So you should be in it, opening it. If you have not opened it already, I would do so today. There is a lot of required documentation that you must get, like a SAM number and a DUNS number. If you do not have those things, then please go to the solicitation today. Open it up and apply. Some of those numbers and registrations require more than a day, but some of them take up to 10 days, possibly. Many of them take 6 or 7 days or hours. If you try to do this on Friday, August 16th, I can assure you, you will not make it. So we recommend that you start your application and try to complete it within 72 hours, but given that there are these other documents that must be--and a certification--applications that you must get done for numbers and other things, if you are a new applicant, please open and

start--get going today. You certainly can do the substantive part on the outside of the application and then submit that, upload that all together.

So now we're going to go into the important substantive part of this presentation, which is what do you need to include in your program description? This solicitation is intended to support the ability of a tribal community. What is this about? I misspoke. What is this--purpose of this? It is to support the ability of a tribal community to address the comprehensive needs of all crime victims and it can support a wide range of comprehended--comprehensive victim services and that is the key. You want to underline that everywhere, the big focus of this and you will not go wrong if you are trying to directly address the needs of crime victims.

Examples, you do not have to have these things in your application but some examples are, let's say, you've never had a program before and you want to look and see, what is it that is really needed within your community and you've never done a needs assessment. You could have--pay for a consultant to come out and help your community engage in a comprehensive needs assessment for victim services. As a result of that, you could have a strategic--work on developing a strategic plan or perhaps you already have a needs assessments and now you want to move into a strategic plan. You can fund the development of a program related to those two things and come up with an implementation plan which is extraordinarily important. Developing a Victim Services Program is somewhat complex. There's a lot of pieces that you need to address in so doing. Or if you're enhancing your program, you may have no need for those things. You may be working off of that already. So you can work on the activities related to program expansion. I'll talk about that a little more. And the other purpose is to address any gaps in services that both have to do with gaps that relate to what victims you've served, the types of crime victims that you've addressed, or the types of services that you're able to provide to them.

Now we'll go into what is--what you need to include in your application. I mentioned that this solicitation has two purpose areas you can apply under. You must apply under only one purpose area, not both. Purpose Area 1 is the Establishment of a New Victim Services Program. Purpose Area 2 is to expand Coordination or Expansion of your Existing Victim Services Program. But you can only apply under one Purpose Area.

So we're going to move on to Purpose Area 1. Who should apply for that? If you have no Victim Services Program, please apply under Purpose Area 1. If you have not received OVC funding in the past, most of those would be folks who do not have a Victim Services Program, so you would apply under Purpose Area 1.

If you have a fully robust and functioning Victim Services Program and you have not been an OVC grantee previously, then I would suggest you apply under Purpose Area 2. You're not bound by that, but it, sort of, would make more sense since you've been working on expansion as opposed to creation of that program.

So who should apply under Purpose Area 2? Applicants who want to enhance or expand their Victim Services Program, including expanding the type of services that you provide to victims. Say you had a program at one point. For example, going back to domestic violence program, you had a pre-existing domestic violence program and you realized that there was a need in that or perhaps you did a community needs assessment in the past, please attach that if you've done so by the way. Very helpful for the reviewers to see that, especially if you're building out this application based on that. And now you may want to provide services to child victims of crime. So that would be an expansion of your program, if it's going to be under--housed under the same Victim Services Program, so apply under Purpose Area 2.

You may want to expand the populations of victim served. So going back to that domestic violence example again, it's just an example. You may want to be--have been serving adult women victims of domestic violence and now you want to expand it with additional funding to serve teen dating violence victims, or perhaps you've only been able to serve women and now you want to expand that to serving men, or say you may have had a comprehensive victim services program but you want to add in internet-related crimes, so, identity theft or things of that nature. So that might be what you would look at or expand the types of crimes addressed and that would be what I just spoke about.

Please, you're going to hear the word of the day is be specific. General statements about crime problems, which you'll be asked to have, general problems about serving victims of crime, about what types of services, are not going to be sufficient in here. There's ample space which we'll go over when we get to how to apply. So you must be specific about what it is that you are asking for. What is the particular problem that you are trying to address in your community? Not broad statements about crime in Indian Country or in the Alaskan Native Villages. You can certainly frame it that way, but we are looking to understand what is affecting your community and how are you trying to address it.

Still under Purpose Area 2, the goal is for existing Victim Services Programs to expand and enhance their services, to become more victim-centered. Perhaps you need to work on cultural competence. You've had a generalized program and now you want to make it more specific to your community. You may want to provide more services, improve services, and serve more victims of crime with additional funding. You may want to enhance the professionalism and support the training for your staff. Don't forget that working directly with crime victims is taxing and to support your staff, it is important to attend to their training needs and also, too, if necessary, create things to support them, if they may be exposed to or may be suffering from vicarious traumas as a result of doing their work. OVC strongly encourages folks to provide those types of services to staff working directly with victims of crime. You may want to improve your coordination with partners. We were just up in Alaska and through another piece of OVC funding. We were speaking to CAC that we helped fund up there and they were able to expand their services with that other funding to working with the community hospital and they really had not been able to do that coordination previously; and using funding from another

OVC source, they were able to dovetail and create a much more comprehensive children's advocacy center program than they were able to before. You may want to provide services to crime victims for whom there was no funding or services or resources available are only limited in the past, and that really is the focus here. But again, you want to be specific as to what it is that you are trying to fund. I'm going to turn this over to Darlene.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: And there are so many ways that this funding can be used. There--as you can see on the screen, there is just a few ideas, but it's certainly not limited to these ideas. But this is to get your--be thinking about what might work for your community or for your tribe that you can expand into. Maybe you're only operating in one of these areas or two of these areas now, but you know that there are additional needs.

But we do want to emphasize, as Allison reviewed earlier, that the funds for this program can only be used to service crime victims. That, the costs and activities that are outlined at the very end of this solicitation, you'll find the last few pages and Allison will be going over this some more, it has a very exhaustive list of allowable and unallowable costs. But some of the things we cannot do under this solicitation because of statutory limitations, crime prevention is one of the things that we know is necessary but it just cannot be done with this funding. Investigation and prosecution of cases and services that are for offenders or corrections-based, unless you have a victim service officer or victim service specialist that is operating within your law enforcement agency, your prosecutor, so it is still a victim service. That's the only way that there is that exception. And then we cannot--this funding cannot be used for construction costs or acquiring real property.

But there's so many things you can see on the screen there, from sexual assault programs to domestic violence, elder abuse, working with victims of financial exploitation is really a popular area these days because there's just incredibly too much--too many offenses that we hear about, happening there. And as Allison was just mentioning too about Children Advocacy Centers, we were--we love that we were able to fund some of that development last year with the 2018 solicitation. And then civil legal assistance for crime victims is always so critical and it's always one of the--what we hear from victims and from service providers, as being one of the most needed services out there.

And as I mentioned, there is a chart of allowable and unallowable expenses. When you were in the solicitation, which is posted online, and Allison gave those links earlier. When you go to the back in the Appendix, which is pages--just to be very precise--20 through 33, and you can see just how lengthy that is. But it's a very easy to navigate chart that talks about personnel, and travel, and training, and equipment and just everything that you think, "Well, I wonder if I could put this in my application." Well, that is a great resource to look at and it's rather detailed. Of course, I'm sure, there may be things on there that you find that is not listed that you have questions about. And we certainly--you'll get at the very end of this presentation, how to send those questions, if

you were to run into any. But pretty much, if you can ask--Earlier, Allison was pointing out, that "is this expense related to supporting and assisting crime victims?" and "how the expense directly helps crime victims?" If you can answer those two questions in support of victims, the expense is most likely allowable.

But we're--we'll get a little deeper into what is allowable and unallowable and... Let me see what's next up here. And Allison will actually outline some of those items.

ALLISON TURKEL: Hi. This is Allison. Yeah. We've already gone over that. If you look at the chart, that's the most helpful piece. If you have questions about this, we will take them at the end after all the presentations are done. And then additionally, you'll all have resources at the end where you can submit a question to NCJRS, and those questions are answered by them, to the extent that they're able to answer them, or they're actually forwarded to OVC for substantive questions. The chart is very helpful and it will guide you through, most generally, the things that you can and cannot pay for, as well as that DOJ Financial Guide that I mentioned earlier.

It's going back to Darlene.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: We're just hopping back and forth to keep you guys wide awake here on this morning. You will see in the solicitation that it says the total programming funding is approximately \$90 million. In the solicitation, you have to pick a number and put in there. It is--that is a very flexible number. As many of you know and I've referenced earlier, we have \$167 million--actually \$167.55, I think it is--million that is available through the Set-Aside this year and we would love to put just as many dollars into this program as we can. We will fund every possible application that we get that is for allowable expenses and meets the other criteria of the solicitation.

And so there is a range that we have put in the solicitation that is more or less as a guideline from half a million up to \$720,000. However, with a strong justification, you can request over \$720,000 and we had a number of folks that did that last year with the 2018 solicitation. And but you--as Allison pointed out, too, that we really want you to be specific and include the details of what the exceptional need is. Yeah, your large population possibly or maybe it's because of a certain victimization that's happening in your community.

And it would be a 36-month award. We want you to look at what the expenses would be and you'll see in the Budget Worksheet, which we're going to go over here in a little while, that is broken down by year. So you would want to put all of what you anticipate your first year expenses and second year and third year. But if you are going to go over that \$700 and--\$720,000 cap, if you want to call it, please, please, please put a very strong justification in there too, to help us understand why it is because we're, of course, trying to make sure that the funding is available for as many tribes as possible because it is our goal to fund numerous applicants, and beef up the Victim Services Programs that they are offering. It may be that you're--you want to improve your human trafficking

program in your area or drug-endangered children programs. But if you have certain unique factors, please do point those out to us.

We're going to get now into what some of the required documentation is. This is one of the complicated, but necessary, areas that we have to review. So you'll be hearing more about these critical documents and which ones you have to submit.

ALLISON TURKEL: Hi, everyone. So there are three critical documents. There are a lot more documents that you must submit to have a complete application, but there are three documents that are critical--these are called the Basic Minimum Requirements, you may have heard them referenced before as BMR requirements. Without these documents included in your application when we receive it, we will not be able to review your application, we will not be able to reach out and ask you for it, there will not be another chance to submit them. These three documents must be submitted and if you do not submit them with your application when you press "Submit," then we will not be able to review any farther and you will not be considered for funding.

So the main one is the Program Narrative, as you can see by the numbers, it counts for 80 percent of your overall application. I'm going to go into a big detail about what is included in there, since it is extraordinarily important. Then your Budget Detail Worksheet and the internal narrative to that. There is no separate narrative, there's internal narrative sections in there, that counts for 20 percent of your application. And then Disclosure of Pending Applications, which I will go into in some detail. It's not scored but it is a critical document. So make sure that you are ready to submit these.

I'm going to move on to all the--all the documentation that is required in here, and call out a couple of them, because they're pretty important. All of these should be included in--within your application. As you can imagine, an application is a pretty complex thing. It has a lot of different moving parts to it. The very first enlisted there, the SF-424. Luckily in GMS, this loads for you, and you cannot move forward in your application without actually completing this. So this is required, but you can't actually complete your application without it. I'm going to talk about it to some extent because over the reviews over the last couple of years, we've seen some gaps and submission of these. So the SF-424 gives the official name of the applicant, it has some numbers that attach to it once you start the application. There's a couple of parts in it. One is it requires the amount of money that you are requesting. So as Darlene mentioned, the general amount here is up to \$720,000. You can, of course, request less. If you don't need \$720,000. You can request less than that \$500,000. But what is the amount that you are requesting? Unless you give sufficient justification for why you're requesting over \$720,000. And just to clarify, Darlene mentioned the size of your population. Overall, general size of population is not--is an inadequate justification. We are looking for what is the crime victim problem that you have and why would you need an amount over that. Simply noting that you have a large population would be insufficient in and of itself. However, if you give us the rest of the details that pertain to that, then you'd say what's the amount you're requesting. So put it in the SF-424. You can see it's probably the first thing you have to fill out when you go into the application and here is where we've seen

some errors. When you actually go through the application and then you go to your Budget Detail Worksheet, oftentimes, folks say, "hey I'm going to go for the maximum amount." And then, when you do your Budget Detail Worksheet, you calculate out to a different amount. So let's say, you were thinking we need \$720 when you ran through using the Budget Detail Worksheet. It accounted--it came up to \$699,000. You need to go back and fix your SF-424 before you submit it for the actual document amount that you're requesting. If you don't do this, it doesn't knock you out, but it slows down the application--the funding process and before you can--actually if you're a successful applicant and become a grantee--before you're able to receive funding, that SF-424 will have to be edited, and that is not an easy thing to do once it is submitted.

The other key area of the 424 is your authorized representative. Some folks have consultants filling out their grants or a grantwriter filling out their grant application, and that's perfectly fine. However, that person is not your authorized representative. An authorized representative is the person at your tribe who has the legal authority to accept the funding. So if the grantwriter puts their name and their contact information there, you have now just slowed this process down. It is going to delay any funding coming out until we one, we're going to have a very hard time locating who is responsible for this, and who has actually applied. We will not be notifying the correct person. And that's happened to us unfortunately. That when we notify the person that is listed, then when we go to contact them, they're un-contactable and then the tribe is sitting, waiting, and thinking they have not received funding, when in fact they have. So please, put down the name of the authorized representative, their correct contact information.

And then I know a few folks that had issues with what is the correct name of the tribe. That has to be consistent throughout all of your paperwork. If you are a prior grantee and you have the official name that is the name of your tribe, please don't switch it up, don't abbreviate it, use the correct name; that will also slow down the processing.

So then you need to submit a Project Abstract and then Program Narrative, it's that BMR required critical document, I'm going to go over that in some detail. The Budget Detail Worksheet that will--we will go over that as well, it's also a critical BMR required document. Then an Indirect Cost Rate Agreement if you have one that's applicable, we know oftentimes tribes are waiting for the new one to come in. Please indicate that you're waiting for your new amount. If you'd have never had an indirect cost agreement, you can submit for de minimis rate of 10 percent, but that also requires documentation. So please make sure that you attach that. As we mentioned, everybody needs a Resolution or like legal document. You need Application Disclosure of High Risk, that's nothing that is a document that you fill out. You have to write a document that's--discloses whether or not you are on a high-risk list of any federal entity, as a grantee or any other grantmaking organization. And you also need to indicate if you are not, so please make sure that if you're not high risk, that you have a document that you called Disclosure of High Risk Status and that you indicate if you are not at high risk. You need that other third critical document, is that Disclosure of Pending Applications. Then you need Disclosure of Lobbying Activities. A Financial Management System of Internal Control

Questionnaire, which is called the FCQ, you have probably heard referenced to. It is, you are able, in Grants.gov to access that document, you do not need to upload it. We ran into problems last year with GMS. It is--so, just use the document that is in there. Again this is a very important document. Make sure your financial people are the ones who are filling this out, or helping you, to complete this. Guessing about your prior financial situation and not actually putting in adequate information will, again, delay the grantmaking aspect of this, if you are a successful applicant. And then I mentioned before, if you are applying under Purpose Area 2 or you maybe could be applying under Purpose Area 1, if you have any other strategic plan, or logic model, or community needs assessment that's recent, that is going to be part of this program that you may--are relying on in applying for this, please attach that. And also if you have resumes of key personnel that is going to be very helpful as we move on to one of the substantive aspects of your Program Narrative.

As we go into that I will describe what I'm talking about. Now we're going to move on specifically to the Program Narrative. Couple of things, please use double space, using a standard 12-point font. We prefer Times New Roman because we're feds, but also because Times New Roman is easy to read. So there's a lot of fancy nice ones out there please try and use the really clear one that is easy for a reviewer to read, and use no less than 1-inch margins. We strongly recommend this, as you can imagine, reviewers are reviewing more than one application and it is a lot of work to go through these. And so we want to make it as easy for the reviewers as possible to be able to read what it is that you have submitted. Please make sure that you number your pages, it is just an included thing when you use any online Word product. So please include numbered pages.

We're going to go through this in some detail, but you can see each part of this has a weight attributable to it. The Description of the Issue is 25 percent, the Project Description and Implementation, there's the 30 percent. What does that tell you? That is the most important, that's what this application is about. Capabilities and Competencies, we're going to go over for 20 percent. And your Plan for Collecting Data, and we will go over that as well.

So, let's get into the Program Narrative. The Description of the Issue, the first thing described as specific--and there is the word of the day again--victim services assistance issue. That--What is the crime problem or other condition that this funding will help you to address? An example might be, you're going to address gaps in service, re-help a population that you have in the past, that's underserved or not being served, or conditions caused by a continuing or emergent crime problem, the tribe is currently not able to address. And again, this needs to be specific. Generalized comments about crime in Indian Country or in Alaska Native Villages, you certainly can include a line or two, but we're really talking about what is happening in your community that has motivated you to apply for this grant funding.

The Program Design and Implementation section is the most important section. This should include the goals. What are you planning to do? What is this funding going to

do? What are your goals? What are the objectives of it? What is this going to address, and what are the activities, the personnel, or the items that you are going to ask to be funded with this that directly relate to serving victims of crime? What are you proposing to do? How will you utilize the funding to achieve those goals and objectives? Even if you were--the only thing that you're going to do is purchasing a car, for example. You have to say why that is, you can't buy a car for some other purpose other than for your victim services program. So you want to go into great detail about why is it that you're doing that. Is it going to be used by your victim advocate to serve victims of crime, to go out to remote areas, you need to describe that. It should've been in your program, the description ahead of what's the problem. And how often is it going to be used? Is it going to be used to take victims of crime to their mental health services, or to the hospital, to the doctor, to any other victim related service? So even something as simple as that you want to be descriptive and specific. Make sure the information is consistent throughout your proposal. You're going to talk about the problem in the first part. What's the problem? Here, you're going to describe what it is you're going to--what's the design of your program and implementation, and then you're going to do a Budget Detail Worksheet. And in the Budget Detail Worksheet you have to include verbiage that describes, consistently, what you're looking for.

We have seen some problems in these. For example, we've seen a Program Design and Implementation section, someone described a crime problems that they might have, talk about how they're going to develop a victim services program, talk about how they would like to have one victim advocate to help serve their victims and tend the things for them, their office supplies, or perhaps lease a vehicle, etc. And then we've gone into Budget Detail Worksheets and found that a request for two victim advocates, that is not consistent because your Program Design and Implementation has requested one victim advocate. So please make sure that you--sometimes different people work on different parts--but make sure you align them throughout your application.

You have to create solid goals. What are you intending to do? What is the goal of this problem and measurable objectives that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. As Darlene mentioned this is a 3-year project. In our funding now we--at this time, we are not--there are no cost extensions available. You should not be planning on that that's what's going to happen. We are looking that this is going to be a 3-year project. So whatever it is, you want to be specific, are you going to be able to achieve it, is it measurable, can you actually accomplish it and focus on that realistic timeline as you're trying to create how you're going to apply.

I'm going to move on to the Capabilities and Competencies part of the Program Narrative, there is no form that you fill out for this. This is an--separate document within your Program Narrative called Capabilities and Competencies. I would name it at the top of a page. This must include the following, a description of your management structure. Who--how is it--You can include in here for example, an organizational chart that describes how this is going to be, especially in Purpose Area 2. You have a pre-existing program, you're expanding it. You're going to put--include now, we have this part of it, we're recommending--we're proposing to hire, for example, a Program Director

who's going to be 100 percent on this grant because now we're going to focus on domestic violence, where in the past we've only had a child abuse program. You want to talk about what the structure is of it and talk about how you're going to manage this. What does it look like? What are the professional staff's qualifications? Say for example, finances are managed from our finance department and here is--how our finance department is set up and all decisions are made by council and then describe how that happens. If it's a new program, you're going to have to create how--what's the structure of that going to be, so this is going to be a proposed structure. Now, you may end up changing that down the line for example if you don't know exactly who your partners are going to be or who's going to be in those positions but this is a proposal. So what does this look like? And you want--we want to say what is your capacity and your capability to be able to manage this federal grant as it comes down. You could include position descriptions for proposed project personnel, include those resumes for folks that already work there. If you're going to use consultants, this would be a place where you can talk about who that might be that you're going to bring on for certain practices or if you don't know who that is, you then would mention, we will find expert consultants to come in and assist us with these tasks. Okay?

The next thing is the part of the Program Narrative is that Plan to Collect Data. For those of you that have been OVC grantees in the past but not in FY 2018, we've always had a section on program--on data and on program measurement--performance measurement data. However, last year OVC's Tribal Program joined the [Office of Justice Programs' PMT](#) Program, you can see on the right-hand side, there's a link to that. So it helps to describe what this looks like. And there are requirements as a grantee, you must submit a quarterly performance measurement tool, submit to this under the PMT. And then in order to do that, you have to weigh how are you going to collect data. Now how you're going to collect data is going to look very different depending on what your program is. So you need to lay out a proposal on how you're going to collect that data. You will be responsible for submitting semiannual progress reports. You may or may not have deliverables, but if you do have specific deliverables, what is that going to look like, how are you going to measure that, and if you are going to have any subgrantees under your program you need to say how you're going to collect data from them. Also, be advised, if you are proposing that you are going to be the grantee and you're going to subgrantees under your program, you will bear responsibility for managing and monitoring their performance. And so we will be looking for your policies and procedures related to how you will do that. So that's something that will become important if that is the decision that you make. It does raise your responsibility if you decide to have subgrantees.

I'm going to pass this over to Darlene for some tips about your Program Narrative.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you Allison. That was a lot of good detail and a lot of information. This slide mostly recaps some of the information that we've gone over that you definitely want to stay within that 25-page guidelines and also to use simple and concise language, as we were mentioning earlier. Please stay away from jargon or abbreviations that are not known widely, that may be something that you use in your

office, but we want to make sure that we understand and not misinterpret what you're suggesting. And then also, make sure that you are focused completely on providing services to crime victims. You may have some other objectives that are certainly valid but this program is all about crime victim services. But make sure that the goals and objectives are pretty well spelled out and specific, as Allison said. I think she said specific a few times. And that obviously it is a 36-month period that we are trying to complete the programs in, so outline how that's going to happen and the phases that you will be going through.

The Budget Detail Worksheet is one of the most important documents that you will submit. You want to make sure, as Allison was pointing out, that it is consistent with your narrative and the 3-year timeframe. And also within that \$720,000 limit, unless you are providing a strong justification for why it would be higher than that. So that two have got to go hand in hand, as Allison was pointing out earlier, your narrative and your Budget Detail Worksheet. And, of course, you want that Budget Detail Worksheet to relate directly to the project design and be logically connected to the personnel, any consultants you plan on hiring, contractors, any activities and expenses that you were outlining on your Budget Detail Worksheet. Every cost in the budget must be properly itemized and every line must have a narrative description which clearly and concisely justifies the item by explaining how it's related to the goals and objectives of your program. And the Budget Detail Worksheet must also organize all line items using those approved budget categories that you will find in that Excel spreadsheet when you open that up. And then it'll have the budget summary page also, which is critically important.

But--and if you'd like more information about developing the budget, because we know that is not always an easy task and how you use that worksheet--which after you use it a few times it can somewhat becomes intuitive--but if you are new to this and you want more information, I mean you can access a recording that goes over some of the details or information on the Budget Detail Worksheet. And there is a webinar that was created for FY '18 and you can access that by using the link that's there on the screen. There is--it's on YouTube. It's a lot of letters but you can find all of this also, like I said, at the Tribal Set-Aside page on the OVC website.

Allison's going to get in to telling you more about how to use the Budget Detail Worksheet in this solicitation in a little bit more detail.

ALLISON TURKEL: Hi everyone. One, I want to go back and just correct, perhaps I misspoke, I just want to be clear about the 424, we're using Grants.gov for the entire applications. So, the SF-424 is prompted for you within Grants.gov.

Now the [Budget Detail Worksheet](#), a couple of things that--what we want you to use is the Excel spreadsheet. It shows you here where you can access it, this is in the solicitation as well. The advantage of the Excel spreadsheet is that it prompts you through the amounts, it adds--it calculates and adds it up for you, year by year. And then it gives you a summary at the end, so you can go back and take a look at it. Please

make sure that you put things in the proper category. What is the type of thing you're paying for? Where does this fit? There are instructions on how to do that.

If you do not have or if your computer does not have Excel and you're unable to access it, there is a PDF document that you could use as well. When you go to that URL, you will find that. You will--you can use it. We strongly recommend that you use the Excel spreadsheet because it does--it's much more effective, it actually does the calculations. In a PDF, you're going to have to do those calculations yourself page by page and come to the conclusion.

The Budget Detail Worksheet does include five tabs for 5 years. However, only use three. This is a 3-year project and we don't want to see any funding amounts under years four and five. And again, make sure that it has those descriptions as well.

A couple of call outs, like, a lot--we see a lot of people looking for vehicles, that must be properly described, the specificity under the part that we discussed. But you also must indicate whether or not your intention is to purchase and/or lease the vehicle, and how you intend to do that. Once you become a grantee, you'll have to do comparisons, on if you're going to purchase a vehicle. If you have that already, I would include it. Then it would keep you from slowing down. But if you don't, then you can just say what your intention is of how to do that. If you're going to use GSA, which is a standard way to do that, you can indicate that as well.

On the Budget Detail Worksheet, make--provide the calculations and total costs for each expense. Support it with link to your Program Narrative, and with a short description within the Budget Detail Worksheet itself. Stay within budget. Do not exceed \$720,000, unless it has a sufficient justification in the Program Narrative. Understand the timeline. You can apply for less than the 3 years, but then you need to be really clear about what that looks like. Make sure that it lines up. If you're going to lease--purchase a vehicle, that is a 1-year activity, correct? So that would be in year one. However, you may have in year two and three, include maintenance, or gas, or things of that nature, then you want to talk about what your--what your projection is. Some of these things are adjustable, once you have your grant. However, remember the reviewers are looking with what you supply on the page. They cannot just make conclusions up in the air. They have to relate between your budget and what your Program Narrative would talk about.

So again, 3 years. Do not plan on a no-cost extension. All costs must be reasonable, allowable--use the allowable and unallowable chart--consistent, and allocatable. Things that are not sufficiently explained will either result in us not being able to fund them or with a holding put on your grant funds, if we are, so that you can redo the work associated with it. And if it is unallowable, then we will simply have to cut that from your grant application, if there is anything that is allowable within your application. And again, use that allowable and unallowable chart to do that.

The next thing, which is that next BMR, that third document that is required, we've now gone over the Program Narrative and now you--the Budget Detail Worksheet, is that Disclosure of Pending Application. It's a written statement, it is not a form. It should include both any direct applications you have pending, applications to federal agencies and indirect applications such as those who've applied to a State Victim of Crime Act administrator for a grant as well. It should include, of course, the name of the tribe, the federal or state funding agency name, the solicitation project name, the description of the project, and a point of contact information at that applicable funding agency. They all must--you must include this with your application, otherwise we will not be able to review your application. Obviously, we have a lot going on here. There's been--because of the nature of the funding, we have had overlapping solicitations. And while your applications have been in for things but you have not found out whether you've received it and now you're making another application. It's essential that we can figure out and make sure that there's no duplication of funding which you don't want to have to take care of. There's a duplication that certainly we don't want to have to take care of if there's a duplication and you actually receive the funding. It will slow everything down substantially.

We want information on your federal awards that you're--that you also have received because what are we looking to see, it is actually overall--it should be part of your description of the problems should say, for example, if you're applying under Purpose Area 2, "we have all these things in our program; we are funding it in the following way." And then, you just put that here, that we currently are funding, for example, under OVW's Purpose Area 5 in CTAS. We started a Violence Against Women Program, but now we are unable for that to have victim advocates specifically working in the shelter and we're going to use this funding for this purpose. And that's the type of thing that we're looking for. You have current funding, you may have current OVC funding. How is different and distinct from what that funding is? If you have no pending applications or existing grants that are within the same purpose area as these, the same types of thing that you're funding for victim services, you still need to attach this form and say, "we do not have any pending applications and we do not have any current funding under either of the purpose areas that we mentioned or for victim services in general."

And again, we know that--before we move on to how to apply, remember there's three documents that you must have. That is your Program Narrative, your Budget Detail Worksheet, and your Disclosure of Pending Applications. Now we're going to move on to how do you apply. This section is really much shorter than the one that's in the full webinar that I've mentioned before, and also then the information that is actually in the solicitation itself. We are just highlighting a few parts of this.

So, applicants must register in and submit your applications through Grants.gov. The registration steps are outlined in the [OJP Grant Application Resource Guide](#). The applications are due August 16th by 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time. You--we suggest that you submit and finish your submission no later than 72 hours prior to that due date. And if you need assistance, you call the Grants.gov Customer Support Hotline [800-518-4726]. The numbers are there as well as in the solicitation. It must be submitted online

no sooner than that date. And we really recommend that you look at the--and have available to, the OJP Grant Application Resource Guide. And as we spoke about before, do not wait until the last moment.

So, I talked about Grants.gov in the beginning, I'm circling back. As I mentioned, Grants.gov has a Grants Learning Center, it has a lot of information that will help you to submit your application. And you can see the URL there. It also has a YouTube channel. So, for those of you who are visual and you like to hear, look, and see, there is a YouTube channel with a lot of resources there that will also help you move through a Grants.gov application. And there is, for those of you who like the little boxes, there is a Grants.gov mobile app, and you can download that or get it on Google Play or in Apple App Store. There's a lot of tools available to help you through this.

Additionally, we have a lot of information, Darlene and I have both been mentioning, which is on the OVC Tribal website, Set-Aside has a specific page. I mentioned the DOJ Grants Financial Guide, that's the URL to that. You will eventually need to use the Grants Management System. You can look for resources there, and that online Performance Measurement Tool, we'll talk to you--I should mention for PMT, if it's the very first time that you've done this, we really want to see how you outline your plan for collecting data. But also be advised there will be training and technical assistance available for an--for the PMT, once you become a grantee, and they can work with you on your collection system and how you're going to utilize PMT and fill out all of your required reporting. We also have a substantive TTA providers that will be assigned to each grantee when you become one to help you with some of these other things as well. But we want to see what your plan for doing this at this front end.

And some important contact information on the next slide, there's technical assistance for submitting an application is that Grants.Gov Customer Support Line, and you could see the information there. It's also in the solicitation.

And the other for requirements or substantive questions if we don't answer them for you here today is that NCJRS, National Crime Justice Reference Services, they have a response, you can see their hours. If they don't know the answer to a question, they will turn it around to us.

I--we did not go in here in great--any great detail. All of the other resources that OVC has available, we have a huge amount of technical assistance that's available for OVC TTAC as well as a number of other solicitations that folks could've applied for that you have eligibility for, so we do recommend in general that you get signed up for Grants.gov send out notices to everybody if you sign up about grants. You could pick the area that you're interested in for next year. And also that you can seek on our website all sorts of other help that would be helpful to you going through the year, especially as you become one of our grantees and start providing victim services to those that so desperately need it.

I am going to pass this back over to Darlene.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you so much, Allison. That's a lot of great information. And just to repeat one more time, if you missed any of that, it's--everything is pretty much is archived on our website, so you can go find some of that information. We are running a little behind, so we're going to move quickly into--we have representatives from the COPS Office and BJA who are going to talk about a little bit about some of their programs that will beef up your public safety and law enforcement needs.

And I believe I--last week, we were all in one room together and--but Matt Lysakowski. I swore I was going to get that right today. Matt is going to talk to you a little bit about the COPS Office and the many things that they offer.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: Great. Thanks, Darlene. And I also want to say thank to USET for hosting us today on this webinar and for you all at OVC for inviting us to present during this webinar. I'm the Senior Advisor for Tribal Affairs for the COPS Office and I'm going to discuss the COPS Office's programs, resources, and technical assistance for tribal law enforcement. And I'll do this in a very brief way, but it will hopefully give you some insight into the opportunities at our office.

As Allison and Darlene have mentioned, OVC can't support law enforcement and that's where the COPS Office may be able to assist. The COPS Office mission is to advance community policing through funding, training, publications, and other resources. And community policing focuses on encouraging partnerships between law enforcement and the community to address public safety challenges.

Most of the COPS Office programs for Fiscal Year 2019 are currently closed but we wanted to share some information on these programs that federally recognized tribes are eligible for. These include the Tribal Resources Grant Program, the COPS Hiring Program, the Community Policing Development Microgrant Program, and the School Violence Prevention Program.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program is the COPS Office's tribal government-specific funding stream, and I'm going to talk a little bit more about that on the next slide.

The COPS Hiring Program is an opportunity for all law enforcement agencies in the country to apply for the hiring of officers. And this program covers 75 percent of officer's salary and benefits up to \$125,000 for 3 years. And this program--and the next one I'm going to talk about as well, we're hoping actually to still open these programs in 2019. So, you'll want to keep an eye out on our website and the other venues I'll mention for ways to learn about these potential opportunities.

The Community Policing Development Microgrant Program is a small seed money that can be used for innovative community policing projects that are typically around specific focus areas that we describe in the solicitations. It might be around forming youth partnerships, or hiring and recruitment strategies for your department, or other sort of

emerging issues like anti-opioid focus, or other issues that are arising. The program, just to give you an example, a few years ago, we actually funded the Nez Perce Tribe to develop a Youth Explorer Academy under this microgrant program. And it was really helpful for them to forge some partnerships between the tribal law enforcement agency and the local youth to both encourage them to consider law enforcement and other public safety opportunities as a potential career choice.

The School Violence Prevention Program is the last one I'll mention. That solicitation is closed. But we hope to have it again in 2020. We did have a few tribes apply this year, about five or so. And it focuses on target hardening opportunities like locks and cameras, as well as training for law enforcement around school safety issues.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program is designed to meet the most serious needs of tribal law enforcement. A hundred percent of the costs are covered, so there's no local match, and it's really divided into two different areas, hiring, and equipment and training. So, in addition to the sworn officers, the program funds equipment and training such as vehicles, uniforms, basic issue equipment for officers, radios, larger IT projects, such as records management systems or computer-aided dispatch systems. It funds training academy and other training costs. And we can also cover background investigations for potential officers. Similar to OVC, we typically include an allowable and unallowable cost list within the solicitation, so you can see exactly what kinds of things we can and cannot fund under the program. We typically fund about 40 to 50 applications per year. And in 2019, we will likely fund about the same amount as we did last year, probably around \$24 million and change. The CTAS solicitation that houses the Tribal Resources Grant Program every year, consists--includes more specifics such as eligibility, allowable costs, maximum funding request limits, and other program details. And again, we offer this program through DOJ's CTAS and it's in Purpose Area 1 within CTAS. Not to be confused with OVC's Purpose Area 1 and their Set-Aside.

Pending Congressional Appropriations, we hope to have a similar FY '20 Tribal Resources Grant Program and CTAS again. Historically, CTAS has been launched in the fall or early winter. So, that's the time to keep an eye out for it. Probably the best way to do that is to go to our [justice.gov/tribal](https://www.justice.gov/tribal) website. And there, you can sign up for notices as part of an email distribution list. Anytime we announce solicitations or have training and technical assistance offerings, we can email you and let you know about those as soon as we post them. So, that's a great resource for you to check out. We typically offer teleconferences and webinars during the solicitation period, just like this one today on OVC Set-Aside. We also post fact sheets and frequently asked questions on the solicitation webpage. We have prior years' solicitations available for review on the website going all the way back to 2010, so you can see what last year's solicitation was--what it looked like and what it may look like in the future, of course. And you can also check out sample successful applications on the website. We have a few redacted, successful applications on the website, so you can see what a successful application look like in the past. And it's never too early to start planning for your next year's application. So, feel free to take a look at the website, browse around there, and see what our prior solicitations looked like so you can begin thinking about Fiscal Year 2020.

In addition to our grant programs, we have a number of training and technical assistance resources available for tribes, the primary one being our Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance Center [CRI-TAC]. And this center provides critical tailored technical assistance resources to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of topics. We partnered with the International Association of Chiefs of Police and other national level organizations to provide this by-the-field, for-the-field type of approach. So, typically what we do is find subject matter experts that can assist other agencies that are having challenges that the subject matter experts might be able to provide assistance on.

The way we do the training and technical assistance is through a variety of methods. And it could include onsite training. It could include doing a peer-to-peer type of consultation, doing some analysis for the agency, coaching, strategic planning. We really try to take a broad brush and help the agencies with whatever they might need. The potential topics here are specific to tribal agencies that we have included, such as cross-deputization and regional partnerships, hiring and recruitment of native officers, tribal youth partnerships and others as well. A few of the more popular ones we've been seeing lately are active shooter types of training requests and de-escalation types of trainings. We did have, just recently, a tribal law enforcement agency--actually a tribe request assistance about trying to start a tribal law enforcement agency. And so, we're hoping to be able to provide some assistance to that tribe through a peer-to-peer type of sharing where we will be able to send out a subject matter expert who started a law--tribal law enforcement agency at a tribe to go out to this particular tribe and help them with decisions around how they might be able to do that at their tribe.

Requests for assistance through CRI-TAC are available on our website, cops.usdoj.gov/collaborativereform. And on the slide you'll see a picture of the website, what it currently looks like. And on the bottom right is an area to request assistance. If you click on that link, it will open up an email and you can submit a form that will be able to detail the types of assistance you're looking for. And then we'll begin the process of reviewing that and hopefully approving you for assistance. On the website, we also have a fact sheet which gives a little bit more detail about the CRI-TAC and also an annual report that describes some of the experiences we had last year with agencies where we--where we were able to provide some much needed technical assistance.

I also want to mention the Tribal Access Program. And this program is being expanded again in 2019 with some additional funds with the COPS Office and OVC among others and the SMART Office are providing to the program. So, the application period for this is actually going to be coming up here in the near future, September 1st to October 31st. And this is the program where the DOJ Office of Chief Information Officer acts as the CJIS, that's the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems Agency, for the federally recognized tribes. And it provides them a technology solution, an integrated workstation, as well as training on how to use the system, and provides that much needed access to the critical information sharing around criminal justice data that many tribes need.

Again, this program can be found--more details about it can be found on the [justice.gov/tribal website](https://www.justice.gov/tribal-website), including the application materials for the program.

And then finally, I'll also mention publications of the COPS Office offers. We have hundreds of publications on many law enforcement topics including tribal-specific publications such as those on cross-deputization, successful community policing programs in tribal settings, and addressing methamphetamines. All of these resources are available on a flash drive that you can order from our website. It's called Tribal Resources for Justice Systems and Law Enforcement.

And again, you can order that from our website which is available here on the next page you can see--on the next slide, cops.usdoj.gov. And you can request those flash drives as well as other hardcopy publications that we have available. And of course, you can learn more about the COPS Office's grant opportunities, training and technical assistance. We have other resources on there, such as podcasts, and tribal-specific ones included. And we also have a monthly e-newsletter that we like to highlight tribal resources when we have those available. And just to give you a couple of examples, we recently highlighted the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's Anti-Opioid Program where they're partnering with tribes on anti-opioid investigations. We've highlighted the Poarch Band of Creek Indians on their efforts to achieve state law enforcement authority for their tribal law enforcement agency. And we also highlighted the Sac and Fox Tribe in Iowa on a community policing project that they did in designing their patrol car based on images from their cultural department.

And again, we'll take questions on the COPS Office program here at the end. But for now, I'll turn it over to my colleague, Julius Dupree from BJA.

JULIUS DUPREE: Thank you, Matt. Hello, everyone. My name is Julius Dupree. I'm a Policy Advisor with the Bureau of Justice Assistance. And the goal--and the main goal of the Bureau of Justice Assistance is actually to make communities safer by providing grants, training, and technical assistance in, you know, to states, locals, and tribal entities to actually reduce violent crime and, you know, drug-related crime. And so, that's--so, today, I'm just going to, kind of--I know I don't have a lot of time, so I really want to focus on, you know, a few programs, I think that really would go directly to enhancing public safety. And I just want to let you know that these particular opportunities are not open currently, but historically, we have been able to offer these opportunities based on Congressional funding and Appropriation. So, you know, we're hopeful that we'll be able to continue these resources in FY '20 as well.

So, our funding actually spans the criminal justice system. We basically provide funding in areas of law enforcement, substance abuse, corrections, courts, and so we really provide a lot of, you know, mental health, so we really provide a cadre of services that really support, you know, law enforcement actually, as far as, you know, having better ability to be able to combat violent crime and victimization.

Oh, what I really want to start off with is talk about our Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation. I know Matt talked a little bit about that earlier. But for BJA, we have three purpose areas under the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation program. And those particular areas are Purpose Area 2, which really provides resources for jurisdictions to engage in a straight strategic planning initiative to be able to assess their justice systems, determine what their gaps are and what their needs are. And for those that are successful in actually completing a plan, then they can--they'll receive priority consideration in future years to be able to get funding to be able to support whatever needs come out of that particular plan.

We also have Purpose Area 3 which is really--it focuses on tribal courts, as well as alcohol and substance abuse. So, this is really kind of our broad brush program, if you will, that gives tribe latitudes to be able to implement--plan and implement programs that really focus on, you know, healing and wellness courts or enhancing their courts, as well as, you know, prosecuting alcohol and substance abuse-related crime. So that's--so, if you really looking for, you know, a creative way to address your system needs, then Purpose Area 3 may be one of those purpose areas that you may want to look into.

Now, Purpose Area 4 under CTAS and that, I know we talked a little bit about not having allowable expenses for construction under the--under the program that Allison and Darlene spoke about, the Set-Aside Program. But with this Purpose Area 4 program it's specifically to help tribes actually enhance their infrastructure, physical infrastructure needs. So, if a tribe wants to renovate, expand, or replace a facility through a permanent modular structure--you know, facility, they can do that. You can focus on your police department, you can enhance your infrastructure for your courts, if you have multi-purpose justice centers, as well as transitional living facilities, treatment facilities. So there's a really a wide range of things that you can do under this--under Purpose Area 4 to enhance your infrastructure needs.

A little bit about some of our substance abuse programs, we have the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program, which really gives jurisdictions the ability to be able to address opioid--the opioid epidemic. Also, we have the--under the Substance Abuse Program, we have Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program, and that's actually focused on providing courts, local jurisdictions, like--I should say, to be able to implement programs to address substance abuse behavior through maybe a yearlong drug court program. As well as you can also establish a veterans treatment court as well, which is a docket really designed to support the resources for veterans in the criminal justice system. So...

Go to the next one. Another program I want to discuss briefly is our Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. So, for those of you who are, you know, dealing with mental health needs within your criminal justice system, this program really allows you to come up with comprehensive approaches to address folks with mental health illnesses or co-occurring illnesses as well. And so, it's really a tool, too, to help, you know, train law enforcement on a--on how--on addressing mental health folks that are in it--that they encounter that have mental health issues.

So, now I'm going to talk a little--a little more about our law enforcement types of programs that we have available. So, Strategies for Policing Innovation is actually a program which gives law enforcement or police departments, if you will, an opportunity to be able to identify their most pressing crime problems and actually implement strategies, if you will, to be able to implement long-term organizational changes that will help them with addressing these crime problems.

We also have our--the--we have a couple of programs that really focused on addressing school violence threats. And so, STOP, the Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology [Reporting Program], gives--provides resources to be able to assess your school threat and then it--needs as well as developing crisis intervention teams to be able to, you know, address the problem, hopefully develop a regional--an anonymous reporting systems as well, so that folks can be able to report any types of indicators of school--potential school violence.

The other--there's two school--two school safety programs, the other one--this one here is really related more to addressing mental issues. So it really provides training for staff, if you will, to be able to, you know, assess or be able to identify mental health needs.

The next program I'm going to talk briefly about is the Project Safe Neighborhoods program. Now, that's really a program that's really led by the U.S. Attorney. But what it--what it is, is it allows states, tribes, local jurisdictions to be able to engage in a unified approach to be able to address their most significant violent crime needs.

A little bit about the--so now I'm going to talk a little bit about the human trafficking program where we do partner with OVC on this particular program. It's an--It's entitled Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force to Combat Human Trafficking Program. And what it does is it assists communities with addressing human trafficking, sex and labor trafficking issues, as well as any, you know, at the state, local, tribal and federal levels.

Another program that we have to support law enforcement is Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program. So, this program really gives law enforcement agencies an opportunity to be able to implement policies related to body-worn cameras, as well as purchase the necessary equipment to be able to support those needs.

We also have a Bulletproof Vest Program. Just kind of briefly, what this is, is a reimbursement program. So if you--if your law enforcement agency purchases bulletproof vests, then we would--we would reimburse you for up to 50 percent of those costs.

And the next program here is the Local Law Enforcement Crime Gun Intelligence Center Integration program. So this gives tribes an opportunity to really be able to work closely with Bureau of Alcohol and Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to be able to implement programs to reduce violent crime as well as illegal firearm use.

Okay. So, the--another program I'd like to talk to you about real quick is a law enforcement-based program, and it surrounds--I'm sorry. Let me go back one slide, sorry. Okay.

FEMALE: [INDISTINCT] do that.

JULIUS DUPREE: Okay. I'm sorry. Okay. The next one, sorry. Okay. So, another program related law enforcement, the National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative program where it really allows jurisdictions to assess their sexual assault kits before they go to the CODIS or the--before they go to the Combined DNA Index System to be assessed. And it also allows folks to be able to look at the--investigate--or actually use--look at the CODIS information and results that they receive to be able to enhance their investigation and prosecution strategies.

And then, with--then we have our Innovations in Community-Based Crime Reduction Program, which really gives law enforcement agencies a way to really engage more with communities in addressing violent crime issues. So, it really helps support law enforcements by really giving them an opportunity to be able to engage with their communities and be able to reduce crime efforts.

Okay. So, I also wanted to really focus on our Supporting Innovation: Field-Initiated Programs to Support--Improve Officer and Public Safety. So, this what--this really gives law enforcement the opportunity to be able to test solutions to be able to improve public safety and officer safety and save lives.

And then we have the Southwest Border--Southwest Border Rural Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Interdiction Assistance Grants, which focus--which really are for--only Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas are eligible, but it really gives these, you know, communities within those jurisdictions an opportunity to be able to address border-related crime issues.

Okay. And so, in the interest of time, I really won't go into too much of the corrections information and it's--all this information is actually in the slides, so you'll be able to review that information at a later date. But we do have some reentry-related programs under our corrections portfolio, which is for jurisdictions that are really wanting to address--provide, a continuum of services for individuals that are returning to the community. Then you may want to look to our Second Chance Act Funding, because we do provide resources in that area as well.

Next slide. Again, another reentry program, it's really related to helping jurisdictions to be able to asses whatever their reentry needs are. And this is called the Innovations in Reentry Initiative. So, that's another reentry resource.

And underneath that, we have our Innovations in Supervision Initiative, which actually is a way to help--if you have a--let's say you have a probation department and you really

want to increase the effectiveness of your--of how, you know, the results of your folks that are being under supervision, then you may want to look to this program.

Next slide. Okay. One court program I'd like to highlight is Innovative Prosecution Solutions. And what this is, is it's a--it's a program that's really designed to assist state, local, and tribal prosecutors with resources to actually be able to develop strategies to address violent crime and prosecute individuals for homicide caused by illegal opioids.

Okay. Now, I just want to talk to you briefly about where you go to look up information about these resources. If you want to know--if you want to find out what all the resources that DOJ has to offer for the upcoming fiscal year, you can go to our [DOJ Forecast tool](#). And that basically will give you all the solicitations that are going to be coming out from all the Department of Justice components for the upcoming fiscal year. Last time I checked, it hasn't been updated for FY '20 yet. But if you just want to at least get an idea of what it looks like, you can go to that website.

Any information you want regarding [BJA funding opportunities](#), you can go--there's a website to go to for that.

As Allison mentioned, [Grants.gov](#) is actually a great resource to go to and it is the portal for all federal funds. So if you go to that website and you register for the particular area that you're interested in, you'll get automatic updates for when those opportunities become available.

The--another [OJP funding opportunities](#), obviously, if you want to see all the OJP funding opportunities that are offered, then you would click on that website.

And then we have a number of Training and Technical Assistance resources available for tribes that are listed on our Department of Justice Tribal Justice and Safety website. Now, not all of these resources are open to everyone. Some are real specific to grant recipients. But we do have a wealth of training and technical assistance to serve tribes at large, so I would encourage you to go to that website to look into that.

For those training--or for those technical assistance needs that do not fall within, you know, any of those categories from our other--as far as the other resources that we offer in the Tribal Justice and Safety website, we do have a BJA Training and Technical Assistance Center that actually is a, kind of, a catch-all, if you will, for any of those training and technical assistance needs that cannot be readily assessed or, you know, addressed through the other TA. For example, we did have a tribe that came in and they actually received technical assistance to be able to implement an information sharing system. They--so we had--we helped them get a consultant that went out there and actually helped them with their information exchange, and identifying those areas. So, that is another resource as well.

And finally, I just want to go ahead, I guess, and hand it back it over to OVC for questions and answers.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you so much, Julius. I assume we are unmuted and heard up there. But we--Mary Jo, I believe you may have some questions that are--have come in from any callers or have we answered just every question?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes, we actually have one question. "The individual said that they work for a nonprofit to fight domestic human trafficking through education. And, How can I reach out to tribal communities regarding implementation of tribal policies that help identify and fight this issue?"

ALLISON TURKEL: All right. This is Allison. So, that's not a question related to this solicitation, so if you can submit that question in writing to NCJRS, they can forward it to us so we will forward you and connect you with the correct people. Thank you.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Darlene, that would be the only question that we have received, so I don't know if there's anything from the audience.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Yes, here at USET in Nashville, it looks like we do have a question.

MALE: "So, is DOJ offering any technical assistance of any grant application drafts, prior to submission?"

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: We're limited on how much we can do in that area. And Allison, do we have--there's a part in our website where we have some, like COPS is referencing too, or do we have some--anything that was redacted or--can you take that one, or elaborate on it?

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes, no, this is a first-time application, the first time that we've ever had this solicitation written this way. We have nothing like that available for this solicitation.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: "Or have we had CTAS ones in the past?"

ALLISON TURKEL: We do not have those things posted. But for Purpose Areas 6 and 7, we do not have those.

MALE: I have a second question. "So, in the--for the option for tribal consortiums that are considering any application--well, let me back up. So I think it's important to recognize--when I was listening to this presentation, all tribes and all tribal organizations are not resourced the same to be able to respond to this notice of--possibility for sending--submitting a grant. So, one of the things that consortiums are considering then, is recognizing that some of their membership may have resource limitations to put together these grants, consortiums become a vehicle to which we may have the resources to submit an application. But I thought I understood from one of the responses that we received that if we--if--USET, for example, were to write a consortium application and we had five participants, by example, that all five of our participants

would have to basically be going after the same scope of work and objective, as opposed to us writing for whatever the particular need is for each one of those applicants. Can you respond to whether that's accurate or not?"

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: To just clarify, so if USET were to put in--or submit the application, it might be for tribes A, B, C, and D, and E. One might--one elder services...

MALE: One--exactly.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: One domestic violence...

MALE: Sure. Purpose Area One, Purpose Area Two. Who knows? "Is DOJ open to that sort of application or is it looking for all of the consortium participants to be approaching it basically the same way?"

ALLISON TURKEL: No, it's a--I think you have this confused. You don't have to apply as a consortia at all.

MALE: I understood that.

ALLISON TURKEL: That's not necessary. Right. And we don't--we don't want folks who are part of a consortium to necessarily apply individually. We're just saying it is a possibility if a tribe is part of a consortia, they don't have to apply for an individual one at all. In fact...

MALE: No, it's...

ALLISON TURKEL: It's probably not a good idea. It's just--if there's something different, what--the only thing we need from the consortium members is a resolution authorizing the consortia that they're part of that consortia to come in and apply for funding.

MALE: No, what I'm asking specifically is--let's just talk about our regional alone. We recognize--so, the very thing that we just went through the last several while, a lot my members aren't in a position to achieve that. So, some of the very communities that we're talking about that need these funds, aren't going to be able to access these funds because of resource infrastructure limitations.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: So you would be applying on their behalf [INDISTINCT]

MALE: So we would be applying. So what I'm asking is so if we have five, whatever the number is, members come to us and say, "Hey, we're interested in this grant, but we want to do this." And, you know, and they're all different. "Is DOJ opened to us to as the consortium, writing an application that accounts for the different interests of all those participants, or is it trying to steer a consortium application so we're all basically, like, doing assessments, all five are doing an assessment piece?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Well, the problem is that--well, you're not really talking about being a consortia. That--that's not really what is envisioned. Probably what you would be is the main grantee, and you're asking to subgrant out to these other folks or to serve communities across the country in different locations.

MALE: Correct.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah, that would create... You can certainly try and apply, but that is probably very difficult to accomplish. Because how--I mean, the--if we--I want--I don't think there's a per se--as long as you're an eligible entity to apply, I don't see that there's necessarily a bar to that. I think that's not really a consortia. A consortia's really coming in, tribes coming in together to, sort of, pursue the, sort of, the same interest. This looks more like you might be a tribal designee who is going to try and provide different services to a variety of tribes. You then have to be designated as a designee by each individual tribe. But obviously, the design of that program would have to be pretty detailed into how that would actually be accomplished.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: "So, would we want them to be the designee for five applications, then? And then, so the grantee would still be the tribe?"

ALLISON TURKEL: No. The grantee is the designee. The tribal designee is the entity that is designated, which is usually an organization. So, if you have a victim-serving organization, for example, a tribal victim serving organization, they are oft-times the only entities we see as a designee. So...

MALE: So, just...

ALLISON TURKEL: ...they would have to designate it by, say, those five as the applicant on their behalf and they are basically--the designee who is going to provide services and manage the grants as the designee for the tribes.

MALE: So, just for clarity, this is not something unique that I'm proposing here. We actually already do this with one of our federal partners with diabetes dollars that we receive. And diabetes--and we are the applicant for those diabetes dollars, then we subcontract award those dollars out to each individual tribal member or tribal nation member, who then uses those programs as they dictate within their specific proposal for the use of those diabetes...

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: So you do the monitoring and the reporting...

MALE: We do the monitoring, the oversight, all the sort of--and, again, it gets to the point that, you know, some of our members just aren't in the position to go after the diabetes dollars that their communities so desperately need. It's the same rationale that I'm using within this space.

ALLISON TURKEL: As long as have--as long as you have the designee and you understand and provide your policies and procedures and how you're going to be the--as I mentioned before, if you're the main grantee and you have subgrantees, then you are then, responsible for the monitoring of that subgrant.

MALE: Okay.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: "And it would be one application then, with the five tribes as subgrantees?"

ALLISON TURKEL: No.

MALE: Okay. [INDISTINCT]

ALLISON TURKEL: I don't know there'd be one. It would be--it sounds like you'd have to be--it's five it'd probably be--you'd be the designate. It's not a consortia. It's you're a designee for an individual tribe.

FEMALE: [INDISTINCT]

MALE: I think what we'll do is we'll have a follow-up conversation because I don't think we're on the same page, still with what I'm asking. Not with what the response I'm getting is.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Okay. We can do that...

ALLISON TURKEL: Okay.

MALE: We have a couple of questions.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Tom's got some questions here in the room, too.

MALE: Just a general question about focus areas. You'd list several possible focus areas. "Is it expected that you would decide on one focus area or would it be okay to include three focus areas in your proposal?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Those are just suggested. Those are not focus areas. They are not required in any way. You can submit. It's a broad-based victim services program. So...

MALE: So I understand...

ALLISON TURKEL: ...they can set up three, they can have two, they can have zero. We left out some. We didn't include all. So you can apply for--that's not purpose area, it's just well you can focus on whatever victim service you want to focus on. It could be two, three, four, comprehensive, it doesn't matter.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: So I think you could apply [INDISTINCT]

MALE: "So it could be multiple focus areas?"

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Uh-hmm. In one application. One application could cover elder abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault, for instance. Yup.

MALE: Okay. Yeah. Okay. And my other question, "most federal applications require the SF-424a budget form, and I notice in Grants.gov it's not one of the forms to be submitted as part of the application. Is that because the Budget Detail Worksheet takes the place of that?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Correct.

MALE: Okay. Thanks.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Mary Jo, has anything else come in from the--any callers?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: No. Nothing else.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: And one thing I do want to reiterate and we've talked about in some previous webinars, and just to clarify, some folks have--technically this is seen as a competitive solicitation. However, in essence it's really not. Everybody is trying to-- We will judge every application on some merits. We're not picking one over the over. We--I cannot imagine a scenario where the funding would become so tight that we would have to do that. I mean, obviously, we would look at it with--whether the costs and programs and the funding that's being requested is justified or not, based on a variety of factors. And the peer review system will be a little different. It won't be competitive in that regard. Where our goal is to fund as many programs in tribes as possible under the solicitation, of course, factoring in risk and past performance with financial grants or federal grants particularly, and, you know, whether it would be the applicant appears to have the capacity to carry out what their proposing too. So there's a number of things are a little different and, obviously, we're in new territory.

And I do want to plug also--mentioned very briefly earlier, that in August there will be a consultation in Michigan, in conjuncture with OVW. And we have released a framing paper for that we and we actually get into--some issues with formula funding. And if that's the direction we might want to go in the future and so that there's some topics in a framing paper on that subject. We encourage everybody that can attend, to do so. OVW, of course, will have their 2-day consultation, which will focus on the crimes that they--are within their purview. But the OVC one will occur the day before and it will be pure broad--cover all the areas that OVC does cover. But I do encourage folks to go look at that framing paper and to either attend, or to submit their input, which can be done also in writing. Any feedback you have to the framing paper is--we are looking at how do we handle this program in the future, assuming that Congress does continue to fund it, which I would anticipate and hope that they would.

MALE: I have another question.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Yes.

MALE: So, speaking to the intention to get as many dollars out the door as possible. Part of the concern that our membership has discussed, as well as Indian Country in general, has discussed, was the monies that were returned.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Uh-hmm.

MALE: I think there was \$40 million, or something like that...

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: \$24 million.

MALE: \$24 million. "Is there anything that you can share in terms--is it--is it safe to assume that the monies that were returned, the ones that were grant applications that were not awarded, were simply because they were not aligning with the specifics of the instructions of the grants? Or what was going on there, that applications came in but they weren't funded and the dollars were ultimately returned?"

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: I'll let Allison elaborate, some on that. Some were asking for things that we couldn't fund, that were unallowable, or that possibly overlapped with another request.

MALE: Okay.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: There were, unfortunately, there was very few that we could not fund because of past performance in federal grants programs or other financial issues. Which we have our Financial Management Training Center which is available and we are connecting those applicants with that TTA that helped to set up the infrastructure so that they can be in a position to receive see that funding in future.

And Allison, do you want to touch more on why some of the others may not have been funded?

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah. The ones that went to--after--you know, it was a two-phased process last year, in FY 2018. And we had 10 between Phase 1 and Phase 2, we had six that never submitted any Phase 2 applications, so that amount of money was there. We had three that failed Phase 2 BMR. And we had one that withdrew their application because they received funding from another source after receiving.

And then the 154, after they received funding, one of them then withdrew and did not accept their funding after Phase 2. And then, we had--as Darlene mentioned, we had 14 that had significant risk issues related to their prior federal funding and/or other financial management issues that were assessed in the review.

And also in the unique way we did it in order to try and get the money obligated, out the door--between Phase 1 and Phase 2--in Phase 1 application, the tribes were able to use--the applicants were able to use a simplified budget. In Phase 2, they had to go and use the Budget Detail Worksheet and a number of tribes, when they did the full calculations, made reductions. So, even off of the amounts that we had approved from Phase 1 to Phase 2, many of the tribes in their Phase 2 applications did a reduction. So, all of those things account for reduction in the amount of money, with the money being de-obligated and re--put back into the CVF.

MALE: Thank you.

ALLISON TURKEL: You're welcome.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Any other questions from any sources? I believe we're probably a little bit, yeah, six minutes beyond 11:00 but we would certainly be eager to answer any other questions that anybody has. I know I think this is our possibly sixth, of course, each of this is--has explored a new territory, and brought up some new questions. So that's been great to. Because it's a learning experience for us, too, to try to make sure that we're administering the program the best way that we can and meet the needs of the folks that do need this funding so incredibly. We know it's a resource and we're thrilled that it's available. We're just try to connect it to the folks in need.

MALE: "What did you say the date was for that August consult up in Michigan again?"

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Ours will be held on the 20th, and then 21 and 22 is OVW.

MALE: Okay.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: And it's--all the information is on our website about where it is, but it's here close to Indiana. I understand that, I think South Bend is the nearest airport so it's ...and actually a tribe up there is hosting us, so we're excited about that.

MALE: Okay.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Anything else? You guys have anything there in the room, that--back at headquarters in Washington?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: No, nothing else has come through.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: All right. We can probably wrap this up. And do reach out to the email address that was available on the previous screen and it's, of course, on our website. If you do have other questions, we're always eager to answer those. And if it's something that resource center can't handle they will pass it--there you go. They will pass it along to our staff and we will respond as quickly as we can.

Well, I think that's probably a wrap for us and we are looking forward to having some big announcements come late September. And we highly encourage everybody to apply, talk with your associations like we've been exploring today. If tribes are either in a position and they don't feel like they can apply, we want to make this as, I don't want to say easy, applying for a federal grant's never easy. But to make it accessible, so. All right. Thanks, everybody, for joining us.

MALE: Thank you.