

[Transcript from the DOJ Grant Programs to Support Victim Services & Public Safety in Tribal Communities webinar, which was held July 25, 2019. The archived webinar can be found at: <https://www.ovc.gov/grants/webinars.html>.]

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

RICHARD GARCIA: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Rick Garcia and I'm the Tribal Justice Director for the Association of Village Council Presidents [AVCP]. On behalf of Vivian Korthuis, Chief Executive Officer of the AVCP, and on behalf of all the AVCP, I'd like to welcome those who are here in person and those listening through the webinar, to Bethel, Alaska. I'd like to first begin by thanking ONC [[Orutsarmiut Native Council](#)] for allowing each of us to be a traditional tribal land for this important meeting and discussion. I'd also like to thank our partner and the staff at [Yuut Elitnaurviat](#) for providing the space for this important discussion and for hosting this event. Finally, I'd like to thank our federal partners from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office of Tribal Justice for bringing this live and web-based webinar to Bethel, Alaska to discuss the Department of Justice programs to support victim services and public safety in tribal communities.

It is no secret that there is a public safety crisis in rural tribal communities throughout the state of Alaska. The state of our public safety has been highlighted more so than normal in social media, print, and news broadcasts locally and nationally over the last month. Concerns over public safety, primarily in the rural areas of Alaska, were brought to light as a result of a recent and extended visit from the United States Attorney General William Barr to Alaska, and in particular from his visit to Bethel, Napaskiak, and other rural communities. The state of our public safety in rural Alaska was shocking for Attorney General Barr and for those--and for some of our federal partners, however, the lack of public safety is no surprise for those of us who are living in it. Additionally, Alaskans are bracing and preparing for challenges with our state leadership and possible budget cuts to key programs that will primarily affect rural tribal communities.

Addressing public safety in our region involves designing services at three levels, services designed for prevention and intervention, services designed for enforcement, and services designed for victims. The current 2019 OVC grant solicitation and the funding attached to that solicitation provides our tribes the opportunity of receiving funding that can support that at third level, services designed for victims.

At AVCP, the Tribal Justice Department Staff has distributed the current 2019 OVC funding opportunity to each of our tribes and has contacted each of our tribes individually to ensure that the communications have been received and to offer assistance with the solicitation. It is my hope and the hope of my department that each of our AVCP member tribes considers and takes advantage of this funding opportunity.

I'd like to thank OVC and DOJ for their efforts following our tribal consultation that was held in Fairbanks, Alaska in May of this year. At that consultation, the tribes and tribal designees who were present had the opportunity to discuss the current OVC solicitation process with our federal partners to discuss our frustrations regarding the current implementation of that solicitation and to outline our recommended improvements for the current process. From that consultation, recommendations to our federal partners included that the 2019 OVC grant solicitation be reopened to allow additional tribes the opportunity of reviewing and submitting a proposal and the request from the tribes that OVC and DOJ conduct more webinars that will provide a venue for questions and technical assistance requests from tribes to be asked and answers prior to the new closing date of the extended solicitation deadline.

Our federal partners listened to our concerns and in response, reopened the solicitation to allow additional time for tribes to submit their application for funding and conducted more webinars, including this one in Bethel, to allow more opportunity for questions and technical assistance. For those efforts and for this opportunity, I'd like to offer our thanks.

And in closing, I hope that each of our AVCP member tribes and our sisters and brothers throughout Alaska and the lower 48 take advantage of this funding opportunity. And again, welcome to those who are here in person and those listening to the webinar in Bethel, Alaska. At this time, I'd like to go ahead and turn this over to Darlene Hutchinson, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime. Thank you very much, everyone.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Thank you so much, Rick. We are so delighted to be here in Bethel, Alaska today. Yesterday, we were in Anchorage and next Monday, we will actually take this show on the road again and we will be in Nashville, Tennessee where we-- USET, the organization that 27 tribes in the eastern and southern part of the United States belongs to that organization and they will be hosting us on Monday. We are thrilled to be here with our friends in Bethel. And much of what Rick said, I want to echo that we enjoyed being up here in Fairbanks for the consultation May 1st and did hear a lot of the concerns and the outcry of a lot of folks. And it's very important for us to come up here and to meet with different stakeholders and potential applicants, as it's really important for us to make sure that this funding is distributed to all the tribes that we can get it to.

We all know in real life that there's a serious public safety challenge among a lot of the American Indian and Alaska Native communities. And I want to make sure that victim services are being provided to those communities in all the ways possible, whether that's meeting their needs as domestic violence and sexual assault survivors, they could--or child abuse victims, elder abuse, victims of human trafficking, or family members of homicide or there's a wide variety of ways that OVC and our funding can meet those needs. There are some restrictions on our funding but--and that will be outlined in more detail as we move along here the next couple of hours. But there are numerous ways that we are able to use that funding and that's what we want to explore here today and in supporting and building up various victim services. But it's a top priority of the Department of Justice and to our Attorney General, as Rick noted, and of course all of us here that are visiting Bethel today.

And so I know we're running a few minutes behind so I don't want to take up too much time and I want to--we do have our partners here from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the COPS Office, and Tracy Toulou from OTJ, the Office of Tribal Justice, also with us and actually our friends at the U.S. Attorney's Office here in Alaska, Bryan, has joined us today, too, so we're very thrilled to have him in attendance.

But I am, at this point, going to turn things over to our main presenter that you will hear from today, Allison Turkel. I was making sure I didn't miss anybody in between. But--overlook somebody else. But Allison will be going through a lot of the details of--and most of the focus will be on the OVC Victim Services Program as that is still open currently and is open until mid-August, which Allison will be talking about in more detail. And \$167 million has been made available for Tribal Victim Services throughout the entire United States. So that's where we want to help meet those needs and encourage you, and anybody you know that you can get word to, and those listening on the phone today to actually apply for this funding. So Allison, I'll turn it over to you.

ALLISON TURKEL: All right. Hi. Thank you, everybody. Thanks, Darlene. First, I want to thank the community at ONC for hosting us here today. And AVCP for also helping us, driving us around, an important factor here, and getting us here safely, and thank you for those opening comments. We appreciate them.

And as Darlene said, we are here with our friends from OTJ, Tracy Toulou and Trish Thackston from BJA, and Matt Lysakowski from the COPS Office, and you will hear from all of them after I finish my talk. The basic thing we're going to go through today in our agenda is I'm going to give you an overview of OVC's Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside, the solicitation, the one that is open now. And really, that's what the focus of my talk is going to be on. And then I'm going to turn it over to Matt Lysakowski from the COPS Office. He is then going to turn it over to Trish Thackston from BJA. She will then turn it over to Tracy Toulou who will facilitate questions and answers. And we both will take live questions certainly from people in the room if you have any, and folks on the phone and we may have a few that were sent to us ahead of time as well, which we will try and answer. And that's how we will run through it for today.

I'm going to start off talking today about first the overview of the solicitation itself. I talk about OVC's mission and then how to apply some basics and then go on to the question--this section I said moving on to my colleagues. This is a shorter presentation. If any of you who are on the phone or in the room, actually, were on one or the other of our webinars that were held in June, this one is about half as long. That one has a lot more details. It goes in, sort of, page-by-page through the solicitation itself. So that is available on our website. IT is both recorded. Audio is recorded if you want to go and listen to that in the privacy of your home. There's a transcript and there's also the longer PowerPoint than the one that we provided today. And that actually goes into a lot of detail. And at the top of that, those two that were done, actually, is the page number of the solicitation. We're not going to go into that amount of detail here because we really have, sort of, more of an overview that we wanted to talk about and then answer any questions.

First, I think as you all may know that the Office for Victims of Crime is part of the Office of Justice Programs, which is part of the United States Department of Justice. Our mission is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing policies and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. Our funding primarily comes from the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] and the crime victims fund is not taxpayer dollars. It is funds that come from federally convicted offenders who pay fines, fees, and penalties. Those go into something called the Crime Victims Fund. The Crime Victims Fund is administered by Congress. Every year, Congress decides how much money comes out of the Crime Victims Fund. They call that "the cap." And that money comes to OVC for a variety of purposes; the vast majority of which goes to the states for victim assistance and victim compensation. We have a bunch of other statutory responsibilities. For example, we help fund the U.S. Attorney's Offices' Victim Services Program and the FBI's Victim Services Program and a bunch of other things by statute.

For the first time in 2018, due to the advocacy of the folks in the room here today and others across the Nation, there was the first ever Tribal Set-Aside in FY 2018. And the second one is--was this year, FY 2019. The first year was \$133 million and a lot of different types of things came out of that funding but including, there was a solicitation. That was the one that had the two phases for the first and only time, and 153 tribes were ultimately funded under that. We did have a few that did not accept their awards. That number had reduced for a variety of reasons. And then this year, we had money into the CTAS program, we'll talk about that, and eligibility, things related to that, and now this open solicitation, which is what we're going to spend a lot of our time talking about.

At OVC, we really are trying to always identify what are the gaps that exist, figure out the best ways that we can fill them, work with our communities all over in order to see how we can meet those needs, and especially with the increase in that money that came from Congress over the last number of years.

So we're going to move on to the solicitation, talk about the solicitation itself. So in the first place, what's very important, is where do you find the solicitation. It'd be great if you had it in front of you because that way, you can sort of page through it as you're looking at it. But it may be easier... This webinar also, as Mary Jo said at the beginning, will be recorded and it will be posted on our website, and there will be PowerPoints posted, as well as eventually a transcript. That usually takes about 10 days for all of that to happen, to make it available. So that might be a little late. So I may--would go back and probably focus on the full length webinars to go back and if you wanted to re-listen to anything or look at the PowerPoint for that information.

So first, this solicitation is open on Grants.gov. For those of you that applied under FY 2018 to the set-aside application, that was not in Grants.gov. It was actually done in GMS because it was a very short time period and we were doing it a different way. Grants.gov is where most of our solicitations usually are and the good news about that is it's actually easier to use, because it prompts you to get to different places, which GMS does not. So there's going to be less of that uploading issue that had happened last year. You also can

find the solicitation at OVC's website, and the URL is there, as well as the Office of Justice Programs website. And I will call your attention there, that there--for the OJP resources, there a lot of other helpful things that will help you when you're filling out a solicitation. So that is actually useful information there as well.

So let's move on to eligibility. Who can apply for this? So every Federally Recognized Tribe can apply for this and I'm going to go through some details about if you applied for other things, that's on the next slide. Also, any organization that is acting as an Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe can apply, as well as a Tribal Consortia consisting of two or more Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. All applicants who will apply under this solicitation must submit an--a tribal resolution or like legal authority to apply for this funding.

Move on to the next one. So one of the things is that's important to hear is each tribe may only submit one application. So a tribe may submit their--submit their own application, but they also could submit an application as part of a consortia. And I think that's an important thing to know, as long as they're not applying for the same thing. So for example, if a particular tribe was going to apply, for example, to enhance their domestic violence program, they had a pre-existing program, for example, and they wanted to use this funding to enhance or build that program out, an individual tribe could apply for that funding for themselves. But let's also say that a tribe with some of its sister tribes that were in a similar area wanted to come together as a consortia and have, for example, a child victim serving program. So they had their own domestic violence program, but together, they wanted to create, or enhance, or build a child advocacy center, or children's advocacy program, then that tribe could also apply as a consortia for that completely different purpose. So that's the only way that you could see two applications from a single tribe. Otherwise, each tribe can only apply for one--use one application to apply.

So I said I would get into more details about who can apply overall. So, Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, including an applicant who had received funding on the FY 2018 Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program; or if some--an applicant also received funding under CTAS 2016 through 2018 under Purpose Area 5, which is the OVW, Office of Violence Against Women Solicitation Program; or the other two that are OVC's, which is Purpose Area 6, Children's Justice Act, and/or Purpose Area 7, which is Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance, or this year, the Victim Services Program. Everyone who applied for those are also eligible to apply for funding under this standalone solicitation. You also can, if you applied this year to FY '19 CTAS as well, you are eligible to apply for this still open funding opportunity. The key to all of this is that your new solicitation--your new application must be distinct and separate from anything you applied for before, or anything that you have received within that time period, '16, '17, '18, or '19. So you just cannot do a complete duplication.

One of the things that we start here saying, and I'll say it throughout the webinar today, is you have to be specific in any application. It's the only way that our reviewers are able to discern, is this the same or different than what you've applied for before and what is it exactly that you're asking for--they--applying for. They only have--our reviewers only have

the ability to understand what you're asking for, which is what you put into your application. They don't have any outside source of information, so you need to be very specific. And I'll go over that as we go forward in this webinar.

So moving on. Again, just to reiterate the eligibility summary is any Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, any Authorized Designee of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, or any Tribal Consortia. Each tribe may submit only one application, but they also can be part of a Tribal Consortia, submitting an application for something distinct from their singular application. Proposals must supplement any existing victim services, if any, or to create a new Victim Services Program, but it cannot duplicate what they already had, that they already are funding from other--some other source or that they have an open application for. And that's a difficult one because we understand that the--you applied for something, say, under CTAS, you don't know if you've received it, so--but you still cannot apply for the same thing. So think about something that may be supplementary or something that you thought you couldn't fill with that; there wasn't enough funding under the one. What was that other thing that we wanted to fund? Do we want to do a community needs assessment, for example, to figure out we--may be we're going to enhance our domestic violence program because that's what we funded in the past, and we understood that we needed to do that, but now, with this new funding, let's see what else it is that we need to do. You can do--ask for--do strategic planning, do implementation planning for your program or do other types of activities that are different, or enhancing, or filling a gap that you know you might have.

You also cannot do something that's a legal term, which is supplant, which means if you already have a program and that's being funded, you have personnel that's already funded from another source, you cannot use this funding to then take away that pre-existing funding you have and fund it with this. And there's a lot of information about that in the Department of Justice Federal--what's it called? Financial Guide. The [\[DOJ Grants\] Financial Guide](#) is very important. It's important you have it, that you review it, anyone who's applying for a federal grant, or anyone that's going to be a federal grantee. So I always say just keep it next to you on your desk, look through it, see if you can find answers, and then we have a lot of information in here so that you can then go to other places to find answers to questions as well. Okay. And don't forget you need your authorizing tribal resolution.

So the solicitation, as folks know, opened on Wednesday, May 29th, and it closes on Friday, August 16th at 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time. Mark that on your calendar. Make sure, and be sure to finish your application at least 72 hours prior to that time. There are a lot of potential things that can happen both that start with you at home, we know there's a lot of connectivity issues with Wi-Fi and with, internet in and around Alaska, so please give yourselves enough time so that the folks who provide the assistance, the help desk, has time to help you. Okay? And if you're having an in--an in-house--for the applicants having an in-house technical problem, that you have time to go to your tech people to help you. And so we always advise everyone, so think about 3 days prior to that is when you're going to try and submit. It gives you 3 full days that if you have any issues, you can try and cure them before that end date--due date. And we'll raise that issue again as we go on.

Now we're going to move on and talk about what is this solicitation about. This solicitation is intended to support the ability of tribal communities to address the comprehensive needs of all crime victims and it can support a wide range of victim services. And here, it's included, but not limited to, for example, I mentioned a needs assessment. You may not--it may be the first time that you have, or are thinking about having your own Victim Services Program. If you've never done it, a needs assessment before and many folks have done it in another context, perhaps under a prior grant or a different type, it is great if you would attach that to your application, if it's something relevant to the application, so that the reviewers can see what that is when you're referencing it or relying on it for what it is you're asking for. But if you haven't done one, you can use funding for that, you can do it for then moving to do a strategic planning. Once you've done strategic planning, you can use it to move on to program development and an implementation plan as well, which I think for a new program is really important and sometimes folks don't think about that. They do a needs assessment, they do a logic model, they do a strategic plan, but they don't actually have that implementation. How do we get our program up on its feet? And for those of you who have done that and been involved in that process, you know that's really an important part of this. So it's helpful to think about that. When you're thinking, what do we want to use this funding for? You can expand pre-existing programs and then you can create whole new activities that you have not done before to meet the needs of a wide range of victim needs in your communities.

So let's talk about how you have to apply for this. There's a new thing that we did in this one, we put it into two purpose areas. I think it makes it, actually, quite a bit easier both for the applicants and for the reviewers. Purpose Area 1, you would apply for Purpose Area 1 if you are trying to establish a new Victim Services Program. You do not have one and you would like to start one. And we'd probably see a lot of applications under this one. It's not required, but we would probably see a lot of applications under this one where there would be requests for doing community needs assessments, doing strategic planning, doing implementation planning so that you could have folks come in and help you get ready to set up your program. These are 3-year programs and you could sort of time out, what does that look like across those time periods of those three--of the 3 years to use this funding?

Purpose Area 2 is for the coordination with other partners across time--across your communities to work on your victim services or to expand an existing program. And we're going to talk about both of those quite a bit. Every applicant--each applicant can only apply under one purpose area. So only one--a tribe can only apply for one--once, unless of course, a consortia. And any application can only be either for Purpose Area 1 or Purpose Area 2.

So who should apply under that Purpose Area 1? I've talked about it a little bit, but folks who have no existing Victim Services Program should apply under Purpose Area 1 and most--a lot of those would be new applicants to OVC. We would strongly encourage you to apply under this purpose area. However, if you have a--sort of--there are many Victim Services Programs that exist that have never had OVC funding, but they have pre-existing

programs, so that would be appropriate to apply under Purpose Area 2, if what you were looking to do was to expand that program. However, if you were--again, not--you were new to OVC, perhaps you had a small program and you want to create something new, we'd ask you to apply under Purpose Area 1. All right.

And who should apply under Purpose Area 2? Applicants wanting to enhance or expand their Victim Services Program, expanding the type of services that you provide to victims, expanding the populations of victims served. So a good example that we use is say you have a pre-existing domestic violence program, you've only been able to serve women within that program, but now you realize you have other needs, you want to use your domestic violence program to expand to serve male victims of crime, you may want to serve teens before maybe you're only serving adults, this would be a proper place to apply under Purpose Area 2. Or if you wanted to expand the types of crime victims that you are addressing. Those of you who have an emergent crime, you have a pre-existing Victim Services Program and you've been serving some victims of crime but say, for example, you have recent crimes that have--that have become due to the drug crisis, now you have new crimes and new crime victims that you have not been able to serve with your program, you can apply under Purpose Area 2 because you're expanding, again, the types of crime, the victims that you have been serving. Or it could be that you have DV [domestic violence] that you were addressing and now you're going to address child abuse, that would also be under Purpose Area 2.

And the purpose under 2--or pre-existing programs is pretty expansive but it's become--you may want to build your programs to become more victim-centered, you may want to expand and provide services to your population that are culturally competent. You may want to provide more services. You may want to improve the types of services that you have and expand the number of victims that you previously didn't have the funding to take care of. You may want to enhance the professionalism of your staff, either your pre-existing staff, you may want to have new training for them or send them to training, or have a trainer come in, and you also want to make sure that you're putting services in place to support those victim-serving professionals. It is not easy work, it's well-recognized that it can take a toll. There could be vicarious trauma from people serving victims of crime, and it's really important as you build Victim Services Programs that you build in the ability to take care of those folks who are doing that work, and this funding can be used for that as well. You may want to improve working with partners. You may have worked with some partners but now you want to--maybe want to expand that. And you may want to provide services to crime victims where before you had no ability to serve them because you didn't have the funding or the resources to do so.

Whatever it is that you are requesting, we are back to the word of the day, it must be specific. And you must link what your need is. And we'll talk about this again with what it is that you're asking to fund. And that specificity is so important because otherwise it's impossible for the reviewer to understand. You may have, say for example, you may put what the big problem is, but if you don't link what the problem is with the solution you're asking to use the funding for, then we get a disconnect. And it's very hard for the reviewer to know how to assess the application that they're looking at.

So, the next slides are just some suggested ideas, examples of how the funding can be used. This is by no means expansive. There's way more types of victim services that there are. We only put it up as an example. You could have fund or enhance a sexual assault program, a domestic violence program, you may want to expand your victim services to help victims of financial abuse and exploitation, online crimes, which are things that, as we know, unfortunately are growing and there hasn't been a lot of resources available to help those victims of crime. I had mentioned the example of expanding your services to serve male survivors of crime. Some programs may want to expand services or create new programs for vulnerable adults or--and/or an elder abuse program. We talked about child abuse programs and that can be pretty expansive for what the needs are of those crime victims. You may want to move your small program to a Comprehensive Victim Assistance Program. You may want to have a victim advocate in the law enforcement setting. And you may want to provide some civil legal assistance for crime victims. That doesn't allow or create an opportunity to, sort of, hire an attorney. For most places you don't have enough crime victims that a full-time attorney would be able to work for you to help those crime victims, so you we--certainly could get legal services that are particular to those crime victims. Organizations that have very large number of victims that they're serving, that sometimes might be appropriate. But again, what's the word? It's got to be specific. How do we link the request with what the need is, and that's how we can make sense of applications when they come in.

Now I'm going to move on to allowable and unallowable activities. We have a chart in the solicitation itself, in the Appendix A of the solicitation, and it highlights what can--what is allowable and what is unallowable. It is not all expansive but it's pretty big. We have been noticing when we've done the webinars, over last year and this year's funding, that we've gotten some amazing questions about things we never considered that were either allowable or unallowable, but it does give you a pretty robust array of things that folks can apply for, and answers a lot of questions that you might have about how this money can be used. We are, of course, bound by statute in that what the things are that we can use our funds for, and it does help to make sense of that in a more specific way. One of the things we say is just think about these two questions: is cost related to supporting or assisting crime victims and how does this experience directly help crime victims. It is possible, there are a few things that are, of course, beneficial to crime victims that you cannot use our funding for. And we'll go over what some of those allowable things are. One example is certainly having a law enforcement is beneficial to crime victims. That being said, our funding is not--cannot be used to pay for law enforcement. So, those questions are helpful but then you just have to dig in and see "is this really a victim service," and that's really the way that we ask those questions.

So, what is specifically unallowable? As I said, they can be used for a wide range of services. There are statutory limitations, however. They cannot be used for the following things. Any services for criminal offenders, there certainly is a benefit sometimes to victims but our funding cannot be used for batterer intervention, it cannot be used for sex offender treatment. It's--there's a statutory bar to that. It cannot be used for primary crime prevention activities. So, certainly, a lot of victim services are in fact and seek things

coming into the justice system has a benefit, as a prevention activity, however, we can't find a primary crime prevention program and there's plenty of them out there and there's other funding available for those types of activities, but our funding is not available for that. We cannot pay for costs associated with law enforcement, investigation, policing, or prosecution, and that's for the personnel or the activities, CVF money is not available for that, the Crime Victims Fund money. And we cannot pay for from the ground-up construction. We get a lot, a lot of questions about this construction question. We've answered a lot of questions. Here in Alaska, we've actually funded a lot of trailers under FY 2018, either for folks to have trailers put in place for offices or for shelters, or--so that is an allowable expense. However, ground-up construction is not allowed and it does get to be a little bit complicated. We'll certainly answer questions while we're here, but there also is a way for you to answer--ask questions that someone will then go through, and we'll talk about that at the end.

So, an example is, we get asked the question about, can you have a trailer, and the answer is yes. You're purchasing a trailer. But it has to not be--we cannot pay for pouring a foundation. So if you're looking for--construction is considered something like digging a hole and pouring a foundation is considered ground-up construction. So, we can't do that. But if you're buying a modular home, you know, you have another way to pay for a building a pad to put it on, and then you want us to pay for the transportation of that trailer or that modular home, that is fundable through us. But we just can't pay for the ground-up construction. We are allowed to pay if you have a trailer and you want to put it on a pre-existing pad or put it on to a ground that you have and you want to hook it up to water and electricity, which is necessary. That hookup is allowable. Okay?

So, it gets a little bit specific, we get--you're allowed--you're allowed to do renovation. So let's say you have a pre-existing building, you may or may not have been using for victim services before, but it's inappropriate now to have victims come in, you can pay to fix the hole in the roof, to repaint it, to put down new carpeting, those are acceptable funds that can be used for that. So, if you have serious questions about any of that, certainly send it through the information we have both in the solicitation at the end of the webinar about taking care of whether or not you can use our funds for anything in that, sort of, weird construction area.

So overall, the award amount--Darlene mentioned, the overall amount of money that came out of the CVF on the Tribal Set-Aside this year was \$167 million, some of it has already been, for example, programmed through CTAS and some other things for victim services. So we just say \$90 million up. We don't know. There is a good amount of money available so we don't--we're not in a competition situation here. This is a discretionary competitive grant, but we're not in a competitive situation due to the amount of money. You can see that the amount says for \$500,000 or less, up to \$720,000. You can ask for less than \$500,000 if you, say, are enhancing a program and what you might need now, you already have a pre-existing program, you got money under some other grant services or you applied for other funding, you now--you may just want to enhance that so you could apply for less than \$500,000. Maybe you want to hire a victim advocate for 3 years and get a vehicle and office supplies for that person. That would probably work out to be less than

that \$500,000 so there's no bar to going under. You can go up to \$720,000. However, if you want to apply for over \$720,000, you must provide a strong justification, that includes details of any exceptional need. For example, if there's a large population of victims that is being served, there's a significant emergent crime victimization problem that you want this funding to be used for, or other unique factors. And what's the word about this? It's specific. It has to be specific. A generalized statement and asking for this in justification, you know, "there's a lot of crime," "we have a lot of victims." That is not going to be sufficient. It's going to have to be very specific so that we can get over that threshold amount. Because obviously, we want as many tribes and organizations that are serving tribal crime victims to apply as possible, and so we want to get as much of that funding out there for those purposes.

Again, the award--the award period for this is 3 years. It's a full 3 years. These funds will become--will be open if someone becomes a grantee on January 1, 2020, and it will end on December 31, 2022, a full 3 years. And remember, again, applicants can only apply to one purpose area, not birth--not both. I'm having a little word fumble today, I apologize, in my mouth.

So that's the program requirements. We're going to move on to now some of the required documents that you have to put in to this application if you're going to apply. We call this BMR, you may have heard people talk about, which means just Basic Minimum Requirements. We're feds, we like acronyms. So, there are three critical documents. You need to submit all of the documents. This is not to say that you need to submit only three. You need to submit all of them, but the ones that will get you knocked out of the box when we're reviewing applications, are if you don't have these three. And those three are the Program Narrative, and we'll go over that in a good amount of detail, the Budget Detail Worksheet, and Disclosure of Pending Applications. Those are the three that must be--if we review an application and those are missing, that will go no farther in the review. And we'll go over each of those in a little more detail.

On this page, are all the documents that are in the application and all of this in the solicitation, and I'll just start at the top and go through them. There's really only one other besides the ones I'm going to talk about that I want to talk about a little bit is the very first one, the SF-424, at the top there. Hold on a second.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Okay.

ALLISON TURKEL: We're going to change slides.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Vanna White...

ALLISON TURKEL: Okay. When you go onto to Grants.gov to fill out an application, the good news is you can't not do the SF-424 because you cannot move forward in the application process. You would be stopped in that process from doing it. You have to fill this out. What is really important in this document, and we've seen a lot of errors made in it, for example, is that the amount of money that you are requesting is accurate. So, some

folks say, okay, it's a \$720,000 application, okay, we're going to apply for \$720. You put that into the SF-424 at the beginning. You go on, you do your application, you work on your--put your whole big program description in, you go to your Budget Detail Worksheet, and when you work out the entire budget, running through it you may end up with \$695,000. So, you didn't get up to that \$720 when you really calculated it out. You need to go back and make sure that the amount in the 424 is correct. Okay? That--because that's a stopper. If you get funded, then it's going to stop you from getting access to your funds because they're going to have to correct that. Those two things have to match up.

The other thing that we really notice in the 424 that happens is, there's a necessity to put in something called an authorized representative. Some applicants have consultants fill out their application for them, which is perfectly fine. But what the person who was the consultant filling out the applications had been doing is putting their name in as the authorized representative. What's the problem? Many of those consultants, by the time you receive the award, they're long gone. You paid them, you know, they did their thing, they applied for the application for you, they no longer work for you, and now we have their name in the document, their contact information. We don't have the tribe's contact information or the organization's contact information, and staff has spent a long time tracking folks down and then it's really--a lot of tribes have had some issues when that happens because the person they get ahold of doesn't even know that the application has been made or that they've received the award. And if you don't accept an award within 45 days, the funding no longer becomes available. So please make sure you put in authorized rep, as somebody who is authorized by the tribe or the organization or the consortia to accept the award, knows what's been applied for, and now can assign the point of contact to work on the grant funding. Okay? And it will really, it will save you a lot of time down the line, you'll be--you have the—you'll get access to the funding much faster.

Then there's the Project Abstract that's well-described in the solicitation. We're going to go over the Program Narrative in a little more detail. That required Budget Detail Worksheet, the Indirect Cost Rate Agreement, if that's something that your tribe requires that you have or if you don't have one, if you're requesting the de minimis, authorization to use the de minimis rate. Tribal Authority to Apply or that's the Tribal Resolution we spoke about earlier. Disclosure of High Risk Status, that is the disclosure that attends to--from any federal grantmaking organization if you--if you're a high risk with them, that must be disclosed; if you are not high risk, you need to say so. Disclosure of Pending Applications, that's that third required red asterisk mark in this PowerPoint, a Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, Financial Management and System of Internal Controls Questionnaire, which is called the FCQ. You may have heard us talk about that before or heard other webinars that discussed that, that's a very important document. I would also say on there, we've seen some issues. Make sure that someone who has knowledge of the financial situation at your tribe or organization fills that out because we've seen some guesses in it and that also has slowed things down. "We think that we have had these issues in the past" or "we think that we've had that." And then we have to go back and track it down, and how you cured whatever that issue is, and we really want you to be specific and precise about that. It will make everything move much faster. And any other attachment that might be

required. Like I mentioned before, if you have a strategic plan or community needs assessment that's relevant to this application, it'd be good to upload it in your application. And any resumes of key personnel, especially when we talk about some of the subsections that are in the Program Narrative that I will talk about. We do encourage you to submit resumes and job descriptions from employees and consultants. It's not necessary, but it's helpful, so we have a good picture of the organization and that we--the reviewer has a chance to look at those things.

All right. I'm going to focus on that Program Narrative. Remember, that's one of those required parts, that's one of the BMR required three documents. We really ask that folks do the following that they submit it on double-spaced paper using standard 12-point font. You can see that we recommend using Times New Roman because, you know, we're feds and we like to see things in bold, blocky ways, so we can understand it. You know, those little cursive ones are cute but they're hard to read, so we ask that you do it that way. Please do not have the Program Narrative exceed 25 pages, and please number the pages that makes it much easier for the reviewer when they're reviewing it. There is a limited time for all reviewers because this was extended way into the middle of August, which is late. All the funding must be obligated by the end of September so that's why we're asking for efficiency that we are able to do this in, sort of, a standard way. The big issue that we're going to--I'm going to go through this, sort of, the subsections one at a time so I'm not going to go over here and really--talk about the frame for this. The percentages that you see, in here, are the amount of weight that is given in the review to each of these subsections of the Program Narrative. And I'm going to go through each of them in a little more specificity because I think it's important.

In the Program Narrative, you want to describe the specific, and there's that word again, victim services issue or assistance that is needed or is being addressed. What is the crime problem? What is the size of that problem? What is the condition under which this problem exists that we are going to help to address with this funding?

For example, you might describe gaps in service, populations of victors that are--victims that are underserved or not being served, or conditions that are caused by a continuing or emergent crime problem that the tribe or the organization is currently not able to attend to and that's responding, or maybe they started dealing with it, realized that problem is bigger and now you want to attend to it. So in this place, sort of, going from a prior application, sort of, again those broad descriptions of crime in Indian Country, for example, those--I mean, certainly you're welcome to put them in there if you want. But they're not going to help us address a particular problem in the community that you're going to be assisting with this funding. Talk about what is affecting you, what is the type of crime that you have? How are crime victims being affected by it? How will this program help them and link those two things together, again, with great specificity. That is going to be helpful. If you started addressing the problem you realized you didn't have sufficient resources, that's a good thing to describe because we're looking to see what do you have, are you building that, in particular in that Purpose Area 2 arena. You can really see how that it may look a little different than applying under that Purpose Area 1.

The most important part here is this Program Design and Implementation. It should include the goals, objectives, and the activities that are aligned to serve victims of crime. What are you proposing to do, how will you utilize the funding to achieve those goals and objectives? Make sure it's consistent throughout the proposal. And throughout--there's, you know, there's a lot of verbiage in these applications. Sorry for that, that's how they are. You have to explain what you're looking for, what you're going to fund. And then you're going to do a Budget Detail Worksheet. In that Budget Detail Worksheet there's a narrative piece; that needs to match what is in this program implementation section. So there's two places where you're going to talk about what are you going to do, how are you going to fund it. So in this program implementation piece, if you say, "this is the crime problem you have, this is how many victims we think that were going to serve, we have been unable to do it in the past" and go on with a great amount of specificity, and so "we would like to hire two new victim advocates and we would like to buy cars for them" and we would like to--and you go into detail about that. What are the reasons for that? What's the amount of geography? How much driving do they do back and forth? Those--that kind of detail. Then, in the Budget Detail Worksheet, and that's going to cost approximately this much. You're going to go into that same detail. So those things are aligned. So we're looking at the same thing.

We've seen some issues in reviews where someone describes the problem well, they say how they're going to tend to it, they say we want two new victim advocates that I just described in my example, and then when we go to the Budget Detail Worksheet there's only a request for one victim advocate. Right? So those two things are not aligned and the funding then amounts are not aligned. So try and just be specific, again, about those issues.

Next we're going to move on to the section that is called Capabilities and Competencies. This is part of the Program Narrative. There's not a form to fill this out. It needs to have a description of the applicant's management structure, current and proposed staff members' qualifications that will enable to fulfill the program's objectives, and a description of how the program will be managed that includes an organizational chart, or an outline, or information describing the roles of key personnel who are responsible for managing and implementing the major stages of the project. Okay? This is the section to illustrate how you have the capacity to fill this--to complete this proposal that you're putting into your application.

Now if you're applying under Purpose Area 1 and it's the first time that you're going to have a program, that's probably going to look a lot different than these folks who are applying for expansion under Purpose Area 2. Some of the activities that you may have, this is the--there's one example I can think of--you--I've talked before about a community needs assessment, so you might say, "So, you know what, we know that we have a crime problem, we're not exactly sure what the community thinks that we need to have, we don't know what that looks like, how should those services be supplied, we want to do that type of analysis." Well, if we provide you funding for a community needs assessment, a strategic plan, an implementation plan, who's going to do it? Right? You have to have a person who is going to be the one responsible. If you're going to hire a consultant to do

this, who's going to do it? So what's the organizational structure? Is that going to be built under some existing program, is it going to be part of a government structure so that they--your--the government is set up a certain way and someone is going to be assigned to do this or hired on to do that? That's the type of thing that we're looking to see. What is the reality when given this money? How are you going to make this happen? And that's where this Capabilities and Competencies come in. It looks somewhat different when you have preexisting program, right, because you already have a structure. So you provide what does that structure look like to get this accomplished.

Now we're going to move on to this Plan to Collect Data, which is another subsection of the Program Narrative. For folks who have had OVC grants in the past up, until last year we did not use the DOJ Performance Management--the PMT. We now use this, which is where we collect performance management data. So you have to have a plan for how you're going to collect data. That's the only way you can enter data into the system and that's a requirement. If you receive a grant under this program, you'll have quarterly Performance Measurement Tool requirements, semiannual progress reports, some of you may have deliverables not every grant has those. And if you're going to have a subgrantee, so if you're a larger applicant and as part of your proposal, you're going to have subgrantees, you have to have a plan for how you're going to submit--collect program data from those subgrantees as well.

On the right-hand side, you'll see there is a URL that's very useful.

[\[www.ojp.gov/performance\]](http://www.ojp.gov/performance) There's a lot of information in there. If you become a grantee, there will be training provided to you on both collecting data and using the PMT. So it's not that you have to know how to you use it out of the box but you do have to account for how would you collect data. And that can change, but we just want to make sure that you understand that is part of this and that you're prepared to do that.

Clearly if what you're asking for and this is a conversation we have in-house so we understand this. If what you're asking for is to lease a vehicle and that's what you're--your overall thing is, you're obviously not going to have the same performance data then as somebody who is going to hire two victim advocates, provide emergency victim services, hire someone to provide mental health services. But again, what is--you could think, what is the type of data you'd want to collect if you had on a vehicle being used by preexisting victim advocates and that's the type of thing we would be looking for. We look different for each type of thing that you're asking for.

So a couple of tips around the Program Narrative, please stay within the 25-page limit. Use simple and concise language. If you use any acronyms, please give--at the front, tell us what is that you're referencing so the reviewer knows what that is. Make sure that those things are consistent across goals and objectives and that the purpose is to serve victims of crime. And also be realistic about how you're going to accomplish this in 3 years, that's an important part of this. Some folks, by the way, we did a couple of applications last year that were for a shorter period of time and that is fine as well. But then, the Budget Detail Worksheet has to be just for that amount. If you're going to do

something for a single year, your project should then fall within that single year, otherwise you have 3 years for this project.

I'm going to move on to the Budget Detail Worksheet. The proposed budget I think I mentioned this, must be consistent with the Program Narrative for a 3-year project. So make sure that you're putting the amount of money in 1-year, 2-year, 3-year that's consistent. So for example, if one of the things you're going to do is buy or lease a car, you're not going to do that every year. So in year one, you may buy or lease a car. In year two, you may pay for gas mileage for it and maintenance; and that would make sense. And the same thing in year three, so you just want to make sure that that aligns. We do see some that--it repeats it through each year. Remember the applicants, they generally can request up to \$720,000, unless there's a strong justification for more than that.

The Budget Narrative, I've spoken about it before. It must relate to the actual project design and to the amount of money that is being requested. Make sure that you use the right subcategories, they are described in there, as well as in the Financial Guide. Also last year, we did do a webinar with our Office of the Chief Financial Officer on the Budget Detail Worksheet. So we're talking about, in that webinar, about a different program so you don't want to look at the program part of it, but the part that talks about the Budget Detail Worksheet is pretty helpful. And that's a webinar, there's a PowerPoint for that, there's a recorded webinar, and there's a transcript. And that's also on the [OVC website](#), which may be useful.

And I should mention, every cost in the budget must be properly itemized so it goes in the right category, every line item must have a narrative description. So if you're asking for office equipment, then there has to be a narrative that has office equipment, the amount, and then what is that for. How does that relate to what you spoke of before? And that you--in both places are describing it. The Budget Detail Worksheet gets reviewed by the financial people at OJP. And so they are--what are they focused on? They're really focused on that Budget Detail Worksheet. In the past, it wasn't the best form. It now is really actually very good. If folks use the Excel spreadsheet, it moves you through it really well, it calculates the money, and then it does a summary at the end. So then there's a summary page and that's actually very useful because then you can look through it, make sure, "Oh, it's--that's, oh no, I'm missing something. Let me go back and see what happened." So it's very useful if you can use the Excel one. If you're unable to use the Excel one, there is a PDF version but it is not as good. It doesn't work as well. It's really just--that's just really a hard paper copy basically electronically.

In order to get the Budget Detail Worksheet, and this is also described all of this in the solicitation, you can go to our [funding resource center](#) and download it on the page that is written here. And it gives you a lot of help in how to use that as well.

Make sure that you do the math. Support your request. Stay within budget. Know your timeline. And make sure you budget for each year. Make sure that what you're requesting is reasonable, allowable, consistent, and allocatable to what you're requesting to do.

The other and final--third required document is the Disclosure of Pending Applications, this is not a form. Everybody needs to fill this out. If you have no pending applications and no funding that you need to disclose, then you should write that on a piece of paper and say that--and upload it, that says, "X, Y, Z Organization or Tribe has--doesn't have any pending applications, we don't have any pre-existing grants with OVW, or OVC, or OJP." If you have some, then you want to disclose them, a written statement any direct applications as well with any of that may be subapplications. So if anybody who is on the phone, or in the room, has applied for--has received funding from your state Victims of Crime Act Coordinator, and every state has them, that's other OVC funding that goes to the states, you need to disclose it because we want to make sure there's no duplication. You should include the Federal State Funding Agency name, the solicitation name, project name, and description of the project, and the point of contact information at the funding agency.

So what are you required to disclose in there? A federal award that was received or a pending application for a federal funding that supports the same project being proposed in the application or would cover any identical cost or even if it's related. So often times, OVC receives applications for our solicitations and the applicant has applied for OVW funding, and that's fine. A lot of times, OVW pays--can pay for certain things statutorily that we cannot. So we like to see that, we want to sort of know, because how this--we want to make sure we're not--you have an award, it's not a duplication of what you're applying here. And a lot of times, it's describing a dovetail, OVW's project is paying for--maybe paying for a prosecutor for example, we can't pay for that. But you're asking us for a victim advocate to work in that prosecutor's office. So that's a good descriptive thing. So we understand the whole picture of what it is that you're trying to accomplish with this funding and of course we want to make sure there's no duplication.

Okay. I have finished talking about the attachments and the things that must be put into this. Again, there's those three required documents as well as all the others that must be completed in this application. I'm going to spend a brief amount of time, just finish up here with how to apply.

All applicants must register and submit applications through Grants.gov. There are a series of other things that have to be applied for in the application process. You do need time to do those things so, like, SAM registration, getting a DUNS number, but we're not going to go into that in great detail, that is all outlined in the longer webinar and also in the solicitation. A reminder, the applications are due August 16th, by 11:59 p.m. We strongly urge you to complete your applications at least 72 hours prior to the due date. There is a Grants.gov Customer Support Hotline number [800-518-4726] for technical difficulties, that all of this information is in the solicitation as well.

The good thing about Grants.gov are the following, I said, first a little more--it runs you through how to apply a little bit better than GMS. They have a YouTube channel. So for those of you who are visual, they run you through it, there's a lot of helps to help you do the application. And for those of you that like mobile devices, it also has a mobile app. So that's useful as well.

We have some important other web resources. I've been talking about the [OVC Tribal Website](#) and we do have a lot of information up there that you can look at including those prior webinars. The [DOJ Grants Financial Guide](#) I was talking about that you should--ought to have to your right hand while you're applying for any DOJ grant. The [Grants Management System](#), that's GMS, is at that URL. And that [Performance Measurement Tool](#), you can see the URL that's there for that as well.

Technical assistance when submitting an application is at Grants.gov Customer Support line, and you can see the URL for that.

And if you have any questions about--that you don't get answered today or you're starting to fill it out and you can't get an answer, please contact NCJRS which is posted here and in the solicitation. If they don't know the answer to standard questions, they will contact us and so we can respond through them to the questions that we receive. So please make sure that you use them.

And I am finished. And I am going to move this on to my colleague, Matt Lysakowski, we're going to play musical chairs, I'm going to move over to you. And he is going to tell you about the COPS Office.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: Thanks Allison. Again, my name is Matt Lysakowski, I'm the Senior Advisor for Tribal Affairs for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, or how we're more well-known, the COPS Office. And I want to echo out some thanks to ONC and AVCP for hosting us here today. And I'm going to talk a little bit about the COPS Office Programs, Resources, and Technical Assistance for Tribal Law Enforcement.

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

Most COPS programs are currently closed but we wanted to share some information on programs that federally recognized tribes are eligible for, and this slide shows a few of those programs that we have--that we typically offer. The Tribal Resources Grant Program is offered through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, or CTAS, that Allison mentioned. Those awards should typically be made by the September timeframe in the current fiscal year. So if you have an application currently in, you should be hearing about that in the next couple of months here. And I'm going to talk a little bit more about the Tribal Resources Grant Program in the next slide since it is our primary tribal government-specific grant funding.

But we also have the COPS Hiring Program, the Community Policing Development Microgrant Program, and the School Violence Prevention Program that tribes are also eligible for.

The COPS Hiring Program covers 75 percent of officer's salary and benefits for up to \$125,000 for 3 years and that's another way that tribes can request officer assistance in addition to the Tribal Resources Grant Program.

The Community Policing Development Microgrant Program is small seed money for innovative community policing projects typically in the \$75,000 to a \$100,000 range. And just to give you an example of one of those projects, a few a years ago we funded the Nez Perce Tribe to develop a Youth Explorer Academy within the law enforcement agency so they partnered with their local youth and hosted them for--in a 2-week academy session, brought them in, showed them what law enforcement's like, to try and encourage those youth to be interested and engaged in, and perhaps considering law enforcement as a future career choice.

Those two programs, the COPS Hiring Program and the Community Policing Development Microgrants Program, we are still hoping to actually open this fiscal year, hopefully within the next month or two.

The School Violence Prevention Program is closed but--and again, awards will be made by September, but that's an opportunity for tribes and other entities to request assistance for target hardening, locks, cameras, and those kinds of things for school sites. It also can fund training for law enforcement and coordination around school safety issue. We did have five tribes apply for that funding in 2019, but of course, we're always looking to do outreach and encourage more tribes to apply for that opportunity if we receive those funds in 2020.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program, I'm going to go into a little more detail about now. It's consisted really of two different areas, the hiring and then the equipment and training area. It's designed to meet the most serious needs of tribal law enforcement and 100 percent of the costs are covered so there's no local match for those--for this program. In addition to the sworn officers that we can fund, the equipment and training costs have typically covered things like vehicles, uniforms, basic issue equipment for officers, training academy costs, and other training costs including background investigations for newly hired officers as well. Similar to OVC, we typically post an allowable and unallowable cost list in the solicitation itself. It lays out all those allowable and unallowable costs in more detail. Similar to OVC, it's not completely exhaustive, so if you have any questions, just feel free to reach out to us at any time and we'll try to answer those questions. We typically fund about 40 to 50 applications per year. Last year we funded a total of \$24.7 million, and this year in 2019 we received 133 applications requesting over \$56 million. So, unfortunately the demand does far exceed our capacity based on the funding that's available. It is offered through DOJ, CTAS in Purpose Area 1. And the CTAS solicitation includes many more specifics such as eligibility, allowable costs, maximum funding request limits, and other program details that you can typically find in the solicitation itself.

During the Coordinated Tribal Assistance open period, we do a lot of outreach and education about the solicitation. Similar to this webinar, we typically host teleconferences

and webinars, where we'll answer your questions about the solicitations. We also post fact sheets and purpose area-specific fact sheets, as well as a general fact sheet around CTAS. And we post frequently asked questions that we typically update on a rolling basis throughout the solicitation. So if we're hearing a lot of questions on a particular topic, we will actually go in and update that FAQ document, to try and address that, as we go through the solicitation period. We post prior years solicitations on the website that go all the way back to 2010, when we first started CTAS. So you can go in there and take a look at prior year solicitations and all of the documents that are required as part of the solicitation. We do post also redacted, successful applications, so you can see what a successful application has looked like in the past. Pending Congressional Appropriations, we hope to have a similar fiscal year '20 Tribal Resources Grant Program in CTAS. And CTAS has historically been launched in late fall or early winter, so that's the time to keep an eye out for that program. On the [justice.gov/tribal](https://www.justice.gov/tribal) website that's on this slide, you can also sign up for announcements that you can receive electronically through email when we make updates to the website or when the solicitation actually gets released.

And as Allison mentioned, the, sort of, 72 hours before the solicitation is closed, we typically encourage folks to try to submit by then to avoid any of those technical issues that may arise. But it's never too early to start planning for your next year's application and start thinking about that and gathering all the information and data you might need for the application.

In addition to our grant program, we also have tech--training and technical assistance available and we offer this through a National Technical Assistance Center that we call the Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance Center or CRI-TAC. Again we like our acronyms in the government, so we had to come up with a good one for this. So CRI-TAC provides a tailored technical assistance resources to tribal, state, local law enforcement agencies used on a wide variety of topics. And it's really a by-the-field, for-the-field-type of approach where we look to bring on subject matter experts [SME] that are in the field currently and do peer-to-peer types of exchanges or trainings for other agencies that are having challenges that other folks have addressed in their area. So we partnered with the International Association of Chiefs of Police and other national law enforcement organizations to provide this type of training and technical assistance on a wide variety of topics.

As I mentioned, we typically do training, peer-to-peer types of consultations, we can do analysis, coaching, strategic planning, and this slide lists a few of the different topics that we might be able to offer. Whether it's regional partnerships, how to develop those types of regional partnerships with multiple tribes and local and state organizations, law enforcement agencies, community policing and problem solving training, so we might host a community policing session where we bring together law enforcement officers and members of the community together to try and develop a strategic plan and develop a solution to a specific public safety problem that is occurring in the community. Some of the more popular ones we've seen lately from law enforcement agencies in general is de-escalation training and active shooter types of trainings. We're actually going to be hosting later this month in Alaska, an active shooter training, and in August we're hosting a de-

escalation training in North Slope as well and we're hoping to also have--host a train-the-trainer type of session for that in Anchorage in the fall. We've also gotten a request recently, just to give you another example, of a tribe that's looking to develop a new law enforcement agency. So we're hoping to partner with a subject matter expert, who developed the law enforcement--a tribal law enforcement agency and go out and provide some peer-to-peer exchange and coaching to that tribe to help them facilitate the development of that potential new tribal law enforcement agency.

Requests for this technical assistance could be made through our website, [cops.usdoj.gov/collaborativereform](https://cops.usdoj.gov/collaborativereform). On this slide you can see what the webpage looks like. On the bottom right hand side, there's a little button for request assistance that will take you to a form and process for how to submit a request for this training and technical assistance. We also have a fact sheet on the website that lists more details about the program itself and we have an annual report on there from our last year's training and technical assistance that might be helpful in giving you some ideas of the kinds of training and TA that we've conducted and can offer.

The COPS Office has also been partnering, over the last several years, to expand the Tribal Access Program and we actually receive \$3 million from Congress in appropriations to expand this program in 2019. And that application period is actually going to be opening here soon; September 1st through October 31st is going to be the open period for those applications. And this is the program that provides tribal law enforcement agencies with access to the FBI's CJIS databases, the Criminal Justice Information Systems, to exchange data on law enforcement topics and information. And it's a program that not only COPS, but also OVC and the SMART Office, and FBI, and BIA are also all partnering on together, to try and bring that data exchange and information to tribes that have been lacking it.

We also produce a lot of publications at the COPS Office to try and aid and further our community policing efforts. We have hundreds of publications on a variety of law enforcement topics, including tribal-specific publications on cross-deputization, successful community policing programs, addressing methamphetamines in a tribal setting. And all of our tribal-specific publications can be located, not only on our website but also in this flash drive that you can order from our website. They're all on this flash drive that you can plug into your computer and access all of those publications electronically and many of them are also available via hard copy request from our website as well.

And finally, again, I'll re-emphasize our website [cops.usdoj.gov](https://cops.usdoj.gov) as the primary information source for our grant opportunities, our training and technical assistance, our publications. We have podcasts on there and monthly newsletters that we--that we post and we try to include many tribal resources and articles in there. We did one a little while ago with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension about how they're using an anti-opioid program to partner with tribes on criminal investigations in Indian Country. We had an article from the Sac and Fox Tribe in Mississippi and Iowa, on community policing and how they designed their patrol vehicles with their cultural department and put images on there that are reflective of the culture of the tribe.

We've also, on our website, you'll find a lot of resources around specific community policing topics, and one of them that we're focusing on a lot right now is law enforcement mental health and wellness, to try and support the mental and psychological health of officers that are out in the field and experiencing trauma through the calls for service that they might be addressing on a daily basis.

Again, as Allison mentioned, we'll take questions and comments here at the end. But I'm going to turn it over now to my colleague from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Trish Thackston.

M. PATRICIA THACKSTON: Thank you, Matt. Hi, everybody. Hopefully you're all holding up okay. I know we're throwing a lot of information at you really, really fast. So I apologize for asking you to keep up for so long, but we'll try and--we have a few more things here. First I do want to thank our host ONC and our sponsors AVCP for all of your assistance and allowing us to be here with you today. And there are going to be a few slides in the presentation here that we're going to, kind of, skim over. Honestly, yesterday as I was going through them, I was putting myself to sleep with how long it took. So, we're skipping over a few. They will be in the PowerPoints that are available online. So you can, you know, look at all of that when you get back to it, when you're at your desks and have sometime, if you're interested. Unfortunately, I don't have printouts today, so I apologize for that.

As Matt discussed, the Coordinated Tribal Assistance solicitation is our, sort of, combined vehicle for all of the Department's tribal-specific grant funding. And BJA has four purpose areas that we manage within CTAS. Purpose Area 2 is the first one, and that one is managed by BJA, but it is funded and has a lot of content input from all five of the participating offices. So BJA, OVC, COPS, OVW, and OJJDP all actively work together on that purpose area. And the intention of that is to provide both funding and intensive training and technical assistance to support tribes in going through a very comprehensive, strategic planning process that begins with a community needs assessments so that you can get a really good picture of exactly what the strengths, and needs, and gaps within your tribal community are, and then use that data to be able to create a comprehensive plan to improve the functioning of your justice system that's very specific to your individual tribe. Our training and technical assistance providers come out on site at least once, and if the tribes, you know, would like it, even two or three times over the course of the award. Generally, the funds in that one are really only paying for a person, a staff position to coordinate that process and some basic office supplies and travel to trainings, to make that happen. A lot of that work is very much coordination among the different agencies and resources within the community.

Purpose Area 3 is BJA's probably most broad purpose area. It is aimed at supporting the adult justice system. It provides funding for developing and enhancing tribal justice systems really across the full range of the justice system. It can include almost any aspect of the system from prevention, enforcements, the courts, detention programming within prisons. It's not for the construction, but it's for programming within your detention system,

reentry programming, probation, healing to wellness sports and other types of specialty courts. We have another program that is not tribal-specific where you can also fund healing to wellness courts. The biggest difference between doing it within the Purpose Area 3 of CTAS and within the adult drug courts, that I'll talk about briefly in a moment, is that there is no violent offender prohibition in the CTAS funding. With the adult drug court funding, Congress as part of the funding stream says that violent offenders cannot participate in adult healing to wellness courts or adult drug courts, that's just overall. But if you're funding a healing to wellness court through CTAS then that doesn't exist, you don't have to worry about that piece and the tribe can determine who they feel belongs in that program.

Purpose Area 4 is our construction infrastructure purpose area and that is to renovate, expand, and replace; though replacement can only be through a prefabricated permanent modular facility. So you can't--again, this is similar to what Allison was sharing, we can't fund ground-up constructions, but we can fund using a modular facility to serve that purpose as well as, you know, renovations and enhancement to existing facilities. And, you know, for the purpose of enhancing conditions that are addressing the safety of the residence, staff, and so forth, as well as adding capacity for rehabilitation services, enhancing the function of the facility, implementing alternatives to corrections and other programs to reduce the rates of recidivism.

Now I'm going to move out of our tribal-specific funding and into a sampling of the other funding that BJA has available for which tribes are eligible to apply. Obviously in the tribal-specific funding, it's a smaller portion of what we are provided overall, but almost all of the programs that BJA has, tribes are also eligible applicants. And so we'd really encourage you to look, there's a lot of additional funding available to look at in these programs. And our Director, Jon Adler, is very committed to improving the access to our non-tribal funding for tribes. So it's--we're working both in trying to make necessary edits to solicitations themselves to make them more accessible, but also when we receive applications from tribes, we're trying very hard to make sure that those get full consideration and have the greatest opportunity to be funded. So it's a very good time to be looking at these other opportunities.

The first one I'm going to speak about is the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program, which we call COAP. This is a large and growing program, Congress has been appropriating more funds to this each year. Similar to CTAS, there's a large range of different types of activities that can be done under this program. It does have to have a focus on opioid abuse, but within that, it can really fund, other than construction, just about anything that you may need in your communities related to addressing opioid abuse within your community. So it's, again, a very good place to look. Category 2 is going to be the category, most likely that you would be applying under--I'm sorry, category 1 and 3, not category 2. So you're Locally Driven Responses to the Opioid Epidemic and the, what we call the PDMP, the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, potentially might be a place to look as well.

Also under our substance abuse programming, as I mentioned, the Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program. We do also have a lot of funding appropriated by Congress, you know, the last couple of years that has increased as well. So, another good place to look, as I mentioned, the violent offender prohibition is something you just need to be thinking about there, if most of the population you're hoping to serve it doesn't have prior violent offenses, it's not going to be an issue for you. If you find that a lot of the population you need to serve in drug courts does have some form or violent offense on their record, you're better go look into CTAS for that.

But another really great option and I--and I really encourage tribes to look at this one is the adult--or the veterans treatment court program, and that focuses on serving the needs of veterans in your community. There is not a violent offender prohibition attached to that one. And I know that, you know, overall across the country, tribes have a very large number of veterans within your nations, and so that's something that may really be a good opportunity as well. And we did not have very many tribes apply for that one this year. So, you know, again, I'd encourage you to look at that and see if that might be a good opportunity for you to consider.

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program supports cross-system collaboration to improve responses and outcomes for individuals with mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders who come into contact with the justice system. I'm not going to go through the categories specifically there.

Looking at law enforcement, we have a lot of different programs. I'm only going to touch on a few, this is one of the places where there's a lot of additional programs that I'm going to not go into in detail but will be available for you to look at.

The Strategies for Policing Innovation provides resources and opportunities to enable police agencies to identify and define their most pressing crime needs and institute lasting organizational changes in their agencies that foster reliance on effective use of evidence-based practices, data, and technology. This is one of those areas where you can be creative and come to us and tell us, you know, how you think you might approach this.

The STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Technology Reporting Program addresses the development and operation of school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams and the development of technology for local and regional anonymous reporting systems.

The STOP School Violence Threat Assessment and Mental Health Training Program addresses the training of school personnel and the education of students to prevent student violence.

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

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

These next couple we're going to go ahead and skip over. There's one.

Very quick--number 12. Just very quickly, the first bullet on this page, Supporting Innovation or what we call our Field-Initiated solicitation, this one has a very wide open funding opportunity. Essentially where we ask you to tell us, what is it that would work well in your community? You know, define a program, give us a clear idea of how you would like to address an issue that you are aware of, and we're really looking for, you know, innovative approaches here. I don't know if we will have this in fiscal year '20 or not, it's every one to two years, and we don't have a final determination on that, but do look for that one. We very often do fund tribes for innovative approaches through this one. I think we had five tribes that received funding in 2018 through this. So, it's something definitely to look for.

Under our Corrections area we have the Second Chance Act Comprehensive Community-based Adult Reentry Program, which supports organizations or tribes providing comprehensive reentry services, exactly as it sounds.

And I'm going to skip the PREA because it's not particularly relevant.

And we're going to move on to the 16th. The Innovate--in the Courts programs, the Innovative Prosecution Solutions provides state, local, and tribal prosecutors with information, resources, training and technical assistance to develop effective strategies and programs to address violent crime and prosecute individuals responsible for homicides caused by illegal opioids.

And Upholding the Rule of Law and Preventing Wrongful Convictions is committed to protecting the unwavering integrity of the criminal justice system and the consistent application of due process for all. I'm not going to read the whole long description for you.

So, to access these and other BJA funding opportunities, if you go to [bj.gov](http://bj.gov), you'll be able to go see what's currently available. The DOJ Forecaster tool is a tool that we use to essentially plan out what's going to be coming in the next funding cycle. You can--and then it's--and it's open to the public. So, as we put things in there, you're able to see what's coming down the pipe in order to help you plan.

And I'm not going to go through Grants.gov. I think that's already been covered by my colleagues.

You can sign up to receive email updates through our website as well as through the Tribal Justice site that Matt had mentioned earlier, our [justice.gov/tribal](http://justice.gov/tribal). If you sign up there, anytime solicitations come out that are relevant to tribes, the tribe you're eligible for, you will receive email automatically so you're not having to remember to go back and

search for it. So, that's a really great resource. And we'll also let you know when there are relevant webinars and other things like that through that email list.

We have a whole range of Training and Technical Assistance opportunities DOJ-wide that you can access, again, on the [justice.gov/tribal](http://justice.gov/tribal) site. There's a lot more there than just the solicitations. There's Training and Technical Assistance opportunities. When there's legislations that's happening, we will highlight it there. When there are consultations and listening sessions coming up, it will be highlighted there. So, it's a good place to bookmark and check back. All of BJA's tribe--Training and Technical Assistance is available on request both to our grantees, but also also to any federally recognized tribe that is interested in accessing that support free of charge, and it does not matter whether you're a current grantee or not. So, another available resource to be able to access.

And we also have a National Training and Technical Assistance Center. We refer to it as NTTAC that has, again, a wide range of training and technical assistance available, including--up to and including, onsite assistance if needed. And they also coordinate across all of our different Training and TA providers. So, if you aren't sure who you need to contact, if you reach out to NTTAC, they will be able to talk to you, find out what it is that you're looking for, what support you need, and put you in touch with the right TA provider to get that help to you. And you're also always welcome to email me and I'm more than happy to put you in touch with our writers as well.

ALLISON TURKEL: Thanks, Trish. We're going to move on to the question and answer period. And we'll have Tracy Toulou come join us over here. He's going to facilitate our question period.

TRACY TOULOU: Do they have any questions online?

ALLISON TURKEL: We'll wait to see. Mary Jo, do you have questions for us from online?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes. We have about five questions that came through WebEx.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. So, again, my name is Tracy Toulou. I'm the Director of the Office of Tribal Justice. I want to thank ONC, AVCP and Yuut, the facility we're at now for hosting us here today, and the U.S. Attorney's Office for, kind of, shepherding us around. And we're glad to be here. So, what I'm going to do, I think I have some questions that Rick gave me. I see there's a number of you in the room that have questions and then we have a few questions online. So, I'm going to go ahead and read one of the questions here first, to give you guys time to think about what you want to ask. Then I'll yield to you, if you have a question, we'll go to you. Then we'll go to phone and repeat, mix, you know, whatever we need to do.

So, the first question I've got is, "if a tribe is part of a tribal consortium, which applied for OVC grant solicitation, as part of the consortium, can that individual tribe also submit an application for individual grant funding under OVC?" I think we kind of covered that, but let's hit it--let's hit it again.

ALLISON TURKEL: Sure. Yes. A tribe that's part of a tribal consortium can apply individually as long as it's applying for different activities, items, materials. So, yes, they can submit a single application for themselves and an application that's part of a consortium.

TRACY TOULOU: "They're for different areas, right?"

ALLISON TURKEL: As long as it's different things.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Great. Okay. Your all's turn. We talked at you all day. Do any of you have any questions?

FEMALE: I have a question.

TRACY TOULOU: Uh-hmm.

FEMALE: "So, once we have this new program, victim service programs developed and implemented, is there any long-term signing on becoming compact funds, rather than grant funds?"

TRACY TOULOU: [INDISTINCT]

ALLISON TURKEL: You can answer that.

TRACY TOULOU: So, this is more of a general question. These guys are all the grant folks and that's more of a political, large question. So, your compact funds, I think that you're used to dealing with are from HHS and also from Interior, depending on where they're at. Justice does not currently have the same mechanism in place to do that compacting. I think that's something that we'd be happy to talk about, but it would have to come from Congress. The money we're receiving right now through OVC looks to be something that's going to occur year to year. But under either grants, sort of--well--or competitive grant process or maybe, you know, as we go through, there's a possibility we can talk about some sort of formula. But the compacting idea, I know it's something you're familiar with, seems like a good idea given the realities here, but it's something that would require legislation. The reason those other entities can do it is there's specific legislation allows them to do that. Okay. Happy to talk about it as we move along, though.

And so, I think we're going to you, Mary Jo. Do you want to hit us a question?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Sure. "Regarding modular units, are they allowed for a shelter? Would a prefabricated building be considered a modular?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Again, that's a--it's a difficult question. So, a couple of things, one is which, you cannot buy real property and you cannot have a mortgage--so, paid with grant funds. So, that can probably help answer that question to some degree. You would have

to have--I'd ask someone to submit a detailed question with an example of what they're talking about, if they have a picture or a diagram or something of that nature to NCJRS, and then we can look at that and ask our Office of General Counsel about that.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: "For attorneys in court representation, are we limited to \$81.25 per hour or is this a different process for professional fees?"

ALLISON TURKEL: So, I don't have any idea what that \$81.25 is. So, I will say for us, there's no court representation that is--that OVC money can be used for, except for legal--civil legal assistance. So, I don't know who sets that amount of money. It gets maybe set by a legal corporation. It could be set--it could be established by a tribe. It could be a consultancy. I am unaware of that. The only restriction that we have on funding comes about by amount of money per day that a consultant is able to get and that's contained in the Financial Guide.

TRACY TOULOU: And I want to reiterate there are a number of different funding sources we're talking about here today. The main one we're talking about is the--is the \$167 million at OVC, which is victim-centered money. You heard from Matt and Trish. And they have funds available in a different funding cycle. You may be talking about yet another set of funding.

ALLISON TURKEL: Might be a little helpful.

TRACY TOULOU: So, yeah. We'd be interested to see more about that.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah, I OVV may that in something they do.

TRACY TOULOU: Like... Yes. Yeah.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: This another question about the Tribal forecast...

TRACY TOULOU: Wait, wait a second. Wait a second. Wait a second, Mary Jo. Let's take--let's take a question from the room.

MALE: Good afternoon. [INDISTINCT] here. I'm the director here at Yuut Congress. Two questions. One, of course, we provide training for the agencies in the region here, the specific tribes and the 48 [INDISTINCT] and towns outside of it. In the training, we've always had--we are now on our own with hardly any help from the State of Alaska, because of the funds drying up. And AVCP and the tribes are the main funding source that goes into that. Would this be funding that we'd be able to tap in to help with the training that we're already doing for our village police and [INDISTINCT]

ALLISON TURKEL: So, the answer to that question is probably no. Our funding is not allowed to be used for law enforcement purposes. The only thing that it could be used for is if you have victim advocates that you're--that you wanted to have trained who may work with them or if they were something that you wanted to train your village safety officers

[VSO] on that was victim-related. So, for example, we do allow law enforcement folks to go and get trained on interviewing victims, things of that nature.

MALE: I under--I understand that part from your side, but there's also money coming from [INDISTINCT]

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes. You can ask it. Okay.

MALE: ...because I'm hearing of about three different sources here. And the other question that I would have is--would have to do with--Of course, in Alaska it's unique. And then rural Alaska is really unique. We're all--we move around in construction season and seasonal weather here. One of the things that we have that we--being unique providing with the nine organizations that make up [Yuut Elitnaurviat](#) here, for instance, the school district here, our biggest problem in our region, of course, is transportation and energy. We have come with a plan for--to help the school district now because there's a shortage of teacher housing out in the villages. And we now--we provided training for our students coming here--the school district provides the money for the materials. AVCP provides money for the training. We provided the facility here to build--fix our energy rated homes. They're not modular but they are built here on the campus, here. And now we're going to have a standalone shop that's going to be built inside all year long. So, we built up these homes inside the shop, put them on the trailers. Homes that are close, the villages that are close, the 30 of them, that are within, say, 25 within the region of Bethel, we wait for winter, and we drive--put them on the trailer, drive down the ice roads to where we're going. It's basically a modular at the end of it all. And I'm wondering if DOJ would be interested in partnering with the many partners that are involved in a lot of different aspects like that, coming in and--or for where the VPSO [Village Public Safety Officer] are TTO [Tribal Training Officer]--for the villages that need it for VPSO and TTO and VTO. Because there is--I know the citing that ACVP did. There's a shortage of housing for the officers, shortage of jails. And years ago when the State of Alaska used to tweak the funds, and at the end, they came back and they worked with AVCP and they gave AVCP over \$1 million. We were able--they were able to build 10 jails in our region, to upgrade them all. I'm not saying that's what we do, but the jails could be built here also, in this--in this shop that's going to be here on campus. Also, killing about four birds with one stone, and one of them is training our young people in jobs that are needed. And I wanted to say that, thank you so much.

TRACY TOULOU: So did you guys want to jump on some of that?

ALLISON TURKEL: Do you want to answer that?

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: Sure. Just a couple things on the law enforcement-related training opportunities, that I've talked a little bit about. Primarily, the training opportunities we offer from the COPS Office are going to be for our grantees to request training as part of their grant application process to pay for travel and per diem types of costs to come to a training session. And then also through our Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center, they can request assistance for SMEs to come and provide training to

them. So, I'll talk offline with you afterwards about maybe some opportunities that we might be able to discuss, around involving your agency as an SME for, you know, your region to try and provide some of that training.

MALE: To tap off of that, I think it would have to come through an agency, here, as a tribe, to work with us. And that would be fine.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: Yeah.

M. PATRICIA THACKSTON: And from the BJA perspective, I think, you know, similar, there may be some opportunities to do something along those lines. And with regard to the building, you can catch up with me after we're done here. I will give you my--I don't work on the construction piece, but my colleague, Julius Dupree, who I work very closely with, he is responsible for that aspect of our CTAS funding and does a lot of work around the construction side. And so, he will be able to have a much more intelligent and productive conversation with you on that than I can, so I'll give you his contact information before we leave.

TRACY TOULOU: And if I could add one more thing, just generally, particularly to the folks who are on phone from Alaska and the folks here in the room, I mean, the Office of [for] the Victims of Crime, COPS, and Bureau of Justice Assistance have come up here and are kind of leading the charge on some of the Alaska initiative as a result of the Attorney General coming up. There are other programs that may feed in and--as we move along. These are just the ones who are here today, and we really appreciate them being here today, but there may be other things we can think about creatively, as we hear questions from you guys and you identify problems.

So, let's do Mary Jo. Let's do one on the phone.

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: All right. This next question is regarding the travel consortia again. "What are the limitations for travel consortia for funding? We have four tribes applying and want to go after maximum funding. I wonder if we need to break it up to an over--to--excuse me, break up the overall programs to maximize funding, (i.e., \$500,000 to \$720,000 per tribe), or if we can apply for--" I'm sorry. The rest of the question is--got cut off. Oh, "apply for the amount we want for the comprehensive..."

ALLISON TURKEL: They're probably calculating, multiplying by the number of tribes in the consortia. It's almost impossible for me to answer that question.

It really is about what is it that is needed? Is it to establish a consortia to create a combined program? Because that would be the reason to come in as a consortia, there is something that you wanted to have money, and come in together, the tribes are going to collaborate and come up with something that they are working on together. Individually, if it's that each one in each of their communities who would like something individual or different, I would advise that they apply separately. If there's something that's combined,

the consortia idea is really to not duplicate services to allow folks to collaborate on the front end, and then as they're working on the program.

So, you know, I think just saying, okay, each one, if you get \$720,000 each and then four \$720,000 each--and four times \$720,000 is, you know, 2.8 times to, you know, \$3 million whatever dollars, then that's more than if we came in--I don't think that's a good way to look at it. I would say that making the best application for how a program can actually be established is the way to think of it.

It is possible, for example, it occurred--it can occur to me that each individual may want to have an individual program, they may have enough population, they may have enough victims, may have significant crime problems that they want to do that. But there may be something that is--it makes sense to do together, and that would be a good purpose of the consortia. So that's the way I look at it.

TRACY TOULOU: If I could follow on that, because I have a number of consortia questions here that Rick gave me. So, just tell me if this works for you, Allison, or not. "So, let's say that there were 40--there are 40--more than 40 tribes in AVCP. But let's say 40 of them got together. They applied separately for maybe a victim advocate in each village so that's \$300,000. They also wanted some sort of victim advocacy shelter or some sort of activity that would be larger, here in Bethel. Could they each split that up and say that's \$4 million dollars, ask for \$100,000 through the consortium to fund that larger activity?"

ALLISON TURKEL: No, that's not a good way to do it.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Good. Please explain how they would do that, then.

ALLISON TURKEL: So, that's not a good way to do it, in your example Tracy. So it's a good question, because it's putting--it's--the way that these programs work, what it's doing is it's putting a big onus on whatever the central organization is that's going to do it.

So let's say if you're going to build--you want to say, "We don't have a shelter, we want to have a shelter, we want to receive money, so we're going to apply for an overall amount of money, get, say, \$500,000, or say, \$720,000. And then each of the other ones are going to contribute \$100,000 to it."

It creates all sorts of problems. One, the overall organization now becomes--well, it could happen in all different ways. If they're going to supply money to them, then it creates a necessity for the large organization to have to monitor all these other small organizations, and you don't want to get into that business unless you have to, number one, especially with so many. Number two, if the overall organization, for example, works really hard and well-intentioned to create that brand new shelter, but they can't get it done in the 3-year period, what happens to the \$100,000 that each of those 40, for example, asked for and received the grant on, that they were supposed to try and do and manage either a direct grant or a subgrant, what happens to that money? All of that money based on that all has

to be deobligated, because there's no way for them to expend the money, or it has to be reprogrammed.

So, it doesn't create the best way, as well as what happens to the situation where you have, it also--there's always this other thing about--and now there's an eligibility question, right? Because what about if, say, you have 50 tribes that you're serving? Forty of them have the capacity to have a \$100,000 grant, engage in this process, but 10 of them don't. Can they not use the shelter because they didn't contribute \$100,000 that came from this grant program? So, you're sort of creating--almost a, you know, us versus them kind of environment. So it's probably not the best way to approach it overall, it just creates too many what-ifs, it creates too much grant management problems, and it all makes it--one thing rely on the other, that will cause a really bad domino effect, if one piece of it actually doesn't work or if various pieces aren't functioning at the same level.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. So, to build that shelter, and let me go back, the entity, AVCP, would apply on its own.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah. I mean, I think--one of things is, and this is really hard, it's really hard for me to say this, and it's really hard to accept this. We are going--and Tracy said this earlier, we're going under the impression and the hope and the desire that there's going to be continued Set-Aside funding that comes from the CVF. And we have reason to believe that that's going to happen because it would seem to be inconsistent that we have such great amounts of money that would happen in '18 and '19, and then all of a sudden Congress would say no. We know, on the other hand, if there's not a piece of legislation that directs that that happens every year, then there's no guarantee of it. So of course, the desire is, when there's this amount of money to look at the big picture and say, "What can we get so that we can get this done in case this money dries up," and I completely understand that.

But I think that that goal would be, yeah, if you want to build a shelter, that is a big project, you know. You have to figure out what--where are you going to put it, what's the building it's going to come in, have you done all of that upfront work to establish what does that look like? How much does it cost to do all of that? And then--so that's a really good project to put in for as a--underneath for this funding, to try and create that and get it going. Now, if you've already done the community needs assessment, if you've already done a strategic plan, if you're on to what is the implementation of it, you have a much better idea. What do these things cost? How are we going to personnel this? What does it take for us to actually do that? Because we all know one of the hardest things is to get trained and available personnel to fill the jobs that you want to fill into a shelter. What--Are you going to have enough rooms and beds and heat, and all the things that you need? It's a great thing for a big organization who has some capacity to take that on and to look at how to do that. It's probably a long-term process to get there. And there may be a way that--down the line that we can think about, what are the contributions that can come from other folks who are working, you know, can apply for funding, is there a way to do that? But I just don't think that sort of, you know, sort of pitching dimes at the--at the pond is probably the way to get there. It seems like it is a big project for a good, well-established organization

to establish a shelter. Our funding can be used for that, that's also something that OVV funding can be used for. And I think--probably thinking of it--about that in a large planning way, as to how to make that happen is a great idea. OVV has some things, the Office of Violence Against Women, that they could fund that we cannot as well.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Question from folks here in the room?

MALE: I got one here. [INDISTINCT] you know, within the rural community it's pretty cool [INDISTINCT] in every available [INDISTINCT] it will be more than that, you know [INDISTINCT] that would be anyone. Just wondering what [INDISTINCT] that we need or we can [INDISTINCT] for our victims.

ALLISON TURKEL: So the question is--I just want to repeat it. The question is, "Given the poverty level and the needs in the community is for buildings and for structures, why is the OVC CVF funding not allowed to be used for ground-up construction?"

And that has a very complex answer to it. It has to do with a couple of things, but one of the biggest things is sort of incapacity of the organization within OJP for us to be able to manage that type of grant program. We don't have the capacity to manage that grant program. There's some other things that it's affected by that are a little more complicated, but that's sort of the simplest answer, that we just don't have the capacity to handle it.

M. PATRICIA THACKSTON: And from the BJA perspective, we don't have enough funding to be able to do, full-scaled ground-up construction right now. We have done it in the past. And if we end up with a large enough appropriation, at some point in the future, there's always a potential that that could happen again. But right now, it would only us to fund maybe one or two projects total, rather than allowing a greater number of tribes to be able to have access to renovation projects. So, that's where we are right now.

TRACY TOULOU: So that's the kind of thing also that, you know, we want to hear. And there's an identified need that--because either our programs or some of this is statutory, right? Some of it's the law--the way the law is written, that we may need to go back in and change.

ALLISON TURKEL: Regulatory.

TRACY TOULOU: Some of it's regulatory with the policies of the agencies. But, you know, that's why it is now, that doesn't mean that it'll always be that way. So--go ahead, Bryan.

MALE: I have a question. "As far as renovation costs are concerned, I understand that there's no ground-up construction. Stuff like foundation work, piling work is not allowed. Would we be able to totally demolish a building, keep the foundation and rebuild the building from the foundation up?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah--please send it in and write it. I have to check with OGC, I don't know [INDISTINCT]

BRYAN WILSON: Okay.

TRACY TOULOU: Yeah, we're trying to--and the reason Allison says that is we're really trying to push the boundaries of what's out there on this now. So, you know, in the past--yeah, of course, we haven't been up here as actively as we are, so we're really trying to do that. So, okay. Mary Jo?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes, kind of building upon the questions that you received in the room, somebody wants to know "if a tiny home or a trailer can be used as a shelter?"

ALLISON TURKEL: It must be the time of day. Like, it's--you tickled me when you said "tiny home." A tiny home...

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: A new trend.

TRACY TOULOU: We're four hours off. We're a little [INDISTINCT]

ALLISON TURKEL: Four hours off, I apologize. So, a trailer, yes. A tiny home, I don't know the answer to that. If it is not full ground-up construction, if it's not real property, then that is probably possible. Whether or not that serves as your best shelter, I don't know the answer to that.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay, I'm going to--I'm going to pull one more off the list. "Are non-tribal entities, for instance, so, a women's shelter that's already active here in Daly, has tribal clients--Are they able to apply for funding under the OVC money?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah, under that Purpose Area 2 is for pre-existing programs that want to enhance or expand their programming. And as I said, that expand or enhance, is it really a robust way to address it, because it could be that you're going to be able to serve more victims. It could be that you want to expand the type of victims that you're providing services to, so maybe you serve adult women, now you want to be able to take in the teenage children, which sometimes shelters cannot do, or you may want to expand your services to serve teens, or you may want to expand it to serve elder abuse victims. All of that is allowable under this solicitation.

TRACY TOULOU: "Would they need a tribal resolution to apply for those funds?"

ALLISON TURKEL: That is correct.

TRACY TOULOU: I'm listening. Okay. Anyone from the room?

Okay, we got a break here. Mary Jo, do you have another one?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes. "In rural Alaska, they're experiencing multiple large-scale systemic crisis, such as sexual assault, opioid abuse, and housing issues. How can the

rural Alaska Village Public Safety Officer program be supported through this recent--being supported through this recent increase in funding?"

ALLISON TURKEL: So, the Village Public Safety Officers program, as I mentioned earlier, the way that it can be supported through OVC's money is fairly limited. You know, it would be around some training, perhaps, that somebody requests that would be about, for example, interviewing or working with victims of certain types of crime. It could be used for if someone wants to bring sort of a victim advocate, if there's an appropriate place or location or system that could work with the Village Public Safety Officers. I'm going to turn that over to our--either Matt and Trish so that they can answer that with the type of funding that they have in their programs.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: Yes, this is Matt with the COPS Office. The VPSO program can be supported through the Tribal Resources Grant Program, which is CTAS Purpose Area 1. We can cover the costs of salary and benefits for those officers, as well as training and equipment costs for those officers. So, basic equipment, vehicles that they might need, all those types of equipment, and the salary and benefits are an--allowable costs under the Tribal Resources Grant Program with the COPS Office.

Also, beyond the Tribal Resources Grant Program, they're also eligible under the COPS Hiring Program that will hopefully, likely, come out this later this summer. That one is for all law enforcement entities across the Nation. So, it's a little more competitive and it--tribes would be competing against the non-tribal law enforcement agencies, but that one is also another opportunity if you're not successful with CTAS.

M. PATRICIA THACKSTON: And from BJA, under both Purpose Area 3 on, you know, salaries, training, some equipment is a little bit--you know, the vehicles, we generally don't fund through Purpose Area 3. Occasionally when it's a small portion of an overall program and really critical to the functioning of it, we will, but you're definitely going to have a greater likelihood of access to vehicles through the COPS Purpose Area 1 funding. And then, there is the potential for modular facilities for office space and things like that through the Purpose Area 4 funding as well.

And I don't think that I actually covered it in my presentation. It is in this--the presentation that you can look at online. But we also do have our Bulletproof Vest Partnership program. That one is--it covers 50 percent of the cost of body armor for your law enforcement officers. It unfortunately, it is only 50 percent, but it is a pretty readily accessible for the funding if you're able to cover 50 percent of those body armor needs.

TRACY TOULOU: So, one other thing if I add, because I'm not sure--maybe this is what the questioner was asking about... The Department announced very recently after the AG's visit that there was federal law enforcement emergency funding made available, it's about \$6 million dollars, and that was to be targeted for hiring police officers. Because of the way those--that statute that implements that particular program is written, that money can only go to the state. So the money--that money has gone to the state to be provided back out the way they would normally do for Village Public Safety Officers. So--and that's

the intent there. I mean, that's not all, but obviously these are the programs that are going to be available later, but that is money that should be coming down the road quickly, particularly given the current budget issues.

Okay. Other questions in the room?

Mary Jo?

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yes. This is a follow-up to the question earlier about the \$81.25. They are--they are saying that "the Financial Guide says that \$81.25 and \$650 per day is the limitation." And then, I guess they're asking for more clarification on whether or not that can be used for... What did they say earlier?

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah, why don't you ask--I think that question's very specific. It's very hard to answer orally here. If someone could write that up and send it through NCJRS, we'll try and get you a good specific answer. As I said, there is a limit on consultants, it's a--it's a maximum of \$650 a day. And if you need a justification for the maximum. The \$81 is per hour money that may be in there. But please send your question in through NCJRS.

TRACY TOULOU: So, I'm going to ask another question off the list. "Will a grant award under this OVC opportunity preclude tribes from receiving funding under a CTAS grant award for similar service areas or areas of funding?"

ALLISON TURKEL: Well, yeah, they work similar, so we're going to--we will be very specific here about this. So, similar only matters if it's the same. So, it's--you can't--you could certainly apply for something that's similar. So to the extent that you're saying, "Let's go back to the domestic violence," not that that's the only thing that we can fund. It's much more expansive, but go back to the domestic violence situation. You may have applied for Purpose Area 5 funding from the Office of Violence Against Women. And with that you were planning on paying for a shelter advocate and for money to help for a special prosecutor, which I think that they can pay for with OVW money. But with the OVC money, you want to pay for a community victim advocate and you want to pay for office supplies, and you want to pay for emergency services for your victims of crime. They all are part of the same program, your domestic violence program. So those things are similar, but they are not the same.

We could not, however, apply for the same things that you applied to--in--under CTAS in FY '19. Those awards have not been made yet. You applied for that--a victim advocate in your community, emergency services, and office supplies under something in CTAS, and now you want to come and apply for the same things under this set-aside. Please don't do that.

TRACY TOULOU: Okay. Most of these, we've hit, I think Rick. But...[INDISTINCT] clear--one of the questions is, and I'll just make sure that I've got it right. "Funding can be used for renovation and repair for remodeling of an existing building, correct?"

ALLISON TURKEL: That is correct.

TRACY TOULOU: Good, I got something.

Okay. Anybody else in the room?

Mary Jo, we got time for about one more, we're 15 minutes over. We started 15 minutes late, so [INDISTINCT]

MARY JO GIOVACCHINI: Yup. And I think this is the last question, actually. "Can this funding"--and I'm not sure which one of the ones that we spoke about they're referring to--"be used for the State of Alaska, to participate in the VINELink Victim Notification system?"

ALLISON TURKEL: I will answer first for OVC, and the answer to that is no. This money is targeted on--for--money for tribes, federally recognized tribes, tribal organizations, or who are designees of the tribe, or for tribal consortium.

TRACY TOULOU: And I have to admit, I'm not familiar enough with the programs in question here to just...

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: [INDISTINCT] VINELink?

TRACY TOULOU: VINELink.

ALLISON TURKEL: Yeah, VOCA-funded.

MALE: VINELink? Yeah.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: For the [INDISTINCT] VINELink.

ALLISON TURKEL: The VOCA money can be used for that.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: It's victim notification?

ALLISON TURKEL: Yes.

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: Okay. However, if somebody needed a computer, if they're a tribe, I would think. To...

ALLISON TURKEL: I don't think they are. [INDISTINCT]

DARLENE HUTCHINSON: I mean, if it's on--like, the...

ALLISON TURKEL: It said the State of Alaska.

TRACY TOULOU: I think if that the system is--the state system, right? So it would be--like the end of that one. We'll take more questions on that one. Maybe somebody could send us--get to us through the system and ask us specific questions. We'll be happy to follow up on that. It sounds pretty specific to somebody's needs.

I want to thank everybody, for coming in today. It's a pretty rainy day. I'm wondering if OVC can fund a boat.

GROUP: Laughter

ALLISON TURKEL: We may need one.

MATTHEW LYSAKOWSKI: We got that covered, in the COPS Office.

ALLISON TURKEL: They can pay for all of that.

TRACY TOULOU: COPS Office has that...

But as for everybody else, thanks for joining the call today and we look forward to follow on questions and your applications when they come in.

ALLISON TURKEL: Thanks, everyone.

TRACY TOULOU: Thank you.