U.S. Department of Justice
Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS)

Fiscal Year 2021

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What is the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation?

The Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) responds to Tribal Leaders' request to improve and simplify the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) grant-making process. Since Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, DOJ has combined existing Tribal Government–specific competitive solicitations into one solicitation and required only one application from each tribe or tribal consortium under CTAS. This approach provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia the opportunity to develop a comprehensive approach to public safety and victimization issues. The FY 2021 CTAS continues this approach.

As in prior years, the FY 2021 CTAS refers to the DOJ's Tribal Government–specific competitive grant programs as purpose areas (PA). Applicants may select the PA(s) that best address tribes' concerns related to public safety; criminal and juvenile justice; and the needs of victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

In response to a single tribal or tribal consortium application requesting funds from multiple purpose areas, multiple awards may be made. Purpose areas may be funded and administered by different DOJ program offices (see part C "Purpose Areas—Snapshot" in the FY 2021 CTAS, which identifies the DOJ program office that manages each purpose area). DOJ anticipates that awards will be managed by the awarding DOJ program office.

Changes to DOJ grant programs enacted with the passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) continue to be incorporated into the FY 2021 CTAS. For more information regarding the TLOA, please visit https://www.justice.gov/tribal/.

This coordinated approach will apply only to requests for grant funding made in response to this solicitation, which is for FY 2021 grant funding, specifically for federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia. Tribes and tribal consortia may be eligible for and are encouraged to submit separate applications to any non–Tribal Government–specific DOJ grant programs for which they may be eligible. For information on additional funding sources, please go to https://www.grants.gov and the websites of individual federal agencies.

The DOJ components offering Tribal Government–specific grant resources through the seven purpose areas identified in the FY 2021 CTAS are listed here. For more information on each component, please see www.justice.gov/tribal/.

- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office)
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA-OJP)
- Office for Victims of Crime (OVC-OJP)
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP-OJP)

2. What are the CTAS purpose areas?

DOJ's Tribal Government–specific competitive grant programs outlined in the FY 2021 CTAS are referred to as purpose areas (PA). Applicants may apply for funding under the PA(s) presented here that best address tribes' concerns related to public safety; criminal and juvenile justice; and the needs of victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Following is a list of the purpose areas. For detailed information for each purpose area, see the FY 2021 CTAS.

1. Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS Office)
2. Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS Office, OJJDP, and OVC)
3. Tribal Justice Systems (BJA)
4. Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA)
5. -
6. Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC)
7. -
8. Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP)
9. Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)

FAQs for each purpose area are provided later in this document.

3. Does this single application process apply only to federally recognized Tribal Governments?

Yes. In general, only federally recognized Indian tribes are eligible to apply. Applicants are limited to federally recognized Indian tribes, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, and tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes. Under the eligibility exception for purpose area 6, an organization acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian tribe may apply. However, applicants should also review the general eligibility exception relating to political

subunits at question #22 on page 7 and the specific eligibility exceptions for purpose areas #1, 6, 8, and 9, which are set forth in the solicitation. To access a current list of federally recognized tribes, see 82 Federal Register 4915 (January 17, 2017) at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/01/30/2020-01707/indian-entities-recognized-by-and-eligible-to-receive-services-from-the-united-states-bureau-of.

4. Does a tribe or tribal consortium have to submit an authorizing resolution?

For FY 2021 CTAS, most applicants will no longer be asked to submit documentation reflective of their legal authority to apply for funds under CTAS on behalf of their tribes.

Regarding a **tribal consortium** application, the applicant must submit documentation of authority to apply from each tribal consortium member, unless existing consortium bylaws or other tribal governance documents allow action without explicit authorization from the member tribes in the consortium. If such an exception applies, the applicant must include in its application a copy of the bylaws or other governance documents that allow the tribal consortium's action without explicit support from all consortium members. If the exception does not apply, the applicant must include a resolution, letter, affidavit, or other documentation from each tribe, as appropriate to that tribe, certifying that the applicant has the legal authority to apply for CTAS on behalf of the tribe. **This documentation must be current, must be sufficient to demonstrate authority for the application, must contain authorized signature(s), and must be submitted by the application's due date.**

****If a tribal consortium does not include in its application sufficient legal evidence to demonstrate that it is authorized to apply, then the application will not proceed to peer review.**

If the applicant is a **tribal designee, it is eligible to apply only under** purpose area #6, OVC Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities. For this purpose area, the applicant will need to include with its application a copy of a tribal resolution or other appropriate grant of legal authority from the tribe, which must (1) authorize the applicant to submit an application on behalf of the federally recognized Indian tribe; and (2) state the tribe's support for the project and its commitment to participate in the project if it is selected for funding. **This documentation must be current, must be sufficient to demonstrate authority for the application, must contain authorized signature(s), and must be submitted by the application's due date.**

5. What am I required to submit in the application?

The "What an Application Should Include" section of the solicitation contains detailed information about the items that must be submitted in an application. See the FY 2021 CTAS solicitation for the application checklist and for a complete list of required and recommended attachments.

6. May I apply for more than one purpose area?

Yes. You may apply for as many purpose areas as needed (of those purpose areas for which you are eligible to apply).

7. Are there specific requirements for each purpose area?

Yes. See section of the FY 2021 CTAS, "Purpose Areas-Specific Information," for information about the requirements specific to each purpose area.

8. How long will the solicitation be open?

The solicitation is open from **January 19, 2021 8, until March 30, 2021.** All applications are due by 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 30 2021.

9. What are the amounts and time periods of the awards for each purpose area?

All awards will be for either three or five years. Please see the "Type, amount, and length of awards" chart in the solicitation and application quick start guide.

10. When will my tribe know if the application is selected for funding?

Applicants will be notified by October 1, 2021, whether their applications were selected for funding.

11. How do I determine who is the authorized recipient official for the application?

For an applicant Indian tribe, the authorized recipient official is the principal official of the applicant tribe or a designated official, as determined by the applicant tribe, who has legal authority to enter into an agreement on behalf of the tribe and to legally bind the tribe to that agreement. For an applicant that is not an Indian tribe, such as an applicant to those purpose areas for which tribal designees may be eligible, the authorized recipient official is the individual (such as a chief executive officer of the applicant) who has legal authority to enter into an agreement on behalf of the applicant and to legally bind the applicant to that agreement.

Only one authorized recipient official can be named in the application.

12. Where can I find more information about the DOJ offices involved in CTAS?

Information about the DOJ offices involved in CTAS is available online; you can find information about the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) at https://www.ojp.gov/, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) at https://bja.ojp.gov/, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) at https://cops.usdoj.gov/, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at https://ovc.ojp.gov/, and the Office of Juvenile and Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) at https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/. Information about the FY 2021 CTAS also can be found online at https://www.justice.gov/tribal.

13. Whom do I contact if I need help?

For more information, please refer to our Tribal Justice and Safety website: https://www.justice.gov/tribal.

For technical assistance with submitting the **full application** in JustGrants, contact the JustGrants Service Desk at JustGrants.Support@usdoj.gov or 833-872-5175. The JustGrants Service Desk operates 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. eastern time (ET) Monday to Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET on Saturday, Sunday, and federal holidays.

For programmatic and general assistance with the solicitation requirements, contact the Response Center at 800-421-6770 or by email at tribalgrants@usdoj.gov. The Response Center's hours of operation are Monday–Friday (except U.S. Federal Government holidays; see https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/snow-dismissal-procedures/federal-holidays/) from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET). The Response Center will remain open on the solicitation closing date until 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET).

14. May a tribe apply for funding both as part of a consortium and as an individual tribe?

Yes. A tribe may apply as part of a consortium and also submit its own independent application in response to the FY 2021 CTAS, provided that the tribe's independent application seeks funding for activities that are distinct and separate from those activities for which the tribal consortium is seeking funding. For example, a tribe could apply under purpose area #3 as part of a consortium that is requesting funding for a drug and alcohol prevention project to serve all of the participating tribes. The same tribe could also apply independently under purpose area #3 for funding for a drug and alcohol treatment program to serve court-involved individuals. Because the applications are requesting funding for distinct and separate projects, the tribe may submit both applications.

15. For the Tribal Community and Justice Profile section of a consortium application, does the application need to address each member tribe specifically or should it address the consortium as a whole?

The Tribal Community and Justice Profile for a consortium application should address the service area of the consortium as a whole.

16. Is there a page limit on the number of other attachments?

There is a 10-page limit for the Tribal Community and Justice Profile. The Program Narrative should not exceed 10 pages (15 pages for purpose area #3; see PA templates for additional guidance). There is no page limit for other attachments, but there is a size limit. No single attachment may exceed 20 megabytes.

17. If we have a current grant under one of the purpose areas, are we eligible under that area?

OVC's purpose area #6 and OJJDP's purpose areas #8 and #9 have specific restrictions on applications submitted by current grantees. See the specific purpose area requirements in the FY 2021 solicitation for information about these restrictions.

For purpose areas #1–4, all federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply for FY 2021. However, a tribe with current funds that are not expiring should not seek funding for a project that is already covered by existing funding. A tribe with such current funds may seek funding to expand or enhance existing projects or to start a new project.

18. If we apply for more than one purpose area, is it possible that only some purpose areas could get funded? Or is it all or none?

Each application responding to a purpose area will be reviewed individually by the DOJ component that manages that purpose area. Once all-purpose area applications have been reviewed, the appropriate DOJ components will discuss their funding recommendations and coordinate in making award decisions, for example to coordinate in making awards that addressing directly related needs. An applicant may therefore receive an award under one, some, or none of the purpose areas for which the applicant has applied. Applicants that receive multiple awards must maintain the grant funds separately and file all required reports for each grant awarded with the applicable DOJ component.

19. Can a tribe or a department of a tribe submit an application *other* than to the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation?

Yes. The CTAS is a coordinated solicitation for certain Tribal Government–specific grant programs, but the DOJ administers many other grant programs for which tribes may be one of many eligible entities. Tribes or tribal consortia may submit applications for any other DOJ grant funding opportunity for which tribes are eligible. Please visit https://www.grants.gov/ on a regular basis for a listing of all funding opportunities.

20. Is the Tribal Law and Order Act incorporated into the CTAS?

Yes. The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) affected different grant programs in different ways. All of these changes were incorporated into the CTAS. For more information on the TLOA, see https://www.justice.gov/tribal.

21. Are Alaska Native village corporations and regional corporations eligible to apply for the CTAS?

At the time of CTAS publication, both regional and village corporations established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are eligible to apply for all purpose areas under the CTAS based on the following statutory definition of "Indian tribe," which applies to all purpose areas:

> "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, **including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 USC §§ 1601 et seq.]**, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. [Emphasis added.]

However, litigation regarding this statutory definition could affect the eligibility of Alaska Native village and regional corporations. An ANC wishing to apply may wish to consider applying as a consortium (or a designee, where applicable). Question 5 on page 3 provides information about the documentation required from a consortium or designee applicant.

22. Are political subunits of Indian Tribal Governments (e.g., tribally recognized chapters or individual reservation(s)) under a larger federally recognized tribe eligible to apply for funding?

Yes, under very limited circumstances and only with prior approval obtained from DOJ prior to the application deadline. Procedures and other information related to obtaining such approval are below.

In general, only one application will be accepted from each tribe or tribal consortium. If a tribe or tribal consortium (including all agencies within that tribe or tribal consortium) submits more than one application, only one application will be considered in the review process.

However, in addition to accepting an application from each individual tribe, the DOJ may accept a single application from a political subunit of a federally recognized Indian Tribal Government after DOJ review and approval of tribal documentation in support of the political subunit's eligibility to submit a separate application for funding to serve citizens within that political subunit.

The DOJ will review the eligibility of a political subunit to submit an application (separately from the federally recognized Indian Tribal Government that includes such subunit, or the "parent tribe") on a case-by-case basis. A political subunit of a federally recognized Indian Tribal Government seeking to apply under the FY 2021 CTAS **must** receive DOJ approval to submit an application **prior to the application deadline.**

Procedure for submitting a request for eligibility review:

In order to obtain DOJ approval to submit an application, a political subunit seeking to apply on its own must submit documentation that demonstrates the political subunit's legal authority to submit its own application (separately from a parent tribe's application). The political subunit seeking such approval

must submit this documentation to the attention of Emily Gallas, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Office of Justice Programs, by email, fax, or expedited/overnight mail (use of mail service with package tracking capability is strongly encouraged) that must be **received by OJP by no later than 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 9, 2021**, in order for the political subunit's request to receive DOJ review and consideration.

(**Please note:** Potential applicants that are political subunits seeking approval to submit a CTAS application should still observe the date by which applicants are strongly encouraged to register in preparation for application submission. See section H of the solicitation, "How to Apply," for more details regarding registration.)

Address information for submission of request for eligibility review:

Email:

Emily.Gallas@usdoj.gov (email subject line should read: "CTAS Eligibility Review Request for [insert name of tribal political subunit]")

Fax:

202-307-1419

Expedited/overnight mail:

Emily Gallas, Assistant General Counsel
Office of the General Counsel
Office of Justice Programs
Rm 5400
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20001

23. Is the Demographic Form scored?

The Demographic Form is required only for PA #1 applicants. For PA # 1 applicants, the Demographic Form is scored based on the data included and is worth 5 percent of the total score. Where applicants are not able to provide specific data, the score will be determined by the applicant's explanation for not being able to provide the requested information. In accordance with TLOA's mandate to consider crime data and staffing needs in COPS Office funding decisions, the COPS Office scores the Demographic Form partly for completeness and partly based on the crime data and staffing levels provided.

24. May an applicant request funding to host events or to provide food or beverage at events such as meetings, conferences or trainings?

Generally, funding may not be used to purchase food or beverages for any meeting, conference, training, or other event under any CTAS purpose area. Exceptions may be available in very rare circumstances with the approval of the awarding office.

Applicants are encouraged to review the guidance on conference approval, planning, and reporting that is available in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide on the OJP website at https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/index.htm. This guidance sets out the current policy, which requires all funding recipients that propose to hold or sponsor conferences (including meetings, trainings, and other similar events) to minimize costs; requires review and prior written approval of most conference costs for cooperative agreement recipients (and certain costs for grant recipients); and generally prohibits the use of funding to provide food and beverages at conferences. The guidance also sets upper limits on many conference costs, including facility space, audio and visual services, logistical planning services, programmatic planning services, and food and beverages (in the rare cases where food and beverage costs are permitted at all).

Prior review and approval of conference costs can take time (see the guidance for specific deadlines), and applicants should take this into account when submitting proposals. Applicants also should understand that conference cost limits may change and that they should check the guidance for updates before incurring such costs.

DOJ may make exceptions to the general prohibition on using award funding for food and beverages, but will do so only in rare cases where food and beverages are not otherwise available (e.g., in extremely remote areas); the size of the event and capacity of nearby food and beverage vendors would make it impractical to not provide food and beverages; or a special presentation at a conference requiring a plenary address where conference participants have no other time to obtain food and beverages. Any such exception requires prior written approval from the awarding agency. The restriction on food and beverages does not apply to water provided at no cost but does apply to any and all other refreshments, regardless of the size or nature of the meeting. In addition, this restriction does not affect direct payment of per diem amounts to individuals in a travel status under your organization's travel policy

25. What is considered a good application?

When planning and writing a grant application, it is important to remember that most applications are submitted in a highly competitive forum. No grant application is guaranteed to receive funding, because hundreds of grant applications may be submitted to compete for the funds. Given this fact, applicants must view their grant application as a document with at least two goals: (1) to inform the reader of their plans and (2) to persuade the reader that their projects are worthy of funding. Samples of successful applications can be obtained at https://www.justice.gov/tribal/open-solicitations or by contacting the Response Center at 800-421-6770 or by email at tribalgrants@usdoj.gov. The Response Center's hours of operation are Monday–Friday (except U.S. Federal Government holidays; see https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/snow-dismissal-procedures/federal-holidays/#url=2017) from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET). The Response Center will remain open on the solicitation closing date until 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET).

26. What is the maximum consultant rate for each DOJ component involved with CTAS?

The maximum daily consultant rate is $650.

***Note**: Grantees must maintain documentation even for consultants below the rate.*

The documentation must show that whatever rate the consultant is paid is appropriate for the type of work performed, the consultant's expertise, and prior work at that or a higher rate.

27. Is there a required format for the project timeline and where can I find a sample?

No, there is not a required format for the project timeline. A sample application timeline template can be found at https://www.justice.gov/tribal.

28. What is P25 Technology?

Project 25 (P25) is the standard for the design and manufacture of interoperable digital two-way wireless communications products. Developed in North America with state, local, and federal representatives and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) governance, P25 has gained worldwide acceptance for public safety, security, public service, and commercial applications. In addition, P25 is a partnership between the public safety community and industry to develop a suite of open architecture standards for digital Land Mobile Radio (LMR) equipment, features, and interfaces.

29. Why P25/what are the benefits?

P25 is intended to benefit the public safety community by

- improving radio spectrum resource use;
- promoting marketplace competition for interoperable products;
- enabling interoperable communications within and among public safety agencies;
- providing backward compatibility;
- establishing a staged migration path.

30. Where can I find more information on P25?

For more information on P25, visit this link: https://www.cisa.gov/safecom/blog/2017/05/22/safecom-guidance-frequently-asked-questions-understanding-p25-standards-and.

31. Are there any standards of compliance if I am requesting emergency communications equipment?

Recipients (and subrecipients) that are using program funds to support emergency communications activities should comply with the latest SAFECOM guidance, including provisions on technical standards that ensure and enhance interoperable communications.

32. What happens if our tribe does not include a current federal approved indirect cost rate at the time of application?

Indirect costs are generally allowed only if the applicant has a current federally approved indirect cost rate or if the applicant is eligible and elects to charge the *de minimis* indirect cost rate.

Applicants with a current rate agreement at the time of application should attach a copy of the fully executed and approved Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement to the application. As a condition of the fully executed Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement, the applicant must apply the approved rate to the appropriate distribution base as listed in Section I: "Rate" of the Agreement. If the rate agreement is expired at the time of the application, then the applicant should be able to demonstrate that negotiations with their cognizant agency for a current rate are in progress. In cases where the rate has expired, attach a copy of the expired fully executed Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement to the application. The indirect costs will be calculated and approved for budgetary purposes but will be place on hold until a current fully executed Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement is submitted to the awarding agency. It is suggested that the applicant use the narrative portion of the Indirect Costs category on the budget detail worksheet to show the computation of the indirect cost distribution base and the total indirect costs.

Applicants that do not have an approved indirect cost rate but wish to negotiate a rate may request one through their cognizant agency, or, if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct cost categories. (Applicant Indian Tribal Governments, in particular, should review Appendix VII to Part 200—States and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals regarding submission and documentation of indirect cost proposals.)

Nonfederal entities that have never received a federally approved indirect cost rate may elect to charge a *de minimis* rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC), as described in 2 CFR 200.414(f), which may be used indefinitely. (See paragraph D.1.b. in Appendix VII to Part 200—States and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals for a description of entities that may not be eligible to elect to use the *de minimis* rate.) To use the *de minimis* indirect rate an applicant would need to attach written documentation to the application that advises DOJ of both the applicant's eligibility (to use the *de minimis* rate) and its election. If the applicant elects the *de minimis* method, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. In addition, if this method is chosen then it must be used consistently for all federal awards until such time as the applicant entity chooses to negotiate a federally approved indirect cost rate.

33. My tribe was awarded a grant under the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) last year (FY 2020); can I still apply for a grant under the CTAS this year (FY 2021)?

Yes, with some exceptions.

- CTAS FY 2019 and FY 2020 Children's Justice Act (PA #6) awardees are not eligible to apply for the CTAS FY 2021 Children's Justice Act program.

Category 1. Develop a new tribal youth program. Applicants are limited to those tribes that have not been awarded a PA #9 award from OJJDP in FY 2020, FY 2019, or FY 2018.

Category 2. Enhance an existing OJJDP-funded youth program. Funding for this activity is intended for current grantees who have developed and are implementing a tribal youth program that they would like to enhance or expand. Those tribes that have PA #9 grants awarded from OJJDP that have a project period end date in 2021 are eligible to apply. For the remaining CTAS 2021 purpose areas, if you received a 2020 grant, you may apply in 2021, but you must ensure that the project you are applying for in 2021 is not duplicative of the project you were funded for in 2020.

34. How many applications were received by purpose area in FY 2020 and how many awards were made by purpose area in FY 2020?

FY20 CTAS purpose area	Number of applications received in FY 20 (nonduplicated)	Number of awards made in FY 20
01-Public safety and community policing (COPS Office)	131	64
02-Comprehensive Planning Demonstration program (BJA)	35	5
03-Justice systems and alcohol and substance abuse (BJA)	103	31
04-Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA)	27	9
05-Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (OVW)	63	52
06-Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC)	18	12
07-**PA #7 is not included in CTAS this year.**	N/A	N/A
08-Juvenile Justice (OJJDP)	8	5
09-Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)	60	8

35. What are the requirements of EO 12372 and which purpose areas do they apply to?

Executive Order (EO) 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs," (https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SPOC-4-13-20.pdf) requires applicants from state and local units of government or other organizations providing services within a state to

submit a copy of the application to the state single point of contact (SPOC) if one exists and if the program has been selected for review. Applicants must contact their state SPOCs to determine whether their programs have been selected for state review. The applicant should enter the date that the application was sent to the SPOC or the reason such submission is not required in the section of the SF 424 that refers to EO 12372.

This is applicable to PA #1 (Public Safety and Community Policing).

36. Do I need to submit a separate SF 424 for each purpose area I am applying for this year in Grants.gov?

No. Applicants submit only one SF 424 in Grants.gov.

37. How do I answer the questions for boxes 15, 17, and 18 on the SF-424 in Grants.gov?

For box 15, applicants enter a brief descriptive title of the project. For box 17, applicants enter the proposed start date and end date of the project. For box 18, applicants enter the amount requested.

Grants.gov is not set up to handle multiple applications under one solicitation, so you enter a response to boxes 15, 17, and 18 of the SF-424 knowing it will not reflect every purpose area you might be applying for. You can include all of the purpose area information when you apply in JustGrants.

38. How do I answer the questions for boxes 15, 17, and 18 in the JustGrants application?

Please complete sections 15, 17, 18, for each requested purpose area you are applying for when you are in the JustGrants application. For box 15, applicants enter a brief descriptive title of the project for each purpose area that you are applying for. For box 17, applicants enter the proposed start date and end date of the project for each purpose area that you are applying for. For box 18, applicants enter the amount requested for each purpose area that you are applying for.

Procurement and training and technical assistance

1. My agency currently receives a grant from DOJ. May I use grant funds to procure the services of a current DOJ-funded training and technical assistance (TTA) provider to assist my agency with the project implementation?

The answer to this question will depend on the specific facts involved in each request. The DOJ will, therefore, make determinations regarding the propriety of entering into contractual agreements with DOJ-funded TTA providers on a case-by-case basis. When considering a grantee or recipient request, the DOJ will consider a number of factors. For example, in some instances, the TTA service(s) that your agency is seeking may be available at no charge to your agency, pursuant to an already existing

agreement for a TTA provider to provide such implementation services. For this reason, please submit an official TTA request to your assigned grant or program manager before entering into a contractual agreement with a DOJ-funded TTA provider for project implementation assistance, and we will determine whether there is an appropriate mechanism for TTA delivery.

Furthermore, in accordance with DOJ procurement rules and regulations, award recipients or subrecipients must conduct all procurement transactions in an open, free, and fair competition. This principle applies whether purchasing transactions are negotiated or competitively bid and without regard to dollar value. The DOJ will evaluate the request in light of this basic principle. For example, recipients or subrecipients must exclude from bidding or proposal submission any entities that were involved in developing or drafting the specifications, requirements, statements of work, or requests for proposals for the recipient's project in question.

2. My agency is interested in applying for a DOJ grant. May I request the services of a DOJ-funded training and technical assistance (TTA) provider in writing my agency's grant proposal?

The DOJ's procurement practices are consistent with the procurement rules and regulations for DOJ award recipients and subrecipients. The DOJ is committed to using fair and transparent processes for making grant award decisions and vendor selection. The DOJ wants to ensure that the award selection process is fair, transparent, and free of undue influence. Thus, the DOJ forbids applicants from using a DOJ-funded TTA provider staff to fully or partially write grant applications. DOJ-funded TTA providers generally do not have the resources to fully or partially write grant applications for all applicants interested in submitting an application for selected solicitations. This would create an unfair advantage for any applicants that did receive grant writing services from a DOJ-funded TTA provider. Therefore, it is not a fair practice to fully or partially write applications for some but not all of the applicants that are applying under a solicitation.

Although TTA providers may not assist in writing grant proposals, there are DOJ resources designed to assist applicants with grant writing. These resources are nationally publicized and available to all applicants. Please contact the appropriate grant solicitation point of contact for more information regarding these resources. DOJ grant regulations and policies are based on the procurement standards contained in the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards set forth at 2 CFR Part 200. These guidelines should be used in conjunction with the DOJ Grants Financial Guide.

3. My agency is interested in applying for a DOJ grant. May I request technical assistance from a DOJ-funded training and technical assistance (TTA) provider to assist me with the competitive application process?

Yes. Applicants may request and obtain technical assistance from a DOJ-funded TTA provider in regard to topic areas, technical questions contained in the grant solicitation, or clarification in reference to application requirements. However, as explained earlier, DOJ-funded TTA providers are prohibited from fully or partially writing the grant application as a service to grant applicants. In addition, DOJ-funded TTA providers are prohibited from reviewing or providing comments on competitive grant applications.

How to apply

1. When should I register in JustGrants?

You are urged to register in JustGrants as early as possible and as soon as your tribe believes it will apply for CTAS funding. It is strongly recommended that applicants register no later than February 26, 2021, in order to resolve any difficulties in advance of the application deadline. Steps for registering in JustGrants can be found in the solicitation.

2. When should I submit my application in JustGrants?

Applications are due by 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on Tuesday, **March 30, 2021**. You are urged to submit your application at least 72 hours prior to the application deadline

3. I do not have an Excel version or PC that supports the Excel Budget Detail and Narrative worksheet provided for CTAS applicants. What should I do?

This document requires that macros be enabled to work properly, and it will only be fully functional with Excel 2007 or later versions. In addition, Excel 2008 version for Macintosh computers may not run the macros for the CTAS Budget Detail and Narrative worksheet. If you are in this situation, you are permitted to use other application software (e.g., Microsoft Word) to capture the budget detail and narrative information for your tribe's grant application. You are not required to use the specific budget form, but you do need to capture the same information.

Post-award

1. What is the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System?

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires, among other things, that information on federal awards (federal financial assistance and expenditures) be made available to the public via a single, searchable website, which is https://www.usaspending.gov/.

Applicants should anticipate that all recipients of awards of $25,000 or more under this solicitation, consistent with FFATA, will be required to report award information on any first-tier subawards totaling $25,000 or more, and, in certain cases, to report information on the names and total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of the recipient and first-tier subrecipients.

The FFATA Subaward Reporting System (FSRS), accessible via the Internet at https://www.fsrs.gov/, is the reporting tool recipients under this solicitation will use to capture and report subaward information and any executive compensation data required by FFATA. The subaward information entered in FSRS will then be displayed on https://www.usaspending.gov/ associated with the award, furthering federal spending transparency.

Each applicant entity must ensure that it has the necessary processes and systems in place to comply with the applicable reporting requirements should it receive funding. Tribes without Internet access for whom this requirement would be problematic should contact the Response Center at 800-421-6770 or by email at tribalgrants@usdoj.gov to discuss alternatives.

For additional information, you can review information in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide.

2. Now that the Central Contractor Registration is gone, what do I need to do?

At the end of July 2012, the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) system was taken offline. The CCR, along with federal agency registration, the Online Representations and Certifications Application (ORCA), and the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), were migrated into the new SAM system. In order to manage your information, you must register with the SAM system. If you had an active record with CCR, you have an active record with SAM; however, you must create a new login to access your record. As in the past, you must maintain an active registration until you submit the final financial report required under the award or receive the final payment, whichever is later. This requires that you review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration and more frequently if required by changes in your information or another award term.

For additional information regarding the requirement that certain entities must register and maintain information in SAM, you may view the award condition "System for Award Management (SAM) and Universal Identifier Requirements," accessible via the following web page: https://www.ojp.gov/funding/explore/sam for OJP and https://www.justice.gov/ovw/grantees for OVW.

3. Is there a cost to tribes for using the System for Award Management (SAM)?

No, the System for Award Management (SAM) is a Federal Government–owned and –operated free website that consolidates the capabilities in CCR/FedReg, ORCA, and EPLS. The address for the government owned and operated website is https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/. Please be aware of *nongovernment* websites that may offer services related to the SAM system, as these are not authorized or approved by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Purpose areas

1. Purpose Area #1 - Public safety and community policing (COPS Office – Tribal Resources Grant Program-Hire and Tribal Resources Grant Program-Equipment/Training)

1. My tribe is considering applying for purpose area #1 funding. How can I tell if my agency is eligible to apply?

Only federally recognized Indian Tribal Governments, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, may apply. This includes Alaska Native villages and tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes.

2. What is considered primary law enforcement authority?

An agency with primary law enforcement authority is the agency that is the first responder to calls for service, and has ultimate and final responsibility for the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws within its jurisdiction. Primary authority includes answering calls for service as a first responder which differentiates from agencies that only do criminal investigation type of work.

3. What projects can be supported under purpose area #1?

There are a variety of allowable costs tribes can request under purpose area #1. The COPS Office has provided a list (not exhaustive) of allowable and unallowable costs, which can be found at https://www.justice.gov/tribal and or https://cops.usdoj.gov.

Under purpose area #1, applicants may request funding for full time newly hired or rehired officers, village public safety officers, full time anti-methamphetamine and/or anti-opioid coordinators civilian positions, law enforcement equipment and technology, and law enforcement training, including the following:

Strategic planning. Strategic planning activities related to community policing.

Hiring. Approved entry-level salaries and approved fringe benefits of newly hired or rehired full-time sworn career law enforcement officers, tribal/village police officers, and village public safety officers.

Rehired officers include those who have already been laid off by your jurisdiction (at the time of application) as a result of state, local, or BIA budget reductions and officers who are (at the time of application) currently scheduled to be laid off by your jurisdiction on a specific future date as a result of state, local, or BIA budget reductions.

Civilian. Approved salaries and fringe benefits for a full-time methamphetamine and/or anti-opioid coordinators. Civilian positions may be requested specifically to address methamphetamine and or opioid issues within the tribe.

Equipment. Law enforcement equipment such as uniforms; bullet-proof vests; body-worn cameras; basic-issue equipment; police vehicles such as police cars, SUVs, ATVs, boats, etc. (as needed for law enforcement purposes); anti-methamphetamine and/or anti-opioid activities; technology such as computer hardware and software, mobile data terminals, narrow-band radio upgrades, and dispatch communication systems; and Murdered and Missing Indigenous Person (MMIP) databases. Applicants who do not already have an information gathering system compatible with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system are encouraged to apply for funds to pay for National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)/UCR compliant crime data systems.

Training. Law enforcement training such as basic, comprehensive, or specialized police training at a state academy or the Indian Police Academy in Artesia, New Mexico, as well as community policing, computer, and crime reporting (e.g., NIBRS) training. This includes anti-methamphetamine, anti-opioid, and anti–human trafficking training. Applicants must also budget travel costs for attendance at the required DOJ CTAS new awardee orientation meeting for two people (for budgeting purposes, please use Washington, D.C., as the location for this meeting). See the GSA website to determine allowable per diem travel costs: https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates.

Travel. Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with the DOJ-required CTAS new awardee orientation training.

The above items are some allowable costs in PA #1. Please review the entire list (not exhaustive) of allowable and unallowable costs, which can be found at https://www.justice.gov/tribal and or https://cops.usdoj.gov.

Overtime. Overtime for sworn officers engaging in community policing related activities is an allowable cost; however, any overtime expenses requested for sworn officer positions must be listed in the "Other Costs" section of your application's budget. Overtime expenses must exceed the expenditures that your agency is obligated or funded to pay in its current budget. Overtime requests are limited as follows:

- Sworn force of fewer than 10: No more than $25,000
- Sworn force of 10 to fewer than 20: No more than $50,000
- Sworn force of 20+: No more than $75,000

Projects/Focuses. The COPS Office will provide additional consideration to applicants who identified Missing or Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) and or Human Trafficking as a problem focus area in their PA #1 application. We define this focus as any effort, costs, etc. associated with human trafficking/MMIP prevention, investigation, etc. (training, officer salaries, etc.) that would warrant additional consideration. This includes officers requested to be part of cold case MMIP task forces or teams.

4. What information must I include under the purpose area #1 template?

Using the purpose area #1 template, applicants are required to provide information demonstrating how grant funding will be used to increase their involvement in community policing. Answers to the narrative questions in this section should be specifically linked to the community policing activities to be implemented or enhanced through the grant project.

5. My Tribal Government has multiple components of law enforcement departments (e.g., Department of Public Safety and Fish and Wildlife Department) that we are including in our request under purpose area #1. Do we need to report cumulative full- and part-time budgeted sworn force strength numbers for all departments?

Your application should report all cumulative full- and part-time budgeted sworn force strength numbers for all law enforcement departments in your tribe that would receive funding through this request if awarded. The total number of sworn law enforcement officers in your tribe includes all sworn officers in all law enforcement agencies your tribe may have (police department, fish and game, natural resources, etc.).

6. How much funding is my tribe eligible to receive under purpose area #1?

Because of the decreased funding amount available and increasing competitive nature of TRGP, the COPS Office will continue to impose caps on 2021 awards. Tribes with a sworn force of fewer than 10 sworn officers are eligible for up to $500,000 in COPS Office awards; tribes with a sworn force of between 10 and 19 sworn officers are eligible for up to $700,000 in COPS Office awards; and tribes with a sworn force of 20 or more officers are eligible for up to $900,000 in COPS Office awards. Regarding the overall funding caps, our office will determine that based on the staffing numbers entered on the demographic form. The budgeted number of sworn officer positions will be used to determine the funding cap. The budgeted number is the number of sworn officer positions funded in your agency's budget, including funded but frozen positions as well as state, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and locally funded vacancies.

For purposes of the funding cap, part-time positions will be counted as .5 towards the final number, and we do not round up. For example, if you have eight full-time officers and one part-time officer, your total staffing level will be considered 8.5, not 9.

7. How many officers should our tribe request?

Although there is not a predetermined number of officers a tribe may request funding for, the COPS Office has provided sworn officer funding caps that will help tribes determine their need along with our evaluation criteria for funding in the CTAS solicitation.

8. Will my tribe receive the total amount of funding we requested under purpose area #1?

Purpose area #1 grants are intended to meet the most pressing, otherwise unfunded law enforcement needs of tribal applicants. However, grant awards may be limited based on the availability of funding and size of the tribe's sworn force.

9. Is there a local match requirement under purpose area #1?

No. Purpose area #1 grants will provide 100 percent of the funding for approved law enforcement hiring, equipment/technology, and training costs.

10. What is the length of the grant award?

Purpose area #1 hiring grants are for a 60-month implementation period (five years). If your tribe is awarded a hiring grant, it will receive funding to cover the entry-level salary and benefits of full-time awarded officer positions incurred during the 60 months following the grant award start date, unless an extension for additional time is granted. **Purpose area #1 equipment and training grants are for a 36-month implementation period (three years)**. If your tribe is awarded an equipment and training grant, it will receive funding to cover the one-time purchases for allowable costs incurred during the 36 months following the grant award start date, unless an extension for additional time is granted. If awarded civilian full-time methamphetamine and or anti-opioid coordinator positions, these positions fall under the 36-month implementation period (three years).

11. My tribe's law enforcement agency needs additional officer positions. Can we apply for funding to include these positions?

Yes. Purpose area #1 grants for 2021 do include hiring grants for newly hired or rehired full time sworn officer and Village Public Safety Officer positions.

12. May I request a school resource officer (SRO) under the hiring activity?

Yes. Applicants may request SRO positions under TRGP-Hire. An SRO is defined under the COPS Office statute as "a career law enforcement officer, with sworn authority, deployed in community-oriented policing, and assigned by the employing police department or agency to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations—

a. to address crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities affecting or occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school;

b. to develop or expand crime prevention efforts for students;

c. to educate likely school-age victims in crime prevention and safety;

d. to develop or expand community justice initiatives for students;

e. to train students in conflict resolution, restorative justice, and crime awareness;

f. to assist in the identification of physical changes in the environment that may reduce crime in or around the school; and

g. to assist in developing school policy that addresses crime and to recommend procedural changes."

34 USC §10389(4).

The COPS Office–funded SRO position must be a "career law enforcement officer" defined as "a person hired on a permanent basis who is authorized by law or by a State or local public agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws." 34 USC §10389(1).

The agency must use COPS Office funds to hire new, additional career law enforcement officers over and above its budgeted (not actual) sworn force and take active and timely steps in accordance with its standard recruiting and hiring policy to fill all locally funded vacancies resulting from attrition. In addition, tribes must plan to retain grant hired officers for 12 months after the expiration of the grant.

13. If I was awarded an SRO, are there requirements I need to adhere to?

Yes. The COPS Office requires a memorandum of understanding between the law enforcement agency and the school. In addition, the funded SRO needs to complete the Basic School Resource Officer Course conducted by the National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO) as part of their training.

If your agency is awarded funding to hire SROs, your agency will be required to submit a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between your agency and the school or school district defining the roles and responsibilities of the individuals and partners involved including SROs, school administrators, law enforcement and education departments, students, and parents. The MOU must be effective during the award period and contain the following:

- the purpose of the MOU
- clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the school district and the law enforcement agency focusing officers' roles on safety
- information sharing
- supervision responsibility and chain of command for the SRO
- signatures.

All SRO officers funded by TRGP-Hire awards are required to attend the Basic School Resource Officer Course conducted by the National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO) as part of their training. To support this requirement, the COPS Office will pay the training fee directly to NASRO and NASRO will reimburse allowable travel costs up to $1,000 per CTAS-funded SRO to the law enforcement agency.

14. If we are awarded a grant, will our Tribal Government be subjected to monitoring, reporting, and evaluation requirements?

Federal regulations require that any financial assistance from the Federal Government be monitored to ensure that those funds are spent properly. Awarded agencies will be responsible for submitting semiannual programmatic progress reports and quarterly Federal Financial Reports. In addition, the COPS Office is interested in tracking the progress of its programs and the development of its grantees' community policing plans. Therefore, all grantees will be required to cooperate with grant monitoring activities of the U.S. Department of Justice, including the COPS Office, the Office of the Inspector General, or an entity designated by the COPS Office.

The COPS Office monitoring staff may take a number of monitoring approaches, such as site visits, office-based grant reviews, and periodic surveys to gather information. The COPS Office may seek information including your agency's compliance with nonsupplanting and financial requirements of the grant and progress toward achieving your community policing plan. COPS Office Grant Program and Monitoring Specialists, as well as auditors, are particularly interested in confirming that the purchase of approved items is consistent with the applicant's proposal.

15. Will my tribe be responsible for submitting progress reports to the COPS Office for purpose area #1?

Yes. To assist in fulfilling the DOJ's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), P.L. 103-62, applicants who receive grant funding must provide data that measures the results of their work. As part of the periodic progress reports, grantees must report on their progress toward implementing community policing strategies.

16. Can I request a modification to my hiring award?

If your agency receives a hiring award under purpose area #1 and after receiving the award your agency needs to change one or more of the funded hiring categories, your agency must request a post-award modification and must receive prior approval before spending purpose area # 1 hiring funding. To obtain information on modifying the hiring award, please contact the COPS Office Response Center at 800-421-6770 and ask to speak to your grant management specialist.

17. Would the COPS Office purpose area #1 allow for the purchase of a database system that would allow multiple databases throughout tribal departments to share information pertinent to law enforcement?

Yes.

18. Would the COPS Office purpose area #1 allow for the hiring of officers or purchase of equipment that would benefit multiple law enforcement agencies or governments, including nontribal law enforcement?

Tribal Resources Grant Program funding must be used for law enforcement activities or services that benefit your agency and the population that it serves. The items funded under the TRGP may not be used by other agencies unless the items benefit the population that your agency serves. Your agency may use the items funded under the TRGP award to assist other law enforcement agencies under a resource sharing, mutual aid, or other agreement to address multijurisdictional issues as described in the agreement.

19. Are tribal conservation departments eligible to receive grant funding under purpose area #1?

Yes, if a tribe's conservation department has primary law enforcement authority, it is eligible to receive grant funding under purpose area #1 as part of a tribe's single application. For clarification and as stated in the solicitation, applicants must have an established law enforcement agency, an existing contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for law enforcement services, or an existing contract with a state or local agency for law enforcement services.

20. Can our police department request additional funding for purpose area #1 if they received a grant for this year already through the COPS Office?

Yes, you can apply under purpose area #1 if you are an existing grantee.

21. Must the law enforcement agency retain hired officers after the grant period ends?

Yes. Tribes must plan to retain grant hired officers for 12 months after the expiration of the grant.

22. Does the COPS Office pay for background investigations?

Yes, the COPS Office does pay for background investigations for newly hired officers. Background investigations are required for all career law enforcement officer positions funded under the Tribal Resources Grant Program. Applicants that request career law enforcement officer positions must also request funds to conduct background investigations in their budget.

23. Does the COPS Office pay for basic law enforcement training?

Yes, the COPS Office does pay for basic law enforcement training for newly hired officers. Basic law enforcement training is required for all career law enforcement officer positions funded under the Tribal Resources Grant Program. Applicants that request career law enforcement officer positions must also request funds for the officer(s) to attend basic law enforcement training in their budget.

24. Must I budget for attendance at CTAS Orientation under COPS Office purpose area #1?

Yes, attendance at the annual CTAS Orientation is required for COPS Office award recipients. All applicants must budget for and, if awarded, send two appropriate staff to participate in the mandatory CTAS new grantee orientation.

Failure to comply with the requirements and all COPS Office award requirements may result in legal sanctions including suspension and termination of award funds, the repayment of expended funds, ineligibility to receive additional COPS Office funding, and other remedies available by law.

25. Can my tribe use funds to establish a new or supplement an already existing contract for law enforcement services with BIA, state, or local law enforcement?

Yes. Funds awarded under the hiring portion of purpose area #1 may be used to establish a new contract or supplement an existing contract for law enforcement services. This contract does not have to be in place at the time of application, but must be in place prior to drawdown of funds if awarded.

Only federally recognized Indian Tribal Governments, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, may apply. This includes Alaska Native villages and tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes.

26. What is the definition of career law enforcement?

The COPS Office statute defines a career law enforcement officer as an officer hired on a permanent basis who is authorized by law or by a state or local public agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws. 34 USC § 10389(1).

27. What is the definition of village public safety officer?

We define a village public safety officer as "an individual employed as a village public safety officer under the program established by the State pursuant to Alaska Statute 18.65.670." Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, Pub. L. 111-211, title II, § 247 (a)(2).

28. Does the civilian meth or opioid coordinator position need to be retained for 12 months after the completion of the grant?

No, the awarded civilian meth or opioid coordinator position is not subject to the COPS Office retention requirement.

29. Under purpose area #1, may grantees use funding to rehire laid-off officers or rehire officers who are scheduled to be laid off?

Yes. COPS Office TRGP-Hire funding may be used to rehire officers who have been laid off because of state and local funding cuts or rehire officers that are scheduled to be laid off at a specific future date. Grantees must continue to fund the officers with their own funds from the grant award start date(s) until the date of the scheduled layoff(s). Grantees must keep records related to the layoff(s) and rehire(s) in their grant files for future monitoring and audit purposes.

Note: COPS Office TRGP-Hire funding is based on the agency's entry-level salary and benefits package, and any additional costs beyond entry-level for the rehired officers must be paid by the agency with its own funding.

30. Under purpose area #1, what type of documentation should be maintained in an agency's grant file regarding layoff(s) and rehire(s)?

- The date of the layoff(s) or pending layoff(s)
- The number of officers laid off or who will be laid off
- The number of officers who will be rehired with COPS hiring funds
- The date of the rehire(s)
- The reason for the layoff(s) or pending layoff(s) (specifically showing reasons unrelated to the receipt of COPS Office funding)

31. What are examples of supporting documentation to show that layoffs are not related to the receipt of COPS Office funds?

- Budget documents
- Local council meeting minutes discussing the budget cuts and layoffs; personnel directives given to officers scheduled for layoff
- Other documentation prior to the date of the application announcement explaining why the layoffs occurred

32. What fringe benefits are allowable?

For more information on what fringe benefits are allowable, refer to the allowable and unallowable cost list at https://www.justice.gov/tribal and or https://cops.usdoj.gov.

33. When entering entry-level officer salaries for each year, can we include the customary 3 percent cost-of-living allowance (COLA) increases for years 2 through 5?

Applicants will enter the first year as the current entry-level salary that has been approved by the agency, then enter year 2 as 3 percent higher than year 1 and year 3 as 3 percent higher than year 2 and so forth.

34. What documentation are we required to submit if we want to include indirect costs on our Budget Detail Worksheet?

Funding requests for indirect costs are allowable only if the applicant has a current federally approved indirect cost rate. You must submit a signed copy of the fully executed and approved Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement with the application. If the rate agreement is expired at the time of application, the approved amount of indirect cost will be calculated and placed on hold until a current fully executed and approved Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement is submitted to the awarding agency. If a current rate agreement is not provided by the grant end date, the total amount of funds budgeted as indirect costs may be disallowed and deobligated during closeout of this award.

35. How do I know if my agency or tribe is eligible to request the de minimis rate of 10 percent for indirect costs?

Nonfederal entities that have never received a federally approved indirect cost rate may elect to charge a *de minimis* rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC) as described in 2 CFR § 200.414(f), which may be used indefinitely. (See paragraph D.1.b in Appendix VII to Part 200—States and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals for a description of entities that may not be eligible to elect to use the *de minimis* rate.)

36. May purpose area #1 funding be used to fund overtime for sworn officers?

Yes. Agencies may request funding for overtime for sworn officers engaging in community policing activities under the Other Costs budget category.

37. Are fringe benefits allowable for requested overtime costs?

Yes, but the only fringe benefits allowable for requested overtime compensation are FICA, Worker's Compensation, and unemployment insurance. The COPS Office will not pay for any other fringe benefits for requested overtime costs. If your agency pays for additional benefits for officer overtime, then your agency will be required to do so with local funds.

Please note fringe benefits and overtime costs will make up the overall total for cap purposes. Please explain the calculation in the Other Costs budget narrative. Fringe benefits are not separate and are counted toward the overall overtime cap. Overtime hours (hourly rate and approved fringe benefits) are to be calculated and requested in the "Other" category (NOT in the personnel or fringe benefits categories).

38. How much overtime can I request?

Agencies are allowed overtime in general (not tied to a specific officer request). To prevent the request from being too large, the costs will be capped based on the overall award caps as follows:

- Fewer than 10 officers: Maximum $25,000 in OT costs
- 10–fewer than 20 officers: Maximum $50,000 in OT costs
- 20+ officers: Maximum $75,000 in OT costs

The $25,000, $50,000, or $75,000 figure is the maximum amount for the entire grant period. Overtime amounts are part of the overall funding caps. In addition, because of the decreased funding amount available and increasing competitive nature of TRGP, the COPS Office will continue to impose caps on FY 2021 awards. Tribes with a sworn force of fewer than 10 sworn officers are eligible for up to $500,000 in COPS Office awards; tribes with a sworn force of 10–fewer than 20 sworn officers are eligible for up to $700,000 in COPS Office awards; and tribes with a sworn force of 20 or more officers are eligible for up to $900,000 in COPS Office awards.

39. How does the nonsupplanting requirement impact the requested overtime costs?

The nonsupplanting requirement of the COPS Office statute means that COPS Office funds may not be used to supplant or replace local funding which otherwise would have been spent on law enforcement purposes. Specifically, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, under which all COPS Office grants are made, provides that "[f]unds made available . . . to States or units of local government shall not be used to supplant State or local funds, or, in the case of Indian tribal governments, funds supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but shall be used to increase the amount of funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds received under this subchapter, be made available from State or local sources . . .." 34 USC § 10384 (a)).

As applied in this instance, this means that overtime grant funds must be used to increase the total amount of funds that would otherwise be made available and dedicated toward overtime. Overtime expenses must exceed the expenditures that an agency is obligated or funded to pay in its current budget.

40. How do I enter overtime costs on my budget worksheet?

As a single line item entry in the "Other Costs" category labeled "Overtime" for the entire eligible amount of overtime that you are requesting (see question 38, "How much overtime can I request?" on page 26). Overtime costs consist of the hourly rate as determined by your agency's compensation policy, plus the amount of the agency's portion of fringe benefits applicable to the overtime hourly rate (limited to FICA, Worker's Compensation, and Unemployment Insurance as described on page 26). Also, keep in mind that your overtime costs may be included in the direct cost base for the purpose of recovering indirect costs.

41. Where can I get help with tribal technical assistance?

COPS offers technical assistance on a variety of topics requested at the local tribal level to all tribes through the Collaborative Reform Initiative – Technical Assistance Center. Please visit the COPS home page for further information at https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/crita/CRITAC_brochure.pdf

The COPS Office supports TTA that not only is specifically geared toward tribes but also generally applies across broader topic areas such as community policing, prescription drugs, gangs, and youth safety, among others.

42. Why are some narrative boxes not editable in the purpose area #1 budget worksheet?

Please enable the excel budget worksheet and complete the demographic form and the budget worksheet for purpose area #1. Regarding the specific purpose area 1 budget worksheet:

Please note you will include your item description/budget narrative information in the item narrative boxes for the Travel, Equipment, Supplies, and Other Costs in the budget worksheet.

The bigger narrative boxes for these categories will be greyed out or disabled. You do not need to input any information in the bigger narrative boxes for the Travel, Equipment, Supplies, and Other Costs categories**.**

Instead, we want the applicant to write up their information within the **Item Narrative Box** that is part of the Item/Item Narrative. You should not be vague, but be thorough, with your descriptions—but in the first narrative box (item narrative box) rather than the bigger narrative box section.

It is just those four areas where you do not need to use the bigger boxes. Purpose area #1/the COPS Office wants you to put your narrative, item description, justification, etc. in the item narrative box instead.

2. Purpose Area #2 - Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS Office, OJJDP, OVC)

1. What projects are supported under purpose area #2?

Under purpose area #2, applicants may request funding to engage in a data-informed planning process to develop a written, justice system–wide strategic plan that will guide justice system development and enhancement to promote community wellness and safety. The strategic planning process is supported by extensive training and technical assistance that is provided by a DOJ-funded TTA provider at no cost to the tribe. The resulting strategic plan will identify the priority needs facing the applicant's justice system and outline a detailed, strength-based strategy.

Equipment. No equipment should be budgeted for this project**.** General office equipment such as computers, fax machines, printers, scanners and tools to support data collection and analysis should be included in the "Supplies" or "Other" categories.

Training. DOJ will fund a training and technical assistance provider at *no cost* to grantees to assist in all aspects of the strategic planning process. This includes extensive onsite and office-based support for facilitating the strategic planning process, forming a strategic planning team, conducting a comprehensive needs assessment, identifying community strengths and resources, defining community challenges, developing strategies to strengthen the applicant's justice system and promote community wellness and safety, and completing the final written strategic plan to be submitted to DOJ. Costs for outside training and technical assistance providers or outside organizations to create a strategic plan for the tribe will *not* be an allowable expense.

Travel. Airfare, lodging, mileage reimbursement, and per diem associated with regional and national meetings or strategic planning trainings, including costs associated with DOJ-required trainings. This should include travel for two people to the required CTAS orientation. Use Washington, D.C., as the destination when calculating the estimated costs for required travel.

2. Can purpose area #2 funds be used for personnel?

Yes, hiring a staff member or contract position as a program manager is an allowable expense for PA #2. Because the strategic planning process requires a lot of coordination across different departments within a tribe, the DOJ encourages the inclusion of a staff person to manage the process. A full or part-time (approximately 75% FTE) project manager to facilitate the planning process and work with the DOJ CTAS PA #2–identified technical assistance provider to coordinate daily activities is strongly recommended. This position can be funded through the mechanism that best suits the tribe, as a staff member or on a contract basis. In addition, funds may be used to support staff or contractors to support the data collection and analysis, including research partners.

3. How much funding is my tribe eligible to receive under purpose area #2?

The DOJ plans to award approximately five grants, up to $150,000 per award.

4. What is the length of the grant award?

Purpose area #2 grants are for up to a five-year period; however, shorter time frames are allowable.

5. If we are awarded a grant, will our Tribal Government be subjected to monitoring, reporting, and evaluation requirements?

Federal regulations require that any financial assistance from the Federal Government be monitored to ensure that those funds are spent properly. Awarded agencies will be responsible for submitting periodic programmatic progress reports and quarterly federal financial reports.

6. Will training and technical assistance (TTA) be provided for PA #2 grantees, and is the training required?

BJA has a dedicated TTA provider to provide extensive support to PA #2 grantees at no cost to grantees. This will include extensive onsite trainings and office-based support for facilitating the strategic planning process, forming a strategic planning team, conducting a comprehensive needs assessment, identifying community strengths and resources, defining community challenges, developing strategies to strengthen the applicant's justice system and promote community wellness and safety, and completing the final written strategic plan to be submitted to DOJ. PA #2 applicants should budget for two core team members to travel to CTAS orientation. For budgeting purposes only, applicants should use Washington, D.C., to calculate estimated travel costs. The actual training locations will be determined after awards are made.

7. Will my tribe be responsible for submitting progress reports to BJA for purpose area #2?

Yes. To assist in fulfilling the DOJ's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), P.L. 103-62, applicants who receive grant funding must provide data that measures the results of their work.

3. Purpose Area #3 - Tribal Justice Systems (BJA)

1. What projects can be supported under purpose area #3?

Allowable projects under this purpose area can develop, support, and enhance adult tribal justice systems and prevent crime, including crime related to opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse. Key partners can include law enforcement; pretrial services; risk and needs assessment experts; diversion, prevention, and treatment providers; juvenile justice; tribal prosecutors; tribal court services and defense counsel; detention facilities; community corrections; re-entry coordinators; community planners and facility managers; and traditional leaders. PA #3 projects that incorporate a research component will receive special consideration.

Examples of projects that can be supported are as follows:

Tribal courts. Plan new or enhance existing tribal courts. Support staffing of prosecutors, attorneys, advocates, probation, and pretrial service officers; tribal court judges and other court staff; clerical support staff, etc. Provide indigent defense and criminal legal defense services and support activities relating to implementation of the enhanced sentencing authority provisions of TLOA or the special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

Alternative justice courts. Plan new or enhance existing peacemaking courts, healing to wellness courts, veterans treatment courts, sentencing circles, and other alternative justice courts.

Risk and needs assessment. Develop and integrate the use of risk and needs assessment tools into the tribal justice system decision-making process. To implement results, coordinate access to key social services, tracking and case management of services, and ongoing risk assessment reviews.

Diversion and alternatives to incarceration. Employ decision-making models and programming to divert low-risk offenders, including juveniles at high risk for involvement in the adult system from incarceration. Including law enforcement diversion, community supervision, mental health services and drug abuse treatment, electronic alcohol and offender monitoring, job training and placement, housing assistance, education, and family and community supports.

Prevention. Protect communities from crime related to alcohol and drug abuse, including opioids, methamphetamine, and prescription drug abuse and production. Support culturally relevant and appropriate evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs (see https://www.samhsa.gov/nrepp). Enhance security in areas such as lighting, surveillance equipment, and community emergency alert and telephone systems.

Treatment. Integrate tribal, federal, state, and local services with culturally appropriate treatment for individuals diverted from the tribal justice systems, individuals involved in the tribal justice system (including the incarcerated population), and re-entering individuals and their families.

Corrections (institutional and community). Develop, implement, and enhance programming for tribal members incarcerated in tribal, federal, state, or local correctional facilities or under community supervision to reduce risks for reoffending and support successful rehabilitation. Programming could include collaborations to support behavioral health needs, effective treatment such as cognitive behavioral therapy, education and vocational services, and other programming that will reduce the risk for recidivism.

Re-entry. Develop, implement, and enhance culturally appropriate re-entry programs. Also provide treatment, aftercare, and other re-entry supportive services to individuals re-entering communities from tribal, local, state, and federal correctional facilities.

Law enforcement. Identify, apprehend, and prosecute individuals who illegally transport, distribute, and abuse illegal substances in tribal communities (subject to existing legal authority). Support programming to improve officer safety and improve the delivery of law enforcement services related to crime, the opioid epidemic, and other addictions in the tribal community.

Equipment. Purchase general office equipment such as computers, fax machines, printers, scanners, surveillance cameras, digital cameras, office furniture, courtroom furniture, computer networks, court management systems, electronic alcohol and offender monitoring devices, and related equipment.

Strategic planning. Develop tribal action plans (see https://www.samhsa.gov/tribal-ttac/training-technical-assistance/tap) for alcohol and substance abuse. Increase coordination with relevant nontribal agencies and organizations, and among all levels of the tribe engage in strategic planning efforts to address the needs of the tribe's justice system. Comprehensively address alcohol and substance abuse-related crime.

Training. Registration fees and lodging costs associated with training events and related to purpose area activities; costs associated with obtaining expert knowledge to assist with the development or enhancement of the program such as culturally appropriate training, technical assistance, treatment, and information technology.

Travel. Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with DOJ-required training. This should include travel for two people to attend the required CTAS orientation. Please use Washington, D.C., as the destination when calculating the estimated costs for required travel.

2. Are grant deliverables subject to approval?

Yes, deliverables produced with grant funds must be reviewed and approved by BJA prior to the production and dissemination of said products. Examples of deliverables include workshops, billboards, flyers, pamphlets, training curricula, etc.

3. Is a match required?

No, a match is not required for this purpose area.

4. Am I eligible to apply for purpose area #3 funds if I received a grant under the FY 2020 purpose area #3?

Yes, grant recipients of FY 2020 CTAS funding are eligible to apply for funds under purpose area #3 of this solicitation if the requested funds are for a different purpose than the FY 2020 award. However, applicants should be aware that if a large percentage of the funds in the existing award are currently unobligated, this will make a new award in FY 2021 less likely.

5. Will DOJ offer any technical assistance to grant recipients under this program?

Yes, BJA partners with several technical assistance providers that will provide training and technical assistance to grant recipients on a range of topics via workshop(s) and ad hoc assistance.

6. Can a Tribal Government with a service population of fewer than 1,000 apply to plan, implement, or enhance a single tribal court system?

Yes, tribes or tribal consortia of any size can apply to plan new or enhance existing tribal court system. However, tribes with a service population of fewer than 1,000 are encouraged to consider applying as part of intertribal consortia.

7. Do tribes have to allocate a specific amount over the project period to cover travel and other costs for attending BJA training or court-related meetings?

Technical assistance and training remains a critical component toward planning, implementing, enhancing, and sustaining tribal justice systems. You should budget for airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with DOJ-required training. This should include travel for two people to attend the required CTAS orientation. Please use Washington, D.C., as the destination when calculating the estimated costs for required travel, this is for budgeting purposes only. The location of orientation will be determined after awards are made.

8. If my tribe is applying for multiple areas of focus under PA #3, can we request $900,000 for each project?

No, regardless of the number of areas of focus, the recommended range for funding is $250,000 to $900,000 total.

4. Purpose Area #4 - Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program (BJA)

1. What projects can be supported under purpose area #4?

This purpose area can support efforts related to the enhancement of physical tribal justice system infrastructure, including the following:

Safety and security. Renovate or expand existing tribal justice-related facilities or build prefabricated or permanent modular facilities where there are no existing permanent structures available or sufficient to address staff/resident/detainee/inmate safety and security issues in the following tribal justice-related facility types: single jurisdiction or regional tribal correctional facilities, correctional alternative or treatment facilities, multipurpose justice centers (including police departments, courts, and/or corrections), transitional living facilities (halfway houses), and domestic violence shelters/safe homes/transitional living facilities/advocacy programs.

Programming capacity. Renovate or expand existing tribal justice–related facilities or build prefabricated or permanent modular facilities where there are no existing permanent structures available or sufficient that will add capacity for recidivism reduction programming; enhance facility service/function capacity; provide capacity, equipment, or infrastructure to support staff training, fitness, and wellness; implement correctional alternative programs and domestic violence shelters/programs; or establish community-based programs to reduce the recidivism rates for offenders who are subject to tribal jurisdiction.

Other costs associated with renovation of a facility or the completion of existing construction projects. Infrastructure costs such as roads, sewer and water hook-ups, land preparation, and other costs normally associated with construction site work; items associated with managing the planned construction or renovation process and construction materials necessary to construct or renovate facilities and associated infrastructure; furniture, surveillance cameras, or other items affixed or integral to the facility; staff housing; or other costs associated with the completion of a renovation or construction project funded though other confirmed funding sources.

2. If a Tribal Government has received renovation or construction funds from BJA in previous years, is it eligible to apply for funding under purpose area #4?

Yes. However, the tribe should demonstrate how the FY 2020 proposal complements, builds on, or differs from effort(s) funded in previous years.

3. Will BJA offer any technical assistance to grant recipients under this program?

Yes. BJA will provide training and technical assistance free of charge to grant recipients under this program to assist with operational planning and construction management.

4. Is a budget match required?

No. There is no matching funds requirement for this purpose area.

5. Do Tribal Governments have to allocate a specific amount over the project period to cover travel and other costs for attending BJA training/meetings?

Applicants must budget for airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with the DOJ-required training. This should include travel for two people to attend the required CTAS orientation. Please use Washington, D.C., as the destination when calculating the estimated costs for the required travel.

6. Do applicants have to submit a BIA correctional facility needs assessment that supports the tribe's application submission?

Applicants must demonstrate that they have completed a planning process that supports the need for renovation, expansion, or permanent modular funding under TJSIP. Applicants must certify the extent of planning completed and present all relevant documents related to the completed planning activities with their application. Applicants that have completed a formal or structured justice system planning process, such as the BJA Planning Alternatives and Correctional Institutions for Indian Country or the National Institute of Corrections Planning of New Institutions process, should attach documentation such as a master plan or needs assessment to receive priority consideration for funding under the TJSIP purpose area. If applicants are seeking to renovate, they should describe the development of a renovation, expansion, or permanent modular plan that explores building options to ensure a cost-effective design and provide the status of any requests to other agencies regarding the staffing, maintenance, and operation of the facilities being planned, expanded, or renovated.

7. Does the funded facility have to be located on tribal lands? How is "tribal lands" defined?

Yes. Efforts funded under purpose area #4 must be located on tribal lands. "Tribal lands" means

a. all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;

b. all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State;

c. all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

8. If my tribe received funds to renovate or construct a correctional facility previously, can I now apply for purpose area #4 funds to renovate or expand a police department or a courthouse?

Yes.

9. Can my tribe submit more than one application under purpose area #4?

No. Only one application will be accepted from each tribe or tribal consortium, covering all focuses within this purpose area.

10. Can tribes apply under purpose area #4 to fund facilities related to offender re-entry, such as transitional living facilities (halfway houses)?

Yes. Tribes can use funding under purpose area #4 to fund offender re-entry facilities.

11. Can tribes apply for new construction projects as opposed to renovation, expansion, or permanent modular facilities?

No. BJA no longer solicits proposals for new construction projects.

12. Can my tribe apply to fund renovation, expansion, or a permanent modular facility for domestic violence shelters/safe homes/transitional living facilities /advocacy programs?

Yes. Based on input from tribal leaders, BJA expanded TJSIP to address domestic violence program infrastructure needs for the FY 2020 solicitation.

13. Can my tribe propose to renovate and/or expand more than one justice facility in one application submission?

Yes.

5. [Purpose Area #5 is not included in this year's CTAS.]

6. Purpose Area #6 - Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC)

1. Who is eligible to apply for purpose area #6 funding?

For purpose area #6, Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities, federally recognized Indian tribes, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior,[1] including Alaska Native villages, Alaska Native Corporations, and tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes, may apply. "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), 43 USC §§ 1601 et seq.) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. In addition, an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian tribe may apply.

In addition, under this purpose area, FY 2018 and FY 2019 purpose area #6 CJA Program awardees are *not eligible* to apply for the FY 2020 purpose area #6 CJA program

2. Can adult victims be supported under purpose area #6?

In general, no. Purpose area #6 is guided by the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Continuation Grant Program (Victims of Crime Act of 1984, Section 1402(g), 34 USC § 20101(g) which supports demonstration projects in American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities for the purpose of improving the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child abuse cases, especially cases of child sexual abuse, in a manner that increases support for and lessens trauma to child abuse victims. Limited support services may be provided to the families, including nonoffending adult caregivers, of children who are receiving grant services funded under PA #6.

3. If an applicant received funding from CTAS FY 2019 or FY 2020 purpose area #6, are they eligible to apply for the CTAS FY 2021 purpose area #6 program?

No. CTAS FY 2019 and FY 2020 purpose area #6 awardees are *not eligible* to apply for CTAS FY 2021 purpose area #6 CJA Program.

[1] A determination by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior is not required for tribes to which federal recognition was extended by virtue of Public Law 115-121, the Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act of 2017.

4. What activities can be funded under the award?

Specific examples of activities that may be funded under PA #6 include the following:

Personnel/Staffing. Funding may support the salary and fringe benefits for personnel involved in the investigation, prosecution, and victim services focused on cases of criminal child abuse and neglect. Staffing may include dedicated prosecutors, law enforcement investigators, child protection services personnel, forensic interviewers, case managers, clinical mental health professionals, pediatric sexual assault nurse examiners, and other victim assistance and allied professionals.

Victim assistance. Funding may support victim assistance services that are linked to the child's victimization. Victim assistance may include developmentally-appropriate, trauma-informed counseling for primary victims and secondary victims (such as siblings or grandparents); family therapy; group therapy; case management services; aid with participating in traditional healing ceremonies or other cultural activities; assistance with emergency food, clothing, and transportation costs; emergency shelter services; assistance with crime victim compensation claims; and medical and dental care.

Coordination/outreach. Funding may support multidisciplinary team meetings;, community forums; and the development, production, and distribution of awareness materials such as PSAs, posters, brochures, fact sheets, etc., designed to increase the public's awareness and understanding of child abuse and neglect and the availability of grant-funded services.

Development of policies/ procedures / protocols. Funding may support the development and distribution of written response protocols, policies, and standard operating procedures manuals that promote trauma-informed approaches to the delivery of services to victims of child abuse and neglect and their family members. Funds may also to be used to develop or update tribal codes related to defining and expanding victims' rights and crimes against children.

Cultural and traditional practices. Funding may support the inclusion of cultural and traditional practices in proposed activities—e.g., smudging, sweat lodges, or other traditional healing ceremonies—for victims of child abuse and neglect and their family members.

Expanding services. Funding may support expanding existing victim service programming to provide a more comprehensive array of services to child victims and their families. Funds may also be used to support outreach and education activities that educate the community about child abuse and neglect and how to access the services that are available.

Travel. Funding may support airfare, lodging, per diem, and other allowable incidental costs for meetings or trainings related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with travel for at least two appropriate staff to attend the following DOJ-required trainings (i.e., one CTAS grantee orientation, one OVC mandatory training, and the biennial OVC- sponsored National Indian Nations Conference).

Training. Funding may be used for costs associated with developing and conducting local in-service trainings relevant to the investigation and prosecution of criminal child abuse and neglect cases. Funding may also be used to send grant-funded staff—and, upon approval of your OVC grant manager,

staff from collaborative partner agencies and organizations—to local, tribal, state, and regional training events that address the handling, investigation, and prosecution of child abuse and neglect cases or address the provision of trauma-informed services to the victims and their families.

Equipment and supplies. Funding may be used for equipment and technology related to allowable activities. Costs may include, for example, supplies for play therapy, forensic interviewing recording equipment, digital cameras, rape kits, medical equipment for a pediatric sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) program, office furniture and equipment (e.g., printers and scanners, child-friendly furnishings), and materials for traditional crafts and healing ceremonies.

Procurement contracts and consultants. Funding can be used for a wide range of contracted services or individuals to carry out approved program activities. Award funds can also be used to procure goods or services for the benefit of the grantee. Examples include telemedicine/telemental health access; cell phone service; or leasing a vehicle, photocopier, or other equipment essential to the operation of the project. Allowable consultant costs include tribal code development, cultural experts, and trauma-informed care rrainers and presenters.

5. What activities *will not* be funded under the award?

Prevention- and construction-related costs *are not allowed* under this award.

6. Are grant deliverables and other key activities subject to approval?

Yes, deliverables and some activities produced with grant funds must be reviewed and approved by OVC prior to the production and dissemination of said products. Examples of deliverables include resumes of potential program staff, privacy and confidentially policies and procedures, training curricula, community needs assessments, and strategic plans.

7. May tribes apply for more than the designated award totals?

Applicants may apply for the approximate award amount of up to $450,000 covering a three-year project period. DOJ has the discretion to negotiate the scope of work and budget with applicants prior to the awarding of a grant.

8. Does the applicant need to address performance measures in the application?

OVC does not require applicants to submit performance measures data with their application. OVC will require successful applicants to submit specific data as part of their reporting requirements. For the application, applicants should indicate an understanding of these requirements and discuss how they will gather the required data should they receive funding.

9. Will OVC offer any technical assistance to grant recipients under this program?

Upon award, OVC will provide access to free training and technical assistance to assist with developing and implementing grant-funded projects. This may include providing professional development training, specific training for project staff and staff members from collaborative partner agencies and organizations on how to serve victims of child abuse and neglect, assistance with establishing

mechanisms to capture required performance measurement data, development of project deliverables, or other training and technical assistance needs that may be identified. OVC expects all awardees to actively participate in activities and services offered through OVC and to use the OVC-designated training and technical assistance providers as their primary training and technical assistance resource.

10. If we are awarded a grant, will our Tribal Government be subject to monitoring, reporting, and evaluation requirements?

Federal regulations require that any financial assistance from the Federal Government be monitored to ensure that those funds are spent properly. Awarded agencies will be responsible for submitting semiannual programmatic progress reports and quarterly federal financial reports and performance measures data collection.

OVC actively monitors the status and progress of all grants. OVC monitoring can include phone discussions, emails, participating in meetings and events, reviewing progress and financial reports, or conducting site visits. Grantees must complete Office of Justice Programs financial management training and may have monitoring or site visits conducted by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

11. How long will the funds be available for obligation, expenditure, and drawdown if we receive an award?

The funds for this program are authorized by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. VOCA requires that grant funds be available for award recipients to use during the Federal Fiscal Year in which the award is made, plus three additional Federal Fiscal Years (e.g., VOCA funds awarded in Fiscal Year 2021 are available for use through the end of Fiscal Year 2024). OVC does not have discretion to extend the period of availability to obligate, expend, and draw down award funds beyond this period. At the end of this period, VOCA funds must be deobligated and returned to the Crime Victims Fund.

7. Purpose Area # 7 - Tribal Victim Services Program (OVC)

Purpose area #7 is not included in CTAS this year. OVC will be funding a comprehensive victim services solicitation in FY 2021; however, it will be a standalone solicitation not included in CTAS.

8. Purpose Area #8 - Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP)

1. What projects are supported under this purpose area?

This purpose area focuses on tribal court responses to the alcohol and substance use–related issues of youth under the age of 21. Specific examples of activities include the following:

Staffing. Salary and fringe benefits for positions to support implementation of the program and oversee staff that provide direct assistance to youth participants.

Equipment and supplies. Computer hardware and software for internet access and email capability, cell phones, telephones, pagers, printers, copiers, as needed for program implementation; general office supplies, postage, and other supplies necessary to create outreach materials such as posters, flyers, etc.

Training. Offsite specific training for identified program staff to attend in order to improve or develop skills in the areas related to operating a tribal juvenile healing to wellness court. NOTE: While funds can be allocated for program staff to attend training, all successful applicants will receive onsite and cluster trainings from the OJJDP selected training provider for tribal juvenile healing to wellness courts. Funds are *not* allowed for additional consultants.

Travel. Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with DOJ-required training. Applicants may budget travel costs for attendance at the following purpose area #8–specific OJJDP trainings:

- One two-day Healing to Wellness Enhancement Training for up to four people (for budgeting purposes, please use Palm Springs, CA ., as the location of this meeting)
- Two PA #8–specific training events for two people (for budgeting purposes, please use Washington, D.C., as the location for this two-day meeting)

In addition, applicants must budget for one DOJ CTAS-wide orientation meeting for two people (for budgeting purposes, please use Palm Springs, California, as the location for this meeting). See the GSA web site for determining allowable per-diem travel costs: https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates.

Please consult the solicitation for additional information about this training requirement.

Strategic planning. Comprehensive planning for tribal justice systems to serve juveniles as it relates specifically to the tribal juvenile healing to wellness court objectives. These grants require a dedicated planning period at the start of the grant award. Awardees may be required to travel to specific training for development of the comprehensive plan which will include a sustainability plan.

Specific requirements

Important note. Tribes seeking to develop a new or enhance an existing OJJDP Tribal Healing to Wellness Court programs are eligible to apply for funds in this purpose area.

Opioid abuse. Applicants must include a strategy to create comprehensive diversion and alternatives to incarceration programs for those impacted by the opioid epidemic.

Limitation on participation of violent offenders. Grant funds may not be used to serve violent offenders. See generally 34 USC § 10612. For purposes of this grant program, the term "violent offender" means a person 18 or older who

1. is charged with or convicted of an offense that is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, during the course of which offense or conduct
    a. the person carried, possessed, or used a firearm or dangerous weapon;
    b. there occurred the death of or serious bodily injury to any person; or
    c. there occurred the use of force against the person of another, without regard to whether any of the circumstances described in (A) or (B) is an element of the offense or conduct of which or for which the person is charged or convicted; or

2. has one or more prior convictions for a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm. See 34 USC § 10613 (a).

The term "violent offender" also includes a juvenile younger than age 18 who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a felony-level offense that (1) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another or the possession or use of a firearm or (2) by its nature involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense. See 34 USC § 10613(b).

Technical assistance. A training and technical assistance (TTA) provider has already been identified by OJJDP to support purpose area #8 grantees. Applicants should *not* include requests for funding to support onsite consultants as this will be managed by the existing TTA provider.

2. Are matching funds required?

Matching funds are not required under purpose area #8.

3. How can I find out what costs are allowable/unallowable?

Please reference the OJP Financial Guide (https://www.ojp.gov/funding/financialguidedoj/overview) to determine whether program costs are allowable or unallowable.

4. What training and technical assistance requirements are associated with this award?

OJJDP requires all newly awarded grantees to attend a mandatory orientation online meeting via webinar during the first year of the project. OJJDP also requires grantees to attend one biennial tribal youth national conference during their project period.

In addition, in the first year of the project, OJJDP will provide newly funded grantees mandatory intensive training and technical assistance to help them develop a comprehensive strategic plan and the capacity to collect and utilize performance management and program evaluation data. Within eight months of the first year of the grantee's project period OJJDP will require the grantee to submit an approved comprehensive strategic plan to implement, monitor, and sustain project goals and objectives and that documents the achievement of designated milestones. Please see the solicitation for more information, including how these requirements impact the applicant's budget.

5. What are purpose area #8 reporting requirements?

Federal regulations require that any financial assistance from the Federal Government be monitored to ensure that those funds are spent properly. Awarded agencies will be responsible for submitting periodic programmatic progress reports and quarterly federal financial reports.

To assist in fulfilling DOJ's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), PL 103–62, and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, PL 111–352, applicants that receive funding under this solicitation must provide data that measure the results of their work. After awards are made, DOJ staff will provide additional information about how data should be collected and reported.

6. Under purpose area #8, may youth 18 years of age or older receive services under the award?

Yes. Because of the laws regarding underage (i.e., under 21) drinking that are active in every state, the programming in purpose area #8 may address youth under age 21. This is the only purpose area whose target population is youth aged less than 21.

9. Purpose Area #9 - Tribal Youth Program (TYP) (OJJDP)

1. What projects can be supported under this purpose area?

The goal of this program is to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen the juvenile justice system for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Examples of activities that can be supported under this purpose area the following:

Prevention

- **Prevention services to impact risk factors for delinquency and promote protective factors.** This may include mentoring, youth development, anti-gang education, truancy and school dropout prevention programs, after-school programs, and anti-bullying and parenting education programs.
- **Prevention, intervention, and treatment for children exposed to violence.** This includes development and implementation of trauma-informed practices in programs and services that address child abuse and neglect and the effects and issues of childhood trauma or exposure to violence. Applicants should familiarize themselves with the DOJ report on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence.
- **Development and implementation of tribal best practices and traditional healing methods to support tribal youth.** This may include engaging youth in activities centered on cultural preservation, land reclamation, green or sustainable tribal traditions, and language preservation.

Intervention

- **Interventions for court-involved tribal youth.** This may include therapeutic services, mentoring, graduated sanctions, restitution, diversion, home detention, foster and shelter care, and other alternatives to detention.
- **Intervention and treatment services for children exposed to sex trafficking.** This may include the development of or implementation of programs and services for children who are victims of sex trafficking. Please see the OJJDP Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children/Sex Trafficking Literature Review (https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/litreviews/CSECSexTrafficking.pdf).

Treatment

- **Treatment services for at-risk and high-risk youth.** This may include alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention programs; mental health treatment (counseling, referral and placement); and development of comprehensive screening tools, crisis intervention, intake assessments, treatment team planning, and therapeutic services for co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.
- **Services for youth in detention or out-of-home placement.** This may include green or sustainable tribal traditions, risk and needs assessments, educational and vocational programming, mental health and substance abuse services, family strengthening, recreational activities, and aftercare and re- entry services to help successfully reintegrate the youth into the tribal community.

Effective use of data

- **Improvement or establishment of data collection systems.** This may include efforts to create or improve abilities to track youth in detention, placement, or community-based programs with the goal of improving understanding of and responses to youth and community needs.

Applicants may apply for funding to include the following:

Staffing. Salary and fringe benefits for positions to support implementation of the program and other costs for professional support services and for evaluation.

Equipment and supplies. Computer hardware and software for Internet access and email capability, cell phones, telephones, pagers, printers, fax machines, copiers, as needed for program implementation (**Note**: Applicants are encouraged to budget for one computer system with Internet access and email capability, if one system is not already available); general office supplies, postage, and other supplies necessary to create outreach materials such as posters, flyers, etc.

Support services. Costs for services for professional support and expert knowledge to assist with the development and enhancement of the program such as treatment, information technology, and evaluation.

Travel. Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs related to program activities, including costs associated with DOJ-required training. Applicants must budget travel costs for attendance at the following purpose area #9–specific trainings:

- One three-day OJJDP strategic planning session for up to four people (for budgeting purposes, please use Washington, D.C., as the location of this meeting)
- Two PA #9–specific training events for two people (for budgeting purposes, please use Washington, D.C., as the location for this two-day meeting)

In addition, applicants must budget for one DOJ CTAS-wide orientation meeting for two people (for budgeting purposes, please use Palm Springs, California, as the location for this meeting). See the GSA web site for determining allowable per-diem travel costs: https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates.

Please consult the solicitation for additional information about this training requirement.

Strategic planning. Comprehensive planning for tribal justice systems to serve juveniles.

Technical assistance. A training and technical assistance (TTA) provider has already been identified by OJJDP to support purpose area #9 grantees. Applicants should *not* include requests for funding to support onsite consultants, as this will be managed by the existing TTA provider.

2. What training and technical assistance requirements are associated with this award?

OJJDP requires all newly awarded grantees to attend a mandatory online orientation meeting via webinar during the first year of the project. OJJDP also requires grantees to attend one biennial tribal youth national conference during their project period.

In addition, in the first year of the project, OJJDP will provide newly funded grantees intensive training and technical assistance to help them develop a comprehensive strategic plan and the capacity to collect and utilize performance management and program evaluation data. This training and technical assistance includes a strategic planning training in the first year of the project. Within eight months of the first year of the grantee's project period, OJJDP will require the grantee to submit an approved comprehensive plan to implement, monitor, and sustain project goals and objectives and that documents the achievement of designated milestones. Please see the solicitation for more information, including how these requirements impact the applicant's budget.

3. Are matching funds required?

Matching funds are not required under purpose area #9.

4. What are purpose area #9 reporting requirements?

Federal regulations require that any financial assistance from the Federal Government be monitored to ensure that those funds are spent properly. Awarded agencies will be responsible for submitting periodic programmatic progress reports and quarterly federal financial reports.

To assist in fulfilling DOJ's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), PL 103–62, and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, PL 111–352, applicants that receive funding under this solicitation must provide data that measure the results of their work. After awards are made, DOJ staff will provide additional information about how data should be collected and reported.

5. **If I have a current or past purpose area (PA) #9 grant with OJJDP, can I apply for another PA #9 grant?**

Applicants should choose from the following two categories.

Category 1. Develop a new tribal youth program. Applicants are limited to those tribes that have **not** been awarded a PA #9 award from OJJDP in FY 2020, FY 2019, or FY 2018.

Category 2. Enhance an existing OJJDP-funded youth program. Funding for this activity is intended for current grantees who have developed and are implementing a tribal youth program that they would like to enhance or expand. Those tribes that have PA #9 grants awarded from OJJDP that have a project period end date in 2021 are eligible to apply.