AMANDA WILSON: Welcome to the Office on Violence Against Women's Grants to Improve the Criminal Justice Response Programs 2023 solicitation, pre-application webinar. Your presenters today are myself, Amanda Wilson, and Jason Petry. ~~Sorry.~~ Other members of the ICJR unit include Adam Schutzman, Lashonde Beasley, Darlene Johnson, Latinisha Lewis. As we move through our presentation today, please note there will be time for questions at the end and you are welcome to include your questions in the chat.

The submission process for the 2023 ICJR application is a two-step process. The Grants.gov deadline is April 20th, 2023, at 11:59 pm Eastern and the JustGrants deadline is April 27th, 2023, at 9:00 PM Eastern. If you do not submit the required documents in Grants.gov by the April 20th deadline, then you cannot submit the rest of the application in JustGrants. Also, ~~the difference in these deadlines is one week. Oh,~~ the difference in these deadlines ~~, my apologies,~~ is one week. So, it is important to submit the Grants.gov documents as soon as possible. Letters of intent are due April 6th, 2023. Please send your letters to OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov. Submitting a letter of intent is non-binding and optional, but we do encourage the submission of letters so we can properly prepare the estimated number of applications we may receive.

Here is a quick look at our agenda for today. We will begin with an overview of the ICJR Program and OVW's 2023 priorities. We will highlight some important information in the ICJR solicitation including FY '23 changes to the solicitation and provide tips and examples from past successful applications. We will make sure you are aware of application deadlines and resources available to you at the end. ~~We will answer any-- we~~We will also have time to answer any questions you may have.

Throughout this webinar, we are going to provide tips and information on how to be a successful applicant. The ICJR solicitation is multifaceted and specific in the requirements. Successful applicants go beyond reading the solicitation. They use the solicitation as a template, structural guide, checklist, and reference manual. Please start early. The ICJR application has many moving parts, so beginning early, creating a plan, and including your partners in the work is important. Also, please ask OVW questions for clarity as soon as you can.

We are now going to talk briefly about the ICJR Program. The Grants to improve Criminal Justice Responses or the ICJR Program is one of the oldest OVW programs. The ICJR Program began as the Arrest Program back in 1996 with the original authorization of VAWA. The ICJR Program encourages state, local, ~~tribal~~Tribal ~~-~~and ~~tribal~~ Tribal governments, and courts to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring a coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. Our program also seeks to provide safety and autonomy for victims. According to OVW's biannual report to Congress in 2020, the ICJR Program had 225 active grantees, serving over 36,000 victims, and investigating about 175,000 cases. This amazing work was accomplished by victim advocates, victim assistance, and officers making up over 50% of the FTEs funded by the ICJR Program. ICJR grantees implement projects that typically fall into three categories, efforts to improve community collaboration,

establishing or enhancing services for victims and offenders, and creating and utilizing community centered approaches.

-ICJR funding provides a lot of opportunities to improve community collaboration. -The coordinated community response is a hallmark of OVW programs and the Violence Against Women Act. -Consider the needs of your jurisdiction. -Do any of these efforts have the potential to address these needs? -I'd like to highlight a couple items on the screen. First, the coordinated community response can look different depending on the needs of your jurisdiction. -Are your needs specific to sexual assault? -You may develop a sexual assault response team, or ~~service~~SARTs. -Are your needs specific to domestic violence homicide reduction? -You may create a domestic violence high risk team or DVHRT. ~~Are~~Do you want~~ing~~ to centralize services in one location? -Perhaps your CCR works to develop a family justice center. -Perhaps you have an active CCR, and that CCR can ~~coordinate any of these --~~incorporate~~s~~ any of these efforts? -I would also like to draw your attention to SANE registries, the development of SANE registries is a new purpose area for the ICJR Program this year. -Is there a need in your state to develop a statewide database with information on where SANEs are located?

Moving ~~into~~ on to establishing or enhancing services for victims and offenders, you will see that some of the activities look familiar and are perhaps expanded. -Again, I would like to draw your attention to a couple of items. -First, our culturally specific services, two of OVW's priorities for this fiscal year are to advance racial equity as an essential component of ending sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and to improve outreach services and civil and criminal responses and support for survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking from underserved communities. You will see in the solicitation that ICJR is seeking to address these two priorities in a couple of important ways, which we will talk about later ~~on~~ in this presentation. -You may want to consider how your project can include culturally specific services and working towards racial equity and supporting underserved communities, especially engaging with relevant, culturally specific partners, something we will also talk about later ~~on~~.

Next, I'd like to ~~point~~turn your attention toward victim services and advocacy. -There are many opportunities and ways to support victims, including direct advocacy, training for law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, and ~~also~~ deploying victim centered approaches and all the work that you do. -Finally, I'd like to point out civil legal remedies. -In previous years, ICJR could only support civil legal services specific to ~~protect --~~protection orders. This changed with the reauthorization of VAWA in 2022. -Applicants may now apply to support civil legal services outside of orders of protection. -However, these services must be limited to more than 30% of project activities. ~~Next slide.~~

Finally, we have creating and utilizing community centered approaches. -While we only have two categories here, both can have substantial benefits to your community. -OVW acknowledges that approaches to justice evolve and expand over time. -There is a greater focus on community centered instead of criminal justice ~~focus~~focused practices like restorative justice and violence intervention programs that serves as alternative solutions to reducing crime in communities.

While the ICJR Program can fund many projects, there are a few out-of-scope activities the ICJR statute does not allow to be funded. The first is research projects. Funds under this program may not be used to conduct research as defined by 28 CFR. As a systematic investigation designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge surveys and focus groups, depending on their design and purpose, may constitute research and therefore be out-of-scope. Prohibited research does not include assessments conducted for internal improvement purposes only. For information on distinguishing between research and assessments, see the solicitation companion guide. Prevention activities, grant funds may not be used for prevention activities. Grantees are only permitted to engage in outreach activities to inform potential victims about the availability of services. Family Violence Services.

JASON PETRY: Amanda we have one question pertinent to the civil legal services and I wonder if we could go over that.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes.

JASON PETRY: "Does the 30% limit for civil legal services include restraining orders?" And so, the answer to that is no, protection orders are--have always and historically been covered under ICJR and so the 30% does not include protection order services. And Amanda, if you could slow down just a little bit, that'll be helpful, too. Thank you.

AMANDA WILSON: Oh, I am happy too. Yeah. Sure.

JASON PETRY: Oh, and there are couple questions related to eligibility and I see those. We're going to talk a little bit about eligibility later on in the presentation and I'll come back to those questions when we get to that section.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah. Thank you, Jason. I also see a question about, what counts as prevention activities. ? So, again, prevention activesactivities. -- what we --I think the answer is more about what we can fund with ICJR funds, and we can--we can fund efforts to engage in outreach activities to inform potential victims about the availability of services. So, I hope that answers your question Kathleen, if not, we can--or--I'm sorry, OJ, we can come back to that.

So, additional out-of-scope activities include family violence services, grant funds may not be used to address child abuse or other family violence issues such as violence perpetrated by a child against a parent or violence perpetrated by a sibling against another sibling. Services for children, grant funds may not be used to investigate or prosecute child physical or sexual abuse cases. Grant funds may be used to investigate, prosecute, and provide services in cases involving victims aged 11 and older. Grant funds may be used to provide direct services to individuals 10 and under only where such services are ancillary part of providing services to the individual's parents who was a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, . Such such as providing child carechildcare services while the parent victim receives services. Sex offender registries, grant funds may not be used to create sex offender registries. Missing

or murdered ~~indigenous~~ Indigenous persons, grant funds may not be used for policies, protocols, training, or data collection and reporting that do not further the purpose of treating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as serious violations of criminal law. ~~All right.~~

For those of you who are ~~not familiar~~ unfamiliar with OVW grant programs, you may not know what a purpose area is. Purpose areas are developed by Congress when they create or revise the governing statute for OVW's grant programs. Purpose areas provide the general guidelines that dictate how funds are to be used under the grant program and all activities funded under the grant program must fit within one of the purpose areas. The ICJR Program has 26 purpose areas. This is a lot of purpose areas, and it means ICJR can be used for a wide variety of activities. Generally, if the activity can be used to improve the criminal justice response to VAWA crimes, you should be able to find a purpose area ~~that it~~that fits within. Applicants can apply successfully for one purpose area or multiple purpose areas. But additional points or consideration ~~is~~are not given to applicants with more than one purpose area. Successful grantees tend to focus on one or only a few purpose areas, allowing them to fully expand upon their work and ensure their project is successful and sustainable. Because the majority of ICJR purpose areas are inherently governmental, state, and ~~tribal~~ Tribal coalitions and victim service providers applying as the lead applicant may seek funding to address only Purpose Areas 5, 10, and 17.

We are now going to discuss the FY '23 priority areas. Please note that you are not required to address these ~~prior --~~priorities in your application. They are optional. Working with culturally and/or population specific organizations to address racial equity and improve outreach services, civil and criminal justice responses, prevention, and support for survivors from underserved communities, particularly LGBTQ+ and immigrant communities, as an OVW priority in FY '23. As you read through the application, you will find this incredible opportunity. Applicants interested in addressing racial equity and/or serving population specific communities must commit in their application to undergo an assessment, participate in training and onsite technical assistance, and participate in a culturally specific institute. If you are interested in addressing racial equity and serving underserved populations, you will qualify for up to an additional $50,000 to fund culturally specific and/or population specific organization. It is our hope that by working to address this ~~OVW priority--this~~ OVW priority and participating in these activities, you will be able to make significant strides in your community.

The ICJR Program has a statutory obligation to ensure funds are provided to projects with a primary focus on serving victims of sexual assault. Projects that focus at least 35% of project activities on non-intimate partner sexual assault and providing equal focus in their budgets will be given special consideration. Activities meaningfully address as priority include but are not limited to hiring and training sexual assault nurse examiners and sexual assault forensic examiners. Developing, reviewing, and/or revising non-intimate partner sexual assault programing policies and procedures, law enforcements and prosecutorial capacity to investigate sexual assaults that includes online abuse, harassment, and/or sexual assault exploitation, . ~~Victim~~ victim advocacy service capacity

building, and/or service enhancement for non-intimate partner sexual assault. Applications proposing to implement this priority area must include specific goals, objectives and activities that address non-intimate partner sexual assaults. Generalizing services to include both domestic violence and sexual assault victims will not be sufficient to meet this priority. Specific activities to address sexual assault must be identified.

Ensuring that communities across the country have access to resources to help them improve their criminal justice system response to the VAWA crimes is a priority of the ICJR Program. Because of this nationwide focus, the ICJR Program will give special consideration to new applicants that have never received ICJR funding and are committed to developing a CCR or Coordinated Community Response, revitalizing or enhancing their CCR and engaging in a community assessment process. This priority does not apply to new applicants from a jurisdiction that already receives funding, and the new applicant is a sub-recipient. An example of this is a county government has a current ICJR award and the victim service provider who is a sub-recipient applies as a new applicant or a second ICJR award for the jurisdiction. This would be an unallowable activity since the jurisdiction already receives funding and the applicant is a sub-recipient.

~~So, now, let's~~Let's talk about who can apply. Eligible applicants and required partners. Multiple applicants are eligible for the ICJR grant ~~as you see--~~as you can see listed on this slide ~~-- . States~~states, Indian Tribal Governments. A ~~tribal~~ Tribal government means any ~~tribe~~Tribe, ~~band~~Band, ~~pueblo~~Pueblo ~~, n~~Nation, or other organized group or community of Indians including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation. State and local courts, including juvenile courts. Courts means any civil or criminal ~~tribal~~ Tribal and Alaska Native village, federal, state, local, or territorial court having jurisdiction to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Units of local government. Units of local government means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state. State, ~~tribal~~Tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions that partners with the states, Indian Tribal Government, or unit of local government and is a coalition recognized by OVW. Victim ~~services that--~~service providers that partner with a state, Indian Tribal Government, or unit of local government. A victim service provider is a nonprofit, non-governmental, or ~~tribal~~ Tribal organization, or rape crisis center that assists or provides direct services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as one of their primary purposes and had a demonstrated history of effective work in this field. Remember, victim service providers are only eligible to apply for Purposes Areas 5, 10, and 17.

So, who is not eligible to apply for an ICJR grant? Here is a list of organizations that are not eligible to apply for this funding as the lead agency. Police departments or sheriff departments, pre-trial service agencies, probation and parole, and district or city attorney's offices are not eligible applicants. These agencies can be project partners and support the project, but they cannot be the lead applicant. A local or statewide government or other entities named before are the only ones that can be that lead applicant. As mentioned earlier, OVW has many programs, and one is our campus program where universities are eligible to apply. Victim service nonprofits or state coalitions applying for

any purpose area other than 5, 10, 17 are not eligible. I also want to point out that hospitals are not eligible to apply as the lead applicant either. If a non-eligible entity applies for the grant, they will be removed from consideration. If your organization is not eligible to be the lead applicant, don't fret. This does not preclude you from receiving ICJR funds. Partner with an eligible lead applicant listed in this solicitation. Please note, the lead applicant can only pass through 50% of the award funds to you. We will discuss this in more detail later in the presentation.

JASON PETRY: Amanda, let's pause here and answer...

AMANDA WILSON: Okay.

JASON PETRY: ...several--we have quite a few eligibility questions in the chat.

AMANDA WILSON: All righty.

JASON PETRY: Let me get to them. –"If you have a program currently funded by ICJR to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking grant programs and are now applying to ICJR, would it be considered a request for new or for continuation funding?"

LATINISHA LEWIS: I can take that one there. So, a continuation applicant would be considered an applicant that has an existing award or one that recently posed which should be after April 28th of 2022.

JASON PETRY: ~~Okay.~~ So, next, ~~we~~ "We are currently a partner for a ICJR Program ending in September. Our new ICJR Program application will fund the same project, but the main applicant will no longer be a part of the project and will no longer be hosting the project. The other project partners will apply again for continued funding of the current project. Will this be a continuation or a new project?" So, the answer to that is this will be considered a new project or the applicant who comes in as the primary applicant will be considered new. The only time it's a continuation project is if it is the same applicant coming in for the project.

~~Okay.~~ We have a few more. Let me find them. ~~Oh.~~ As I scroll through this, I see a partnership agreement question. We will talk a little bit about partnership agreements coming up, but the question is pretty simple. "Can it include multiple signature pages?" The partnership agreement can include multiple signature pages, so long as the names of each of the signatories are on ~~each page--~~each signature page.

Okay, . "We operate as a family justice center under the San Diego City Attorney's Office and city of San Diego. Can you please confirm that we are eligible to apply?" And so, yes, family justice centers are eligible to apply depending on how you're structured, ~~may depend on--~~may dictate who the primary applicant can be. So, if you are under the San Diego City Attorney's Office, you would apply as a unit of local government, so it actually would be the city of San Diego that applies. For FJCs that might be a nonprofit

organization, then the FJC can apply directly as a nonprofit victim service provider. And for each of those, your mandatory partner will change so if you'll apply under the city of San Diego, your mandatory partner would be a nonprofit victim service provider. If you have a nonprofit FJC and are already a nonprofit victim service provider, then your mandatory partner would need to be a unit of local government, ~~a court--~~a unit of local government or a court.

AMANDA WILSON: I can take the next one, Jason, about priority area 4. The question is, ~~does~~ "Does one project proposing to address this priority area need to address all factors listed or is it permissible to address some of them?" It is permissible to address some of them or one of them. What matters is that you state the need and the purpose of the project section, which we'll talk about in a little bit and that you show how your proposal will be addressing the needs of that community.

Next, ~~if~~ "If a victim services sub-recipient applies to be the lead when it was always the previous sub-recipient on a grant held by a local unit…", ~~-~~yes, this is considered new. Yes, Jason covered that ~~--~~ ~~when you will be --~~it goes back to the unique ID number that will be used to apply. If you are using a different entity ID number, then you will be considered a new applicant.

~~So, t~~There's a question, ~~so~~ "So, police departments can't apply for DV/SA investigators?" So, ~~they --~~police departments cannot apply as the lead agency. They would need to have their city or county government apply but the funding can be used to support a DV and SA investigator. And county attorneys, it's the same situation. ~~They can list --a~~A county attorney can be an allowable expense on the grant. But again, a city or county government would need to be your lead applicant.

Oh, there's a point of clarification here. It says, ~~where~~ "Where does it say in the RFP that the lead cannot pass through more than 50% of funds?" So, the lead applicant can pass through more than 50% of funds but they will be required to provide an explanation as to why the entity receiving the majority of funding did not choose to apply as the lead applicant.

"Can a nonprofit that provides fitness wellness services to marginalized communities be the lead applicants?" ~~I would --~~I would circle back to that definition of a victim services provider and that it needs to be an organization that is one of their primary purposes and have a demonstrated history of work in the field of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

JASON PETRY: ~~To --n~~Next question. "To clarify about continuing applicants, is that award in question an ICJR grants specifically or an OVW grant? It will be an ICJR grant specifically." Our...

LASHONDE BEASLEY: I'll take the next.

JASON PETRY: Go for it.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: I will take the next question. ~~-~~“Our SART non-fatal team is funded by VOCA~~,~~ but part of the grant would be used for law enforcement. ~~-~~Will this be a joint application? ~~-~~And then~~,~~ part of it would be a victim services provider or a local government.~~”~~ ~~-~~So~~,~~ it wouldn't be a joint application. ~~VOCA is separate from--I should say t~~The Office for Victims of Crime is separate from the OVW which is the Office of ~~Victims--~~ Violence Against Women. ~~-~~So~~,~~ it will be a separate application for the Office of Violence Against Women specifically for what you're looking to fund. ~~-~~It could be ~~question~~ a portion of the salaries as requested out of the ICJR application through OVW. ~~-~~And if anything~~,~~ ~~else~~ that's funded through VOCA that's fine. ~~-~~It can be done. ~~-~~And if you are a local government, you would have to partner with a victim service provider. ~~-~~And ~~if you're a local--~~ if you're a victim service provider, you partner with the local government.

AMANDA WILSON: I'll take the next one. ~~-~~It's ~~a--it's a~~ clarification on a question. ~~-~~“If we're currently funded under a different OVW grant that will close this year and we apply under ICJR, will this be considered new or continuation funding?~~”~~ ~~-~~So~~,~~ OVW has several grant programs. ~~-~~So~~,~~ if you're talking about an OVW ICJR grant that will close this year, then you will be applying as a continuation. ~~-~~If you are funded by a separate OVW grant program like our transitional housing program or our ~~justice~~ Justice for ~~families~~ Families program and then this year was the first time you ever applied for ICJR funding, you would be considered a new applicant to the ICJR Program.

JASON PETRY: So~~,~~ next question, ~~we~~ “We are a sub~~-~~recipient of our current ICJR grant but we're considering applying as the lead this go around. ~~-~~We are a nonprofit victim service provider. ~~-~~Do I understand that if we do so, we can only focus on Purpose Areas 5, 10, or 17?~~”~~ ~~-~~Yes. ~~-~~If you are a nonprofit victim service provider applying as the lead applicant, you can only focus on Purpose Areas 5, 10, and 17. ~~Okay.~~ Next.

AMANDA WILSON: You got it, Jason?

JASON PETRY: We have time. ~~-~~Yeah. ~~-~~Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah, go ahead.

JASON PETRY: So~~,~~ next question.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah. ~~-~~Go on.

JASON PETRY: “We are a state coalition that would like to fund our ability to increase our capacity to provide training and technical assistance to our member programs as well as criminal justice entities and to fill a gap that exists at the state level so that we can ensure a coordinated statewide implementation of several newly emerging criminal justice response initiatives. ~~-~~This will essentially take the shape of funding, designated FTEs to focus on this work. ~~-~~How do you recommend we structure our application to show that we are funding the work, meeting the needs by funding the staff to do this work~~--~~ ~~?~~ ~~Essentially~~essentially, increasing our capacity to address the gaps and improve CCR~~.--~~?”

I'm not sure I understand completely what you're asking in terms of how to structure your application.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: We couldn't say specifically how to structure your application. I would just say demonstrate it the best way you can regarding what you're trying to do. That's what we would say to all that.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm.~~ So, the next question is, ~~does~~ "Does a local police department count as a partnership with a local government if we are a victim services provider?" And the answer is no. The victim service partner that is required must be a nonprofit community-based victim service provider with domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking as their primary purpose and a history of doing that work. So, you would be looking at that required partner to be perhaps the nonprofit that runs your local shelter or court advocacy programs, but it does have to be a nonprofit. The police department can still be a funded partner on the project, but the required partner would be that local nonprofit victim service provider.

JASON PETRY: ~~Okay.~~ Next question, ~~can~~ "Can a sub-recipient who is not the lead applicant utilize a federal indirect cost rate if they have a current negotiated federal indirect cost rate? If so, do they need to attach a copy of the indirect cost rate agreement to the application?" So, for the first part of the question, yes. Sub-recipients on the award can utilize their federally negotiated indirect cost rate or a de minimis rate. To document that rate, ~~you --~~the sub-recipient does not need to attach ~~the --~~their indirect cost rate agreement to the application. That is something the lead applicant will need to evaluate and monitor, so the sub-recipient would attach the indirect cost rate agreement to any documentation they have with the lead applicant. If a lead applicant wants to utilize a federally negotiated indirect cost rate, then they would need to attach the indirect cost rate agreement to the budget ~~when we --~~when we do budget approvals, and it can be included in the application.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Okay. Okay.~~ So, ~~we're going to --~~we're going to keep moving on. I see a couple more questions coming in, which ~~are~~ is great. We will~~ --we will~~ make sure we get to all of these questions, but we're going to keep moving forward. We might answer some of them in the next section of slides. And we acknowledge ~~that the --~~that our statutory requirements around eligibility can be complicated.

So, we wanted to share with you some common reasons why applicants are removed from consideration for eligibility issues. The number one reason is the wrong government agency applies such as a police department or district attorney's office. This is very common, and we've seen it in the questions. Please remember that only a unit of local government is eligible to apply. Police departments and district attorney's offices are welcome to be partners in the process. Victim service agencies or state coalitions apply for a prohibited purpose area. These entities are only able to apply for Purpose Areas 5, 10, and 17. ~~State --~~aAnother reason is state or local governments apply for an eligible purpose area but passed through more than 50% of the funds to a victim service agency or state coalition who would be ineligible for those purpose areas. A victim serving

organization applies whose primary function is not providing direct services to victims, such as a coordinating council or training-based non-profits. Please remember that no more than 50% of the budget and project activities can go toward training.

Every application submitted for an ICJR grant must include a partner. And who that partner must be is very specific. This, as you will see, is intentional. All government applicants need a victim service provider or state coalition to partner with and vice versa. Thus, government applicants, the states, Indian Tribal Governments, units of local government must partner with a community-based victim service agency whose primary function is to provide direct services to victims or a state coalition that is recognized by OVW. Victim service organizations or state coalitions must partner with a state government, unit of level--local government, and ~~tribal~~ Tribal government. Please note again, we are not talking here about police departments or prosecutor's offices. The required partner is a state government, unit of local government, or ~~tribal~~ Tribal government. And, Jason, I believe at this point I pass it to you.

JASON PETRY: I will take it. ~~Okay.~~ Now, we're going to talk about application information and requirements for the application.

So, ~~first applicant--~~new applicants are those that have never received funding under this program or whose previous funding under this program expired on or before March 31st of 2022. In Fiscal Year 2023, the ICJR Program will give special consideration to new applicants that have never received ICJR funding and are committed to developing a CCR, revitalizing or enhancing their CCR, and engaging in a community assessment process. Continuation applicants are those with current or recently expired awards. A recently expired award would be April 1st, 2022, or later. Current grantees with a substantial amount of unobligated funds remaining, 50% or more of their current or previous award as of March 31st, 2022, without adequate justification may not be considered for funding, or we may receive a reduced award amount if selected.

For new applicants, a 12-month planning period is required. I'm going to repeat that. A 12-month planning period is mandatory. During that 12-month period, new grantees will be required to,~~,~~ one, support a project director responsible for carrying out the project activities and working with OVW TTA providers. TTA stands for Training and Technical Assistance. CCRs are intricate and complex. There needs to be someone whose job it is to help coordinate, ~~creating~~create, and ~~maintaining~~ maintain that CCR. So, number two, ~~participant--~~participate in an assessment to determine the needs of the community. CCRs are only effective if the needs of the community are being met. Number three, participate in technical assistance and training based on the assessment. Many TA opportunities include nationally recognized experts and providers and are directly funded by OVW. Number four, identify evidence-based practices and tools that will be implemented at the agency and community level. Number five, create an impactful and sustainable, coordinated community response with community stakeholders. Please budget according to this required timeline. You may be able to begin some project activities in the first year, but the first year should primarily be devoted to participating in planning period activities.

New grantees, please note you will be required to conduct a Coordinated Community Response assessment and training, even if you are not applying to implement a project that includes working on creating or enhancing an existing CCR. This includes statewide projects, SANE projects, and court projects. You will be required to actively engage in and dedicate time to the ~~first year~~first-year activities from all partners included in your project. You will be required to participate in the ICJR training and technical assistance. So, do not plan to use your OVW travel funds mandated in the solicitation for conferences or other training events. You may include additional funds in your budget for these additional expenses.

For Fiscal Year 2023, the ICJR Program is implementing several programmatic changes due to the passage of VAWA 2022, a~~. A~~nd ~~lesson -~~lessons learned from previous OVW grant cycles. These three new project activities expand what grantees are already able to do with ICJR funds. So, let's take a quick look. First, we have civil legal services under ICJR who are previously restricted to services surrounding protection orders. With the passage of the VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2022, ICJR funds can be used for all civil legal services so long as those services address ~~the~~ VAWA crimes and are provided for adults and adolescents aged 11 and over. You can develop statewide databases with information on where sexual assault nurse examiners are located. And that is exactly as it sounds. Next, you may develop and implement alternative methods of reducing crime in communities to supplant punitive programs or policies. This can be found in the new Purpose Area number 26. A punitive program or policy is one that imposes a penalty on a victim on the basis of a request by the victim for law enforcement or emergency assistance~~,~~ or imposes a penalty on a victim because ~~of a -~~of criminal activity at the property in which the victim resides. The key is to develop methods that do not punish the victim for attempting to get help, such as through nuisance or ordinances and restrictive housing requirements.~~ Okay.~~

Changes to the certification of eligibility. The Violence Against Women Act of 2022 added certification requirements to the ICJR Program. We have the new prosecution training requirement, and ~~. And~~ a new requirement against prosecuting minors for prostitution. The specific training requirements are detailed in the solicitation, but please note OVW will have training available for prosecutors ~~or prosecutors will be a -~~or prosecutors will be able to obtain the required training on their own.~~ Okay.~~

The new delivery of legal assistance certification. Applicants applying to provide civil legal assistance or representation will be required to, first, meet new eligibility requirements. And second, limit civil legal assistance to less than 30% of proposed project activities. Successful applicants submitting this certification will use the language in the solicitation as it is written in their required letter.

Limitations on training and technical assistance and legal services. The ICJR Program is focused on improving the criminal justice response in communities of which training may be one component. Because of this focus, we are not supporting projects with training as the primary activity. In Fiscal Year '23, we will not be funding projects with more than 50% of grant funds being used to develop and disseminate training or provide technical

assistance as a grant deliverable. We will also not be supporting projects with more than 30% of project activities and/or the project budget dedicated to providing direct civil legal representation other than for protection order hearings. Reducing pass through grants. Lead applicants proposing to pass through funds to sub-recipient organizations must be eligible to implement the purpose area selected. Any applicant proposing to pass through more than 50% of grant funds to one organization must include an explanation of why the entity receiving the funds did not apply as the lead applicant. This explanation must be included in your project narrative and in the who will implement section of the project narrative.

AMANDA WILSON: Hey, Jason?

JASON PETRY: Yes.

AMANDA WILSON: Let's take a pause, so we can catch some more questions, I think.

JASON PETRY: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Okay.

JASON PETRY: Do you know where we are in the questions?

AMANDA WILSON: I think so. I think...

JASON PETRY: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Lashonde, do you want to start? Do you remember where we left off? I think it's with the fitness wellness services.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Yes.

AMANDA WILSON: It says, "Can a nonprofit that provides fitness wellness services to marginalized communities be a lead applicant?" We currently offer fitness and wellness programs to DV/SA survivors." The answer to that question goes back to that definition of a victim service provider. "And does the victim service provider have as their primary purpose to serve victims, and do they have a history of doing so?"

LASHONDE BEASLEY: I think we had questions before that.

AMANDA WILSON: We had questions before that? Okay.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: They actually addressed the indirect question. We'll get to the MOU question.

AMANDA WILSON: Oh, we got that one.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: We had a question on, "Can funds be used to train?" I will get to that one.

AMANDA WILSON: We'll get that one.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: There is a question. "Do we get the one--we are a state DV coalition that will have a few state government partners?"

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah. So, I think back into--to the questions, the coalition questions. Again, I have to--there's like a--I think an attempt for clarity -- . And unfortunately, we can't provide advice or information on how to structure an application.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: That's right. We didn't get that one. Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Got that one? Okay. Yeah.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: So, we did have a question on, "The applicant does not mention what their provisions of services for human trafficking victims is allowed, would OVW consider victim of human trafficking under the definition of sexual assault?" I don't believe we got to that question. And so, under the ICJR Program, there would have to be an intersection for human trafficking or sex trafficking. That has a--tThat's an intersection with one of the OVW crimes for that to be considered. So, I hope that helps answer that question there.

AMANDA WILSON: Then there's one. "Is an MOU okay?" No. The MOU is not--is not the acceptable document for the application. You must include the partnership agreement as outlined in the solicitation. The next one's quick. "Can funds be used to train?" The answer is yes, but it cannot exceed 50% of the project activity or budget.

"What are the differences between Purpose Area 17 and 18?" Purpose Area 17 is to start--is to operate a sexual assault nurse examiners program, and that's actually funding the SANE nurses. And Purpose Area 18 is to fund Sexual Assault--Sexual Assault Response Teams or SARTs, which is why those are inherently include government partners and can only be--only have a government agency as the lead applicant. But nonprofits can be the project partner.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: And I think I want to add on to that one question. There's a question that asks, "Can a tribal Tribal hospital apply if they have a hospital --or a community-based victim services program within the hospital?"

AMANDA WILSON: Uh-hmm.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: So, for that question there, it would have to be an actual eligibility--under the eligibility requirements – it would have to be one of those six or seven organizations. So, it it would--it can be an actual community-based victim services program within, unless it's like a specific 501 (c)(3) that could apply directly. And then

~~partner --~~they'd have to partner with a victim service provider, but they could also have a partner with a hospital.

AMANDA WILSON: There's a question about Purpose Area 22, and it says, "What unit of local government is allowable?" ~~-~~And that would be a county, a city, a town~~ -- , any--it's~~ a subdivision of a state is how a unit of local government is defined.

~~As well as one~~And another one, "Can prosecuting attorney's offices do not meet the requirements for a unit of local government?" ~~-~~And that is correct. ~~-~~They can be a project partner, but district attorney or prosecuting attorney offices are not units of local government.

JASON PETRY: So, we have a question. ~~-~~"If a new applicant who's also a new 501 (c)(3) and are services have recently ~~began~~begun, will our pilot programs prior to 501 (c)(3) status be sufficient to provide a track record of DV/SA services?" ~~-~~I believe so. ~~-~~Amanda or Lashonde, correct me if I'm wrong, but that is--you currently have 501 (c)(3) status. You're asking if the activities prior to obtaining that 501 (c)(3) status will go to show the track record of DV/SA services? ~~-~~Yes, I believe they do.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes. ~~-~~That depends...

LASHONDE BEASLEY: And ~~I would say --~~I would also say just that we can also look into it further just to confirm to email OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov, and I'll put that email in the chat. And you can email that to us, and you could get further information as well.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm. Yeah. ~~The other thing, too, when remembering about being a victim service provider -- ~~,~~the question to ask is that your primary purpose~~. , right?~~ So, we know many nonprofits include those services in their portfolio of programs, but is it your primary purpose? ~~-~~That's what we are looking ~~forward ~~for here in this eligibility requirement.

~~-~~Got a couple questions about project managers, it says, "Does the project manager hired to implement grant-funded activities have to be hired by the lead applicants or could that person be employed through a sub~~-~~grantee?" ~~ That--w~~Naming who~~ho~~ the project manager or project coordinator ~~is that ~~is required, ~~that ~~as Jason mentioned -- ~~,~~who they are employed by would be up to the jurisdiction. ~~-~~You would just need to show ~~that they--~~that they're designated to this project.

JASON PETRY: So, I ~~if I--I ~~think we've answered this question, but just to be sure, ~~if ~~"If we are a victim service provider, what would be an example of a unit of local government that would be allowable to apply for Priority Area 22?" ~~-~~So, for all unit of local government partnership requirements, ~~that ~~it would be a city, a town, a village, a county, but it has to be ~~the government--~~the unit of local government. ~~-~~So, for example, a county would be, you know, maybe the county commissioners, the city would be potentially the mayor's office or the city administrator's office depending on how that government is structured.

AMANDA WILSON: So, we've had a couple questions about the ~~first year~~first-year planning period and what activities can be conducted. ~~?~~ If you are a new applicant, yes, the coordinator can be employed and operational during that first year. In fact, ~~we would--~~ that's what we want to have happen. We want to have that coordinator engaged in the planning year activities and can be funded in the budget. If you already have services and you want to continue those services during that first planning year, that could take place. The key to understanding this award is that engaging in the planning year activities, as Jason discussed, ~~are--~~is required and you need to ensure that your jurisdiction has the capacity to engage in all of those activities.

There's a question about TA as well, ~~and if you-- __and, if "If you're already working with an OVW TA or a"--I'm sorry, if~~ "If you're already working with a consultant or expert to support your technical capacity, could you continue with that grant funding through this award?" You could request to do so in your application. We can't say whether or not that would be approved, but you could continue to request to use that technical assistance provider. For those who will be applying as new applicants, ~~in~~ that planning year is ~~, you-- is where~~when you will be required to use OVW's TA providers.

JASON PETRY: "Can the budget be used to fund the project coordinator?" Yes, absolutely. And not just in the first year of planning, it can be used to fund the project coordinator through the life of the grant.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~All right.~~ "Is the requirement to focus at least 35% of proposed project activities on non-IPV sexual assault applied to all project partners or just those that involve direct victim services?" There is no requirement around ~~who--how those funds would be--or~~ how that 35% would be allocated in your project. That would be for you to determine. It would just need to be that 35% or more and we encourage or more project activities are focused on non-intimate partner sexual assault.

JASON PETRY: Okay. ~~So, we~~ "We are a nonprofit victim service provider sub-recipient in the grant, can more than 50% of the funds pass through to us ~~for other--~~for Purpose Areas other than 5, 10, and 17 if a reasonable explanation is provided?" ~~Okay.~~ So, ~~there's~~ there're a few important points here. You're asking not about the lead applicant, but about a sub-recipient organization and can ~~fit--first, can 50%--~~more than 50% of funds pass through to you? They can, more than 50% of funds can be passed to a sub-recipient, but remember, it requires ~~the~~ an additional explanation that we talked about to be placed in your Project Narrative in the Who Will Implement section of that narrative.

"Can those additional funds be used for Purpose Areas other than 5, 10, and 17?" And again, Amanda and Lashonde, correct me if I'm wrong, but a victim service provider as the lead applicant cannot apply to Purpose Areas other than 5, 10, and 17, but can they do work as a sub-recipient in other purpose areas?

AMANDA WILSON: Yes.

JASON PETRY: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes, ~~they--yes,~~ they can. ~~-~~But that goes to the purpose of the explanation. ~~,~~ ~~right?~~ What we have seen in the past is a unit of local government will apply for -- I'm going to use an example of Purpose Area 22 ~~--~~, but then have more than half of the funds go to the victim service provider, which is not what this funding is structured for, and that is why the explanation is required.

~~-~~There's a question about the delivery of legal assistance -- ~~,~~ certification letter requirements. ~~-~~The delivery of legal assistance certification letter is required for all applicants proposing to include civil legal services no matter what purpose areas are applied for in the application. ~~-~~If you're applying for those services, you must include that certification letter.

JASON PETRY: "Can a state attorney general be the lead applicant?" ~~-~~No, it would have to come from the state. ~~-~~Whomever is ~~--acts as--~~ in that role as a state -- o~~, so o~~ften we'll see like the governor's office.

AMANDA WILSON: "And Florida system coordination is guided by the certified rape crisis centers. ~~-~~They coordinate SART but are not eligible to be lead on a SART-focused application?" ~~-~~ ~~-~~That is correct.

JASON PETRY: "If a previous sub-recipient is not continuing as a project partner, does the lead applicant need to explain why the partner is not continuing as a partner?" ~~-~~There is no requirement for that. ~~-~~I would leave it up to you if you want to explain that.

AMANDA WILSON: "If we are an existing grantee and applying as a continuation without any concerns expressed in any way, would that mean there would be no special conditions?" ~~-~~I ~~I don't--I~~ don't fully understand your question. ~~-~~So, I'm happy to ~~take~~ get some more information, but every grant at OVW comes with special conditions. ~~, if you're returning--if~~If you're referring to the 12-month planning period, no. ~~-~~If you are a continuation grantee, you will not be required to go through the 12-month planning period.

JASON PETRY: "Is the unit of local government that is a partner of a victim service provider applicant required to participate in the project activities?" ~~-~~Not necessarily. ~~-~~By being the primary partner, they show support for the project. ~~-~~Oftentimes, we will see a department within the unit of local government actually participating in those project activities, so perhaps it's a law enforcement agency or a local prosecutor's office.

AMANDA WILSON: Oh, go ahead, Jason.

JASON PETRY: "Can you ask for the 10% indirect cost rate and set aside funding for a consultant to provide financial management?" ~~-~~Yes, I believe so. ~~-~~If ~~we have any question--if~~ you're awarded funds and we have any questions about that during the budget approval process, then ~~-we would--~~we would navigate that.

AMANDA WILSON: There's a question about partners. "Did you say that all formal partners must participate in the year one training, TA and assessment activities?" The answer to that is yes. The 12-month planning period and coordinating activities are aimed at improving a coordinated community response. And to have that be effective, we would ask that all project partners be included in those activities.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Next question. "For funding family justice centers, can this fund an FJC that is currently operating but expanding, or must it only be new, not established centers?" So, ICGR funds actually established centers, they all fund ones that are expanding and also ones that are expanding as well, so they can be any of those.

AMANDA WILSON: Thanks, Lashonde. Let's go ahead. We're going to pause with questions, and we will continue on our discussion about the application package. And I'm marking where we left off with questions. So, Jason, back to you.

JASON PETRY: Yes. Sorry, I scrolled through my notes and now I have to find where I am. Okay.

So, let's now talk about what you need to submit as part of your application package. First, we have the application narrative. This includes, first, ~~the proposal --~~the purpose of the proposal. This highlights the needs of your community using data and educates the peer reviewers about your community and target population. Common reasons points are deducted for the purpose of the proposal section include information about the prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is not included. The required service area map is not included. The communities, including underserved populations, are not included in the description of the service area. Next, we have the What Will Be Done section. This explains the activities proposed to address the needs identified in the purpose of the proposal section. Common reasons points are deducted for the What Will Be Done section. Goals and objectives are vague and do not measure the impact of project activities. Activities do not address the needs of the community as identified in the purpose of the proposal section. Unallowable activities are included. It does not include activities to ensure accessibility to services. Activities are vague ~~and do not detail --~~and are not detailed leaving reviewers to wonder and question the applicant's capacity and understanding. For example, you may say in your application that we will conduct trainings. So, be more specific. How many trainings? Who will attend those trainings? Who will the instructors be?

The third section of the narrative is the Who Will Implement section. This describes the professional capacity of the lead applicant and project partners responsible for implementing the project. Common reasons points are deducted from the Who Will Implement section. The work and contributions of project partners are not fully explained or do not match the work to be done in the What Will Be Done section. The role of the project director is not fully explained, and it does not address the capacity of the applicant or partners.

This is the last section of the Project Narrative. Your Project Narrative cannot exceed 15 pages. So, be as descriptive as you can, but also make sure you are using the space wisely, so you're not left with little space for the last section of the application.

Next, we have the budget. The budget must include $20,000 in mandatory travel funds to attend OVW events. If you are in Alaska, Hawaii, or the US territories, it will be $40,000. It must include funds to support or describe in-kind resources to support victims who are ~~deaf~~Deaf, hard of hearing, and/or disabled, and victims with limited English proficiency. It must include funds to support or describe in-kind resources to support a project director, must include detailed calculations illustrating how costs were determined, must match, or support the activities included in the What Will Be Done section and partners described in the Who Will Implement section. If you are applying for OVW Priority Area number 1 or number 4, you may include up to an additional $50,000 to support culturally specific and/or population specific organizations.

It is very important to add a detailed narrative with each budget category so our finance team will fully understand your calculations and how they relate to proposed project activities. So, common reasons points are deducted from the budget. First, the $20,000 or $40,000 in OVW mandated travel funds are not included and/or are not shared with project partners. Funds or in-kind descriptions of resources to support individuals who are ~~deaf~~ Deaf or hard of hearing and/or disabled or for individuals with limited English proficiency are not included. Expenses appear in the budget but are never mentioned in the Project Narrative. Budget items do not include calculation details or narrative explanations. Okay.

So, let's talk about the Partnership Agreement. Applicants are required to submit a Partnership Agreement illustrating that both the lead applicant and required partner understand their roles in the proposed project and agree to the budget and mandatory program requirements. A template has been provided and must be used to document and ensure you have the correct signatories. The Partnership Agreement is not an MOU. A fully executed MOU ~~will be a--~~will be required to be submitted at the end of the first year of funding. Common reasons points are deducted from the Partnership Agreement, the lead applicant has an ineligible partner sign the Partnership Agreement, such as a victim service organization acting as the lead applicant with a police department ~~signing as the Partnership Agree--~~signing the Partnership Agreement instead of the unit of local government. An MOU is included that does not include the required language detailed in the solicitation and included in the Partnership Agreement template. An old Partnership Agreement from a previous application is submitted instead of a new and updated version. ~~Okay.~~

Successful applicants~~,~~ tell us a cohesive story identifying the needs in their jurisdiction, the work they will do to address that need, and how they will measure the impact, and who will be responsible for doing the work. They have a budget that "shows their work" by including calculations, detailed explanations, and funds to support the activities included in the narrative. They read the solicitation thoroughly and use it as a checklist to ensure they submit all required documents and provide all necessary information. They get started

early. It takes time to get signatures and upload information in the JustGrants system. They ask questions of OVW along the way, particularly about eligibility and signature requirements. ~~Okay.~~

So, we are going to talk briefly about submitting the application. The application for Federal Assistance or SF-424 and the Disclosure of Lobbying Activities must be submitted in Grants.gov before you can submit your application in JustGrants. The deadline for submitting these items in Grants.gov is April 20th. How to apply in JustGrants? So, the application components will be entered either directly into JustGrants or require you to upload and attach documents. Applicants will need to allow ample time before the JustGrants deadline to prepare each component. And we recommend submitting your application at least 24 to 48 hours prior to the deadline in case you experience technical difficulties. Applicants may save their progress in the system and revise the application as needed prior to hitting the submit button at the end of the application in JustGrants. The application submitter entity administrator and authorized representative will receive an email from JustGrants confirming submission of the application. Make sure the correct people are assigned to these roles. So, please note the pre-award risk assessment at the top of the screen, the summary data sheet in the middle and the proposed narrative are all uploaded in the proposal narrative section in JustGrants.

~~So, d~~Duplicate applications. Do not submit test applications to see if Grants.gov and JustGrants are working. It's working. If you need some peace of mind, we are happy to provide it to you for the JustGrants system. You can reach out to us, and we will check to see if the application was submitted. We're not able to do the same thing for Grants.gov, but if you apply in Grants.gov and then log into JustGrants, you should see that information from Grants.gov populate into your JustGrants application. Avoid submitting ~~an~~ one application multiple times. Please only hit the submit button once. Submitting multiple applications really gums up the process. Ensure your application is final before hitting the submit button at the end of the application in JustGrants. It is not easy to return an already submitted application, so please check your application before submitting. And a few things to look out for: first, check the list of required documents at the end of the solicitation with your uploads in JustGrants. Make sure the correct version of each document is attached. Be sure all of the required fields in JustGrants have been completed. And finally, be sure the correct people have been assigned user roles in JustGrants for this application. We only contact those who are provided user roles. If that person is no longer with your organization, or if the contact information is not correct, you will not receive important communications.

A few ~~part~~ important reminders: applications are due April 27th by 9:00 PM Eastern Time. In order to submit an application, you must register with Grants.gov by April 20th. And if you have any questions regarding the solicitation, email OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov. ~~If you experience technical difficulties--or excuse me, e~~Experiencing technical difficulties is not an acceptable reason for not having your application submitted by the deadline. Please reach out to the resources listed here, and in the solicitation, well in advance of the deadline if you are experiencing difficulties. If you find you are near the deadline and

need assistance, email your applications before the 9:00 Eastern Time deadline. Then, continue to seek assistance from the provided resources.

Please note the resources that are available to you while completing your application, include the OVW website, the OVW Solicitation Guide, the DOJ Grants Financial Guide, the ICJR solicitation and the Uniform Guidance found at 2 CFR Part 200. So, on this slide, we have a few contact resources, including assistance with Grants.gov, with JustGrants solicitation and programmatic questions and financial questions, so keep these for your reference.

So, thank you all so much. This concludes the presentation portion of our pre-application webinar, and we'll continue with questions in the chat. You can also ask questions. Please raise your hand -- ~~,~~ your virtual hand -- ~~to --~~ and we can make sure you're unmuted to ask your questions. ~~or~~ Or you can continue to put them in the chat.

AMANDA WILSON: Thanks, Jason. I thought I would take a quick moment and provide maybe an example of how some of our current ICJR grants are submitted by lead applicants. I'm going to use the example, I live in Arlington, Virginia, so I'm going to use this--a fake example of Arlington, Virginia. And what many of our ICJR grantees will do is the county of Arlington would be the lead applicant, that Arlington County would have sub-recipients to possibly include a sexual assault detective~~s~~ through the police department, partial funding of a prosecutor through the Arlington County District Attorney's Office, and perhaps funding for a victim advocate through the local victim service agency. This application would be eligible because a unit of local government is the lead applicant and they have the required partner, which is the local victim service provider. ~~Okay?~~ So, I use that as an example to help understand how law enforcement personnel and prosecutors and victim advocates can be part of an ICJR project, where the unit of local government is the--is the lead applicant, so I hope that might help using an example.

~~I wrote in my notes, Lashonde, that we need to start with--let's see.~~ There's a question up here from Kristen Shaw. "To confirm passing through funds to an organization that is not itself an eligible applicant, is it allowable to pass through more than 50% of funds if an explanation is given in the application narrative?" It's not about if it's allowable or not, it's that if you are going to pass through more than 50% of funds, you need to provide an explanation as to why that entity receiving the majority of funds did not choose to apply as the lead applicant. ~~Okay.~~

JASON PETRY: So, ~~if~~ "If a police department has to partner with a city government, what would they need to do?" And I want to sort of reframe that a little bit. It is the city government that has to be the lead applicant, rather the police department cannot be the lead applicant, so the city government would apply. The police department can be a component of that application and it can be a ~~a funded--a~~ funded entity. So, ~~you know, we --~~oftentimes, we can fund law enforcement activities or a victim's advocate in the police department. The city government is just that lead applicant, so they would be the application administrator. They might manage the finances of the application, but that's really up to you.

"How much actual TA time is expected for year one of the project coordinator?" Do we have an estimate?

AMANDA WILSON: It typically includes two to four hours of meeting time, but the reason we can't give you an exact amount of time is that there are many activities that are involved, and it includes the project coordinator working with the local CCR to conduct those activities. So, how much time that takes varies by jurisdiction.

JASON PETRY: ~~We also--, for~~For the last two years, we have held an in-person meeting for new applicants or for ~~applicants--or I mean our new--geez,~~ our new grantees. And so, we expect to do that this year as well, which is ~~a reason~~the reason ~~that~~ you cannot use the $20,000 for required technical assistance ~~for--~~to attend things like conferences or other training events.

AMANDA WILSON: There's another question about police departments. So yes, we acknowledge that local units of government do not directly serve victims and that's not what we anticipate will occur with these funds. We intend or we anticipate that if you are applying with a unit of local government, they are the lead applicant, but they will be giving those funds to either their departments or sub-recipients in the community to support those victims. And yes, you can partner with the court.

"Will the PowerPoint of this presentation be available?" "Yes, as well as the recording from this pre-application webinar., ~~they~~ They will be available on the OVW website in about 14 days.

JASON PETRY: Well, I lost where we are. I sent a chat and ~~now~~ it put me ~~on~~ to the bottom.

AMANDA WILSON: Yup. "I thought it was 20 pages for a narrative." Yes, the project narrative is 20 pages.

The question about the role of the project director -- ~~,~~so, the role of the project director for new applicants is that position that will be coordinating those 12 months of planning activities to include coordinating attendance and participation at the trainings, as well as those additional activities that I mentioned. And as Jason mentioned in his slides, it does not have to be a grant-funded position. It can be an in-kind position or a position that already exists, but that will be designated to spend their time on the grant activities.

JASON PETRY: ~~Did--~~Amanda, did you clarify the 20 pages comment?

AMANDA WILSON: Yes, 20 pages.

JASON PETRY: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes, our apologies. ~~20~~ Twenty pages.

JASON PETRY: "Can travel expenses in the budget for all partners be centralized with the primary applicant or must each sub-recipient partners travel costs be passed through to them in their sub-grant budgets?" That is up to you.

AMANDA WILSON: "Do all grant-funded partners need to sign the partnership agreement?" No, you are correct. Just the lead applicant and the required partner, just exactly like the template dictates, please.

JASON PETRY: "Can an organization be a lead applicant on one application and a required partner on another application?" Generally, we wouldn't see two applications in the same fiscal year for one jurisdiction, so ~~I could--~~I suppose I could see a situation in which ~~you--the--~~maybe the lead applicant could be a required partner on a project in another jurisdiction, like maybe it's a statewide organization or they serve multiple counties or something like that, but generally not one jurisdiction applying multiple times.

AMANDA WILSON: "If a court partner provides a letter of commitment at the end of the first year, is it required to sign an MOU with all other partners or can it be a separate MOU with only the lead and not all the partners?" So, ~~you know,~~ at the end of the first year, the partners can sign an MOU with the court still providing ~~a--an~~an updated letter of commitment.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: ~~Okay.~~ Our next question, ~~will~~ "Will there be an opportunity to just make questions via email or answers to be available to grantees?" So, if you have additional questions that are after the webinar, yes, you can definitely submit questions. They'll be available and you can email them to us at OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov. Again, it's OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov.

Our next question, ~~can~~ "Can the MOU at the end of year one includes parties beyond those who signed onto the initial partnership agreement?" Yes, so that's the intention we want to have so that the required partners sign the partnership agreement, and the MOU will include all the actual partners that would be part of the project signing the MOU.

JASON PETRY: So, ~~is~~ "Is my application in JustGrants created after my submission in Grants.gov application?" The answer to that first part is yes. When you fill out the Grants.gov section, it should populate your JustGrants account with that information from the SF-424 primarily.

And your second part, "I created my Grants.gov application, but an application in JustGrants has not appeared." There's a--there's several potential reasons for that, and primarily ~~I would--~~I would encourage you to reach out to the OVW JustGrants helpdesk to help you navigate that, but some of the reasons may be that ~~your--you--~~your unique entity ID from SAM.gov does not match~~,~~ or is not consistent across Grants.gov or JustGrants. It could be a period of time. Sometimes it could take up to 24 hours to transfer into

JustGrants. That's what's coming to my mind. But reach out to the OVW JustGrants helpdesk.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: And I'm putting that email in the chat.

JASON PETRY: Thank you, Lashonde.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah, let's take a -- let's take a pause on the chat questions. We have a raised hand from Megan. Megan, if you'd like to unmute yourself and ask your question?

MEGAN: Thanks. I think you might have already answered it, but I just want to confirm. The project coordinator can be, but doesn't have to be, a grant-funded position, correct, if you're a court applicant?

AMANDA WILSON: Correct.

JASON PETRY: Correct.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes.

MEGAN: Okay. All right. Thank you.

AMANDA WILSON: Uh-hmm. There's a question about , will "Will points be deducted if the lead applicant submits a partnership agreement with the same organization regardless?" No, no points will be deducted in that --inin that situation. What we have said is that points in the past have been deducted if you do not include the required partner onin the partnership agreement. Okay?

And then the next one is, again"Again, I got my partnership agreements, is that the same thing as a demonstration of collaboration with qualified partner letter?" I don't know what those are. The Partnership Agreement is detailed based on the ICJR eligibility requirements and are statute. So, you need to use the Partnership Agreement template that is on the OVW website to ensure you have all the required statutory language included.

JASON PETRY: "Is there a template available for sub-recipient agreements?" I don't believe so. There is quite a bit of information in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide about sub-recipients and monitoring sub-recipients, et cetera. But I don't think there's a sample.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Yes. So, there is --one of the CFRs has specific --that has kind of a guide of what should be included in the sub-recipient agreement or a contract, it has that information there. Like, that kind of [INDISTINCT]a kind of admin, almost like a guide. Right. And I wanted to go back to Amanda on the template. So, the template is located under the Resources for Applicants section under How to Apply for OVW Funding.

JASON PETRY: "Is there a template for the Certification of Eligibility letters?" There is. But there is one on the website and ~~it's in the--you~~you can find it in the Resources for Applicants page under ICJR. The one that's on the website, though, is from last year. It does not include the changes created by VAWA 2022. There is a new sample Certification of Eligibility letter that will be coming out. It's currently going through the approval process, and we will get that posted on the website.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: ~~All right.~~ Our next question, "In the application checklist, it includes application disclosures of duplication in cost items. However, that document is not explained in the solicitation. Can you explain this required element of the application?" So, that specific document is -- I'm looking for it. Basically~~It's just--basically~~, if you have current or pending awards through OVW, you list the information on there of the cost that would be similar in worth, so what--excuse me. What you're requesting for under the ICJR award, so that's what that information is requesting ~~in the--~~in that form.

JASON PETRY: "What format do you want the ~~Budget--or in~~ Budget Narrative and should we use the Detailed Budget Workbook?" I don't believe we have a set format for the budget in Budget Narrative. Amanda, do we?

AMANDA WILSON: There is no set format. There is a template, or example on the website that we recommend you use. And then, there's another question about how they will ~~they will submit it--~~be submitted. And this year, they will be submitted as an attachment in JustGrants, again, preferably using that OVW template.

JASON PETRY: "Can all activities proposed in the grant continue during the ~~first year~~first-year planning period or must everything wait until the assessment and training is done?" You can engage in grant activities during the first--year planning period.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Our next question, "Will the budget be uploaded as an attachment in JustGrants using the template in the OVW website or will we need to enter the information into a JustGrants budget form?" So, this year, ~~we will be having--~~ applicants will be attaching the budget in JustGrants. You may utilize the template that's on the OVW website or you can use whichever format you prefer, but it will be an attachment that's uploaded in JustGrants.

AMANDA WILSON: Okay. –"So, we are a coalition that will partner with the state government. If we have victim service providers who will benefit from the work and support the proposal, do they need to sign on to the Partnership Agreement to indicate this or is there another way to show their support endorsement?" The Partnership Agreement should just include the signature of the lead applicant and the required partner. You would need to use the project narrative to help explain or illustrate how other partnerships or cooperative work will occur.

JASON PETRY: "While sexual assault medical forensic services have been mentioned as eligible under this project, would IPV medical forensic services be allowed?" Yes, they are allowed.

-"If there is a new state coordinator that will be applying for continuation, we could still request to attend the new grantee in the budget?" -And ~~I--~~I'm thinking you're asking to attend the new grantee training and technical assistance or the planning phase, I'm not sure. -But yeah, if you're funded and would like to participate in some of those activities or all of those activities, you could speak with your Program Manager about that.

AMANDA WILSON: Sorry. -I was looking up the partnership link to put in the chat. -Where are we, Jason? -"If a unit of local government?"

JASON PETRY: Okay. -Yes.

AMANDA WILSON: Yes. -"If a unit of local government as the lead applicant participates in project activities but is only included in the budget for administrative portions and passes through the remaining funds to one of the departments in a victim service provider, are they considered the fiscal agent?" -Yes, the lead applicant is the fiscal agent.

JASON PETRY: "Is the partnership template referred to in the RFP the same as the MOU template on the OVW website?" -No, it is not. -They are distinct, unique.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: All right. -Our next question, "If you need to ask more questions, what is the best way to do so?" -The best way to do so is to email us at OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov and I'll put that email in the chat for everyone.

Our next question, "I understand lead applicants and sub-recipients. -Do we ~~need to--~~need signed Partnership Agreements with all sub-recipients or just the mandatory partner?" -So, for this one ~~here~~, you will just need to have the mandatory partner, you don't have to have all sub-recipients signed on there, just the mandatory partner.

JASON PETRY: Okay. -Link to the Partnership Agreement is now in the chat. -"If your budget changes a little after you submit the SF-424, is that okay? -Can you change that in JustGrants?" -Yes, absolutely.

AMANDA WILSON: "Can funds be used to train ~~not regular~~non-regular employees or non-staff such as contract attorneys?" ~~-You are--yes,~~Yes, you can. You~~--you~~ can train individuals that are not funded by the award. -And yes, the Q&A will be posted along with the slides and the recording of this webinar.

JASON PETRY: Okay. -"Do all grant-funded partners need to sign the Partnership Agreement or just the lead applicant and the required partner?" -Yeah. -So, going back to that, for the purpose of the Partnership Agreement, you are required to have signatures from the lead applicant and the required partner. -You may have additional other signatures.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Jason, I think we lost you. -Your sound.

JASON PETRY: Okay. I'm done talking. Can you hear me?

LASHONDE BEASLEY: Yes, we can hear you.

JASON PETRY: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah. So, I think to pick up what Jason was saying, the Partnership Agreement is really to show that you have the appropriate lead agency and the required partner. Again, at the end of the first year, if your application is selected for funding, you would submit an MOU. And that MOU would include all of your project partners. So, that Partnership Agreement is not to illustrate partnership with the exception of the lead applicant and the required partner. In the project narrative, there is a section that says, "Who will implement?" And in that section is where you can provide additional information about your project partners that will be helping you implement project activities.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: And I think that might address the last question that was just entered into the chat as well.

JASON PETRY: And in reference to the location of the Partnership Agreement in the link that was provided, you have to scroll, scroll, scroll basically to the bottom of the screen, so it will be after the solicitation webinars from fiscal year 2020, and then, you'll see some programs listed in bold, Improving Criminal Justice Responses is there and then, you'll see the link for the Partnership Agreement.

AMANDA WILSON: Amber, I see your hand is raised.

AMBER: Yes, I'm sorry. I feel like you guys are going over this multiple times, but I just need one more clarification. So, if ~~an--~~a state coalition, a domestic violence coalition is essentially our eligible applicant, they are then the lead applicant. And then, my question is, if they are funding work in a SANE program, is the forensic nurse team the SANE program, then are ~~are they--are~~ we just a sub-recipient or are we the lead agency, or are we the required partner? So, the coalition can submit on our behalf because they're a nonprofit, but we would be primarily project coordinating and carrying out the work. So, I'm still not clear on project partnership, Project Partnership Agreement, and lead agency. I understand eligibility but I'm just not clear on what we would be called as a--as a nursing unit.

AMANDA WILSON: Great question, Amber. So, in that scenario that you just described, the coalition would be your lead applicant.

AMBER: Uh-hmm.

AMANDA WILSON: And you would be the sub-recipient.

AMBER: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: Now, the coalition still needs a required partner.

AMBER: And that can be the Governor of our state?

AMANDA WILSON: Absolutely. That would be wonderful.

AMBER: Okay. So, coalition is the lead applicant, the Governor of the state is the project partner.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah.

AMBER: And then, anyone else that's getting funding is a sub-recipient?

AMANDA WILSON: Correct.

AMBER: The sub-recipients don't need to sign Partnership Agreements with the coalition, only the Governor needs the Partnership Agreement?

AMANDA WILSON: In your scenario, yes.

AMBER: Got it.

AMANDA WILSON: In other scenarios, the sub-recipient might also be the required partner.

AMBER: Got it.

AMANDA WILSON: And in that case, they do need to sign -- they might have two roles in the application process.

AMBER: Got it. Thank you so much.

AMANDA WILSON: Sure. Thank you for asking. I appreciate it. Do we have other questions? As Lashonde has mentioned and put in the chat, we are here for you, please email us at OVW.ICJR@usdoj.gov. We are all ready to answer more questions as they come to you, and we really do want to encourage each and every one of you to apply. ~~So, please--o~~Oh, I see another hand. Christina?

CHRISTINA: Yes. So, I'm sorry to keep coming back to this Partnership Agreement question. But if you're applying for one of the special purpose areas...

AMANDA WILSON: Uh-hmm.

CHRISTINA: ...and those special purpose areas require that you have a population specific partner of--so if I'm speaking specifically towards Purpose Area 4 which requires the population specific to work with immigrant or LGBTQ, does that--and that partner is

getting money. -Since they are required for the sub--for the priority area but not for the overall grant period, does that partner need to sign the Partnership Agreement?

AMANDA WILSON: No, they do not. -You just need to detail their partnership and inclusion in the work in both the Project Narrative. -And then, as you are going to be providing ~~them~~them with funds, we would need to see their work reflected in the Budget Allocated Expenses as well.

CHRISTINA: Okay. -Thank you.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm.~~ Great question. -Did I see you? -I thought I saw another hand. -Did it go up and then go down?

JASON PETRY: Catherine.

AMANDA WILSON: Catherine?

CATHERINE: Sorry. -And I know this has been asked and answered in a couple of different ways, but I'm still not a hundred percent clear. -So, I am on a SART team. Would--and I guess my confusion is, can I be the lead applicant? -My agency is not really a non-for-profit, like a rape crisis center, though we don't obviously make money or, you know, anything on those lines, but we are also in New Jersey funded by the state and county government.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm.~~ So...

CATHERINE: I'm not exactly sure where we fall as far as the agency that we're considered.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~So, if~~So if you are--if you're not a 501(c)(3) victim service provider and you're...

CATHERINE: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: And if you are not a local--unit of local government, then you could not be the lead applicant.

CATHERINE: So, I would need a unit of local government to be the lead applicant? Because ~~we're not part --~~we're not necessarily part of a local government, it's such a weird agreement.

AMANDA WILSON: Yeah, ~~the--~~no.

CATHERINE: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~There are--there~~There are many organizations that they're called, like, coordinating councils or they're sort of satellite entities, right? -But they are not...

CATHERINE: Right.

AMANDA WILSON: ...a unit of local government or a nonprofit.

CATHERINE: Okay.

AMANDA WILSON: And ~~those are not--~~those entities are not eligible to apply as the lead applicant, you would need to have a unit of local government or a victim service provider.

CATHERINE: Okay. -So, the county would need to be the lead applicant?

AMANDA WILSON: Exactly.

CATHERINE: Okay. -Okay. -Thank you.

AMANDA WILSON: Yup. -You're welcome. -Jason and Lashonde, are there other hands I'm not seeing or not catching?

LASHONDE BEASLEY: There was a question about the Partnership Agreement on the template from the fiscal year '22 solicitation. -It says it's still valid with the updated year. There's only one other change and it gives a specification of who the actual individuals are that can sign the actual Partnership Agreement. -Other than that, there's no change on the priority for fiscal year '22.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm.~~ Great.

LASHONDE BEASLEY: And there is one other question in the chat and it's, "How do you know when the new Certification of Eligibility will be available?" -We don't know yet when it will be available, but if you are working on your applications, you can use the current Certification of Eligibility form and whenever you can keep checking to see if the updated form is available, but you can see the Certification of Eligibility that's currently on the website.

AMANDA WILSON: ~~Uh-hmm.~~ Great. -There's another question. -And we do want to be respectful of everyone's time. -We know that we have hit 3:00 Eastern Time, which is when this session is scheduled to end. -So, if you do need to leave us, this recording will be available on the website as we have mentioned in 14 days. -But the next question to come in, if you could answer this, "Are there examples of justifications you would consider reasonable for why more than 50% of funds would be passed through to an organization that is not eligible to be the lead applicant ~~or a partner--~~or a lead partner?" -We cannot provide that for you at this time, similar to other questions around application structure. Those are~~--those are~~ questions to be answered by your jurisdiction and project partners

as to why one entity chose not to apply over another. -So, we would leave that with your community to answer. ~~-All right.~~

-Well, with that, we thank you very much for your time today. -Again, please email us if you have additional questions. -And we hope you do because we hope to see applications from all of you. -We're excited to see how many jurisdictions from across the country are on this call today. -And we look forward to reading your applications. -Thank you so much for your time.