

DARYL FOX: Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome to today's webinar, "Project Safe Neighborhoods FY 2022 Grants Announcement," hosted by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. At this time, it's my pleasure to introduce Kate McNamee, Senior Policy Advisor with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, for some welcoming remarks and to begin the presentation. Kate?

KATE McNAMEE: Thank you so much, Daryl, and good afternoon, everybody. I'm happy to be with you today to share information about the FY 2022 PSN grant announcement. And especially a big welcome to our Fiscal Agents, including our new Fiscal Agents, who will find this particularly useful, we think, as you put together your application on behalf of your PSN district.

So this brief webinar will cover a lot of ground. I will provide an overview of the 2022 PSN grant program, including its goals and objectives. I'll fully describe who is eligible to apply, and how your funding allocation is determined, and where that information can be found. The application submission process will be discussed, along with resources that are available to assist you in completing that process. My colleagues Steve Fender and Brandy Donini-Melanson will then respectively discuss budget and cost considerations, as well as specific information EOUSA would like to highlight. We'll then open it up for Q&A.

By way of background, PSN is one of DOJ's primary violence-reduction programs and is intended to create and foster safer communities through the support of ongoing coordination and formal partnerships among state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. This process is coordinated by each U.S. Attorney in all 94 districts.

The goals of PSN are to establish these partnerships among the relevant law enforcement agencies, while also emphasizing and cultivating trust and engagement with the communities being served, especially those most affected by violent crime. PSN is not a cookie-cutter program. It is designed to be tailored to the local needs of each district, and therefore, the use of local intelligence and data to identify those who are most likely to experience or engage in violence is of central importance.

PSN was redesigned in May 2020 to emphasize four main design—or, actually, I should say May 2021 to emphasize four main design features: community engagement, to foster trust and collaboration; prevention and intervention, to reduce the effects of violence in at-risk communities; focused and strategic enforcement that identifies the key drivers of violence without negatively disrupting the community; and accountability for engagement and results of these efforts.

The PSN solicitation for FY 22 established the following objectives for each PSN team. First, they are expected to implement one or more effective strategies to prevent, respond to, and reduce violence in their district. Second, the grant funding they receive must be used to support their strategy as developed by the PSN team. This could include prevention and intervention work, personnel costs, equipment costs, and other allowable costs that support the strategy's success. Steve will more specifically discuss allowable costs later in this webinar.

PSN is unique as a program, as eligible applicants must be PSN team Fiscal Agents who have been certified by the relevant district's U.S. Attorney's Office. Fiscal Agents can be states, local government agencies, educational institutions, or faith-based, community-based organizations, Indian tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations. Districts often use their State Administering Agency as their certified Fiscal Agents, which BJA recommends, due to SAAs' experience with federal fund management and their awareness of other resources that could benefit the PSN initiative. BJA maintains a list of SAAs on its website as listed here. Obtaining certification is extremely important, as we at BJA will not consider any Fiscal Agent for funding who lacks this documentation at the time of their application, and all recipients and subrecipients must forgo any profit or management fee.

As always, BJA hopes to make 93 awards based on the formula in this solicitation. The formula is calculated based on a district's population and violent crime rate. These funding allocations are available on the BJA PSN webpage and will support project periods of up to 36 months, beginning on October 1st of 2022. Certified Fiscal Agents may use up to 10% of the allocation to support the administration of the award. In an important flag, the authorizing legislation includes a requirement that 30% of PSN funding must be used to support "gang task forces in regions experiencing significant or increased presence of criminal or transnational organizations engaging in high levels of violent crime, firearms offenses, human trafficking, and drug trafficking." We have our Frequently Asked Questions document on the BJA PSN webpage that goes into this requirement. We have tried to be very broad in our definition and approach to this aspect of the funding allocation, but please let us know if any questions arise while you put together your funding strategy.

Deliverables include periodic progress reports to BJA and, if there is a research partner involved, a final analysis report so that we can share those findings with the PSN community so that all can benefit from what you have learned.

And due to the requirements of our system, JustGrants, applications must follow a two-step process for submission. The first step is to submit an SF-424 and lobbying form and to submit that at Grants.gov. The applicant will then submit the full application, including all attachments, to JusticeGrants.usdoj.gov, the JustGrants system. There is a considerable amount of information about this available in the solicitation, as well as points of contact should you need assistance.

OJP has also developed an application checklist, which leads you through the process and is available on the OJP website, and I would highly recommend going through that as you are putting your application packets together.

We released the solicitation on May 18th, and the first step in Grants.gov is due by July 14th, with the full application due July 19th into JustGrants.

These are the big steps you need to take ahead of time: identifying everything that you need to complete, in terms of the form; completing the web-based budget form; completing the application, to include certifying the information you are submitting; and then pressing the submit button.

Support is available from JustGrants, including tutorials and specific training events, and more information and guidance is available on its website, listed here.

We require a short abstract that describes your PSN strategy, partners, and what you know about your crime rate and crime drivers, and where the strategy will be deployed in your districts.

For your program narrative, it must respond to the requirements of the solicitation. We expect to receive information that describes the issue you're addressing, how you will address it with the funding allocation, and how you will adhere to the Gang Task Force Set-Aside requirement. These questions are listed in the solicitation, these questions on the slide. They're also in the solicitation, and they mean to guide you through providing that information in the most complete way possible.

The program narrative should also discuss the performance metric data collection process that will be used, including who will collect it, how information will be used to tweak and guide the project, and data reporting. This is in line with the accountability program element established for PSN.

And now I will turn this over to Steve Fender to go over some specific costs and administration information. Steve?

STEPHEN FENDER: Thanks, Kate. When drafting your budget for your 2022 PSN applications, there are a few things that I want to provide as a reminder for you to consider. As of last year, when submitting your budget, you will need to submit using the online budget form in JustGrants, not the previously used budget attachment document that we used for many years. I recommend viewing the training link to the slide here before submitting. You can also access this training through the JustGrants website in the section that includes training materials. And there is a whole wide variety of training materials on the JustGrants website that I use almost every day, and I recommend that as a good resource. Also, for those that plan to reimburse indirect costs, be sure to include those expenses correctly on your budget and also submit with your application your approved, indirect cost rate or the signed de minimis form. Indirect cost rates are a frequent source of errors, so please be very careful when you're adding up those total direct costs and modified direct costs in your budget to avoid delay in budget approval. Next, when completing the budget, please ensure that you only include allowable expenses and a detailed budget narrative description for all costs. We must have line-item explanations for each expense for all awards and subawards. Finally, be sure that you clearly differentiate Fiscal Agent costs from any subawards that you may have, you may be submitting in your budget at the time of application in your budget narrative. And for 2022, if you have your subawards decided at the time of application, please include that information in the budget at the time of submission, and we will get those reviewed and approved post-award.

We added some additional unallowable costs guidance to the 2022 solicitation that includes the following: costs that cannot be approved are prizes, rewards, entertainment, trinkets (or any other type of monetary incentive); client stipends; gift cards; and food and beverage costs. Please do not include any of these expenses in your budgets or your subaward budgets throughout the review process. Next slide.

As in previous years, all subawards require BJA approval. It is our goal to get your subawards reviewed as soon as we can, so as you prepare your new applications, I want to talk over the requirements for approval. To start, we need two documents for all subaward. One is a line-item budget and the other is a summary of proposed activity. When preparing subaward budgets, please be sure that all costs are allowable and clearly related to violent crime reduction. Prior to sending to BJA for approval, you should consider how these expenses fit in your plan to fund and how they relate to violent crime and your PSN goals and objectives that was previously mentioned by Kate. Also, typically, we do not see the use of administrative costs for subawards; however, if you want to allow administrative funds to be used by a subawardee, those funds will be part of the total 10% cap and would need to be deducted from the Fiscal Agent allocation for administrative expenses. Indirect costs are still allowable for

subawards. For the subaward summary, this should include a description of the proposed subaward program (following the basic conventions of who, what, when, where, and why) and explain the explicit violent crime connection for all costs in paragraph form. In addition, a good practice is to also explain the Selection Committee decision for funding in the summary, since that is a requirement for all PSN funding decisions. Finally, please be sure to clearly indicate in your summaries how the 30% gang set-aside is being met. Since this is a mandatory requirement, we must be sure to document compliance.

On this slide, we present a lot of details for your review regarding subawards and subcontracts. What's important to remember is that these two funding mechanisms are different and that your subgrantees should be aware of the key differences before entering into agreements and grant funds. To support this determination, the first link on the slide is to a training for pass-through entities that covers a variety of topics. There's information here on subawards and subaward monitoring that is required for Fiscal Agents, and this link also includes a sample checklist for subgrantee monitoring. I recommend that Fiscal Agents review this training if you are managing subawards directly. It's important to note that many of your agreements will be subawards, but the subgrantees may enter into contracts, which have different competition requirements for goods and services. Please plan to communicate this as needed to your subgrantees at the time of subawards. In the links at the bottom of the page, we provide three resources. The first is a toolkit that guides you through the decision whether the agreement is a subaward or subcontract, and the second is a checklist to use while making your decision. If you have any questions about whether your agreement is a contract or subaward, please review these resources carefully. Finally, in the third link, we provide guidance for noncompetitive procurements or sole source for your review. If you are considering a noncompetitive procurement for yourself, or one of your subgrantees may be considering it, you should review this information closely and let me know if you have any questions.

OK, we are near the end of the BJA portion of the presentation, and we want to make sure you have our contact information if needed. Here is Kate's contact information, who you just heard from. Next slide.

And here is my contact information for those who need it. Next slide, please. While developing your application materials, if you have questions, please contact the Office of Justice Programs Response Center, using the information you see here. In particular, if you are having problems submitting by the deadline due to any Grants system problems, please contact the help desk for assistance. Next slide, please.

And finally, here are a few recommended resources for you to consider while developing your application. These include the application submission checklist that was mentioned, a resource guide, the DOJ financial guide, the required grant financial management online training, and the 2022 allocations, which is the award amount that you should apply for the grant. Please be sure to access the allocation total at this link and double-check that you're applying for the correct amount before you submit your application. Next slide, please.

OK, this concludes the BJA portion of the presentation. I'm now going to turn it over to Brandy at the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, who will provide further information. Thank you.

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: Thank you, Steve. As Steve and Kate mentioned, my name is Brandy Donini-Melanson, and I am a program manager for the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. Next slide.

I want to offer some background and highlight a few basics, particularly for Fiscal Agents and U.S. Attorney's Office representatives who are fairly new or new to Project Safe Neighborhoods. So, by way of background, and you'll see the first element on this slide, it's important to know that every U.S. Attorney's Office has a written PSN Strategic Plan that outlines and addresses the most pressing violent crime issues and drivers in the district. And although some districts may experience similar violent crime problems and challenges, the Strategic Plans are district-specific and include district-specific goals, strategies, and action items, along with performance measures, and as Kate had mentioned, they're really tailored to address the unique issues in each district. Additionally, every district should have a team that works collaboratively to devise, refine, and implement strategies with the overall purpose of reducing violent crime, and I'm going to spend a little time talking about the team, since it's an important element of PSN. I think this is a question that I get quite regularly from U.S. Attorney's Offices, so I want to dive into that just a little bit, particularly for those U.S. Attorney's Offices that are exploring the idea of, you know, re-looking at their team and how it's structured.

So the team, which we broadly refer to as the PSN team, is convened by the U.S. Attorney's Office, and the PSN team helps the U.S. Attorney's Office develop its annual strategic plan and identify goals and strategies that should be prioritized for PSN grant funding. And although we refer to the team as the PSN team, districts have the discretion to name the group whatever works best for their district. We have found that when we refer to it in a broad context, it just gives the districts a lot more flexibility in what they want to call the group. We've heard, or I've heard, the team called the PSN leadership team, I've heard it called violent crime reduction working group, it's been

called the PSN steering committee in some places, or PSN task force. It really does vary. Some districts may even co-lead an existing violent crime working group with another law enforcement agency and consider that working group as their PSN team. Some teams also have subcommittees, such as an enforcement team, maybe a shooting review team, and other similar teams that focus on enforcement issues and needs, which may be more operational in nature, which sort of suggests why you want those enforcement teams to be separate from your larger group. Some also operate multiple teams in different geographical areas within the district. The PSN team should be a group or groups of individuals from multiple agencies and disciplines. Those on the team should have an understanding about and ability to effectively address the most pressing violent crime issues and drivers throughout the district. And it's important to remember that membership and structure of the PSN team should be reflective of the issues and dynamics within the district. There really is no one-size-fits-all model; however, all teams should include individuals internal and external to the U.S. Attorney's Office and include diverse and varied disciplines.

So let me share some ideas of team members. So team members often include U.S. Attorney's staff; federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; state and local prosecutors; Department of Youth Services; probation and parole; corrections; city and state government representatives involved directly in violence prevention work; and then we also see youth-serving organizations and other prevention organizations that are often on teams. Other teams we've seen include representatives from domestic violence coalitions, victim advocates. We've also seen some teams include hospitals and trauma center representatives, street outreach workers, and other community-based violence intervention specialists. We've seen some that have child advocacy centers, court representatives, research professionals, schools and universities, violence prevention coalitions, medical and behavioral health providers, neighborhood associations, public housing, just a range of health and human service providers, and even some business communities. So I share all that just because I think it's important that you keep in mind that the team really can be as diverse as the issues that you're experiencing in your district. And I regularly consult with offices on how to structure their teams, including size and who should be on the team. And U.S. Attorney's Office should definitely reach out if they would like to discuss further. It's a bit of a nuanced, very customized decision, so sometimes it's really just better to have the conversation offline and provide some TA.

So let's get back to the items on the slide. The PSN Strategic Plan and the PSN team are essential foundational elements to PSN, including the PSN formula grant. And similarly, the Fiscal Agent and the PSN Selection Committee are critical foundational elements to the PSN grant. So U.S. Attorney's Offices should have strong lines of

communication with the Fiscal Agent and PSN Selection Committee and vice versa. There should be really strong lines of communication with all the players. And so I thought it would be important to highlight the PSN Selection Committee, even though I haven't provided a description on the slide, and many of you are probably familiar with this, but I think it's important to at least highlight it for those who are new to PSN. So, for those who aren't familiar with the term "the PSN Selection Committee," this is the group that makes decisions on grant subrecipients and/or vendors. It's imperative that each district has a selection committee, as the U.S. Attorney's Office, other federal employees, and individuals who are conflicted, those individuals are prohibited from deciding subrecipients and contractors of PSN grant funding because it could be perceived as showing favoritism and raising endorsement concerns. And for U.S. Attorney's Offices that wish to learn more about the Selection Committee, please reach out to me, as EOUSA has provided guidance on this from a previous webinar, and I can give you the link to that if you don't otherwise have it.

So, also as noted on the slide, it's recommended that the PSN Strategic Plan be used to help the PSN team prioritize grant-funded projects. And what I mean by that is the PSN team should review the annual plan and any updates, and determine whether there are particular problems, goals, strategies that could benefit from grant funding. For instance, so the team, they look at the plan and say, "We should surge 50% of grant funding to improve local enforcement strategies in, you know, City X, since that's where violent crime is the highest in that area." And then the team may also say, "We should surge the remaining funding for wraparound services to court-involved youth and families in City X to improve recidivism." And so the PSN should discuss with the Fiscal Agent how it wants to prioritize funding and also talk through project-specific elements that will assist the Fiscal Agent and PSN Selection Committee make subawards. As I mentioned, the U.S. Attorney and federal employees and other conflicted individuals cannot make the decisions on subrecipients and/or contractors. Next slide.

So what will the PSN team, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Fiscal Agent Selection Committee discuss? So, in this discussion you're going to discuss specific grant-funded project elements and criteria for selection. For instance, you'll have conversations about what types of projects will help with enforcement needs, what type of services could be impactful, who are the enforcement partners that could help address the issue, what agencies provide wraparound services in the area. It's important to note that the U.S. Attorney and the PSN team--or I should say federal employees or other conflicted individuals--should not tell the Fiscal Agent or the Selection Committee that PSN funding should go to X agency during these discussions, but the U.S. Attorney and other federal employees should help--as well as the PSN team--should help inform the Fiscal Agent and Selection Committee so they can make, you know, formed project decisions that really reflect and prioritize what the team would like to see funding go



toward. Also, in your discussions, you should talk through timeline for Selection Committee to decide on subrecipients and contractors and other deadlines.

The subaward--you should talk about the subaward process and how the Fiscal Agent will initiate the process. For instance, is a formal request for proposals required or necessary, will a competitive process be necessary or not, and then, if you do issue a formal RFP, if the Fiscal Agent is going to be issuing a formal RFP, what needs to go in that RFP, are their specific project elements that the PSN team needs to help the Fiscal Agent develop, and are there certain clauses, and what is the process for getting the word out about the subaward process for potential applicants? For instance, if you do have a formal RFP, how are potential applicants going to be informed about that? Is that going to go up on a public website? Is that going to be issued through email blast? Who's going to do that? Who's responsible for that task? So you should really be having these conversations in great detail so everyone's on the same page, and you're also going to want to talk about the method of notifying subrecipients and other details related to the subaward process.

So I also want to flag that the U.S. Attorney's Office should not assume responsibilities of the Fiscal Agent, but should offer programmatic assistance. There's a lot that the U.S. Attorney's Office can help the Fiscal Agent with, but it's just really important that when you look at the solicitation that there is a number of Fiscal Agent responsibilities that--those are, you know, clearly in the lane of the Fiscal Agent. The U.S. Attorney's Office, as listed on the slide, may provide the Fiscal Agent with written project-related information, and really, this is a best practice that the PSN team should engage in. It's important that they memorialize project-specific design features and elements in writing, which will help the Fiscal Agent complete the program narrative for the grant application. And U.S. Attorney's Offices are authorized to take the lead in drafting project-specific information for further review by the PSN team, the Fiscal Agent, and the Selection Committee, and we think that will really help the Fiscal Agent, who may or may not be intricately involved in the actual project pieces for the grant. So I think, hopefully, that will be welcome news to many of our Fiscal Agents, and that's all I have. Next slide.

You'll see my contact information there, and this is really for U.S. Attorney's Offices. And my suggestion for Fiscal Agents is just work with your U.S. Attorney's Office. And if you have a question that you need me to answer, it probably would be better to go through those U.S. Attorney's Office representatives. That's all I have.

DARYL FOX: OK, thanks so much for that. Well, at this point in time, we'll get to some question-and-answer session. If you do have a question, go ahead and enter that in the

Q&A box--far bottom of your screen--send to all panelists. We'll be happy to go through those. There's a few that have come in. So, for the panel, "Do you need to include PSN national conference for travel expenses?"

KATE McNAMEE: I think Steve responded proactively, but I'll just echo his response, and that would be yes. There is hope that perhaps we are past the COVID era, at least as far as PSN is concerned, and that we may be able to gather in person next year.

DARYL FOX: Next question. "Can you confirm that subaward indirect costs would come from the Fiscal Agent's 10% percent limit?"

STEPHEN FENDER: I can take that one. Subaward indirect costs are separate from the 10% admin costs. Subawardees can charge their approved rates as long as they're active, as appropriate, and it's not part of the Fiscal Agent 10%.

DARYL FOX: "And then, just to confirm, subrecipients may be noncompetitive. Is that correct?"

STEPHEN FENDER: That's right. There's no competition required for this year, but all funding decisions should be made by a nonfederal and nonconflicted PSN Selection Committee.

DARYL FOX: "Is the 30% gang set-aside amount from the total award amount or after the 10% is taken for the fiscal agency?"

STEPHEN FENDER: That could be either, but you can take it after 10 if it--you know, if that works for you at the lower amount, but you can do it either way.

DARYL FOX: Then, "Regarding the PSN national conference, is there a guideline on the amount that needs to be allocated for that?"

STEPHEN FENDER: So we recommend booking travel to Wa—oh, sorry. Go ahead, Kate.

KATE McNAMEE: No, you go ahead, Steve. I was just going to say it's in the solicitation, but you go ahead if you have it at your fingertips.

STEPHEN FENDER: Yeah, I think about the slot, so they--we typically recommend you book your trips from your location to Washington, D.C., and then as a placeholder for the budget and following all the GSA guidelines and estimates for the D.C. area. And then, for the most part, anywhere else we're going to have it, this should be pretty close.

DARYL FOX: "Do you have examples of individuals that comprise a Selection Committee?"

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: Yes, I can answer that. So it's really going to depend on the makeup of your group, but I have seen--I know, in my former district, we had included two enforcement partners who were former local law enforcement and one who was a police chief, but was serving as the president of the Police Chiefs Association. And then we had somebody from the education sector who was really engaged in prevention work. I've also seen Selection Committees include retired federal agents. I have seen them include retired U.S. Attorneys. I've also heard of former District Attorneys or ADAs--Assistant District Attorneys--be on the Selection Committee, so there's a range of different options that could fit your needs. I have also seen researchers that aren't conflicted. For instance, if you have a researcher that you're working with directly, he or she may be conflicted, so it's going to be just really unique to your district. So hopefully those are some ideas, and I'm happy to provide more examples if you want to give me a ring.

DARYL FOX: All right. Thanks for that, Brandy. Next question. "As long as they are nonfederal, nonconflicted individuals, can the PSN team and Selection Committee be the same group of people?"

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: Steve, do you want to discuss that first, or do you want me to take the first stab?

STEPHEN FELDER: Yeah, I'll defer to you on that.

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: So we have seen that be an approach that others have used, that they have used existing team members that aren't conflicted. So it really is going to depend on the local dynamic there, but we have definitely seen that work, to utilize existing PSN team members. I think, if you decide to take that approach, it's just really important in your discussions, particularly if you're not going to have separate meetings with the Selection Committee, if you're going to merge those into broader conversations with your PSN team, it's just going to be really important during those discussions that those specific individuals know their role during the discussion that they are serving as a Selection Committee member. So I think it's definitely doable, and that type of approach has worked in other districts.

DARYL FOX: "Is the Fiscal Agent allowed to be a voting member of the Selection Committee?"

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: Steve, is that something you want to cover?

STEPHEN FENDER: Yeah, you know, BJA, we don't provide guidance on who makes up the Selection Committee. We just default back to our, you know, nonconflict of interest and nonfederal entity. Tracy, if you want to send me an e-mail separately, I can get you a more detailed determination if needed.

BRANDY DONINI-MELANSON: Yeah, and I will say that I'm not sure I've ever seen a Fiscal Agent or heard of a Fiscal Agent serving as a Selection Committee member, but it's going to depend on the dynamic. For instance, if you're referring to your state, if your state partner is your Fiscal Agent, there is some nuance to it. So I haven't necessarily seen the grant administrator for the Fiscal Agent perform that function, but I will say I have seen a separate individual who is affiliated with that organization. It's sort of convoluted, so it might be better to take it offline.

DARYL FOX: "Can we submit our application like this, or do we need to know each budget line item for subrecipients at the application submission stage?"

STEPHEN FENDER: I'll take that one. For your budget—so it would be okay to say "subawards to be determined" in the subaward line item. We expect most of them to come in that way, based upon history. I can get that budget approved, and then we will admit that later as needed.

DARYL FOX: "If the national conference costs within the budget are not used due to conference not being put on, should the conference funds be reallocated as a project pass-through?"

STEPHEN FENDER: Yeah, so it's totally fine to use that money as we sort of run through the--we had a couple of years where we didn't do an in-person meeting, so as long as you have funds available for the upcoming national in-person conference, you can reallocate, let's say, '19 and '20 money to pass through the subgrantees.

DARYL FOX: And this particular individual wanted to revisit the slide regarding subrecipient budgets, try to get explanation on the administrative costs, along with the subrecipient use of de minimis.

STEPHEN FENDER: OK, I can provide that. So the most important thing to think about is there's a cap on administrative funding, so if you want to use more than 10%, if you want to use admin funds for subs, then it would come out of the cap, but indirect is not a

direct expense, so we don't prevent any indirect charge for it. So if they have an approved rate, they could use that, and that's separate and distinct from administrative expenses, you know, because administrative expenses would be direct, and indirect expenses would be separate and distinct from that. So if you have a subgrantee, and they have an indirect costs approved rate they want to charge, that can be part of the subaward, and that would not be counted as indirect.

DARYL FOX: Could you just expand on that or even...

STEPHEN FENDER: If they need more information, they can please give me a call. Sorry, Daryl. I'm done.

DARYL FOX: No, I apologize. And then "Could you just dive a little deeper and define what administration costs could be, would be?"

STEPHEN FENDER: Yeah, sure. That would be--you know, typically we see personnel, supplies, equipment, rent. It could be building rents, it could be telephone costs, could be travel costs or subgrantee monitoring. Those are kind of the big ones I can think of at this time.

DARYL FOX: OK, thank you. We are a little bit past time. We wanted to make sure to definitely get to all the questions that are coming in. There's actually another one coming in. "The solicitation notes that we need to state the specific agencies or organizations receiving the subawards. Can you expand on that requirement and what was just said about not needing specific subawards listed?"

STEPHEN FENDER: Yeah, thanks, Mike. So what we're looking for--for subaward approval, would be those specifics. If you don't have the subawards determined at this time, you can just indicate in your budget "subawards to be determined," and we will iron out those specifics, you know, at the time of subgrantee approval, which--you and I are both doing at this time and have done previously, so that's what that's a reference to. If you're going to include them in your budget, we need those specifics. If it's going to be "to be determined," we will capture those at a later time through our secondary review and approval.

DARYL FOX: I'll just wait a few more moments. If you do have a question, go ahead and enter that in. Like to get to it during today. And then, just a reminder--if you do, once this webinar ends, any of you do have questions, you can contact the OJP Response Center with the information listed here for anything--programs related to this solicitation.

So it's the end of the questions in the queue at this time. Steve, is there anything in closing you wanted to mention before we conclude today?

STEPHEN FENDER: No, for me, that's all. Thanks to everybody for attending. If you have specific questions, feel free to call or email me, and I'll be glad to help.

DARYL FOX: Great. So, on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the U.S. Office of U.S. Attorneys, we want to thank you for joining today's webinar. This will end today's presentation.