

DARYL FOX: Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome to today's webinar, BJA Funding and Resources for Law Enforcement FY 2022, hosted by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). This time, it's my pleasure to introduce one of today's presenters, David P. Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor within BJA, for some welcoming remarks and introductions. David?

DAVID P. LEWIS: Thank you, Daryl. I am David Lewis, Senior Policy Advisor here at the Bureau of Justice Assistance. I'd like to welcome you to today's presentation on behalf of our Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Amy Sullivan and the newly appointed BJA Director Karhlton Moore, and BJA's Principal Deputy Director Kristen Mahoney. We look at today's presentation, we'll highlight scheduled funding opportunities available, the law enforcement and resources that are available under the training and technical assistance (TTA) programs funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

BJA is one of six divisions under the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP is one of the three grant-making components under DOJ. The goal of OJP is to provide funding, training and technical assistance, research, and statistical information to the entire criminal justice community. One of the goals of the Office of Justice Programs: first of all, to prevent and reduce crime through a comprehensive approach; also to engage criminal justice agencies in an at-risk community; improve communication between communities and agencies; and finally make funding available and resources to deliver effective outcome-based capabilities and programs.

The BJA mission is very simple. As mentioned, BJA is one of the divisions of the Office of Justice Programs and our mission is to—specifically to provide leadership and services and provide these services and resources to you as our constituents. We'll complete this mission by providing, to the best of our ability, leadership and services to address your needs. With the ever-changing times, reduction of violent crime and strengthening communities leads BJA's mission goals. Since this is a funding webinar, let me touch base on a few types of funding that are made available to you through the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

First, we have discretionary funding. These are usually competitive. Your agency would apply directly to the Office of Justice Programs division making the funds available through a posted solicitation. The application usually goes through a peer review process. This could be internal or external, and the external peer reviewers are from the field. Information about becoming a peer reviewer will be discussed later in the presentation. Next we have formula grants. These are usually noncompetitive. They're handled usually by a state administering agency or a BJA-approved fiscal agent. Funding of this may be statutory or determined by Bureau of Justice Assistance itself. I urge anyone having any questions on BJA funding or other funding listed in the OJP division solicitations to reach out to the agency with questions or the need for clarity.

I would like to introduce our presenters for today's webinar regarding today's BJA—on BJA funding. First, we have Deborah Meader, who's a policy advisor of the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Second is Elissa Rumsey, Senior Policy Advisor. Next you'll hear

from Maria Fryer, Policy Advisor again here at BJA. Then, our final presenter for today will be Kristie Brackens, Senior Policy Advisor here at the Bureau of Justice Assistance. I would now like to introduce Deborah Meader, who will continue our presentation for today.

DEBORAH MEADER: Great, thank you so much, David. Hello, everyone. Thank you and welcome. Good afternoon, thanks for joining us. I am going to be talking about two of our really exciting funding opportunities that are coming up. The first one is our, what we call our VALOR Initiative. And this initiative is an initiative that focuses on providing law enforcement with safety, wellness, resiliency, and survivability tools, training, and resources. We do this through a comprehensive approach.

We provide no-cost training to law enforcement agencies. What we're looking for for FY 2022 is to provide information on four categories, those being—those being resilience, officer safety and wellness (a comprehensive officer safety and wellness), law enforcement suicide, and roadside safety training. We expect to provide \$13 million in awards, and we will be giving out four awards with an estimated award amount of \$3 million each. For that, those who are eligible to apply are state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies as well as nonprofit and for-profit institutions of higher learning.

We also have for FY 2022 the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, also known as SAKI. This initiative looks to provide awards and funding for law enforcement to address the unsubmitted sexual assault kits that are in law enforcement's custody and to also provide closure to victims. This we do through a comprehensive approach in providing funding for inventorying or testing or tracking kits, also for investigating leads and prosecutions and to support victims.

In FY '22, we will be providing approximately 40 million—40 awards, my apologies, totaling approximately \$60 million. Eligible applicants for this are state law enforcement agencies as well as local government and government non-law-enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices. With that, I will turn it over to my colleague Elissa Rumsey.

ELISSA RUMSEY: Thank you, Deborah. There we go. Thank you. Not that important, really. It just shows my name and title, and so you know where to reach me via Google. All right. Next slide.

So this forthcoming solicitation is called the Collaborative Crisis Response Training Program. And some of you may be familiar with it because it has been competed in past years and will be competed again this year. And I hate to just read this slide to you because it is—it is a lengthy one. But I think you'll recognize it as another example of a great program that BJA supports in terms of working with law enforcement, community corrections, correctional officers, et cetera, to work in the most effective way possible with people with behavioral health issues, intellectual, developmental, and physical disabilities on the job. So we anticipate that this solicitation will release in the second quarter of fiscal year 2022. So keep your eyes out for this one in the coming days. We expect to receive a little more than 20 applications, just to give you a sense maybe of the competition, as it were, in terms of how many people typically apply for

this particular program, and we anticipate making 500—\$5 million in awards, not 500 million, 5 million. And eligibility includes states, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of Interior. Of course you can always go to BJA's website to find out more about this particular program.

This is another law enforcement program. As you can see, it's called the Academic Training to Inform Police Responses. My understanding is that the funding statute for this particular program emphasizes the word "academic training" such that we are already working with an academic institution on this work. And in essence, it involves the creation of a 40-hour curriculum that's based on the Memphis Model. Some of you are probably familiar with that. This model covers a range of topics important to law enforcement, such as mental health, disability, substance use, officer wellness, de-escalation, so on and so forth. And again, you can go to our website to read more about this particular initiative.

Next slide. And that was that. I'll pass it over to Maria Fryer.

MARIA FRYER: All right. Thank you, Elissa. Hello, everyone. I'm going to go ahead and talk to you a little bit about the national initiatives: Justice and Mental Health Training and Technical Assistance. And this is a new initiative this year, it's actually a recompute of National Training and Technical Assistance. There are five separate categories for multiple justice and mental health programs to deliver site-based, program-specific, and broader training and technical assistance for the field. Each category is seeking applications for a separate national initiative, and applicants can apply to more than one category but must submit a separate and complete application for each. All five categories involve providing training and technical assistance to either site-based grantees or the field more broadly. And specifically categories 2 through 5 are geared towards law enforcement and will work with law enforcement to improve responses to people with mental health disorders or behavioral health disorders, people with co-occurring substance use, and people with disabilities.

The Connect and Protect Program is a new program, although we did compete it last year. And this program provides funding to state, local, and tribal governments to improve law enforcement and community responses to people with behavioral health needs. It is part of the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP), and you may recognize that it has a lot of similarities to the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. And it's through the same funding legislation. However, it is geared specifically towards law enforcement and aims to reduce unnecessary law enforcement contact while connecting people to needed treatments and support. It does require a collaboration with a mental health partner, very similar to JMHCP. And some example model responses that can be taken up by this program are the Co-responder Team, you may be very familiar with that; of course, Crisis Intervention Team (and the Academic Training Initiative can provide a lot of resources there—that's the program that Elissa was just talking about—can provide a lot of resources for crisis intervention); and, as well as, this program can also cover Mobile Crisis Team and Intensive Case Management Team, and Law Enforcement Mental Health Integrated 911 Dispatch, and

you may be familiar with clinicians being embedded within a law enforcement agency or 911 call center to respond to calls for service.

And just real briefly, you can see the average amount of the award is up to \$550,000. And for those that are planning to submit an application for the Connect and Protect Program, they can take advantage of many BJA training and technical assistance opportunities as they're planning an application. And one of—one of the training and technical assistance tools is the Police-Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit. It's an online resource to help agencies and their behavioral health partners to learn about what is a police mental health collaboration, how to plan, how to implement, what is best practices for training, managing, measuring, and delivering behavioral health programs.

And some other opportunities are those such as the Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Sites. We have—BJA supports 14 Law Enforcement Mental Health Learning Sites, they all are experts in what they do, and they are a free training and technical assistance resource. And they also can host virtual or in-person site visits, which allow for—if you can—if you can travel there, direct observation. But oftentimes, we have agencies also take advantage of virtual peer-to-peer learning.

And this slide right here is intentional, I placed it in the slide deck so that our participants today can refer back to it, some of these resources, as they think through and plan their application for the Connect and Protect Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Program. So I just encourage you to come back to this slide and explore it further. A lot of these resources are very much, they're, you know, quick, easy reads. And they just kind of give—provide you an overview with some of the products and tools that are available. On this slide, you'll notice Taking the Call National Conference, on this website are all the resources from a national conference last October, where we explored community responder models and some of the changing landscape and how communities and partnering with law enforcement are responding to people in behavioral health crisis. And then the best practice guide here at the bottom, that actually goes back to the Academic Training Initiative, and it's posted on their website.

And lastly, you have these publications of note and these here above are our links and screenshots to just a few additional resources and publications to help you get started on planning your program. Planning upfront really helps with the strong application gathering stakeholders. And as you can see, there's a publication on co-responder team, or how to identify and reduce high utilizers in public safety services. And they're all brief and intended to help you and assist you with your application. Well, next, I would like to hand it back over to my colleague, David Lewis.

DAVID P. LEWIS: Okay. My first program that I want to share with you today in my section is dealing with Body-Worn Cameras. This program is specifically designed to assist agencies to fund the purchase or lease of body-worn cameras. These funds can be used for both new implementations or expansions of an existing program. This program has become very popular with the number of issues that have come to the forefront with regard to law enforcement responsibility.

This program estimates that they should have available \$35 million available to the field. And these awards are based on the department size, the number of body-worn cameras that are looking to be purchased or leased. Awards will vary from \$10,000 to \$2 million, again, based on department size and the number of cameras. Eligible agencies include state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement, plus prosecutors, corrections, universities, and state regional consortia that do law enforcement work. There's also a current microgrant program addressing small, rural, and tribal agencies.

Next, we're going to talk about the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, or it's also known as PDMP. This program strengthens states' and territories' PDMP programs. The focus is for tracking prescribers and to identify issues like overprescribing, doctor shoppers, and crossing state lines. This also works to share information for electronic health records and health information exchanges. The dollar amount made available for this program is \$31 million.

And we look at—it's broken down to field-based programs and the TTA program. The average field award is estimated to be up to \$1.5 million. This is limited to just states and U.S. territories.

Now, the next program I'd like to discuss is Smart Policing Initiative, or SPI. This program is designed to provide resources to law enforcement with a focus on local crime problems, support promising practices on and how to respond to these particular programs; it also targets operational or crime reduction issues. And finally looking for innovation and intervention, which is extremely important when applying for this particular program. Something that may be innovative in your area may have already been proven in another area. So you need to be very cautious and look at some other programs that have been submitted under this particular program. This project does allow for partnerships with a—with a researcher. Program will have—this program will have approximately \$8 million available. And we're going to look at—applications can be submitted by law enforcement or non-law-enforcement agencies acting as a fiscal agent.

The next program I'd like to discuss is the Crime Gun Intelligence Center, or CGIC, as it's called. This is a partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). This is a competitive program for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement. There must be a very clear, precipitous increase of gun-related violent crimes in that particular area. The applicants must work in conjunction with ATF and will utilize available intelligence, technology, and community engagement. The goal is to identify unlawfully used firearms and enhance the prosecution of these perpetrators. This program has a priority with the increased number of ghost guns being made available in our local communities.

This project has \$5 million available, and the estimated average award will be \$700,000. Applicants will be for state and local law enforcement agencies.

The Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative, this is a community-based program to support training and technology. This initiative also focuses on communities, instituting

crime prevention programs, and work in partnership with victim service providers. And this particular program is expected to make \$9 million available. But there is some limitations on application. So the recommendation is that you check the BJA website, not only for this program, but all the programs that are being shared with you today. And you can get a more in-depth overview of any of these funding opportunities.

The next program I'd like to share with you is Intellectual Property Enforcement Program, or IPEP as it's called. This program is specifically designed for the support of task forces to work in conjunction with federal agencies when it comes to counterfeit and pirated products affecting health, safety, and the economy. These task forces enhance the capacity not only for law enforcement, but also for prosecution. This effort also includes prevention programs to educate the community and train officers in these areas. This program will have approximately \$2.4 million available to state, local, tribal, and territorial task forces. The average expected award will be \$375,000. Just want to add there's one change to this program in this fiscal year, FY '22. Since this is a 24-month program, successful applicants from FY '21 are not eligible to apply in FY '22. Also, no vehicles or unmanned aerial devices are allowed to be funded under this particular program. With that, I'd like to turn over the presentation to my colleague, Kristie Brackens.

KRISTIE BRACKENS: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Kristie Brackens, Senior Policy Advisor, and I'm looking forward to talking to you for the next couple of minutes about some additional funding that we have available at BJA to assist you all, in addition to some of the training and technical assistance that we offer that isn't always taken advantage of.

So let's talk about one of the first programs. So we have the Edward Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, what we commonly call BCJ—BCJI. For some of you who have been around for a little while, you may know this program as a community-based crime reduction program. The purpose of the BCJI program is really the community-oriented focus of reducing crime and hotspots. For those of you who work in this field, you know that oftentimes, it's not the entire city or everyone in a community that's causing a problem, it's a specific area within that community that tends to be the source of a lot of the crime. And so what the BCJI program does, is it focuses on those hotspots. But it also asks that you partner, not only law enforcement, but with your community partners, your other stakeholders, your service providers to really implement a comprehensive program. That's one place-based that looks at how data is being used, that looks to engage community, and it really focuses on partnership.

So with the BCJI program—so with the BCJI program, of course, it's a very sought-after program. We always receive more applications than we can support. Last year—we're expecting 60 applications this year; we only are going to be able to support 14 applications. There's about \$22 million available for all awards. The eligibility information is pretty standard, as far as who can apply for this award, and the average award is around \$1.4 million. So I would encourage you to take a look at the solicitation and really look at what's being required, really think about who your partners are that

you want to work with you on this program. Because, you know, we will get more applications that we can support and you want yours to rise to the top.

Another program that I'm sure you're all familiar with is our Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program. This is a JAG—commonly referred to as the JAG program. This program is one of the main ways that we here BJA support state, local, and tribal jurisdictions. In FY '21 alone, we gave out almost \$187 million in JAG funds. With the JAG funds, it's a, you know—David mentioned at the beginning that there are discretionary grant programs and there are formula grant programs. The BCJI program is a discretionary grant program, meaning it's competitive, whereas in the JAG program it's a formula-based program. Your states get their JAG allocation based on their share of violent crime and their population. So there's a formula that goes into that and there's a lot of information available on the JAG program on what that formula looks like, what state allocations have been in the past. The state allocations go to the state administering agencies, I'm sure we have some of you all represented in this 658 participant number. And those funds are then passed through to the locals. And then we have some local—we have some agencies that qualify based on their population and crime data for local JAG funding. The JAG funding can be used to support personnel costs, equipment, supplies, training and technical assistance, technology, all sorts of things is what that funding can be used to support in these primary focus areas. Law enforcement programs, prosecution, courts, crime prevention, education programs, I won't read them all to you. But I will say that, you know, when we take a look at where folks tend to fall, I would say about 57-58 percent of the funding for the JAG program is used to support law enforcement type programs.

Another program that we have is the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program. This—the objective of this program is pretty much to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and in medical examiners/coroner offices' services. We have specific objectives when it comes to the Coverdell program. We want to eliminate the backlog when it comes to the analysis of forensic science evidence—that could be firearm examinations, latent prints, toxicology, digital evidence, trace evidence—we want to be able—this funding can also be used to train and assist laboratory personnel, address emerging issues within that field, as well as emerging technologies. Funding can also be used to educate and train pathologists and to fund systems that help facilitate the accreditation of the laboratory.

We expect to make 10 awards in the next fiscal year. And similar to the BCJI program, this is also a discretionary program, a very competitive program. We anticipate receiving 90 applications and we'll be only—we'll only be able to support about 10. The average award is \$400,000. And I'll let you pay close attention to the eligible applicant information.

Another program that might be of interest to you all is our Postconviction Testing of DNA Evidence Program. This program really looks at working on the identification of case—looking at the identification of cases that—where post DNA testing could result—could show actual innocence. And so, you know, when we think about the objectives for this program, you know, 15 percent of the funding that you might apply for under this

program can be used to assist in identification of those cases, then, you know, funding is used to review the cases. Funding is also used—can be used to locate biological evidence, as well.

And so there are four different things that this funding—that funding under this program can be used to support. This is also a discretionary program. We expect to have 15 applications, hopefully 12 awards; the average award under this program is about \$500,000. And so I would encourage those of you who work in this space to really take a look at this program.

I think you're sensing a—seeing a theme here. Another program that we have is the Strengthening the Medical Examiner and Coroner System Program. The two objectives of this program are to support forensic pathology fellowships and to provide resources that aid in accreditation for medical examiners' offices. Those are the two primary objectives of this particular funding.

We expect to make seven awards, seven fellowships the next year, and to make 10 awards as far as accreditation. This is also a discretionary program, so it's competitive. You will find that most of our programs outside of the JAG program is—are competitive programs.

So this kind of concludes the discussion around grant funding that is available. One of the things that we find that we offer at the Bureau of Justice Assistance is training and technical assistance. And our TTA is something that is associated with our programs that you will see, but we offer training and technical assistance for the field. And that's not always taken advantage of. So I would encourage you all, as I go through the specific TTA programs that are out there, but I would encourage you all to visit the BJA NTTAC website and think about, you know, different areas that you might need support in and take advantage of the—of the TTA that's out there. Any training and technical assistance that we provide to the field is at no charge. Let's talk about some specific TTA programs that are available.

So David talked about the Smart Policing Initiative. So we have the Smart Policing Grant Program. Folks that participate in the Smart Policing—Smart Policing or SPI Program, they also have access to TTA to help them implement the programs that they ask for funding under the SPI initiative. The TTA provider is specific to SPI grantees. However, though, you know, since the start of the program, there have been 93 projects funded under the SPI Program, which is a good thing, right? Because there are lessons that we've learned from those SPI programs that we've previously funded—so the SPI program has a website, it's www.smart-policing.com, and if you visit their website, you can learn about what's happened in the different SPI sites that might be applicable to the things that you might be trying to accomplish in your jurisdictions. There's also webinars. I noted a webinar on technology, how to use technology as a force multiplier for law enforcement. There are also publications on—social networking announcements, working with research partners. So there are lots of resources available on the SPI website. But although you wouldn't be able to get “technical assistance” for that program, if you were to apply for grant funding and become an SPI

grantee, then you would have access to that training and technical assistance that's available. We expect to make one TTA award to support the SPI Program and that award will be about \$500,000.

Similar to the SPI Program, those applying for funding under the Forensics Training and Technical Assistance Program will also have access to training and technical assistance as a part of that program. We don't currently have a website set up for this, but it's a similar concept. You know, you all apply for funding to get the grants to do these projects, and then we provide the training and technical assistance to help you implement your programs. And similar to SPI, we plan to make one award. I will say that the TTA programs as they're funded are discretionary as well.

National Public Safety Partnership (PSP) TTA Program, I actually oversee the day-to-day operations of the Public Safety Partnership. And so I might have to have one of my—one of my colleagues cut me off if I start talking too long about PSP. But the PSP Program is a training and technical assistance program that works with jurisdictions that are experiencing high rates of violent crime. What's kind of unique about the PSP Program as compared to the other two I just mentioned is that you can apply directly to the PSP Program to get training and technical assistance. As a part of our TTA protocol for the PSP Program, we work with these jurisdictions that have high rates of violent crime. We've worked in over 40 jurisdictions, there are currently 23 active PSP sites. And we work with them in four focus areas. We work with them on enhancing their federal partnerships, gun violence, crime analysis, investigation, technology, constitutional policing, you name it. If it's—if it in some way will enhance a local jurisdiction's ability to better address violent crime, then it's an area that we support. So we typically bring in 5 to 10 cities every year to support the PSP Program. We also—there's a website, the National Public Safety Partnership website. On that website, there's a link to our clearinghouse that has publications, webinars, podcasts, things of that nature that you all could take a look at, take advantage of, if there are things that you think might be helpful to you. We also have a virtual learning academy—law enforcement learning academy that has coursework for sworn officers that they can also take advantage of, things like gun crimes, leadership, crime scene processing. So that's a technical assistance program that you can actually apply to—the PSP Program. And we will be soliciting for two technical assistance providers for the PSP Program. One to do some of our local—one category will focus on our local law enforcement strategy support. So that's more direct support to the jurisdictions that are accepted to the program. And then the second category of funding is more of the infrastructure support, which is looking at the website, the virtual academy. We hold annual summits for PSP sites, those sorts of things. So that's PSP. Two awards, yup, mentioned that.

What I was saying was that we are starting our solicitation season. Our solicitation season runs March through June. So you will start seeing solicitations for funding being posted on a regular basis. Solicitations are typically open anywhere from 45 to 60 days, some may be open longer, so you really want to pay attention to the deadlines for the solicitations. If you want, I would also suggest that you subscribe if you haven't already to [NewsFromBJA](#) so that you can receive updates when solicitations become available.

Other resources that we have for grantees, Grants.gov. Obviously, if you have—need assistance with your SF-424 or SF-LLL, there's a customer support hotline, there's also an email hotline. Grants.gov also has information on the different grant opportunities, not just BJA, but all of the federal law enforcement—excuse me, all of the federal program offices that offer grants, so you might see COPS grants on there, OVW grants on there, and within OJP, the Office of Juvenile Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. So I really encourage you to really check out Grants.gov as well.

JustGrants, you know, we recently launched the JustGrants platform last year. And so if there's technical support that you need when it comes to JustGrants, they also have a customer support hotline, as well as an email address that you can, you know, who can answer questions for you. They provide support—then there's the OJP Response Center that can provide general solicitation support and offers general assistance. So say you have a question about a particular funding opportunity, you can email, you can chat, you can call the toll-free number. There is support in that way as well. And again, just another—so okay, the OJP.gov, subscribing to there will give you information on all the grant opportunities that are available at OJP. So as David mentioned in the beginning, BJA is just one component of OJP, you have the Office for Victims of Crime, you have the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the SMART Office. And so all those different opportunities that may be available with those offices, if you subscribe to the OJP.gov, you'll get those opportunities as well.

So this is just a list of different resources. The financial guide, I would encourage you to take a look at that. The financial, the online grants management training—it's one thing to apply for a grant and be successful at obtaining that grant, but it's a whole other thing to actually manage that grant and all the things that come along with the grant as far as special conditions, reporting requirements, programmatic reporting requirements, financial reporting requirements, things of that nature. So I would encourage you to take a look at that online financial management training. Learning what's allowable and what's not allowable, you know, when it comes to expending your funds. The OJP Application Resource Guide is just another resource for you.

We also have application—Applicant Education Series, so if you want to access previous funding webinars, you know, we go over a lot of information, and if you're like me, you may not catch it all the first time. So this is an opportunity to actually go back and listen to it again and make notes and, you know, with things that you actually do want to follow up on.

And something else I would encourage folks to do is to become a peer reviewer, you know, one of the best ways to learn how to write a grant is to review grants, right? And so we have a—we have openings—I shouldn't say we have openings, but we're always looking for folks to become peer reviewers. So if you have an up-to-date resume, you know, I would encourage you if you're interested to apply to become a BJA peer reviewer. Being a peer reviewer, I think, really helps you understand the application process and helps you understand what we're looking for in applications when it comes to our discretionary funding, and I've had folks that I've encouraged to do this before

telling me that they felt better prepared to help their agency when it comes to applying for grants after having served as a peer reviewer.

And this final, if you don't remember anything else that I say, I strongly encourage you to, you know, take a picture of this slide, mark it in your memory: There are two deadlines now as a part of the JustGrants process. There is a two-step process, so you have to submit your SF-424 and an SF-LLL at Grants.gov, that has a deadline. And then you also have to then submit your full application into JustGrants, so make sure that when it comes time for you to apply for funding that you pay attention to both the deadlines, right? Because if you miss the—if you miss the deadline in step 1, you can't proceed to step 2, and I would just hate to see, you know, anyone miss out on a funding opportunity—being able to apply for a funding opportunity because there was some confusion around the deadlines. So remember this if you don't remember anything else. There is a two-step process and there's two deadlines, so make sure you pay attention to that when you're looking at the solicitations.

And finally, you know, we always want to stay connected with you all, with the field, and so we have various ways that you can stay connected with us. You can text OJP to subscribe to—for email updates, you—there—we have social media, we have a Facebook page. I encourage you to visit and like our Facebook page. We also have a Twitter feed as well, so if you're not following us on Twitter, I encourage you to follow us on Twitter, and of course we're always sharing information on funding opportunities, publications, different initiatives, things of that nature that we're working on on the BJA website. So there's lots of ways for you to stay connected to us.

And this is just another quick reference slide that kind of summarizes the things that I talked about before, so solicitation content, Grants.gov, and JustGrants. So as you think about applying for opportunities for funding, these are the different places where that—you may have questions that we'd be able to answer them for you.

So with that, I've noticed that David's been responding to some questions in the chat box and so I will turn it back over to Daryl and we will be happy, any of us, myself or my colleagues are happy to answer any questions that you all might have, so thank you for your attention.

DARYL FOX: Okay. Thanks so much, Kristie and to the rest of the panelist for their presentation. We have about 10 minutes left in the program today. What we'll do is look into the Q&A. You've been great at entering those as we proceeded through, and we'll just cover a couple things that are in there.

All right. I just want to note upfront, there's been several questions on the slides in the presentation and the slides, PowerPoint, and transcript from today will be posted to the BJA website in approximately 10 to 15 business days. You'll also receive a notice through email; once you've registered, you get a notice on when those items are posted, so be on the lookout for that when it comes through.

So the first question is regarding SAKI. Does it cover accreditation and licenses for medical examiners and coroners?

KRISTIE BRACKENS: So this is Kristie. I'm not—I don't think that SAKI covers that. I'll—I can follow up if you want to send me an email directly with the person that manages that program, but that is covered under the medical—which one was it?

DAVID P. LEWIS: That is under the Law Enforcement Division when it comes to medical examiners, so...

KRISTIE BRACKENS: Yeah. So that solicitation, yes.

DAVID P. LEWIS: Yeah. So that is under there, if you have any more specific questions, just feel free to reach out and we'll answer those directly to you.

DARYL FOX: Thanks. And as mentioned, the OJP Response Center is a great resource as well for those types of questions—here on the top left, Grants@ncjrs.gov. So definitely feel free to reach out to them directly as well.

Regarding the Smart Policing Initiative, we missed the award amounts and for how many projects are going to be funded for that?

DAVID P. LEWIS: I think the number that they have up there was seven, but we get a lot of applications in; I'd say the key is innovation, and intervention, extreme intervention, so—but you can go on to the SPI section of the BJA website. It will show you past awards and give you some ideas on what's already been funded. But again, reach out, any clarifications that you want to make. Please just let us know.

DARYL FOX: And I realized it's a—it's a rolling release, but is there just general—quarter two for FY '22 is ending—coming up, so is there any state on when these can start to be released from BJA, perhaps next week or two or three?

DAVID P. LEWIS: We all have—we've all been working here, the advisors that are on this call, submitting the approval processes and, yeah, we're—our goal is to get almost everything out by the second quarter. But that's ongoing, like you said, Daryl, on a rotating basis.

DARYL FOX: And Dave, while you're on, the Body-Worn Camera Program, in regards to that, is it only to purchase or lease BWCs, or can you also apply for funding to continue on the Body-Worn Camera, for example to cover storage or service plan cost if the cameras were already purchased?

DAVID P. LEWIS: No. Storage is not an acceptable cost under that, but you can get some service, like, if you need products like new clips and those kind of things. But storage is one of the things that is not covered under Body-Worn Camera.

DARYL FOX: In regards to the Coverdell Grant, can funds be used for projects that are non-opioid or synthetic drug related, namely for projects to reduce the backlog in the firearms ballistic unit?

KRISTIE BRACKENS: So one of the purpose areas was firearms backlog, so I would say yes.

DARYL FOX: Regarding the peer review process, is that—there are a lot of interest in that and once again, like, this person has applied several times and hasn't heard back, is there an official process, just emailing—per that one slide, is that the correct process to apply for this year?

KRISTIE BRACKENS: Yes, that's the correct process to apply.

DAVID P. LEWIS: The other thing that we've had people do in the past, if you see a particular program that you feel that you have a strong background in, you can, when there's a solicitation out there, reach out to the contact people, showing your interest in possibly being a peer reviewer. And we've had that happen in the past because we get a number of them in here and, you know, filling peer review panels is extremely difficult for us sometimes, because of the number of programs happening at the same time.

DARYL FOX: Is there going to be funding for the BVP Program, Bulletproof Vest Partnership, for 2022?

DAVID P. LEWIS: That's an ongoing program that's continuing to be funded and that would be listed on the BJA website.

DARYL FOX: I don't want to keep pointing to you, David. But this one's a BWC again, there was a mention of a microgrant within that. Can you expand on that a little bit, on what the microgrants are with that?

DAVID P. LEWIS: The microgrants were specifically for small rural tribal law enforcement agencies; that program is ongoing right now. They're identifying those, but there's requirements on the side of the department. So I would reach out, you know, like I said, reach out to the contact in the Body-Worn Camera Program, and they can get you a little more information on that.

DARYL FOX: Can the JAG grant be used to purchase equipment such as police vehicles?

DAVID P. LEWIS: That is the—I believe vehicles are the only one that's the JAG one is—one of the ones that are permissible. But we just got guidance that unmanned aerial devices or support or any of that stuff is not acceptable; that was one vehicle that's not acceptable under any of our grant programs right now.

DARYL FOX: I'm seeing several questions come in about JustGrants and Grants.gov items. I would just, at this point, want to direct you, if you do have questions about the SF-424, LLL, as well as, there was a question about a DUNS number, to do contact

these entities individually. There's a robust FAQ section on each of the sites that you can look up and get information on all the changes that have taken place over the past year regarding that, and those deadlines and submissions, so definitely a great resource for you there.

DAVID P. LEWIS: And I see one in there about another Body-Worn Camera one, for example, if they're upgrading to Axon, that—you have to separate that storage charges out of that because it's an upgraded program. Again, storage is still not covered.

DARYL FOX: Generally, are there opportunities available to nonprofits through BJA for crime prevention activities?

KRISTIE BRACKENS: Could they maybe expand on that question a little bit? I'm not sure I understand what's being asked.

DARYL FOX: In fact, they—yeah, there was a mention, you know, as far as cold cases or missing individuals, anything related to that?

DAVID P. LEWIS: What was the section you mentioned about for-profit, Daryl? I missed what that part was.

DARYL FOX: The question is, will there be grants to help crimes as a nonprofit entity? There are many grants for crime prevention, law enforcement, but having trouble finding some for cold cases or missing individuals.

DAVID P. LEWIS: I think we do have one out there for cold cases, but the one thing I would advise people is if they see anything that's close to what they're looking for, is look at the eligibility section of the solicitation, because it tells you very specifically, you know, if it's state, local, nonprofit, university, tribal, so all the awards that come out, that's something that you can look at on the actual solicitation itself.

DARYL FOX: Thanks so much and with that...

KRISTIE BRACKENS: This is Kristie. I would add to what David just said while he was talking. We have so many programs at BJA, so I apologize, you guys got a sample of us and not all of us. So we're not as familiar with some of the programs that you might be asking questions about. But we do have a Prosecuting Cold Cases Using DNA Grant Program that was funded last year that will—more than likely would be funded again this year, but we do have a program that supports that.

DARYL FOX: Okay, thanks for that, Kristie. So we're at time now. I want to go ahead and just thank everybody for joining today. A lot of information to cover and we do appreciate your attendance. I want to thank the panelists today for their time and their experience with this, and hopefully you were able to get a lot of good information for the grants, and solicitations that will be coming out here shortly. So once again, thank you all and look forward to the post-event posting of this material.