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OPERATOR: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are in a listen-only mode. At the end of today's presentation, we will conduct a question-and-answer session. To ask a question at that time, please press star one. Today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the meeting over to Mr. John Berg. Sir, you may begin.

MR. JOHN BERG: Thank you, Brandon. I appreciate it. Welcome everyone to today's webinar. I appreciate you taking the time to join us. Today's webinar is regarding the fiscal year 2017 Funding Opportunity Announcement for the Adult Treatment Drug Court and Adult Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts. My name is John Berg and I am the Senior Criminal Justice Project Officer for the criminal justice team here within the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment at SAMHSA. And I am excited about the opportunity today to talk about this FOA.

So today I'm just going to walk through the FOA for this announcement. It is TI17001 and there's actually two parts, Part I and II. And on the slides today, the page numbers that refer to the information on the slides are for Part I

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unless otherwise noted. There's a few times that I'm referring to Part II. Part II is mainly just directions how to put together the package, and so I won't be going over much of that today. And then after the presentation, we will open up for questions and answers, but that will be at the end.

I did notice a couple of questions right at the beginning. Actually, let me we respond to that. People do need to call in. So I'm just going to respond to that question. So I just realized she couldn't hear me if she's not on the line.

So I'm going to do the overview of the FOA. The purpose of this program is to expand and/or enhance substance use disorder treatment services in existing Adult Problem Solving Courts and Adult Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts, which use the Treatment Drug Court Model in order to provide alcohol and drug treatment, including recovery support services, screening assessment, case management and program coordination to defendants and offenders.

And really the focus of this, who's putting this out is the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. And our focus is

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substance abuse and making sure that treatment is provided. So realize that as you look at this and see if you want to apply for it. There's lots of ways to approach that, but we do want the center of this to be providing substance abuse services.

The due date is December 12th and what's available is we have quite a bit of funding available for this. It's over \$18 million and estimated awards are 56. So the estimated award amount, what you can apply for, is up to \$325,000 for each of the three years.

So the Adult Treatment Drug Courts and Tribal Healing to Wellness competitive grant announcement is Part I and II and they can both be accessed on SAMHSA's website. That's samhsa.gov/grants. I would encourage you to check back at this site through this process in case we post something else about this FOA. There is a mistake in it that I will talk about later, in case we discovered something else or you never know, something else might come up relative to applying for this FOA. So please check back once in a while.

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So you must respond to the requirements in the FOA Part I and II in preparing the application. You must use the forms in the application package to complete your application. And you can access those also on our website.

So Part I is the programmatic guidance and that's very specific to this FOA. Part II applies to all the FOAs that we put out and so is very generic but very important to read that and make sure that you respond to everything that's in that.

Applicants this year are required to complete four registration processes. This is actually listed in Part II on page three. And so this is a new -- this year, we have a new system. So, as in the past, Dun & Bradstreet data universal numbering system, the DUNS number, the system for award management, the SAM number, you need to make sure you're registered to Grants.gov. And the new system is the NIH eRA Commons grant system. And if you haven't started this process, I'd encourage you to do it right away. I know that in the FOA, it states that you should allow six weeks. So that means please start now in case there's any glitches or problems making sure you're in all these systems.

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You must submit your application to Grants.gov. All applications that are successfully submitted must be validated by Grants.gov before proceeding to the NIH eRA Commons system and validations. So there's actually two validation processes that go on. Grants.gov is a very simple one to make sure that you have the basic requirements that we've asked for. If your application passes that successfully, it will be moved on to the NIH eRA Commons system and there's another validation process.

If you have any issues with the first system Grants.gov, we'll send you notification that there's an error that you need to fix. If you fix that, you must resubmit it back to Grants.gov. When you're validated, it will then move onto the NIH eRA system. That also will then validate and it will do another screening. They were are supposed to send you an email to notify you if there's any errors or any problems.

However, we all know that there's some problems with email. Sometimes you don't get them. So I would check back with the system frequently and make sure that it was either moved on successfully to SAMHSA. Or if there's errors, you can go in and fix those and resubmit it back to Grants.gov

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and it will go back to the same process. But you must be submit it through Grants.gov if there's errors or any problems.

And so I'd encourage you to -- let me just go through this. If no errors are found by Grants.gov, the application will be assembled in the eRA Commons for viewing by the applicant before moving on for further SAMHSA processing. If there are no errors, the applicant will be notified of the problems found in the application.

Again, I encourage you to check in and resubmit the application to Grants.gov before the application due date and time. If you find out there's errors and you haven't given yourself enough time and don't have time to resubmit it, it will not be reviewed. So please do not leave this to the last day and run into issues. Every time we do this, we have people that do wait for the last minute and then there's problems, sometimes with the DUNS numbers, sometimes with other things. Please try to do it a couple of days in advance so that this process can go through smoothly.

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Eligibility for this FOA is limited to tribal, state and local government entities with direct involvement with the drug court/tribal healing to wellness court, such as: the Tribal Court Administrators, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Single State Agency for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Designated State Drug Court Coordinator, local government unit such as a county or city agency with direct involvement with the drug court, federally-recognized American Indian/Alaska Native tribes and tribal organizations and individual adult drug treatment courts.

If you don't fit in one of these categories, you cannot apply. What's very important is that if you're not sure, contact me. My email address is on the Funding Opportunity Announcement and we can look into that. I've already had a couple of people asking me. I'll be happy to talk with you if you're not sure. It's a lot of work for these applications. So I don't want you wasting your time.

Important to Note: Public and private nonprofit organizations, such as substance use disorder treatment providers, have a pivotal supporting role in treatment drug court programs and may be sub-recipients/contractors to the applicant. However, they are not the catalyst for entry

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into the drug courts and are therefore restricted from applying. I've already had a few people contact me regarding this and there are no exceptions to that. You must be a county or a state or local agency or a drug court.

Eligible drug courts must be operational on or before September 1, 2017 and operational is defined as having a set of cases and seeing clients in the drug court by a judge.

I want to really caution you on screen outs. This is very important because this is done initially by our program office, by our project officers. So these are very important to pay attention to. Your organization must be a tribal, state or local government entity or an adult treatment drug court. Or you'll be screened out without any review process. If you're a juvenile or family dependency treatment drug court, you will be screened out.

Now, we do have a Funding Opportunity Announcement planned to come out in the near future for family dependency treatment drug courts. So watch for that. But you cannot

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apply for this one. But we do have other funding set aside specifically for Family Dependency Treatment Drug Courts.

If your application includes multiple jurisdictions or dockets, you must include letters of commitment from each drug court judge and include an Attachment 1. If not, again, you'll be screened out and your application will not be looked at. There's no exceptions to these. That's why I wanted to bring them up today.

Additional screen outs. Your application must provide at least one experienced, licensed mental health/substance abuse treatment provider organization in Attachment 1. No exceptions. That's a screen out. Letters of commitment from all identified direct service provider organizations, such as substance use disorders, substance abuse prevention and mental health treatment clinics, that have agreed to participate in the proposed project, including the applicant agency, if it is a treatment or prevention service provider, must also include letters of commitment. So please don't forget that.

Then a letter from the state substance abuse agency, SSA, or designated representative, must be included in

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Attachment 5, unless -- there is one exception to this -- the applicant organization - or two, excuse me -- is the SSA. But that should be very clearly noted in the application. Or if you're federally recognized American Indian/American Native tribe/tribal organization. Those are the only exceptions to that. So please make sure that is included in your application.

Grant funds must be used to serve people diagnosed with a substance use disorder as their primary condition, and that's very important also. It must be the primary condition. If you're a mental health treatment court, if you have clients going to the drug courts that the primary diagnosis is substance abuse, that's great. If not, then it just doesn't work.

Grantees will be expected under this grant program to expand and/or enhance substance use disorder treatment services in existing adult problem-solving courts and adult Tribal Healing to Wellness courts, which use the treatment drug court model. Grantees will be expected under this grant program to provide a coordinated, multi-system approach designed to combine the sanctioning power of treatment drug courts with effective substance use disorder

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treatment services to break the cycle of criminal behavior, alcohol and/or drug use and incarceration or other penalties. And to address gaps in the continuum of treatment for those individuals in these courts who have substance use disorders or co-occurring substance use and mental disorders or treatment needs.

These are required activities. So for your Proposed Implementation Approaches, again, they must be service expansion or service enhancement. Service expansion includes an applicant may propose to increase access and availability of services to a larger number of clients. Expansion applications should propose to increase the number of clients receiving services as the result of the award.

An applicant may propose to improve the quality and or intensity of services, for example, by adding state-of-the-art treatment approaches or adding a new service to address emerging trends or unmet needs.

So grantees must serve a minimum of 40 clients per year. If an applicant proposed to serve fewer than 40 clients a year, there are a couple of exceptions. So I know that

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seems odd, grantees must serve a minimum of 40 clients per year. That is what we're looking for. That is what we want. But we know sometimes there are a few exceptions to that.

So if there is an exception, you must provide in Section B: Implementation Approach, the details why you cannot meet the minimum expectation. Now, there's lots of different reasons why that might be. If you're proposing intensive treatment, such as residential treatment and possibly MAT services that are very expensive, and it's obvious from the cost that that's going to limit the number of clients that you can serve per year, then you can note that.

The other thing is if you have a small drug court and there's no way you can serve 40 clients, but you still want funding to help strengthen and make your drug court more effective, then you can ask for less than the \$325,000. So if you're treating fewer or planning on serving fewer than 40 clients per year, then you probably should look at requesting less than the \$325,000 amount, okay? Again, there are exceptions to that. If what you're proposing is costly or numerous as far as the types of evidence-based practices you're playing on implementing, and you can

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justify for the number of clients that you're going to serve or drug court participants that what you're doing is an expensive process, it just needs to be clearly noted in your application.

Grant funds should not be used for the general operation and management of treatment drug court, including salaries for staff such as judges, court clerks, probation officers and staff who are not actively involved in the therapeutic process or referral to and entry into treatment for substance use disorders.

So if this is the tint of what you need money for, you should consider BJA solicitations and look on their website. Some of theirs are already being posted and some maybe after the first of the year. But a lot of theirs focus on some of these types of issues, but SAMHSA doesn't.

Applicants must describe how they will meet the key components of the drug court models in which they are proposing to expand and/or enhanced substance use disorders, co-occurring disorders and recovery support services. Again, this is a must. Applicants must screen and assess clients for the presence of co-occurring mental and

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substance use disorders and use the information obtained from the screening assessment to develop appropriate treatment approaches for the persons identified as having such co-occurring disorders.

MAT is an important part of what we're requesting be a part of this. It's not mandatory. But if you do, it is an evidence-based substance use disorder treatment protocol that we encourage. SAMHSA supports the right of individuals to have access to FDA-approved medications under the care and prescription of a physician and grantees are encouraged to use up to 20 percent of the annual grant award to pay for FDA-approved medications when the client has no other source of funds to do so.

Applicants must affirm, in Appendix B: Statement of Assurance, that the treatment drug courts for which funds are sought will not deny any access to the program to any eligible client for the treatment drug court because of his or her use of FDA-approved medications for the treatment of substance use disorders. There's no exceptions to this. In all cases, MAT must be permitted to be continued for as long as the prescriber determines that the medication is clinically beneficial.

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Under no circumstances may a drug court judge, other judicial official, correctional supervision officer, or any other staff connected to the identified drug court deny the use of these medications when made available to the client under the care of a properly authorized physician in pursuant to regulations within an opioid treatment program or through a valid prescription and under the conditions described above.

A judge, however, does retain judicial discretion to medicate or reduce the risk of misuse or diversion of these medications. We know that does happen, and so the judge may do that in those cases.

I do want to note that as I'm going through the main points of the FOA that I'm hitting what I think are the high points in things that I've been asked questions about. I'm not hitting everything though. So please make sure that you do read the FOA. And I'm just hitting the high points of some of these points also. So please go back and read - there is more information about many of these points that will give a more thorough understanding of what's mandated for the application.

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So we'll move onto Allowable Activities. Up to 10 percent of grant funds allocated for treatment recovery services may be used to provide peer recovery support services designed and delivered by individuals who have experienced a substance use disorder or a co-occurring substance use and mental disorder and are in recovery.

Peers may include but are not limited to: peer mentors, peer navigators, forensic peers and family members of those in recovery. Now, the limit of up to 10 percent is specifically for those kinds of positions. Now, if you have a peer mentor or a peer navigator that also can fill the case manager position or case manager role, then that wouldn't count towards the 10 percent. So sometimes you may be able to augment these positions a little bit if they are able to help with other roles or areas within the project that you're funding.

Data Collection and Performance Measurement. All SAMHSA grantees are required to collect and report certain data so that SAMHSA can meet its obligations under the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010. It's

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GPRA and you may hear me refer to GPRA and that's what I'll be talking about.

You must document your ability to collect and report the required data in "Section E: Data Collection and Performance Measurement of your application". This information will be gathered using uniform data collection tool provided by SAMHSA. Grantees will be required to submit data via SAMHSA's data entry and reporting system. Access will be provided upon award.

An example of the type of data collection tool required can be found at this site noted here along with instructions for completing it.

No more than 20 percent of the total grant award may be used for data collection, performance measurement and performance assessment, such as activities required in Sections 1-2.2 and 2.3.

Grantees will be required to report performance on the following performance measures: the number of individuals served, abstinence from substance use, housing stability, risk behaviors, employment, social connectedness and

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criminal justice involvement. Now, that's a base reporting requirements. You can certainly add to and augment that in any way that you choose, but these are the ones that need to be reported to our system.

Grantees are expected to collect data via face-to-face interviews using the GPRA tool at three data collection points; at intake to services, six months post intake and at discharge. Must achieve a six-month follow-up rate of 80 percent and submit all data via the data collection tool. And grantees will be provided training on the GPRA tool and the data collection tool upon award.

Grantees will be required to report on progress achieved, barriers encountered and efforts to overcome these barriers in a performance assessment report to be submitted at least annually. We typically require biannual reports.

At a minimum, the performance assessment should include the required performance measures identified in Sections 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 as already mentioned.

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So the evaluation criteria. The project narrative describes what you intend to do with your project and includes the Evaluation Criterion in Sections A-E, pages 24-28.

The application will be reviewed and scored according to the quality of your response to the requirements in Sections A-E.

And in Section B, I want to note under the proposed implementation approach, there is no number nine. So respond according to the numbers that are listed and our review panels will be made aware of this. Just make it clear that you responded to the correlating numbers. And you can note that nine's missing or ignore it because we're quite aware of it. So it shouldn't be an issue or it won't be an issue.

Applications are due by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on December 12, 2016. Due to SAMHSA's transition to the NIH's eRA grant system, SAMHSA has made changes to the application registration, submission and formatting requirements. Please look at those in Part II. Please read Part II of the FOA very carefully to understand the requirements for SAMHSA's new grant system. Applicants will

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need to register as I mentioned, and I would do that right away. They have mentioned that it should be within -- you should start within six weeks. So please do that.

You also must register with the System for Award, the SAM system Grants.gov. So I'd also do that early and make sure that the ones that are registering are the ones that are going to upload the document.

So just for final points, read the FOA Parts I and II, Understand the FOA and then re-read it, okay? Please make sure that you don't leave anything out. You don't want to miss out. As I said, we do have a lot of funding available. So we do want to fund applications that meet all these criteria.

Use the appropriate forms as outlined in the FOA and available on the SAMHSA website.

So we're ready for questions and answers. So Brandon, can we open it up?

OPERATOR: Thank you. At this time, we will now begin the question and answer session. If you would like to ask a

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question, please press star 1. Please unmute your phone and record your first and last name clearly when prompted. Your name is required to introduce your question. To withdraw your question, you may press star 2. Once again, at this time, if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1.

MR. JOHN BERG: I guess I have some questions also along the side here that I can start answering. Regarding will the recording be made available, we are hoping to do that. I'm not sure how long that will take. As far as compliance in reviewing it, our plan is to make that available. I wish I could tell you how quickly, but we are hoping to get it posted.

OPERATOR: Our first question on the phone line is from Kasha Swikowski. Your line is open.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: Hello. So regarding the letters of commitment, I know that you outlined that they needed to be from direct service providers. Do you need letters of commitment from other agencies like probation, District Attorney's Office, public defender's office?

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MR. JOHN BERG: No, we don't.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: And then additionally, should there be any specific information from the treatment providers in the letter of commitment? Or is it just we're committed to collaborating with this program and providing the evidence-based services that we have listed in the project narrative?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, it can just be about your commitment to the project. Because there is a statement of assurance, I think it's Appendix 2, that you signed stating that they meet all the criteria. So you're responsible to make sure they meet the criteria that is listed in the application.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: Okay, thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay. You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Crystal Page. Your line is open.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Yes, do DUI courts qualify to apply for this grant?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Yes, they do.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay. I currently have a grant through BJA. So am I still eligible to apply for this grant as well?

MR. JOHN BERG: As long as you are supporting separate services and separate different clients. You can't duplicate or supplant what you're already providing with other federal funding.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay. Alrighty. Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Nancy Gottlieb. Your line is open.

MS. NANCY GOTTLIEB: Hi. We want to utilize probation staff to service a drug court coordinator and sort of supervise all the services. Is that allowable?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Can you explain that in a little bit more detail? Are you talking about funding?

MS. NANCY GOTTLIEB: Well, yeah. In prior drug court grants that we've done, we've had county staff serve as the drug court coordinator and sort of oversee all the treatment providers and the operations and making sure that the evaluations are completed, et cetera. And for this grant, we would like to utilize someone who's actually employed by probation. That just happens to be where that person is. If they're in that function, is that allowable?

MR. JOHN BERG: It is only allowable if you're not supplanting funding that's already in place, if it's a new position or part-time position and they're working specifically for the grant, then grant funds can be used. As far as you're talking about doing screening and assessment?

MS. NANCY GOTTLIEB: Screening and assessment or overseeing those that do and basically serving as the coordinator, the drug court coordinator, you know, making sure everybody's doing what they're supposed to be doing, going to all the staffings and making sure all the providers are there,

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making sure the evaluators are doing all of their assessments, et cetera, making sure the quarterly reports are done in a timely fashion or the biannuals.

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, if the position is already funded by like state government, you can't replace that funding with federal funding. But if it's a new position or new duties added to like a part-time position or new part-time position created, then you can.

MS. NANCY GOTTLIEB: Okay, very good. Thank you.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Stacie Roberts. Your line is open.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Yes, I just wanted to clarify and make sure I understood the eligibility requirement. We have a Veterans Court and a mental health court. And as long as the primary issue is substance abuse disorder, then the mental health court and veteran's court are eligible for funding, is that correct?

MR. JOHN BERG: Absolutely.

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MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Cherylynn Young. Your line is open.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Thank you. I have a couple of questions. When you say serve the minimum of 40 clients, is that new clients per year for substance abuse treatment or is that at the end, 42 collectively for all that we serve? Forty new clients?

MR. JOHN BERG: It would have to be 40 new clients per year. But if your drug court's already seeing 20 and you're providing new services to the 20 that you're going to have and going to try to increase or expand your services to 20 more so that the total would be 40, but you're adding services that you haven't been able to provide before, then those 20 can be counted as part of that. Does that answer your question?

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Yes. Now, do I understand this right, that as a tribal substance abuse treatment center,

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we can apply for this grant with the favor of the judges that we work with in the courts?

MR. JOHN BERG: Would you say that again? You're the tribal?

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: We're the tribal owned and operated substance abuse treatment program.

MR. JOHN BERG: Yes. Yes, as long as --

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Are we eligible to apply for this grant in conjunction with the court we work with?

MR. JOHN BERG: As long as you're with the tribe, as far as you are part of the tribal organization, yes. Just note that in your application.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Yes, we will. And can we expand our services into the rural areas? Our tribe covers a large jurisdictional area. Can we expand and going into the different jurisdictions of the courts, can we expand our services with this grant and use different -- to come back to the one substance abuse center that's been in business?

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Or can we create another sister operation in another county with this money?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, no. You can operate through other courts. Now, the court has to be in operation prior to September 1, 2017.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: The court, yes. But what I'm asking about is the service provider, the substance abuse treatment center, if it's existing in one city and so we want to go into two other areas that are sixty or seventy miles away that serve our tribe, can we do substance abuse treatment in those centers that are not currently established? Like we have buildings ready to go that we could do substance abuse treatment in the different county with the different court?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yes, as far as the clients are going to this one court, but those clients are going to live maybe 60 miles away, yeah, they can be served by a treatment provider that's 60 miles away, as long as they're coming back and participating in the court.

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MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Right. But can we use these funds for new substance abuse treatment centers, if we establish those for those that are seventy miles away, there's no treatment centers in those areas right now, but we can make a satellite clinic there, if we can use this grant money for that, with the court. If these people are adjudicated, then their county court and we work with those judges, then can they go to a satellite clinic that we establish and we'll use money from this grant for the satellite clinic?

MR. JOHN BERG: Are you talking about paying for a position for a clinician?

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Maybe for some of them, for some of the counseling staff if it's allowed.

MR. JOHN BERG: You can as long as they're under the umbrella of your provider agency. Because they need to meet the criteria that's listed in Appendix B: Statement of Assurance, where the treatment provider has to have been in existence for two years.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Right.

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MR. JOHN BERG: Okay. And so as long as they are supervised and working for that treatment provider or one that meets the criteria outlined on page 33, then that's fine.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Okay, good. And then with these funds, we could add a residential -- we could contact the residential treatment services if necessary?

MR. JOHN BERG: Absolutely.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: Is that correct?

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: That can be one of the services we can pay for?

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet. And one thing I didn't bring up as I was speaking, which your question just reminded me of it, is that funds cannot be paid for housing. The only exception is residential treatment. Because, of course, housing's included in residential treatment. But that's the only way that housing is paid for with these funds. Housing cannot be paid for with these funds otherwise.

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MS. CHERYLYNN YOUNG: All right. Thank you. That's very helpful.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, you bet. Thank you.

OPERATOR: I would like to remind participants at this time if you would like to ask a question, press star 1. Please record your first and last name clearly when prompted. Your name is required to introduce your question. Our next question is from Leslie Cedeno. Your line is open.

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: Hi. I have two questions if that's okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: Oh, absolutely

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: Okay. With regard to the data collection and performance measurements, the RFP says that we're to collect face-to-face interview information at intake, six months post-intake and at discharge. And then it goes onto say that we're expected to achieve a six-month follow-up rate of 80 percent. Is that six months after discharge?

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MR. JOHN BERG: No, it's six months after the intake. If your program lasts three months or somebody's in it three months, then you would do discharge at that time. So it would actually be three months before the follow-up. But if it lasts -- if they're in nine months, then it would be three months afterwards. So that changes, but the six-month follow-up's always six months after the intake.

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: Okay, I just wanted to be clear about that. My second question is regarding the submission. The way I was reading the RFP, we submit - obviously, we have to be registered with Grants.gov, SAM and then the new eRA system. We submit our documents into Grants.gov and once everything is approved and okay, it passes through automatically to eRA. And then if that checks out okay, it goes onto SAMHSA. But then it's saying something about assist that if we're active in Grants.gov and eRA, we're supposed to go through assist, the assist system.

MR. JOHN BERG: Where is that listed? Is that in Part II?

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: That's in Part II, on page 16.

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MR. JOHN BERG: Oh, thank you. I didn't put together Part II. That's something that we do for all of us. So I'm glad you asked, assist.

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: I just want to make sure that I know exactly where I'm supposed to upload. Because I thought from reading it that it was only in Grants.gov, but now this one page talks about assist. So I don't know if we're supposed to upload two places.

MR. JOHN BERG: No, yeah. Upload only to Grants.gov. This I'm not -- let's see. That's for tracking.

MS. LESLIE CEDENO: And the last sentence there says with active credentials, we're required to prepare and submit applications using assist.

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, I would encourage you to call the eRA Commons helpline that is listed in here and just ask them about that. Unfortunately, I don't know about that. But everything is supposed to actually go through Grants.gov. So that might be part of that. I'm sorry, I don't know that.

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MS. LESLIE CEDENO: Okay, I'll call them. Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, thanks.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Stacey Kemp. Your line is open.

MS. STACEY KEMP: Hi, there. I have a two-part question as well. If drug court participants need residential treatment or recovery home, for example, are we able to utilize the grant to support those services on their behalf? Although we know that others in the community would also benefit from those services, which might in turn help keep them out of legal trouble and drug court?

MR. JOHN BERG: I didn't catch the first part. I'm sorry, what was the first part that you said?

MS. STACEY KEMP: If drug court participants need residential treatment or recovery home services, for example? And the second part was can we utilize grant funding to support those services on their behalf, although knowing that others in the community would also benefit

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from those services, which might in turn help keep them out of legal trouble and drug court?

MR. JOHN BERG: If your clients that you're serving, you can certainly provide residential treatment. So that's 24/7 treatment, okay? Now, as far as any other types of housing support, the funding absolutely cannot be used for it. And I apologize. I know that housing is always a huge issue. It's just that with the limited funding that we have, we just aren't able to provide funding for housing.

MS. STACEY KEMP: So the services, is it funding those services in general? Or is it specific to those drug court participants, people that are active in drug court?

MR. JOHN BERG: Well, the services are supposed to be only for those that are active in drug court. You can't serve anybody -- I mean, the participants within this program have to be active drug court clients.

MS. STACEY KEMP: So then when looking at expenses, it's specific to not staff expenses that are supporting the residential program, but specific to the expenses for those drug court clients? Does that make sense? So if the

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recovery home is supporting 80 eighty percent drug court clients, but it's open to others in the community as well, would the expense be for staff? Or would the expense be specifically for the cost of care for those drugs court participants?

MR. JOHN BERG: I'm not sure I understand. But for a recovery home, I mean, if they need to participate in a recovery home, you can't pay for them to stay at the home, if that's what you're asking.

MS. STACEY KEMP: So I guess I'll give an example of residential. So if they needed residential treatment and we're submit expenses, are we submitting expenses -- and they're serving the residential program is open for this purpose, but maybe they're serving ten percent of their population are non-drug court participants, would we be submitting staff expenses in general? Or would it be specific to the cost of care for those drug court participants?

MR. JOHN BERG: You can only submit expenses directly related to drug court participants.

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MS. STACEY KEMP: Okay. And then just to clarify real quickly on the recovery home, so you were saying because that would be considered housing that that would not be eligible?

MR. JOHN BERG: Correct. Now, if there's treatment associated with that, you can certainly pay for treatment or like life skills programs or other types of recovery support systems.

MS. STACEY KEMP: The services provided in the recovery, just not the housing pieces though.

MR. JOHN BERG: Correct.

MS. STACEY KEMP: Okay, that's helpful. Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet, sorry.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Chrissie Sharak. Your line is open.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Hi, I have a several part question too that you may have already answered. If the surveillance

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officer position is one filled by a probation officer, but we have not had it in the past and we must pay someone because they're already over their hours, may we use funds for surveillance officer positions?

MR. JOHN BERG: There would be an already existing probation and parole officer?

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Yes, but after hours.

MR. JOHN BERG: As long as it's not overtime. But yeah, if it's additional hours or if a position is designated specifically for those clients in drug courts, they can be paid for.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Fabulous. And could those funds also be used for creating a position for a part-time lab tech? L

MR. JOHN BERG: Lab tech for doing UAs and things like that?

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: The drug testing, yes. Yes, the urinalysis.

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MR. JOHN BERG: Sure.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Okay. And then the Dun & Bradstreet number that you're requiring, our drug court is very new and we don't have our own Dun & Bradstreet number. May we use our county's?

MR. JOHN BERG: Well, I don't know that. You would need to contact them. And I would do that right away. It's probably best if you could do your own. I have had people or organizations just prior to applying and have that not work, go through all the process of putting together an application and then not be able to submit it and that would be terrible. So please get on that right away so if you need to apply -- and I'd encourage you to, if possible, to go ahead and do that. But I would check and see it. Because I don't know the answer to that and I would not want to steer you wrong.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Okay, wonderful. And then finally, what is the GPRA tool?

MR. JOHN BERG: The GPRA tool is an intake form for looking at performance as far as it's intake with each client that

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you do. And you can look it up. There's a website there that you can go and look at it.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Right.

MR. JOHN BERG: And it's got specific questions that you have to do at intake. You ask the same questions at discharge and at follow-up and just repeat it three times.

MS. CHRISSIE SHARAK: Okay, wonderful. I think that has me.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, great.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Kelly Tise. Your line is open.

MS. KELLY TISE: Oh, hi. Yeah, I wondered what the project start date is.

MR. JOHN BERG: I'm sorry, I did see that. I was going to try to get back to these. It will probably be -- and I can't guarantee because sometimes it's changed, but usually it is September 29th to 30th.

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MS. KELLY TISE: That would be the -- so this is due in December and you would have to start by the end of September?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, we just got it out really early. We ended up being one of the first ones. Usually, we don't get this out until February. But because this is basically a reissue of what we did last year for the most part, it's just out. But I haven't been told that they're going to try to move that up. But that's what I would put down there where they request the start date, just put September 29th or 30th. It doesn't really matter.

MS. KELLY TISE: Okay, and I know that it has to be -- the new services or the expanded, enhanced services have to be -- have to start four months into the project?

MR. JOHN BERG: Mm-hmm.

MS. KELLY TISE: Project start date. A question about if we're working -- if there are multiple drug courts, who would be the lead agency?

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MR. JOHN BERG: That is up to you. You can designate whichever one makes most sense for whatever reasons you choose. You just need one to be the lead agency. Please make sure that if -- and this is for anybody that is looking at involving more than one drug court, make sure that you include a letter of commitment from each judge or else it will be kicked out before it's even screened. I mean, the initial screening will be kicked out. So if you do, make sure that there's a letter from each judge that's involved from those drug courts.

MS. KELLY TISE: Okay, and can any of the funding be used for services to new drug courts that would start by September, 2017?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, you can. Yeah, as long as the additional drug courts are started by then. But this is not for beginning new drug courts. It's for helping existing drug courts. So yeah, as long as the drug court is seeing clients, you know.

MS. KELLY TISE: Because we know of two -- there are a couple of districts or areas that want to start drug courts and they might be able to do that before September. And

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then we would provide -- we would support the substance use treatment services.

MR. JOHN BERG: Sure, you bet. As long as they're existing by September 1st of 2017.

MS. KELLY TISE: And when you say operational, that just means they have to have the judges had to see at least one person?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, that's kind of pushing it. But yeah, they should be existing. It should be set up to be seeing clients. So I wouldn't like August 31st have them see one client, that would be really pushing it.

MS. KELLY TISE: That would, okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: You should have a docket setup and you should be seeing clients.

MS. KELLY TISE: And are there going to be renewals of this funding? Or is it just three years planned and that's all you're planning for this?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Well, we tend to reissue this each year.

MS. KELLY TISE: You do? Oh, okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: We have. I mean, you never know. I mean, it depends on our funding. But yeah, this is typically a yearly -- our main drug courts. Now, we change it a little bit. Like I said, we're planning a family drug court. We've done juvenile before in the past. This year it is Adult and Tribal Healing to Wellness. So that does change a little bit as far as what drug courts are included.

MS. KELLY TISE: Okay, thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Mitch Kalali. Your line is open.

MR. MITCH KALALI: I have a two-part question also. We have a Veterans Court and we would like to expand that to include a non-veterans. Is that okay to do that through this grant?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Sure.

MR. MITCH KALALI: And the second part is if we also want to enhance services in our Veterans Court, is that a separate application? Or would we complete one application for both of those requests?

MR. JOHN BERG: No. Well, it depends on I guess how many clients and the funding. If you're made to apply twice, you could. But I would say it would be best to just do it all in one application and just really clearly denote how you're going to do all that.

MR. MITCH KALALI: Okay, thank.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Tessa Smith. Your line is open.

MS. TESSA SMITH: Hi, John. I wanted to ask about the 10 percent of the grant funding that can be used for peer mentors. And I just wanted to clarify is that specifically for the position of peer mentor?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Yes, that is if you want to create a position for peer mentoring, you bet.

MS. TESSA SMITH: Okay, so if there was another position that was created for supervision of the peer mentor or other programming costs associated with what they were going to provide, it could exceed that 10 percent?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, that could easily be part of another position I would think, absolutely.

MS. TESSA SMITH: Okay, my next question is about the local performance assessment. When we're writing the narrative for this particular grant, do you actually want a full description of what the local performance assessment will look like, what the outcome questions are that we're going to be asking and presenting in this?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, we do want to know exactly - well, I mean, it doesn't mean that you can augment it or change it in the future. You could submit that as a request. But yeah, we want to know what your goals are as far as beyond

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what we're asking you to do. So yeah, but that doesn't mean that you can't add or change that in the future.

MS. TESSA SMITH: Okay. And for this I'm particular grant, there's no requirement for an outside evaluator, correct?

MR. JOHN BERG: No, you don't have to, no. If you have somebody on staff that can handle those responsibilities, that's fine.

MS. TESSA SMITH: Okay, thank you very much for your time.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet, thank you.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Jay Tref. Your line is open.

MR. JAY TREF: Yes, hi John. I have a follow-up question to one that was previously touched upon. We're in year three in the final year of our current SAMHSA drug court grant. And I wanted to clarify, we're sticking to apply for this this new funding. And I wanted to make sure we have to actually add to or augment the existing services that are being provided under the current grant. But basically, it

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can't just be a renewal or extension of the current grant, is that correct?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, that's correct. It can be this, exactly the same thing that you've been doing. But if you end up with a no-cost extension that would serve beyond the end of that, you can still apply. We would work with you. And then that's why we ask you to kind of to come up with new services or to help strengthen your drug court. Our goal is not to just continue to fund the same drug courts over and over. Okay, it is to help enhance or back the services and the number of clients that current drug courts are.

And what we're hoping to -- and I guess I didn't mention this -- is we really do encourage you to build a sustainability plan. So that whatever you've been doing for these three years that you can sustain that. And then if you can have other ways like MAT, let's say that you're not doing that now, that would be a good way to extend that to or peer mentoring services. There's lots of different things you can do that if you didn't have it in the first one, you can certainly change or add to your drug court to hopefully build it to be a stronger drug court.

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MR. JAY TREF: Okay, great. Thank you. You bet. So I was going to say before we get another question, I did want to go to a couple of these that are printed if that's okay. It says is a PowerPoint available? If we can't get the recording approved quickly, we will post the PowerPoint. I don't think that will maybe take quite as long. But one or the other or both will be posted, hopefully somewhat quickly. I shouldn't say that. But I will try to get it out there as quick as I can, okay? And then next question from the phone line.

OPERATOR: And I would like to remind the participants if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. To withdraw your question, you may press star 2. Once again, if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. Our next question comes from Doug Hanshaw. Your line is open.

MR. DOUG HANSHAW: Thank you. We have a six-county Judicial District. Four of the counties have drug courts. We have a total of five adult drug courts. We also have the same service provider. The treatment center serves the

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whole judicial district. Can we apply as a judicial district instead of four separate counties?

MR. JOHN BERG: I think so because as the Judicial District, is that a state office or a county?

MR. DOUG HANSHAW: Well, in Colorado, the state is divided up into 22 judicial districts. I work in the seventh Judicial District where we have a number of active drug courts and a treatment center with way more than two years of history working together with us. So we would have, you know, we could have each individual judge sign off on the application, but it would seem cumbersome to submit an application for each court in the judicial district.

MR. JOHN BERG: Sure. No, you can certainly do that, just as long as it -- I'm sure this is true, but the Judicial District is part of either state or local or county government.

MR. DOUG HANSHAW: Yes, it's part of state government.

MR. JOHN BERG: State, yes. So as long as just note that on there that it's part of state government, yeah. And then

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the other thing that I've mentioned, and I think you kind of did too, is that long as you have a letter commitment from each judge, that is just critical. Because that is a screen out, initial screen out.

MR. DOUG HANSHAW: Absolutely, thank you. Yeah, if our state drug court coordinator, if multiple districts in Colorado want to proceed with this, our state drug court coordinator would act on behalf of all of us. But right now I don't know of any other Colorado Judicial Districts applying. So it may just be us. And it would be far simpler obviously to submit one application for the district rather than as I said separate ones for each county.

MR. JOHN BERG: Sure. And I think I answered your other question. I see one on here about DUI court, right?

MR. DOUG HANSHAW: Yes, that was answered previously. So thank you very much.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet. Thank you.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Crystal Page. Your line is open.

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MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Yeah, I called, but I had another -- I wanted to get some clarification because I've heard a couple of the other questions. Regarding surveillance, our surveillance in DUI court is done by the Sheriff's Department. It's done outside of their normal working hours. So would I be able to apply for funds for surveillance? Because I'm in Augusta, Georgia. We border South Carolina, within less than four or five miles. And so, we have individuals who violate in Georgia but live in South Carolina. And so we're not allowed to, of course, go into that state to do surveillance. So this would be something that would enhance our program. Am I able to apply for funds for that?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, you could do it actually because surveillance obviously would be an allowable expense. But you'd have to do a contract with them and it would have to be outside their normal hours and not supplanting existing funds within the agency.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Right, okay. And then also, I did hear you say that you could apply for funding to help support like the lab technicians. We have a large court. And so

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we're not able to do screenings on the weekend and we'd like to enhance our program by doing some screenings on the weekend. So you can't apply for grant funds for lab technicians to run UAs?

MR. JOHN BERG: Sure. As long as it's -- you're only paying for their work on -- related to --

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Yeah, the facility would only be open for the drug court participants. Okay, and then the last thing, I just want to really make sure I understood this. Because like I said, I do have a BJA grant that's only for paying for individuals for their treatment classes. So when you said that I couldn't apply for the SAMHSA for that, now, you're saying that I couldn't use these funds for the same participants? Or that I can't use it because I already have a grant that is just giving money for treatment? I just want to make sure.

MR. JOHN BERG: You just can't use that for those clients. Because you already have a grant covering those clients and you can't mix that. I mean, if you're serving clients through another grant, but the services you're offering through this grant are additional services, you can do

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that. But you can't duplicate services or use funding for the same things. So you've got to be really careful to keep that separate. Because in case there's an audit, you don't want any comingling of those funds or duplication of services.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay, and then for residential treatment, since I guess when you're putting this in the grant, you know, residential treatment facilities, of course, run from, you know, as far as what they cost. So basically you're just sort of trying to come up with a figure where you're saying that you'll pay for maybe \$5,000 per person for a 60-day treatment facility times ten people basically, right? You don't have to -- what do you have to include to support like the request for those funds?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, you do need to kind of break down the costs. Like if you're looking at, kind of like what you laid out, if you're looking at serving hopefully ten clients maybe a year through residential, you find out what the monthly costs are for that per individual and multiply that out, and provide as much detail as you can as far as the breakdown of those costs, if we have questions about that, if your score is within the fundable range, our

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grants management staff would contact you and say we need a little more detail. But I'd provide as much as you can. Because also the reviewers will look at that and they'll want to know how you came up with the dollar numbers.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay, so I need to come up with the facility that we're going to use and kind of go with their -- what they give me.

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: I need to have a facility in mind.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet, yeah. I mean, if for some reason that fell through, and we've had that happen before, by the time you're funded, then you would need to seek out another facility. And if there's a change in the dollar amounts, we can look at that and see how we can adapt that. But yeah, you need to get that from somebody so you can justify the dollar figures you're submitting.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay, thank you very much. And is there going to be anything else after the question and answers? Or is this it?

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MR. JOHN BERG: No, this is it.

MS. CRYSTAL PAGE: Okay, I just wanted to make sure. Okay, thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from John Richardson. Your line is open.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON: Hi, John. I had a question about transportation for drug court clients, particularly transportation is an issue as we are a rural area. It's fairly spread out. Would we be able to use funds, specifically infrastructure funds, to either purchase or lease a van to transport drug court clients to and from treatment, to court, things of that nature?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yes, you can. A couple of things you need to think about. If it's only going to be used for drug court, you should stipulate that. If it's going to be shared with other agencies or other programs, you need to split the cost. The other thing is when you're looking at

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that, you should look at the most economical way to do that. If you can buy used or if you can, you know, if leasing's cheaper and actually grants management will work with you on all the details as far as what they need. But yeah, you can include that. I mean, if you only need it like half-time, you might state how - what other programs are going to use it and how they're going to help pay for it. Or how else you would supplement that money or the purchase of the van.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON: All right. I appreciate it.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Richard Nance. Your line is open.

MR. RICHARD NANCE: Hi, John. One of the slides you had on performance several slides back talked about measuring risk behaviors. So I just wanted to be clear about that. If you could spin back to that slide, it would be helpful. But the question was criminal risk or what is meant by risk behaviors?

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MR. JOHN BERG: Risk to reoffend typically. We don't talk about -- I mean, you can you can treat violent offenders with our funding. It's different than BJA's funding. But typically when we're talking about risk, we're talking about risk to reoffend.

MR. RICHARD NANCE: Okay, thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

OPERATOR: The next question is from Kasha Swikowski. Your line is open.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: Hello. I apologize if I'm being a little redundant. I just wanted to clarify two things. First off, we have a Veterans Court that we'd like to apply for and an adult drug court. We would like to apply separately so we can request a full amount for Vet Court and a full amount for drug Court. Is that allowable in the same district as long as I have the letters of commitment from the presiding judges?

MR. JOHN BERG: Absolutely. We tend to fund off of priority score. So if they both rank very high, they'll

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probably both be funded. We don't tend to skip one because of geographic location. Sometimes we do include that, but I don't think in this one we did. So if they both scored well, they'd probably both be funded.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: Okay, great. Thank you. And then my other clarifying question, when I had initially read through the requirements of the grant, on page 8, it says grants should not be used for the general operation and management of treatment courts. So I had assumed that coordinator funding was out the door. But our coordinators in our office are the people who are referring clients to treatment, and referring and overseeing the treatment contract. So that is an allowable expense, correct?

MR. JOHN BERG: Correct.

MS. KASHA SWIKOWSKI: Okay, thank you very much. That's all.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Sherry Campbell. Your line is open.

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MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Thank you. I have a couple questions. First of all, what we're trying to trying to do is we have an existing license treatment provider who does an assessment. What we don't currently have is a specific trauma group for those individuals who are assessed as needing that. What we're hoping to do is establish a trauma group, but that would not be with that current provider. We are looking at doing that kind of in-house. And as a county, we are not a licensed provider. So I'm wondering if that is a model that would work. Or does the Appendix B, the Attachment B or whatever that is, require that the treatment services are being provided by that licensed provider?

MR. JOHN BERG: No, I think you'd be okay with that with trauma services. Because really we're talking with the other, mostly with substance abuse and mental health treatment.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Right.

MR. JOHN BERG: So as long as that's a specific type of group and if they're licensed -- I mean, you want to make

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sure that their credentialed in or well-trained in what you need to do.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: You mean the individuals themselves?

MR. JOHN BERG: Correct.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: In that case, I want to be really clear for folks that that's just in that specific case. Because for treatment providers that are providing substance abuse and mental health services, they need to be organizations, not individuals, that are licensed for two years and meet these other criteria. But it in your specific case, you could do that, as long as you have the other licensed facility that are treating clients for substance abuse and mental health.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Right. And so what we would do then is go ahead and have letters about the whole drug treatment court. And then we would then articulate that we're just funding this one subsection of individuals who have qualified for the specific treatment.

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MR. JOHN BERG: You have to be very clear about that, okay?

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Yeah. And on that note, my other question is in terms of the performance measures in the GPRA. Would that be just for those individuals who were referred to that trauma group? Or would we be expected to do performance measures for the entire drug court.

MR. JOHN BERG: For anybody you serve with SAMHSA funds.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Okay, so it would just be that subsection, unless we were using SAMHSA funds to do the assessments. In which case then, everybody who was assessed using SAMHSA funds would be needing to do it, is that accurate?

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah. Are you saying that you would only apply for this trauma group for these funds?

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: It might be. I'm not sure. I was just trying to figure out kind of how we would frame this.

MR. JOHN BERG: Yeah, because our focus really is providing substance abuse treatment.

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MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: So we'd be looking at that. So if you already have that all funded and you're augmenting this -- but yeah, that might be a red flag because you have to show that you are providing substance abuse treatment and you have a licensed organization providing treatment services.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: So in other words what, you're saying is it wouldn't be a competitive application if all we're trying to find is the trauma group. You would really see that as being a part of a funded alcohol and drug treatment program. You would want to be seeing the SAMHSA funds going to both.

MR. JOHN BERG: Correct.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Okay, alright. Thanks. I think that's all I needed to know. But okay, thank you so much.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

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OPERATOR: Our next question is from Annie Berry. Your line is open.

MS. ANNIE BERRY: Yes, so I wanted to make sure that I understood correctly when we were talking about the allocation of funds for salaries. So all of the therapeutic staff members - all the therapeutic staff that we plan to hire, plan to have, can be included in a salary when it comes to utilizing grant funding? That means that we can't incorporate the project director - well, the project director I guess is going to be significantly - have a role in the therapeutic process. But if have like a grant coordinator that we want to bring on to be able to ensure that we're making even the deliverables of the grant and things of that nature, but they're not necessarily playing a part in the therapy aspect of providing counseling and things of that nature. Well, if we wanted to be able to bring one of those on, you're saying that that wouldn't be allowable in the budget?

MR. JOHN BERG: No, if you have somebody that is providing coordination for treatment services or case management for drugs court clients, that's definitely something that was supported by this some funding. But it just has to be

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directly related to serving the clients that are receiving funded services specifically related to the drug court.

MS. SHERRY CAMPBELL: Thank you. Okay, that was my question. Thank you so much.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, great. You bet.

OPERATOR: At this time, I would like to remind participants if you would like to ask a question please press star 1. Our next question is from Jill Fabian. Your line is open.

MS. JILL FABIAN: Yes, we're a tribal agency and we've never paid a peer support person before. Are we allowed to use the ten percent to bring training to the community, recovery support specialist training to the community, and then further down the line in the grant look at having people be paid?

MR. JOHN BERG: Well, what you should do is propose having a peer support specialist. And then the money towards peer support specialists, if you're doing training, that wouldn't have to count towards that position. Because you

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could have a training budget and include that. However, we also have a clinical TA contract and you can request TA support for that and we can actually help provide that. So you can do it either way. You can write it in if you want. And you might do that. Because if you end up requesting TA for that, you can actually shift those funds to something else. So that's up to you. But that training would not apply necessarily to that ten percent limit.

MS. JILL FABIAN: Okay, thank you. You bet.

MR. JOHN BERG: Our next question is from John Young. Your line is open.

MR. JOHN YOUNG: Good afternoon. I actually had a few questions that I've listed on this. So I'll just go with one for right now if that's okay. We were looking at the possibility of utilizing Tribal AmeriCorps program staff to possibly serve in the peer recovery support positions for the Healing to Wellness Court and wanted to find out if that was allowable. And our justification or reason for looking into that is we look at probably about a \$4,000 cost that we would pick up for the option of having a person who could work directly with us for approximately 30

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to 32 hours a week through the year. So that would save us tremendously in trying to look at staffing costs. I'm just wondering would that be something that would fall under the purview of this grant?

MR. JOHN BERG: Sure. You can contract with them if you want for a position. Or you can help pay for a position, create a position and pay for that. You can write that in, however you want to work with them as a partner.

MR. JOHN YOUNG: Okay, thank you very much.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Melody Medeiros. Your line is open.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Yes, we are a political subdivision and I work with two different drug courts in Mississippi. And we're a community mental health center that's - it's relatively complicated. We have applied for SAMHSA grants in the past and obtained it based on being a political subdivision. And I wanted to know if that was going to be something that you guys would look at for this grant.

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MR. JOHN BERG: You have to be -- you have to fit the eligibility requirements, and I'm not sure that that does. You or somebody from your agency didn't send me an email, did you? I've been looking into a similar question.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Yes, I think we did now that I'm looking at the email and it is you that we sent it to. So are you still looking into that?

MR. JOHN BERG: I am still looking into that. And the issue is that if - well, I'll respond to that in the email. But the commission must be part of the state or local government. And so that's not clear to me.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: But I will respond. If I didn't send that, I was working on that just before this. So you should get that later today.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Okay, wonderful. And if it does not - if it's not clear in that, you know, we're part of the local government, because we are part of the county governments, but it's multiple counties that we're a part

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of -- could we apply as a county and just you know basically have the county apply for us and have it go through the county?

MR. JOHN BERG: That would probably be the best way to do that, if that's an option, because that's going to be the most straightforward. And I would hate to see your application thrown out and not reviewed. So if you can do that, that takes care of this problem really easily.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Okay. And I'm not positive if we can, I mean, I have no doubt that, you know, like I said, we work with quite a few counties. I have no doubts that we could get one of them to partner with us to do this. I know we would prefer doing it as a political subdivision if possible. So I'll just wait for your email.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay.

MS. MELODY MEDEIROS: Okay, great. Thank you.

MR. JOHN BERG: You bet.

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OPERATOR: Our next question is from Stacie Roberts. Your line is open.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Yes, this is just following up the transportation question that was answered earlier. We provide our drug court clients that need transportation with bus passes so that they can get to and from treatment. Would that be an eligible expense as well?

MR. JOHN BERG: You can, as long as it's somewhat limited. You can't just flat pay for everybody to come to treatment. It needs to be a justifiable need. You can also do it as incentives sometimes, through incentives provide transportation, as long as they are attending regularly whatever that you will do that. And sometimes that's good too tie it to that. But yeah, transportation I know some areas it's very difficult. It just needs to be fairly cautious as far as the dollar amount.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Okay. Yeah, it wouldn't be that much of our budget, but we do provide for the clients who have transportation issues. It's not all clients. You know, it might be like a third of our clients that have problems. My follow-up question to that is that we have found it's

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more cost-efficient for those clients that we provide bus passes to, to provide a 30-day pass in lieu of a single ride pass. Would 30 day passes be an allowable expense? Or can we only purchase single rides?

MR. JOHN BERG: Is that specifically for transportation just to the drug court and treatment facility? Or is that just you buy a monthly bus pass?

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: No, it is for them to get back and forth to treatment and back and forth to court.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay. Yeah, if it's more cost-effective, you can justify that. But you can still tie that. I mean, if they for some reason aren't attending regularly that 30 days, you can say the next 30 days, you know. As far as their ability to receive that for the following month is that they have to attend a certain number of sessions or whatever, you know, as far as participating in the program.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Right. We do have -- for the clients who get 30 days passes, we do have certain requirements that they must meet.

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MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, great.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Before they're given those passes, so we can regulate them.

MR. JOHN BERG: Great. Okay, sounds good.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Thanks for answering my question.

OPERATOR: Our next question is from Richard Nance. Your line is open.

MR. RICHARD NANCE: John, I wanted some clarification on the general operations and management. So there is no provision for like administrative overhead costs? Like for some contracts, they give you a maximum of 11 percent or if you have an established indirect cost rate.

MR. JOHN BERG: If you have an established indirect cost rate with the government, no, you can apply that.

MR. RICHARD NANCE: Okay, if you don't though?

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MR. JOHN BERG: No, it has to be established. I mean, you can do that.

MR. RICHARD NANCE: Alright, thanks.

OPERATOR: At this time, I'm showing no further questions on the phone line.

MR. JOHN BERG: Okay. Let me just check then if I've answered the questions. I notice a lot of folks have written questions and then they followed up asking. So let me see if I've missed any of these questions. We'll give folks another minute or two to see if they come up with questions and I will just check this list.

MS. AMY ROMERO: This is Amy Romero. I work with John Berg at SAMHSA CSAT. And I can classify a question that was asked a few minutes ago about the submission process on page 16 of Part II. And on Part II, page 16, you see listed grants.gov, the eRA Commons and assist. In the process of submission, first you have to submit your application to grants.gov. Then you have to register for the eRA Commons system. And that will just give your credentials, a username and a password, that you could use for the assist

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system. And the assist system is connected you eRA Commons. So these two are connected. So they are two separate systems, but they work as one. So you go through assist to prepare, track and submit your application. So you submit it to assist, but you only register to the eRA Commons. So that's how that works. I just wanted to clear that up.

MR. JOHN BERG: Thank you so much, Amy. So yeah, and I don't know if I made that clear either. You can actually after you've submitted your application go back and check Grants.gov to make sure that it's been accepted. Then if it's accepted, it will be moved onto the eRA system. And then for two days, you'll be able to actually go in and check to see if everything's okay.

And actually at that point, you can still correct things before it's moved on. So that's a good time to go in and check it. After two days, my understanding is that it would be moved onto SAMHSA. So you will be able to review it, and that maybe through the assist program. That might be what they're calling it, is that ability to go back in and check what you've actually submitted. I'm checking just a few more questions. I'm almost down to the bottom of this.

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Okay, there's a question here. Veteran's treatment courts and municipal courts that adhere to the drug court ten key components. Question: if a DUI court follows the ten guiding principles, is that acceptable? It must -- there's an appendix that talks about the applicable key components and those must be referred to in your application. So I'm not sure the guiding principles. If those are the new principles, if you're referring to that through NADCP, then yes, that would apply too. But I would read the FOA and respond exactly as it's requesting regarding those.

Okay, I'm thinking that we might have caught all these. Okay, here's a question. Can we utilize grant funds to reproduce or update, use technologies to develop AODA curriculum materials from hardcopy workbook manuals to digital media options in locally developed AODA curriculum specific to our tribal community? You can designate grant funds for copies and buying manuals as far as that goes too. But if that's a more efficient way to do that for materials for your treatment programs, you can certainly do that.

And a lot of questions about the slides. I will try that one way either to get the webinar posted and/or the slide

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PowerPoint posted on our website. Here's a question from Monica. It says along the transportation question, is it possible to provide help with parking reimbursement and gas cards? You certainly can provide gas cards as an incentive. Again, it should be on a very limited basis. And I would again tie that to how they're participating in treatment and that it's conditional.

As far as parking reimbursement, if that's a legitimate expense that the only parking is that they have to pay for it there, again, I would limit the dollar amount that you do in that, but those are allowable.

This is a question from John. We're looking to open a 24/7 office that could function as a drop-in site for wellness court clients. Can we use funds to help furnish the office, chairs, sofas, tables, et cetera, or to cover costs, utilities, phone, to help operate the location.

That's a difficult question because that's not directly related to the drug court specifically that you're going to use that. That office is going to be used for many other clients would be my guess. If it's devoted only to the wellness court that's being paid for with these funds, then

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you certainly can provide some furniture and office equipment. But you could maybe ask to prorate data according to what proportion of the clients served would be drug court clients, but that gets fairly difficult. So I think it would be difficult to do that, but I'm not ruling it out. That's something you could include in your grant, but I'd be cautious about that. But if you're in the fundable range, grants management could -- we could talk to you about that and if there's any questions about that.

I'm looking, I'm almost at the bottom. I think I answered this question, but I'm going to read it again. If we've been awarded a BJA grant, but are currently only operating on a no-cost extension, can we apply for this grant? And the answer to that is yes because the no-cost extension would end probably by the time this is funded in September. So that's not a problem.

And there's a question from John can we cost-share? I'm not sure if we addressed that John. If not, if you want to come back on the line and I don't remember addressing that. So operator, do we have any other questions.

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OPERATOR: Yes, we do have another question on the line.
Stacie Roberts, your line is open.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Hi, sorry for so many questions.

MR. JOHN BERG: No, that's fine. That's what we're here
for.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: But I like clarifications to avoid any
errors.

MR. JOHN BERG: No problem.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: We have a mental health court,
Veterans Court and a drug court. And we were interested in
only submitting one grant application for all of those
courts. Is that appropriate?

MR. JOHN BERG: Absolutely.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Okay, and to follow-up with that, on
our mental health court, we will be paying for - well, for
all the courts, we'll be paying for substance abuse

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treatment services. Would it also be an allowable cost for mental health treatment services.

MR. JOHN BERG: It is as long as it's co-occurring and the client's primary diagnosis is substance use. And that's also true with the mental health court. When you submit that application, if you include the mental health court, you would need to note that the clients that are going to be served will be those diagnosed with a primary diagnosis of substance use disorder with co-occurring mental health issues.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Okay.

MR. JOHN BERG: And I know that seems really odd because this is SAMHSA, but that's how our funding stream comes from Congress, that because we're the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, substance abuse has to be the primary diagnosis.

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Right, okay. Thank you so much.

MR. JOHN BERG: Also, I did want to follow-up if you're submitting on all three courts, if different judges preside

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over those courts, make sure that each judge submits a letter of commitment. And if it's the same judge for all three courts, please note that very clearly in your application that it's the same judge and you need a letter from that judge stating that he is committed to this application, okay?

MS. STACIE ROBERTS: Okay, thank you so much. You bet. Okay, thanks John. You said that I did answer the question. I appreciate that. Okay, so we have any other questions on the line?

OPERATOR: Not at this time.

MR. JOHN BERG: Not at this time, okay. I will wait just 30 more seconds and see if anybody else has a final question. If not, we thank you for participating in this call. We hope we answered your questions. If not, my name, phone number and email is in the Funding Opportunity Announcement. Please feel free to call or email me anytime. Any more questions?

OPERATOR: We have no further questions.

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MR. JOHN BERG: Okay, thank you so much, appreciate your help with the call. And thank you all. Have a great afternoon and good luck with your applications.

OPERATOR: Thank you for your participation in today's conference. Please disconnect at this time.

(END OF TRANSCRIPT)