

Webinar: *School Justice Collaboration Program: “Keeping Kids in School and Out of Court” and “Now Is The Time” Grant Programs for Local Education Agencies*

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Host:

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Presenters:

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Welcome

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: Good afternoon. On behalf of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, welcome to the *School Justice Collaboration Program Grant Webinar*. Today’s event will help you understand what is required of Category 1 School Justice Collaboration Program applicants, what is required of Category 2 School Justice Collaboration Program applicants, and how the School Justice Collaboration Program is connected to Now Is The Time grant opportunities and SAMHSA’s Project AWARE. My name is Michelle Duhart-Tonge with the OJJDP National Training and TA Center. In a few minutes, you will hear from your featured presenters, and a welcome from Robin Delany-Shabazz, the Associate Administrator with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Adobe Platform Information

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: Let us take this opportunity to get virtually acquainted. To assist you with using Adobe Connect, let us review a few of the features to help you maximize your opportunity to participate today. To review the PowerPoint, please access the document which are available now in the Handouts pod of the Webinar dashboard. You can find the Handouts pod above the Chat window. To send a chat message to me, your host, the moderator, a panelist, or another attendee, click the menu icon in the upper-right corner of the Chat pod, choose Start Chat With, then select Host, Presenters, or specific attendees, 2) type your message into the text box, and 3) hit enter or click the message bubble icon to send.

Help Us Count!

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: If you are participating in the event today as a group, please take a minute and help us count. If you are participating solo, you do not have to respond to this question. Go to the Chat window and type in the name of the person registered and the total number of additional people in the room with you today. This will help us with our final count.

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: There will be an opportunity for questions to be answered at the end of the meeting today. Questions will be answered as time permits. If you have a question, please type it in the Chat box and keep your phone on mute by pressing *6.

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: At the conclusion of today's Web meeting, you will be provided with a link to take a 5-minute survey to help us with the feedback. We appreciate the time you will take to do that.

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: Now, let us hear from Robin Delany-Shabazz, the Associate Administrator with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Robin?

Welcome/Introduction

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Thank you, Michelle, and welcome to everyone. We are delighted to have this opportunity to share with you information on the School Justice Collaboration Program (SJCP). As Michelle indicated, I am Robin Delany-Shabazz, I am with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Also on the line with me as presenters today are Eve Birge who is representing the Department of Education and [background noise] and Mental Health Services Administration, Health and Human Services.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So let me just remind folks to please place themselves on mute. You need to press *6, and some of you are going to get tired of hearing us repeat this as we are alerting people who are just joining this Webinar. This is important so that everyone can hear what is going on. So please *6. You will have the opportunity at the end of the presentation to place your questions in the Chat window, and the three of us will respond to your questions.

Department of Justice (DOJ), Education, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So today what we are going to do is give you a brief overview of these related grant programs, and a specific focus on the School Justice Collaboration Program. What you see in front of you, on the first slide, is an overview of the three related programs. The first one, Health and Human Services/SAMHSA, speaks to the Project AWARE grant program that Michelle will talk more with you about. Then there is the program that is being funded through the Department of Education, the School Climate Transformation Local Education Agency grant. And then, for DOJ, our School Justice Collaboration Program. And as you see in the column on eligibility for the DOJ program, the eligible entity or local juvenile justice and family courts that have a partnership with their local school districts and with SAMHSA AWARE program participants.

Local Agency Programs

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Now, those particular programs are being funded in different levels and different numbers, which are also listed on this chart. And what I will point out is, again, the column for the Department of Justice School Justice Collaboration Program, Keeping Kids in School and Out of Court. We expect to be funding up to four local juvenile family courts for \$600,000 or up to \$600,000 apiece for a total of 3 years. That is for the entire 3-year project period. And we will be making one award to the training and TA provider.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So that is just a broad overview. Let me get more indepth into what is happening with the actual School Justice Collaboration Program grant.

2014 DOJ School Justice Collaboration Program: Keeping Kids in School and Out of Court

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, so as we mentioned, this is designed to be a program that is complementary, so that each of the three funding streams, two of which are directly proposed in the Now Is The Time plan, are in alignment with the justice component. And the idea behind this is to ensure that there is effective coordination and collaboration among the key participants, the key stakeholders and sectors. So the juvenile family courts, law enforcement, with the schools, and with mental and behavioral health. And the whole point of it, as you see here, is to ensure that we are helping to ensure students' success by improving school climate, responding early to students' mental health and behavioral health needs, and using appropriate alternatives to keep kids out of the justice system.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So this component is administered by our office, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Eligibility and Anticipated Awards

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And as I indicated, or as Michelle indicated, there were two categories that were listed in the solicitation. Category 1 speaks to the juvenile and family courts grants that will be made available. We will expect to award up to four grants, up to \$600,000 each for a 3-year period. Those courts must be in jurisdictions that have been – that have been awarded or will receive the School Climate Transformation grant that will be provided to the local education agency (LEA) or the local school district. And they also must have applied for the Project AWARE, and we will consider the plan that they submit as part of the selection criteria. Finally, the juvenile and family courts are required to engage the local law enforcement agency, and to do that by providing support through – through a subgrant and close coordination and planning [background noise] essential as well as with local advocacy organizations that help to endorse the application. [background noise]

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Once again, I am reminding people, please put your phones on mute by pressing *6 because we are hearing background noise.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, Category 2. This one speaks to the [background noise], speaks to the training and technical assistance provider, and eligible are both nonprofit and for-profit organizations, as well as educational institutions, including tribal organizations. Two or more applicants or entities are welcome to submit a joint application. However, one applicant, one entity must be designated as the lead applicant and the others as sub-recipients. So we welcome joint applications. It must be clear who is serving as the lead and the others as sub-recipients. I will get into a little more detail as I go on about the specific project goals for each of these categories and the activities.

SJCP Goals

Robin Delany-Shabazz: All right. Both of the category applicants are designed to ensure that we are helping to make schools safer, increasing awareness of mental health issues, connecting kids who have behavioral health issues with the needed services, and as I said earlier, ensuring that we are avoiding unnecessary referrals from the schools to juvenile justice courts and law enforcement agencies.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: We want to ensure that we are helping to put in place systems by training adults in the early identification of signs that relate to exposure to violence, trauma and exposure to violence.

Since we know that without intervention, this can be a later issue and we want to engage in as early prevention as possible.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And, finally, we want to ensure through both of the sets of applicants that we are helping to create positive school climates through use of evidence-based reforms and practices, and through the very close coordination and collaboration in local communities. So those are the overarching goals for both.

Category 1 - Objectives

Robin Delany-Shabazz: To get more specific with Category 1, as you see on this screen. Collaboration, collaboration, collaboration. We think it is really essential that all of the key stakeholders are engaged in this work. So we are talking about the staff from the schools, local law enforcement, school-based law enforcement, mental behavioral health agencies, local advocacy organizations, the courts – all working together to ensure that our young people are engaged in school, in positive and productive learning environments. And to do this by helping with training the adults, doing professional development, engaging in policy reform, and using evidence- and practice-based strategies and programs. So that is just really key.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And the whole issues around multidisciplinary collaboration, joint decision-making, early intervention that we talked about are critical to this work.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: We also want to look at and ensure that young people who are referred to the court and are under the court custody, when they come back to school, that they are appropriately integrated into the school environment, because we want to make sure they are kept in the school and that they are achieving success. So that is another aspect to this work that we want to see occur.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And we want to make certain that disparities in how discipline and referrals are administered are eliminated based – and I am looking at factors such as student disability, race, national origin, gender identity, sexual orientation, gender, religion, or language proficiency are all taken into account.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So those are the local grants that are going to the – will be going to the courts. Now let me talk a little bit about Category 2, which is the training and technical assistance provider.

Category 2 - Objectives

Robin Delany-Shabazz: We figured it would be helpful to have some support in this journey, and so we have set aside money to provide that support [unclear audio] dollars for a TTA provider who will work with the funded communities and assist them in the various aspects of their work. And you see them listed on the screen.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So looking at relevant policies and practices. How do you not only put in place the evidence-based approaches, but how you sustain them. How you strengthen all the individual stakeholders' ability to fully engage, participate, contribute to, and help with the decision-making in the collaboration. We want to look at data, we know how essential data is, understanding how to use data effectively, how to collect it, how to analyze it, and how to inform decision-making. The engagement of students and families, they are essential to the development of solutions, so this is a large part of the

support that will be provided. And underlying all of this is the professional development and training across the board, these areas that I noted, as well as specifically calling out child and adolescent development, children's exposure to violence, and the consequences of – the collateral consequences of youth being involved in the justice system.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: In addition to providing direct support to the funded grantees, the training and TA provider will also be providing or developing materials, resources, training tools that can be used by jurisdictions throughout the country. And will provide support in a limited number of other places, as resources allow, where there is identified need.

How, Where and By When to Apply

Robin Delany-Shabazz: All right, so that is the broad overview of the justice component. Again, you will have the opportunity to ask questions at the end of the presentation. Just pointing out, as you see here on the screen, that the applications for this component, both Category 1 and 2, are due on July 21, 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, and that you apply through www.grants.gov. During the process of application, if you have questions, please direct them as indicated on this slide through the Web, the e-mail address JIC@telesishq.com.

“Now Is The Time” (NITT) Grant Programs for Local Educational Agencies (LEA)

Robin Delany-Shabazz: At this point, I am going to turn the mike, so to speak, over to Michelle Bouchard who is with the Substance and Mental Health – I am sorry. Yes, Michelle Bouchard who is with the Substance and Mental Health Services Administration in Health and Human Services. Michelle?

What is “Now Is The Time?”

Michelle Bouchard: Thanks, Robin. Robin has referred to Now Is The Time throughout her presentation, so on this one slide I am going to give you a little information on Now Is The Time for those who are not aware of it. Now Is The Time is President Obama's response to the school shooting that occurred in Sandy Hook in Newtown, Connecticut, in December 2012. The Now Is The Time plan was issued, I believe, in January 2013, after the school shooting. In releasing the plan, President Obama said we will not be able to stop every violent act, but if there is one thing we can do to prevent any of these events, we have a deep obligation, all of us, to try.

Michelle Bouchard: There are two components of Now Is The Time – two components, excuse me, of the Now Is The Time plan were to make schools safer and to increase access to mental health services. And the three grant programs that you will be hearing about today, Project AWARE, the School Climate Transformation, and the Department of Justice program, address both of these components. Next slide, please. Next slide. Go back one. Okay.

2014 SAMHSA Project AWARE Grant Program: What is Project AWARE?

Michelle Bouchard: So what is Project AWARE? AWARE is an acronym and it stands for Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education. Next slide?

NITT/Project AWARE – LEA Program

Michelle Bouchard: There are – there are – the purpose is twofold. One is to support the training of school personnel and other adults who interact with children and youth within – in grades K through 12. To...[background noise]. Could you put your phone on mute, please? *6. The purpose is to detect and respond to behavioral health issues and mental illness in children and youth. And to increase the awareness and capacity of communities to respond to the mental health needs of school-aged youth. Next slide?

NITT - Project AWARE LEA Expectations

Michelle Bouchard: It is definitely to increase the awareness of mental health issues among school-aged youth, and also conduct outreach and engagement strategies with school-aged youth and their families to increase the awareness of and promote positive mental health. Next slide?

Michelle Bouchard: Another expectation is to increase the mental health literacy of school personnel and other adults who interact with school-aged youth in either Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) or Youth Mental Health First Aid (YMHFA) training – and I think in another slide I will explain the difference between Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid. As well as increase the capacity of communities to respond to the behavioral health issues of school-aged youth. Next slide?

NITT - Project AWARE LEA - Required Activities

Michelle Bouchard: So the required activities for the Now Is The Time - Project AWARE Local Education Agency grant is to train at least six instructors who will then train at least 250 adults to become mental health first aiders. And that is over the 2 years of the grant program. The LEA must develop a partnership with the local mental health authority and local law enforcement agency. They can certainly develop other partnerships, but those are the two required partners. And to demonstrate this commitment to the partnership, they would have to include a Letter of Commitment with the application. I just want to note that the application, the period of time that applicants could respond was from April 15 through June 16 – June 16 or 15. So we are no longer accepting applications. They are actually on their way to review as we speak. Next slide?

Mental Health First Aid - Youth/Adult

Michelle Bouchard: Okay, so Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid. There is a difference, but both are public education programs that introduce participants to the risk factors and warning signs of mental health problems. Both build an understanding of the importance of early intervention when you are dealing with behavioral health issues. And both provide an overview of common mental health resources for mental health and addictions treatment and support.

Michelle Bouchard: The key difference is Youth Mental Health First Aid has been developed – behavioral health issues for youth between the ages of 12 to 18. The adult Mental Health First Aid is really intended and was developed to address the mental – to be able to identify mental health issues in individuals that are 18 years of age and over.

Michelle Bouchard: The primary reason why we included both Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid and gave LEAs an opportunity to select one or both was that some school districts might have large populations of students [background noise] 18 years of age and over. So we thought that

there might be some school districts that would have to implement both. But for most school districts, it would probably be Youth Mental Health First Aid that would be most appropriate.

Michelle Bouchard: Also, the adult Mental Health First Aid is available in English and Spanish, whereas the Youth Mental Health First Aid is only available in English at this point in time. Next slide?

2014 ED School Climate Transformation Grant (SCTG) Program

Michelle Bouchard: And that was just a real quick overview about Project AWARE, and now I will turn it over to Eve Birge who will talk about the Department of Education School Climate Transformation grant program.

Developed in Collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice

Eve Birge: Thank you, Michelle. And I just wanted to thank folks from OJJDP for having – for having me on the line, and thank you all for joining us. The School Climate Transformation grant program is a brand new grant program, and our aim is to improve school climate and increase trust and communication between students and staff. So we are very excited to begin this – this process and we are learning – we are learning as we go, and also very excited about this collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice. Next slide, please.

Eve Birge: There is a School Climate Transformation grant program for local education agencies, and there is also a program that is aimed at state education agencies. But today our focus is going to be on the local education agencies or the LEAs. And under this program we are using grant funds to help LEAs develop and adopt or expand to more schools a multi-tiered behavioral framework, with the aim of improving school climate and behavioral outcomes for all students.

Eve Birge: So as you have heard from my co-presenters this afternoon, President Obama proposed a comprehensive plan, which he called Now Is The Time, to protect children and communities by reducing gun violence, by making schools safer, and increasing access to mental health services. The School Climate Transformation grant program is one of – is one of the federal programs designed to work together to help make schools safer and to improve mental health services for students and young adults. Next slide, please.

Eve Birge: So as you have heard, the programs are connected. Their goals, we feel, are complementary. And by implementing them in tandem, it is our hope that school districts will move toward a more comprehensive and a more integrated approach to advancing wellness and resilience in educational settings. Next slide, please.

Purpose of SCTG Program: LEAs

Eve Birge: Here is the purpose of our LEA School Climate Transformation grant program. I will not read it. I will let you read it. But I did want to just talk for a second about what we mean when we say a multi-tiered behavioral framework. What we are talking about is a school-wide structure that is used to improve the integration and implementation of behavioral practices. Also, data-driven decision-making of professional development opportunities and school leadership, supportive policies, and evidence-based instructional strategies. Next slide, please.

Award Information: LEAs

Eve Birge: So this talks a little bit about the funding that is available for this program this year. We, like SAMHSA, our sister agency, and Michelle are in the process of screening applications that were submitted, for us it was June 23, and they will soon be peer reviewed. So these are estimates. But program funds for this program may be used for costs related to training or technical assistance and capacity building, in addition to other allowable costs. Next slide, please.

Program Requirements: LEAs

Eve Birge: Here is a list of our program requirements, these – we go more indepth into these requirements and you can find the detail on our Web page, which I will leave you with at the end of my presentation.

Eve Birge: LEAs that apply for School Climate Transformation grants must respond to the absolute priority, which is grants to local education agencies to implement multi-tiered behavioral frameworks to improve school climate. That is our absolute priority. They also must respond to all of the requirements, these program requirements that you see here and the application requirements, and the selection criteria.

Eve Birge: So our application includes absolute and competitive priorities, and the Department will only approve those applications that meet – that meet these priorities. The Department gives competitive preference to – to applications and you can get up to 10 points for our competitive preference priorities. Next slide, please.

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Measures: Program Performance Measures

Eve Birge: These are our program performance measures. Under the Government Performance and Results Act, or GPRA, these program performance measures were established to assess effectiveness of the grant program. And you will see, when we advance to the next slide, please...

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Measures: Project Performance Measures

Eve Birge: ...that our project performance measures are the same. And they are the number and percentage of schools that report an increase, an annual, pardon me, decrease in disciplinary referrals, an improvement in attendance, a decrease in suspensions and expulsions, and those that are implementing the multi-tiered behavioral framework with fidelity. Next slide, please.

For More Information

Eve Birge: So here is my – well, our contact information, the School Climate Transformation grant team, and a link to our program page. Feel free to get in touch with us if you have additional questions, and like I said, we are looking forward to – to working with all of you and to working with each other on this program. [background noise]

Q & A

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Thank you, Eve, thank you very much. Michelle, thank you. This is Robin again. So there are [background noise] that have come in already, so we greatly appreciate the interest and I will

start going through them one at a time. But I do notice that a good many of them relate to clarifying eligibility [background noise] which of these programs is still open.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So, first of all, we wanted to give you the information on all three programs because they are related, very closely related. However, the only one that is still open for applications is the School Justice Collaboration Program, and that closes July 21. So if you, you know, so that is the only one that is still open.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Now, let me talk a little bit about eligibility, because there are two different categories that we had set forth with the same solicitation. The first category is for the local programs themselves. Those awards will be made to local juvenile and family courts, and I am going to get into detail a little bit about the eligibility, but those local program grants are only going to go to local juvenile and family courts. We will be able to make up to four awards of \$600,000 each this year. Okay? And that will be for a 3-year period.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Now, there are some issues, I guess there is a distinction between eligibility and qualification. Let us put it that way. Technically eligible are local juvenile and family courts that can verify they have a partnership with a local education agency, an LEA, or a school district – that is what that means – that has applied to the Department of Education’s School Climate Transformation grant, Local Education Agency program. All right? And, that jurisdiction has also applied for the Project AWARE Local Education Agency program. All right? So that is the first part of the eligibility, and if you look in our solicitation, it is detailed on page one under the Eligibility section.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Additionally, eligible applicants will partner with their local law enforcement agency as part of the work that they are doing. Okay? And they are going to have to demonstrate that they are eligible by having provided to us the www.grants.gov tracking numbers. Those are the application – the numbers you received when you actually put an application in for the School Climate Transformation grant and for the Project AWARE grant programs. So that kind of covers, I hope, the eligibility under Category 1.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Now, Category 2 is about the training and TA. It is national training and TA. That particular award or those funds will be made as one award to either a single applicant or an applicant that is applying on behalf of two or more entities, and that applicant is serving as the lead for the two or more applicants. All right? That particular applicant and the funds are designed to provide training and technical assistance to the four local courts and that collaboration, and to develop materials and resources that can be used by school districts and other stakeholders nationwide.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Now, eligible for the Category 2 training and TA are nonprofits, for-profits, institutions of higher education, including tribal organizations. There is a caveat that for-profit organizations have to forego their profit or management fee. So that is who is eligible.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: When you are asking about who is qualified, what you want to do is to look very carefully at what is being described as the goals and the activities that each of those applicants will need to undertake. So we have had some questions about, for example, whether a juvenile in family court is eligible for Category 2. It would technically be eligible. Whether it is qualified is another question that you would need to answer based on your read of what we have set out as the goals and activities for the TTA provider. Again, recognize that we are talking here that we want someone who will provide national

support to four funded sites, as well as more broadly to develop resource materials, training, and support a limited number of other sites.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Another question about will the list of school districts who are receiving the School Climate Transformation grant and the Project AWARE grant be made available? And I will need to defer to my colleagues who may or may not have an answer to that yet. But, Michelle and Eve, can you speak to that?

Michelle Bouchard: Robin, this is Michelle. I would have to check with my Grants Review Office to see if I can post those, who the applicants are. I am not sure if we can do that.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And, Eve, do you have an answer yet or are you...?

Eve Birge: The Department of Education is in the same position. We have not done anything like that in the past, and I do not know, we might be prohibited from sharing any information about applicants, including how many and who they are, before that – at this time, but I am double checking.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay. So for folks who are wanting to, you know, find out easily it may not be something that, information that we can provide from the federal level because of constraints we have. However, this should be a matter of, in your jurisdiction, you reaching out to your local school district and finding out whether or not they did, in fact, apply. And given that this is to be a representative of a close collaboration and close coordination, we would hope that you are already engaged in those conversations and, you know, would be aware. But we do understand that that is not always the case. There are a lot of different people working in a lot of different agencies. So unless you see us post something, please take, you know, the initiative and reach out to your colleagues in the local school district office and find out whether or not they have applied.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, let us see, that is question one, question two. Question three: Can we go through each grant again and state who is eligible? I think I have done that. Local School Justice Collaboration, the eligibility are the local juvenile family courts that can verify a partnership with the school districts and that have applied to both the School Climate Transformation grant and Project AWARE. And Category 2, the national training and TA, the eligibility is limited to nonprofit and for-profit, including tribal and institutes of higher education.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Question four: I am understanding that the family court applies to the DOJ grant if an LEA already has the Project AWARE or School Climate Transformation grant, and then a nonprofit can apply. Okay, no. Let me see if I can clarify. At this point, all you will know is whether or not your school district has applied for a School Climate Transformation grant, because no awards have yet been made. They will not be announced until the end of this fiscal year. What you need to know as an applicant in a [background noise] is whether or not your school district has made application for the School Climate Transformation grant and the Project AWARE grant. So that is for the Category 1. Now, a nonprofit can apply regardless of whether they are [background noise] not tied to the local program. Nonprofits are – who are eligible and thinking about applying for the Category 2 training and TA are applying to provide support to all four of the local justice program grants and other selected grants or communities around the country, and to develop resource and training material. So that is not in any way tied, the training and TA is not tied to the School Climate Transformation grant application, except in that they will be providing support to those communities that receive the award. But there is not an eligibility criteria that is tied to that. Okay.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: And with regard to Category 2, is there only one grant available? Yes. There is only one nationwide grant available, not one per partnership. It is training and TA to support all four plus others. Okay, and if any of this is not clear, you know, ask more questions. We have some more to go through, but do feel free to ask more. They are being posted for us as we speak.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, so five asks about what is open, what is closed. So, again, only the School Justice Collaboration Program is still open.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Are there points for Promise Zones? No, there are no priority points for Promise Zones in this solicitation.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Question seven: Are we planning a similar grant program for state education agencies? Okay, so for the justice side of it, no. There is no program that is currently planned at the state level or that is going to be announced this year for the state level. There is a state education program for both Ed, the Department of Ed and SAMHSA, but they are not connected to this local grant program.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Let us see. Question eight: Does the local LEA have to be an applicant to both of the other federal grants? The eligible – okay, let us see, the way that question is written is not exactly the way I would answer it. All right. The local juvenile and family court has to be in a jurisdiction where working with the local school district or the local LEA that has applied for the School Climate Transformation grant and the Project AWARE. The LEA does not have to apply – well, let me let Eve, let me defer to Eve on what the LEA, the school district actually has to be eligible for before I say something wrong. Eve?

Eve Birge: Now, are you talking about the – what our absolute priority is? Or, can you just clarify your question?

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So the question is: Does – and this is, this is, you know, moot at this point because it would have closed. But the question is: Does the local school district have to be an applicant to both the Project AWARE and the School Justice Program?

Eve Birge: In order to receive a School Climate Transformation grant?

Robin Delany-Shabazz: That is not clear. Well, could the [overlapping comments] consortium be with two separate community-based organizations?

Eve Birge: So, the only eligible applicants for the School Climate Transformation grants were LEAs or consortia of LEAs. And we – we gave competitive preference points for collaboration with programs such as the SAMHSA program we are talking about today and your OJJDP program.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay. I know that this is confusing for people and I apologize. The intent of Congress was to ensure that our three agencies were helping communities to work in close coordination with each other, and so that is what we had structured the three different solicitations to ensure. However, this is brand new. It was, you know, managed through a process that occurred rather late in the fiscal year, and so not all the questions were answered at the time that, you know, we put together the solicitation in a way that perhaps was not as clear as could have been. So we are trying to help clarify this now.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: So let me go back to the question of: Does the local LEA have to be an applicant? Or could the partnership consortium be with two separate community-based organizations? And try to clarify that in terms of what is open, the School Justice Collaboration Program. Our applicants for the Department of Justice have to be juvenile and family courts, which are working with and are collaborating with local schools, local law enforcement, and advocacy organizations in their community. The schools that they are collaborating with have to be – have to have applied for the School Climate Transformation grant program and for the Project AWARE grant program. So the schools have to apply for those. Courts are not eligible to apply for the School Climate Transformation grant, nor for the Project AWARE grant. The courts have to be working with schools that have done so. So I hope that is a little clearer, and if it is still not, ask away.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay. Can coalitions that are working with schools apply? Coalitions are not eligible, I guess when I say coalitions broadly are not eligible for the School Justice Collaboration Program. Juvenile and family courts only are eligible as part of or having demonstrated that they are working with coalitions and collaboratives. But it is the juvenile and family courts that have to apply.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, number 10. How would a program meet the requirement of partnering with the LEAs who have applied for the other required grants? For many of us the solicitation is too late since the deadlines have passed. Not really because all we are asking is that, or what is required, is that the court is working with schools that have applied already. And, again, going back to my original point. This is designed to support communities that are engaged in collaboration. So we would expect that the schools had been involved in conversations with the courts, with law enforcement, with their mental health, and so on, as part of efforts to improve the school climate, to reduce referrals to courts, to keep kids in school. Courts who wish to be more engaged in communities that are doing this work merely need to – not merely – but need to ascertain, need to determine that their local schools have, in fact, made application for these two programs. And if that is the case, then they can apply for funding to support the justice side of it, to provide funding for the court-related activities, and for the law enforcement-related activities because the courts will need to also partner with law enforcement in that community.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, let us see. Are there more questions? Yes. 11. How is the technical assistance provider expected to coordinate or collaborate with the School Climate Transformation grant and AWARE TTA providers, assuming that they are? Okay, well, that will be part of what the federal agencies do. There is a lot of TA that is available from the Department of Ed and Department of Health and Human Services. This training and TA provider, this national training and TA provider that we will make an award to establish will be the primary support for the courts and the collaboration of the courts with the schools and the law enforcement. But they will also certainly be directed to and expected to work with any other training and TA provider that is available to provide resources to the schools. And at the federal level, we will help to support or make those connections, and to provide that information to the TTA provider after award.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Number 12. What is the national training and TTA provider and how does an organization – oh, what is one and how does an organization become one? So, when we say a national training and TTA provider, what we are saying is that we are describing an organization that has experience and capacity to provide support and guidance and consultation and strategic help anywhere in the country. And how does an organization become one? Well, that is a longer – that is a question with a longer answer that I would be happy to discuss with the person who is making that question at a

later date and time. If that organization is not one now or is not certain that they are one now, they might want to look at the solicitation again and see if they feel that that organization is capable of handling the required activities and goals that are listed in the solicitation. And, if not, then perhaps that organization – this is not the opportunity for that organization at this time. That is a judgment that you would need to make by reviewing the solicitation. But I am happy to talk with whoever is asking that question offline.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Question 13. What kind of support will the training and TA provider – training and TA provider make available? So, in the solicitation there are lists – lists – there are pages that describe what the goals and activities are. But, broadly, the national training and TA provider is expected to provide strategic support or consultation, guidance in helping the courts, law enforcement work more effectively with the schools to understand how to both coordinate with them, collaborate with them, develop that partnership, to develop the use of data, to do their planning, to train their professionals, to implement evidence-based programs, to evaluate or assess the effectiveness of those programs. So there are listed objectives, performance measures on page 12 of the solicitation. There are, let us see, also under, let us see, page nine there are listed – I am sorry, it is page, let us see, seven and eight, there are goals, objectives, and deliverables. For the Category 2 applicants, that speaks to looking at policies and practices, evidence-based programs, how to implement and sustain them, strengthening the collaboration, as I said, improving use of data, fully engaging students and families, cross-sector training, and professional development. So those are some of the things that the national training and TA provider must undertake.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Let us see if there is more. What is the deadline for Tier 2? That is again July 21, same as Tier 1.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Question 15. Help me understand Category 1. Does the grant assist with providing collaboration with all the agencies previously mentioned? If so, a court day treatment program which already partners with an intermediate school district as well as a nonprofit agency would not need the grant? Okay, so you all have to determine whether the funds would be helpful to you in your work. The overarching goal is to improve outcomes for students by improving school climate, by responding early to kids' behavioral and mental health needs, and by ensuring that kids are not inappropriately referred to the court or to law enforcement, that suspension and expulsion and referral to the court are not used inappropriately, nor are they applied discriminatorily. And so we want the courts to be involved in this, and law enforcement needs to be involved. So you all need to determine if the work that you are doing is sufficient or if the funds that we are making available to the juvenile and family courts, local juvenile and family courts, and to local law enforcement can help you better achieve your goals. If our goals align with your goals, and if your schools have applied for the School Climate Transformation grant and the Project AWARE, then you would want to consider having the juvenile and family court look at this opportunity.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Question 16. Still confusion over the School Climate Transformation grant and SAMHSA. Does the court have to have applied? No. The court does not apply for the School Climate Transformation grant, not the SAMHSA AWARE grant. The schools apply for those two opportunities, the local school has to have applied for those opportunities. For us, the Department of Justice, the juvenile and family court needs to be working with schools, a local school that has applied for those two grant programs. Courts are not eligible for the School Climate Transformation grant or Project AWARE. So I am not sure what different answers people are getting, but that is it.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay. Will recipients of Project AWARE funds receive notice? [unclear] notice is of what? But all applicants will be notified that they either receive or do not receive the award.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Will reviewers of the School Climate and AWARE proposals know during their review process whether a local court in an applicant's jurisdiction decides to pursue the School Justice Collaboration grant? Yes. We will be working very closely in the review process to ensure that there is clarity about, for the reviewers, about their applicants and what they have applied for. Because that is part of the process of assessing whether they are not just eligible, but whether they are qualified to do this work.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Can the juvenile court – number 19 – can the juvenile court initiative to... What? Can the juvenile courts initiate... Let me just read this and then read it aloud. I am not – Michelle, maybe you can retype question 19. I am not understanding what that question is.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Let us see. 20. It seems that School Climate Transformation grant application takes higher priority than the application for Project AWARE. If our LEA did not apply for Project AWARE, because our state legislature just passed a bill to fund mental health first aid training for school districts across the state, and we write about that, will our proposal be thrown out of the review or considered? So, again, with this – with this opportunity, the School Justice Collaboration Program, to be eligible, your local school has to have applied for both the School Climate Transformation grant and the Project AWARE. And I am sorry if circumstances did not make that possible, but that is the requirement that was published and, therefore, that is the requirement by which we will be assessing the applications.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Let us see. 21. Please define local education agency. That is a school district, a school district.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Can a court apply if the regional educational agency that applied for the AWARE grant is completely outside the court's jurisdiction? Okay, that is a little unclear to me, but let me restate, let me state it this way. The court, to be eligible for our funds, needs to be working with a local school district that has applied for the local School Climate Transformation grant and the local Project AWARE grant. Whether they are outside the court's area or jurisdiction, I do not know why a court would be working with them if they were outside the jurisdiction. But, again, that is something you all will need to assess. The court has to be working with a local school district or a local education agency that has applied for the local School Climate Transformation grant and the local Project AWARE grant.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay. So in terms of followup, again, a lot, a lot of questions. We can – we can provide some FAQs, you know, brief answers to FAQs to make sure that anyone who has participated today gets this in writing, and also people who have not, we have documented the conversation beyond the fact that it has been recorded, so that everyone has got the same information and we are trying to ensure that the playing field is level for anyone who is applying. So there are some frequently asked questions but we can expand on those.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: All right, another question. Again, when is the application due for national training and TA? July 21. Both the local and the – both the local court program and the national TA that is supporting the local courts are due July 21.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: I think I have answered all the questions, although I see another one being typed. Okay. Is this collaborative grant for the family court contingent upon the successful application of the

Climate and Culture grants? Yes. We will be making awards. Eligible, you are eligible to apply. The actual awards will be made only to those courts who are working with schools that will be awarded School Climate Transformation grants. Okay.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: I think I have run out of all the questions at the moment. But we will leave it just for a moment, and see if there are any further questions.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: I hope this has been helpful. Again, we recognize that this is confusing, that our language, the language we speak at the federal level and among ourselves may have not been simplified the way we would want it to be, and so that is why we are having this Webinar to answer all these questions. So they are all terrific questions. We greatly appreciate all these questions. And there are 78 people still hanging on. [laughter] So if there are more questions, I guess we can take one or two before we need to close this out, unless, Michelle, you have some other way of capturing those questions by the Chat that we can try to answer later if they are not duplicative. So I am just waiting for people to type their responses.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Oh, here is another one. When will the School Climate grants be announced? Eve, are you still on? The question is when will the School Climate Transformation grants be announced?

Eve Birge: I am on. I think we will be going into peer review next week, and so our peer review process we are trying to do a condensed review of about a week. You know, I do not have an exact date, but that gives you a sense of what our timeline looks like. We hope to have them announced no later than the twelfth of August, I believe was our deadline.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, so there you have it, folks. Sounds as if the School Climate Transformation grant awards will be announced in mid-August.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, another question. Can you give some examples of programs we imagine to be exciting for funding under the School Justice Collaboration Program? I love that. But you know what? We are not looking for exciting, although we would love exciting. What we are looking for is effective. And, for us, again I am going to have to refer you back to the solicitation, we want to see that you are making an application as a court that is partnering with your schools, with your law enforcement, with your behavioral health, and understanding the problem, addressing the problem. So you all have agreed among yourselves what your issue is related to school climate and school discipline, and you are making that clear and you are connecting it to what you are proposing. So please just go back and look at the solicitation and read through it, because you are going to get assessed on what is in this solicitation.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Let us see. Do we have a start and end date for Category 1 and 2? Well, for – for the Department of Justice, our awards will not be announced any earlier than October 1. And so you can use the start date of October 1. And then for the local School Justice Collaboration Program grant, those are 3 years, for the national training and TA it is 2 years. So October 1 of 2014 until September 30 of 2017. And October 1 of 2014 to October, uh, September 30 of 2016 for the training and TA.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: When are the NITT grants going to be announced? So that is the question earlier about School Climate Transformation grant, which is part of the Now Is The Time grant. Ed is indicating mid-August. I have indicated no earlier than October 1, or could be a little bit later. And Michelle, do you, are you still on? Do you have a sense of when the SAMHSA grants might be announced?

Michelle Bouchard: I am still on. I would – our target is September 15, but it could go as late as September 30. We have to award the funds by September 30, so sometime between September 15 and 30.

Robin Delany-Shabazz: Okay, great. Well, thank you all very much. We greatly appreciate your attention and interest, and we hope that this means that we will be receiving several, many applications from your communities, your courts, and nonprofits and for-profits for the training and TA.

Feedback Survey

Robin Delany-Shabazz: We need to wrap this up. As you see, there is a feedback survey link, and I am going to let Michelle close it out as she may have some final words. But I just want to emphasize again we greatly appreciate your attention and we will post some enhancements to the – or, what do you call it – additions to the frequently asked questions to ensure that what you have asked is written down for everyone to see. Thanks.

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: Thank you, Robin, as well as Michelle and Eve and Jamey. I hope everyone that attended got the information they needed. This is being recorded and I will talk with the three offices to figure out where this information will be located so you can access it prior to the due date.

Michelle Duhart-Tonge: If you would not mind, please take 5 minutes. This link will be disbursed to each of you all to respond to the survey. Your information helps us to prepare future events. Again, thanks for your participation today and have a great evening and best of luck to you all.

[End.]