

OPERATOR: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time, all participants are on a listen-only mode. During the Q-and-A session, if you'd like to ask a question, press star-one on your phone. Today's call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. Now, I'd like to turn the meeting over to Ms. Leslie Green. You may begin.

LESLIE GREEN: Thanks so much, Ted. Hi, everyone, my name is Leslie Green, and I work with Cynthia LaCounte and Cecilia Aldridge in ACL's Office for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Programs. And today I'm going to tell you about the upcoming Title VI application. I also have Cynthia LaCounte here with me, and so let's get started. So who I am is somebody who's been with the federal government, who's been with ACL for 15 years. While this application was going through the clearance process over the summer, I had the little baby boy who's on the screen right now, and I also have a five-year-old daughter named Clara. My newest one is named Henry. And so I'm a busy working mom, and I feel very grateful and fortunate to work here in this office and to work with all of you.

So what we'll be covering today is how to access the application, how to complete the application, how to submit the application, who you can contact for additional help, if necessary, and then we'll leave it open for questions from all of you. Questions will come at the end of the presentation that I will be doing, and they will be assisted by that operator, who—by Ted, who was just on, so he will come on when I've done my presentation and tell you how to ask questions. For anyone who is on the Webex portion, like the PowerPoint portion of this call, you can also feel free to use the chat feature that's in there. You can type your question through chat, if you'd like.

And, yes, we've got a chat question, it says, where can we get a copy of the slides? So this webinar will be recorded, and the slides will be available on Older Indians. That's our website, olderindians.acl.gov, and it may take two weeks—up to two weeks for this webinar to be made 508-compliant. So if you would like these slides emailed to you before that, given that this is related to an application that has a deadline and everything, please feel free to email anyone that's listed at the end of this presentation for the slides, and we can send them to you before that.

[Technical issue]

Okay, so where to access the application materials, you can go to acl.gov, which is our website, and then there is a section for grants. And if you go to grants and funding opportunities, there will be a listing of all of ACL's open, available funding opportunities. I think ours is right now the second from the top. So it's called Funding for 2020 to 2023 Older Americans Act Title VI Native American Programs. Towards the bottom of the application announcement, there are three documents that you'll want to download, print out, if you like printed materials, and read just on your computer, if you don't like printed materials, but all three documents are important to the application and we'll go over each of those today.

So the first is the program announcement. It's kind of like a standard form that we use to announce our grants government-wide or HHS-wide. It gives you instructions on how and when to submit the application and outlines everything that is needed for a required application package. It also tells you who to contact with questions. And then the second

document is the application form itself. I will go into more detail about that in just a few minutes. The application includes a bunch of pages asking for information about your program, and then it has two standard forms at the back. These forms are called the assurance forms and certification forms.

And then, the third document is the application instructions. There is no—on both the program announcement and the application instructions, there's nothing required from you, applicants and grantees, on those documents, but they're just for your information to help you understand what the application is asking. And in the application instructions, it goes field-by-field and question-by-question, letting you know a little bit more about what we're trying to get at with that question, as well as whether or not that question is a required field or not.

So just—I would imagine many people on this call are already Title VI grantees from ACL, but for anyone who's not and wants to know about the eligibility for Title VI grants, our grants are open to Indian, tribal, public, or nonprofit organizations representing federally-recognized tribes, Alaskan villages, and Native Hawaiians that represent at least 50 individuals who are 60 years of age or older as of April 1st, 2020 and who demonstrate the ability to deliver supportive services, including nutritional services. And that language is taken from the Older Americans Act, which is our authorizing statute. Applications are due by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesday December 18th, 2019.

Okay, and for the application to be complete and accepted by the Administration for Community Living, you need all of the items listed on this slide here. So first is the completed Title VI application form, and it's—I list the form number here, so you know which document I'm talking about. It's OMB09850064, and it's one of those documents that I was just talking about and that I showed you how to access on the acl.gov website. We also need a signed resolution that permits the tribe to apply for the 2020 Title VI grant cycle. We need a recent—meaning having occurred since April 2017—needs assessment demonstrating the need for supportive and nutrition services among your elders. We need the signed assurance form, signed certification forms, and finally, a description of the geographic boundaries—

[Technical issue]

And for anybody who's just dialed in to the call and not on the Webex portion, we can—if you send an email to your ACL regional administrator or to leslie.green@acl.hhs.gov, we can definitely get you a copy of the slides, if you don't have them in front of you. Okay. So the final element of the application is the description of the geographic boundaries of the service area proposed by the tribe, which just means we need a map of your service area. Okay, so I'm going to go in detail on all of the elements we just talked about. So first is the completed Title VI application form, and again, it's got an OMB number, which just means it's going through a clearance process within the government that allows us to say that this form is now required, it's been approved by the Office for Management and Budget.

This is a different form since last grant application cycle. So it's different from 2017. This is a required form. In past application cycles, we've said that our form is suggested but not required, but now that we have gone through this clearance process, our form is required. So a completed application needs to have this form attached to it. And like I mentioned earlier, application instructions, which is a separate document from the application but also available

on [acl.gov](https://www.acl.gov) in the grant section, the application instructions for this application indicate if questions are required fields or not. And most of the questions are required.

So the application contains information that we are required—most of it is information we're required by the Older Americans Act or our regulations to collect to have a completed application. And then the other information we are asking for is so that we can have a better understanding of the services your tribe provides a little more broader than just services funded solely with Title VI funds. So we ask for basic information. The first section is really basic information, like your tribe's EIN number, the D-U-N-S number, the tribe name, and address, and that is on pages one through four of the application.

After that is applicant contact information. That's pages five through seven of the application, and we ask for contact information for the person who will be the Title VI director, the person who will be the like fiscal or financial contact for the program, as well as contact information for your principal official of the tribe. We need all of that contact information so we can make sure everyone has the right—so everyone is kept up-to-date like on notices of awards and important program news. If your tribe is applying as a consortium, which means a group of tribes applying together so that they meet that 50 elders or more eligibility criteria, you'll want to complete pages eight through nine, which lists out the name of each of the tribes that make up your consortium. If you're just applying as a single tribe, then you do not need to complete pages eight through nine.

And then it gets a little bit to the meat of the application. Starting on page ten is program planning and administration, and this is where we ask questions about how you plan to execute your program as well as if you could give us some information about why you're choosing to serve—to provide the services that you are providing, like what did your needs assessment say about what your elders needs are? Then we ask information about the congregate meal program you're planning, the home delivery meal program you're planning, and then what supportive services and caregiver services you'll provide. So that is a really brief overview of the content of that application.

So we'll move onto the second element of what is required for a completed application. So a signed resolution must be included in the application. It must be for the current grant cycle, 2020. Resolutions for previous grant cycles will not be accepted. So if you're trying to use a resolution from the 2017 grant cycle, we can't accept that this time. Resolutions are only required for organizations that are applying for Part A—which is almost everyone—or for Part A and C funding. So Part A means nutrition and supportive services for American Indian or Alaska Native tribes, and then Part C is caregiver services. So we need resolutions for anyone applying for those services. If you happen to be a Native Hawaiian organization, you do not need a resolution to apply for either Part B or Part C. But again, for the vast majority of everyone applying, the American Indian, the Alaska Native tribes and villages, Part A and Part C require resolutions.

And if your organization is applying as a consortium of tribes, a signed resolution to apply for the current grant cycle, again, that 2020 grant year, is required from each member of the consortium. So we need a consortium from the tribe applying as well as all the tribes that—oh, sorry, a resolution from the tribe applying as well as from all the tribes that make up a consortium. A needs assessment is also a requirement to have a completed application. So you can use any needs assessment—you can assess the needs of your elders through any method

that you'd like. We fund the University of North Dakota and the NRC, National Resource Center on Native American Aging, to do needs assessments for Title VI grantees.

I'll show you their website and their contact information in a few minutes. So you can certainly use the UND needs assessment process. And you'll want to—however you get that data, the needs assessment data of what the needs are in your community, you'll use that information to answer the question on page ten of the application form that says, what are the identifying needs for supportive and nutrition services among elders in your service area? And you can attach the entire needs assessment only if you want to share it with ACL, but we really need that one question on page ten answered.

The fourth component to the completed application is a signed certification form. It's a pretty basic form. It's kind of a template form. It is contained within the application form itself. It's at the very back of the application. It has to be signed by the tribe's principal official or other individual authorized to sign on behalf of the tribe, and a signature just affirms compliance with certification requirements under some federal regulations related to government debarment and suspension and requirements for drug-free workplace and restrictions on lobbying. So it's very formal, the standard language. We need that signed by the principal official, and similarly, the fifth element to the application, a signed assurance form, this form is also attached at the end of the application form.

It has to be signed by the tribe's principal official or other individual authorized to sign on behalf of the tribe. The signature just affirms that the tribe has met the application requirements. And you'll want to have your principal official sign Part A assurances if you're an American Indian or Alaska Native organization. And then there's separate Part B assurances if you're a Native Hawaiian organization. You don't need to sign both Part A and B, you just need to sign for Part A if you're an American Indian or Alaska Native organization, and you only need to sign Part B if you're a Native Hawaiian organization.

And the final element to the complete application is a map of your service area. You'll want to attach that to the application, scan it in or, if you have an electronic copy, just attach that. And it just needs to be a description of the geographic boundaries of the service area that you've proposed. And, okay, how you submit the application, so after you've gotten all of those elements together and completed, and before 11:59 p.m. on Wednesday December 18th of this year, you'll want to email your completed, signed application with your resolution and your map of your service area to titlevi.grants@acl.hhs.gov.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Early applications will be cheerfully accepted.

LESLIE GREEN: Well, we have gotten one in so far, which was exciting to see. I check that mailbox every day—

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: [Chuckles] Do you?

LESLIE GREEN: —looking for. So this funding opportunity was also posted on grants.gov, and oftentimes you can apply for grants, obviously, through grants.gov. We are not encouraging submission through grants.gov, and I also don't believe it's even possible. The last time I

checked, it was grayed out, the ability to apply on grants.gov. So we really need you to submit your application to this email box, titlevi.grants@acl.hhs.gov.

Okay, and I just want to make a quick note about reporting for this new, upcoming grant cycle because it is different than the reporting that's required for the current grants. So we're having some changes done to both the program and the financial reporting, so I'll talk about both of those briefly here since, as soon as you get these awards, as soon as the awards are made for the Title VI programs, that's when these reporting requirements will go into effect. There will also be information about the new reporting requirements will also be included in your Notice of Award, but I just wanted to give everyone a heads-up now. And this is nothing different than what's been talked about at previous Title VI conferences by Kristy Hudgins and her team.

Okay, so for program reporting, the form you're going to use is the new PPR, and again, that's another form that's gone through this OMB clearance process and has an OMB number associated with it. How you'll be reporting is through a new online data system called OAAPS, Older Americans Act—I think—Performance System. And some of you may already be familiar with this, and again, if you've been to the Title VI conference the past couple of years, you've probably already seen a sneak preview of the system. But we will not be using the system that we currently use for the new grants. So the online reporting system that everyone is familiar with and uses now will be going away in the new grant reporting year. That's not until 2021 because the new grants starts April 1st, 2020, they run for a year, and then the grant reporting period starts right after that.

So the first time you'll be using this new program reporting system is April 1st, 2021. And those reports are due annually. And you can start reporting—I think—on April 1st, and they need to be submitted by June 30th. There's a little bit more information about OAAPS, this new reporting system, and there's also the new PPR form on olderindians.acl.gov, so you can check out that website. It's right at the top, there's a link to this information. And trainings on this new system will begin in January, we think. There's a contract that we'll be providing training on the new system that is a contract that's like going on right now, and we're figuring out our training plan. So we'll keep you updated through Teya and through Older Indians about when—how you'll find out more information about that system. But, again, it won't be required until the new grants—new grant-reporting period, which, again, isn't until April 1st, 2021.

The fiscal or financial reporting is also changing. The form is not changing. We're still using the FS425, but just like we're no longer going to be using the current online reporting system for program reporting, we will also not be using that current online reporting system for fiscal reporting. Fiscal reporting will be done through PMS, the Payment Management System, which many of you are probably already familiar with because it's where the quarterly transaction reports are submitted. The frequency and due dates of the fiscal reports are not changing. They're still due annually on July 30th of every year. And trainings on PMS and how to submit your 425's through there will begin in the new grant year, so after April 2020. And just a note here on this slide, please make sure that you include your fiscal contact information, your fiscal person's contact information, in your grant application so that we can have their information on file and be sure that they know and are getting our information about training opportunities and updates.

So just a couple slides now about how helpful resources for completing your application. If you have not gotten started on your needs assessment, I suggest you check out the National Resource Center on Native American Aging's website. It's www.nrcnaa.org. It's at the University of North Dakota, and they do a great job handling needs assessment. If you have questions, you can reach out to them or, of course, to ACL. And then, another resource you might want to consider is that, although the application form has changed since 2017, if you are a current grantee and you would like to see a copy of your 2017 application and you don't have it available, you can feel free to email your regional administrator or me, Leslie Green, and I'll give you my contact information shortly. Okay. So, Ted, we can open it up for questions now.

OPERATOR: Sure, the phone lines are now open for questions. If you would like to ask a question over the phone, please press star-one and record your name. If you'd like to withdraw your question, press star-two. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: This means, if there's no questions, we should be getting a whole bunch of applications in the email. I'm so excited!

OPERATOR: There's a question to queue from Scott. Your line is now open.

SCOTT: Oh, hi! Hey, I thought I read somewhere that we needed to send in proof of our enrollment numbers, is that true or don't we have to worry about that?

LESLIE GREEN: Oh, thanks! That's a great question, Scott, and apologies for not touching on that in the presentation. But this definitely applies to everybody. So, in the application, we do ask for the number of eligible elders, meaning elders age 60+ who are in your service area, and that is what your funding is based on. And so you can choose one of two sources of information to get that data from. We give you the choice of tribal enrollment or U.S. Census. So if you use the tribal enrollment numbers, you need to have it signed by your tribal enrollment official.

SCOTT: Mm-kay, thank you.

LESLIE GREEN: Thanks.

OPERATOR: Next question is from Eva Mayfield. Your line is now open.

EVA MAYFIELD: Where can we get the PowerPoint that you just presented today?

LESLIE GREEN: So it will be posted on olderindians.acl.gov within two weeks, but you can also email anyone at Teya, like Laura Stevenson or Melissa Szasz. You can also feel free, I will put the contact information up soon for myself as well as the ACL regional administrators, you can reach out to any of us.

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CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: This is Cynthia. If you have my email, go ahead and send me a request now. I've been fielding other requests to Laura during the session.

EVA MAYFIELD: And what's your email address?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Cynthia.lacounte@acl.hhs.gov.

EVA MAYFIELD: Okay, I'm sending it now. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: All right, sweetie, thank you.

EVA MAYFIELD: Thanks.

OPERATOR: Next question is from Rhonda. Your line is now open.

RHONDA: Thank you. Hey, guys, it's Rhonda.

[Chuckling, banter]

RHONDA: I have a question that came to me from one of our current grantees, and the question is—I think it's a good question—if an applicant provides some of the optional supportive services that are listed under the Part A part of the application but those services are funded by other funding sources, say Title III, should they check those off in the application as services they're providing?

LESLIE GREEN: Thank you so much, Rhonda, that's also a great question that I did not get to address in the presentation. But it applies to everyone on this call, so thanks for bringing that up, yes. We really want to get a picture of the entire like elder services landscape in your programming and in your tribe, so we are asking for you to report on, in the application, services provided with any source of funding, including there is space for you to talk about how you coordinate with Title III, so that could be an area where you do that. But we do—we want to hear about the services you provide regardless of funding, again, just so we can understand all the services everyone provides and also be able to link up tribes with other tribes that have similar needs and similar services, and to have that information on file would be really helpful in allowing us to do that and better serve the tribes.

RHONDA: Great, thank you.

LESLIE GREEN: Thank you.

OPERATOR: Next question is from Louise. Your line is now open.

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LOUISE: Yes, hello, everybody. What I—we've already turned in our needs assessment, but we haven't received it back, so could you give me the email again to North Carolina—I mean, North Dakota. [Chuckles] I'm from the South.

LESLIE GREEN: Sure, let me get—

LOUISE: The email to North Dakota—University of North Dakota.

LESLIE GREEN: Sure. Yeah, I had their website in the presentation, but I can give you their email address.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Collette.adamsen@und.edu.

LOUISE: Thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thank you, dear.

OPERATOR: Next question to queue is from L'huma. Your line is now open.

L'HUMA: Hi, my name is L'huma, from the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma. I have a question in regards to receiving a low amount of survey forms. What is the process to receive additional forms, and are we allowed to even make that request?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Make the request to Collette Adamsen, and, yes, she will send you additional forms.

L'HUMA: Collette Adamsen, and I guess her email is on one of the slides?

LESLIE GREEN: Cynthia just gave out her email—

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Go ahead and give it again.

LESLIE GREEN: Yeah, I will also put it in the chat box to everyone right now, so if you're on the Webex portion, you should see it pop up in your chat box.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: We will also—[audio cuts out]—certain that, in Friday's blast, that Laura included Collette's contact information.

L'HUMA: I appreciate that so much. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Absolutely!

OPERATOR: Next question is from John. Your line is now open.

JOHN: Yeah, this is John with [unintelligible] Tribe, and my main question was we have 1,170 Native Americans, our elders, in our service area. Only 378 are [unintelligible] signed up, enrolled with the tribe. Which number do we use for our qualifying number?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Are the other—you said—now let me get your numbers again, 1,100 and 300 roughly, yes?

JOHN: Yes.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay, so you have 1,100 elders living on your reservation. Are those 1,100 elders all enrolled in some federally recognized tribe?

JOHN: Yes, yes, they've moved here from all over Alaska, basically, is the story.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Well, that makes perfect sense to me. I'm Turtle Mountain Chippewa, and I can't wait until I can move to Alaska and eat at your meal site.

[Chuckling]

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay. [Chuckles] What we want to do then is you need to get the certification from your tribal chair or leader or governor or whoever you have up there verifying how many elders you have enrolled in your own community or tribe. Then we need you to list, not by name, but you have 437—or whatever the number is—other federally enrolled tribal elders over the age of 60, write that statement, have your tribal leader sign that statement, include that with your certified count, and voila, we should have the whole number.

JOHN: Yeah, that makes great sense. One other quick question. When we're doing these surveys, we're busy at it, do we only survey Native American elders? That's what we're only doing—

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yes.

JOHN: —is that correct?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yes, because we only serve Native American elders with Title VI unless we have a non-Indian spouse.

JOHN: Makes sense, yeah. That's what we thought, but it was my chance to ask. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: See how smart I am? Thank you for asking that so I could show off.

[Chuckling]

JOHN: Absolutely. And I've been to Turtle Mountain before, so—

[Laughter]

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay!

OPERATOR: Next question is from Dorece. Your line is now open.

DORECE: Yes, hello, everyone. On the application, if I got my elder numbers from the U.S. Census, do I still need the signature of my local tribal enrollment official?

LESLIE GREEN: No, if you're choosing to use U.S. Census, you do not need the tribal enrollment official's signature.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: But you need to include the numbers and show us—print off your numbers from Census so we can see how you determined them.

DORECE: Yeah, okay. When we were in Minneapolis, I had Krissy do that for me, so I have all that information. So I'll include that in the application.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thanks, Dorece. And, yes, always ask Krissy the hard questions.

DORECE: [Chuckles] Thank you!

OPERATOR: Next question is from Melissa. Your line is now open.

MELISSA: Hi, we just saw on the slide something about, if we're applying as a consortium, that we need a letter from the organization . . . ?

LESLIE GREEN: So if you're applying for—if you're applying as a consortium, the only thing that would differ from another application that wasn't applying as a consortium is that you would need resolutions from each of the tribes that make up the consortium.

MELISSA: Yeah, so nothing from the board of directors or the CEO, like a letter of support or anything like that?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: You will need—and I'm sorry, I was responding to an email, so I missed half the conversation. But if you're a consortium, you will need a letter or a resolution from your board of directors saying, yeah, we're going to write this grant and it's going to include these seven tribes or villages, and then you will need a resolution from each of the consortium members that they agree to be a part of your program and apply under whatever your consortium head is.

MELISSA: Right, okay. So do you have a template for the letter that we need to get from our board?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yes, we have a copy—yes, we do.

MELISSA: Okay, so should I email somebody and request it or . . . ?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Sure, email me again, Cynthia LaCounte.

MELISSA: Cynthia—okay. All right!

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay, thank you!

MELISSA: Yep!

OPERATOR: Next question is from Jeanette. Your line is now open.

JEANETTE MANN: Hello, Jeanette Mann with the Fort Sill Apache Tribe. Leslie, I believe I've been emailing you back and forth kind of in reference to my census.

LESLIE GREEN: Yeah, you have. [Chuckles] And I was—

[Crosstalk]

JEANETTE MANN: —I've never done this report before and—[laughs].

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: You know, some of you really make us earn our money! [Laughs]

LESLIE GREEN: I've been working with Krissy, our like data specialist on this, and she—even she, I should say, because I tried to run the numbers myself on the Census website and it said there wasn't that data available for Fort Sill Apache. I was able to get it, you know, for the larger Fort Sill Apache like combined with—I think—Kiowa and a couple other tribes.

JEANETTE MANN: Kiowa and Comanche, yes.

LESLIE GREEN: Yeah, and then that's why I think I asked for your service area, and then, when you sent that, it was—yeah, so [chuckles]—so we're still—

JEANETTE MANN: —so small that our elders in our service area is just like 20 because we're such a small tribe. So, obviously, I can't use that number, but we do service more of the Kiowas, the Apaches, the Wichitas, are in our area. So I'm trying to—yeah, okay, well, I just wanted to double check with you while I had you on the phone, make sure we're still connecting here on email back and forth on that.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep, and what we've done in the past with Oklahoma, because you're set up, as you know, different than anybody else in the whole world, so what we had done was,

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literally, one of us would go down and meet with all of you whose reservations or service areas are so close to determine who was going to serve which elder. Because the problem, as it was presented to me, was we literally—it was hard to keep track of the elders. They were kinda checking menus and going from site to site, and we need to have—they need to have a home so that whatever tribe is responsible for services to that elder can provide those services and count them.

JEANETTE MANN: Yes, ma'am.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: So, Oklahoma, you are very different, and if you can continue your coordination together with claiming who you're going to work with, that's our best solution for how to help Oklahoma.

JEANETTE MANN: Okay.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: And if you need our involvement, let me know.

JEANETTE MANN: Okay, I'm still stuck between 25,000 and 20.

[Laughter]

LESLIE GREEN: Yeah, I think—

JEANETTE MANN: Okay, I could use the previous number that we submitted, which was 302, but okay, I'll work with Leslie—

LESLIE GREEN: I know! And we were trying to replicate that number, too, and we weren't able to. And I—but Krissy did say she found the 25,000, but that was for all races.

JEANETTE MANN: All of them, uh-huh. I can't use that one, obviously, but—well, Leslie, we'll keep emailing on that until we—

LESLIE GREEN: Yeah, we're still working on it.

JEANETTE MANN: Appreciate you!

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: We love your guys' questions because you really do keep us on our toes!

JEANETTE MANN: Okay, thank you!

LESLIE GREEN: Thank you! And along those same lines—Ted, just one second for the next question, if you could—[audio cuts out]—a question about the Census data, so, yes, if you could include a print off of the Census website where you got your data, and then, if it's more complicated than that, an explanation of how you got your data. Again, if you're using the

Census data and not your tribal enrollment numbers, an explanation of where you got that data from is certainly acceptable if you don't have the printout or if it's more complicated than just the printout. Okay. I think we're ready for the next question, Ted.

OPERATOR: Sure, next question is from Sharla. Your line is now open.

SHARLA HUCKABY: Yes, hi, Sharla Huckaby from Copper River Native Association in Glennallen, Alaska. So I just had a question about the resolution letter. So you stated that you need one from the board of the consortium and then also one from each of the villages in which we serve. So our board is made up of council members from each village, so they're already signing off of a resolution for the village and then they have to turn around and sign off of another one for our association?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yes, I'm sorry, that is true. We were trying to slide through without having to redo resolutions each grant cycle and use old resolutions, and the office, OIG, the big cops in the sky, beeped us and said, no, that we have to have a resolution from each tribal—each tribe participating in the program each grant cycle. So when OIG says something, we can't argue. Or we do, but it doesn't—

SHARLA HUCKABY: Yeah, so we need it from—so I need to get it from each of the villages that we—the five [unintelligible] tribes and then also our association here, the board here, so we'd be a total of six.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep, thank you.

SHARLA HUCKABY: Uh-huh.

OPERATOR: That next question is from L'huma. Your line is now open.

L'HUMA: Hi, it's L'huma again.

[Chuckling]

L'HUMA: Thank you for taking my call, and I have a question in regards to the efforts to define the boundary lines, the Kiowa Tribe in our area, we're one of the largest tribes next to the Comanche, and I really would like to request a meeting in terms of the boundaries. Because the director, Darren Zotigh has been in that position for, oh, close to three years, but I don't believe there ever was a meeting in terms of defining those boundaries. So whenever you guys are available to come down here, we would really like for that meeting to occur.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay. I will let my supervisor know that we've been requested to go to Oklahoma. [Sighs], darn! Okay, thank you.

L'HUMA: If you want to come to Kiowa's(?), you can. We're more than—you're more than welcome. [Chuckles]

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: All right. And I want to let you know that I have to work with Dennis Zotigh up here, so I fully understand any problems you may have with his brother.

[Laughter]

L'HUMA: Oh, I hope he—well, you know what, Dennis is a really funny guy and so is my husband, so I think you guys will get along great!

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: All right, we're in business!

OPERATOR: Next question is from Ellie. Your line is now open.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: —Ellie [unintelligible], hello?

ELLIE: Well, hello there, how are you?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: [Chuckles] Good.

ELLIE: Kay, my question is about the Census and the number of elders. We have over 800 federally recognized Natives over the age of 60 that are registered at our clinic, and that's where I got my number. And the—they're not necessarily from the Redding Rancheria Tribe, but they're federally recognized tribes, and then I have a letter from the BIA affirming that number. Is that acceptable?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: As long—your last line. I was shaking my head no until you said you had the letter from BIA. We don't accept just IHS, Indian Health Service, user population or user count because any enrolled Indian can present ourselves at any IHS facility for service. So some of those people might be one-timers. But, then you went on, Ellie, and you said you have verification from the Bureau of Indian Affairs that that's the right number. So what the BIA says is what we do. That's somebody else we don't argue with. So, no, your number is fine.

ELLIE: Great, thank you!

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thanks, Ellie.

OPERATOR: Next question is from Melissa. Your line is now open.

MELISSA: Hi, so we have a couple of questions just to clarify. So as far as the letters from the tribes regarding enrollment of the elders, do those need to be signed?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: If it's a number for enrollment from your tribe, yes, it should be a letter from your enrollment clerk, certified by your enrollment clerk. If you've got the enrollment clerk number and you're adding additional other enrolled Indians to that enrollment number, then the whole thing needs to be verified by the tribal leader.

MELISSA: Okay. [Speaking to someone else] So then the chairman of the tribe needs to sign then?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep. The chairman of the tribe would be signing the entire grant anyway.

MELISSA: No, we're a consortium, so we have several tribes.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Okay.

MELISSA: Okay, so we're a consortium of seven tribes, so—but we're only applying for—how many? [Speaking to someone else] Okay. So for five of the tribes, the—so the enrollment that she received, a number from the enrollment, does that need to be signed by the enrollment clerk?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yes, for each of those five tribes, yes.

MELISSA: Okay. Does it need to be signed by the chairman of each of those—

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: If you're adding additional other enrolled Indians to that enrollment clerk's number, then, yes, the tribal leader would need to sign.

MELISSA: Okay. All right, so if we're just using the enrollment clerk's number, and she can sign it?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep, yep.

MELISSA: Okay. And then, the second question is about BIA—what was it? So somebody was just talking about BIA, getting information from BIA, the question before us . . .

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Mm-hmm.

MELISSA: What was that regarding?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: When we look at your—an application, a Title VI application, the first thing we do is go to the BIA's list of federally recognized tribes to make sure that your tribe is an eligible applicant. Then the enrollment numbers that you're getting from your enrollment clerk, that's a BIA function, keeping tribal enrollment. So that's why, once again, if the BIA or

the enrollment clerk or the tribal leader says that's the correct number on your reservation or in your service area, then they can sign that off.

MELISSA: So do we need to have something signed by BIA or do you guys verify that?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: No. Yep, we will certify that.

MELISSA: Okay. Okay, that's it. Thank you very much.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Uh-huh, thank you.

OPERATOR: I'm showing no further questions at this time.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Come on, you guys, you've got six more minutes, and you haven't stumped us yet.

LESLIE GREEN: And in the meantime, the contact information for the ACL regional administrators is on the screen right now. I've been flipping back and forth between their contact information and ours here at Central Office. But they are excellent resources in the region, so please feel free to reach out to them.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: And those regional resources—our regional liaisons can answer all of these questions and help you with all of these issues as well. Especially Rhonda.

OPERATOR: There are a couple more questions in the queue. The first one is from Derrick. Your line is now open.

DERRICK: Hey, everybody, great information. One of the tribes asked me about if an error was made or there's a missing document by accident, will there be an opportunity to correct it?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Derrick!

LESLIE GREEN: [Laughs]

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: You can't ask that question! Yes, there will be. The initial review, folks, we check—our first thing is to check and make sure that you're a federally recognized tribe, check. If you make that, then we're going to look and make sure that you've attached your resolution, your enrollment certification, attachments A, B, and C or whatever they are, a map of your service area, and if any—and verification of your needs assessment, which should also be—the needs assessment should be discussed throughout the application because that's what you're basing your application on.

But if any one of those documents are missing, yes, you will be hearing from Derrick from the regional staff. [Chuckles] But, yeah, the regional staff will help us then in contacting you if anything is not there or something is not signed. But please make every effort to include

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every document because that's when your application is really a complete and approved application. So there, Derrick, you didn't stump me either. Almost!

OPERATOR: Next question is from Monica. Your line is now open.

MONICA: Hi, everyone, with Erika representing Menominee Indian Tribe in Central Wisconsin. I have a question about the enrollment number. We, tribally, recognize people 55 and older, so that's the number that we requested from enrollment, and so, I mean, can we use that number, or does it have to be a 60+ number?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: It has to be a 60+ number because we can only give you money for people 60 years of age and older. When you serve people under 60, you're splitting your pot further, but the Older Americans Act makes eligibility for 60 and over, so that's where the funding level is. But you still have the right to determine your own age of service.

MONICA: Thank you so much. I appreciate it.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thank you, dear.

OPERATOR: Next question is from Ellie. Your line is now open.

ELLIE: Hello, again.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Hello, Ellie, again.

ELLIE: So I had a question about the tribal resolution. I got a tribal resolution from tribal council yesterday, and I used our own template.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep.

ELLIE: That's okay?

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep.

ELLIE: The one that Shelly sent me, I got it after I'd already done the, you know, the request.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Yep. Yeah, every tribe has their own template. We've tried to put together a generic one so folks could use it as a sample, but we're getting all kinds of different resolutions.

ELLIE: Okay, thank you.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thank you, dear. Peggy Healy, you might've stumped me. I'm responding to your question. [Chuckles]

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OPERATOR: I'm showing no further phone questions at this time.

LAURA STEVENSON: Wait, Ted, somebody just showed in the chat that they have a question. Maybe they don't know the instructions about how to—if you could remind people how to make a request by phone.

OPERATOR: Sure. If they'd like to ask a question on the phone, they just have to press star-one and record their name.

LESLIE GREEN: So it is 3:00, so we'll wrap up the webinar, but please feel free to reach out to either us here in the Office for American Indian Programs at Central Office in ACL or the regional administrators at ACL. Contact information is on the screen now. And we will be hearing from you soon probably. Thank you so much for your time.

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thank you, everyone!

OPERATOR: This concludes today's call. Thank you for your participation. You may disconnect at this time. Speakers, please—

CYNTHIA LACOUNTE: Thank you, Ted.

OPERATOR: You're welcome.

[End of audio]