

Title: 2017 NCSX Implementation assistance Program: Phase V – Support for for Large Local Agencies

ALEXIA COOPER: ...Cooper with the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Thank you guys all for calling in today which is our second teleconference of the 2017 NCS-X Implementation Assistance Program: Phase V - Support for Large Local Agencies, which is a really long title for basically our large agency solicitation under our NCS-X awards.

We're going to go ahead and get started. Before we do so, we're going to do a little bit of administrative stuff. First I'd like to ask that everyone please mute their phone unless you have a question. Because of the way we're doing the teleconference, if you don't mute, we often hear static or [INDISTINCT] off your line and we don't want you have that interrupt. If you don't mute the line and we start hearing static, we can mute you on our side, but the problem is then you won't be able to ask questions. So please do make sure you're muted once you have questions to ask. The other thing just to make everyone aware of is that we are going to be recording today's teleconference. The purpose of that is to make sure that we put a copy of what we talk about today publicly so anyone who could not attend today's teleconference can also get the advantage of anything that we might discuss today. So, just do be aware that we are going to be recording this and let me know if you have any questions or concerns about that. What we're going to go ahead and do is, the first thing we'll do is I'm going to go ahead and have the BJS and FBI partners introduce themselves to let you know who we are and a little bit about what we're going to be doing. And I'll ask the broader NCS-X implementation team members to introduce themselves. We'll talk a little bit about the solicitation just to provide you guys an overview of what it is and what it's for. Hopefully you know, but if you don't, that should give you that. And then we'll give you guys the opportunity to ask any questions that you might have on anything regarding the program or the solicitation. Please do feel free to ask us questions at any time. We'll do the best we can to answer them. As I said, my name is Alexia Cooper and I will be facilitating today's call. I am the primary program manager for the NCS-X Project and a statistician here with BJS. I also am the primary program manager overseeing a number of the states including New York, Maryland, California amongst others. I'm going to go ahead and turn it over to Erica Smith, my boss.

ERICA SMITH: Hi. My name is Erica Smith. I'm the Unit Chief of the Law Enforcement Incident Based Statistics Unit here at BJS. I oversee the implementation of the National Crime Statistics Exchange Initiative.

KIMBERLY MARTIN: Hi. My name is Kimberly Martin. I'm a statistician in the Law Enforcement Incident Based Statistics Unit here at BJS and also an NCS-X current manager.

DAVE ROBERTS: Dave Roberts. I'm actually with the IACP, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, but I'm on a couple year assignment to BJS working on this project.

ALEXIA COOPER: And...

EVERY GARDINER: Hi. I'm Avery Gardiner. Hi. I'm Avery Gardiner. I work with Alexia, Erica, and Kim, and Dave. I'm a Program Manager and a statistician.

FEMALE: That might be it on the BJS side.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. FBI partners, do you want to go ahead and introduce yourself?

JOHN QUINLAN: Yes. My name is John Quinlan. I represent CJIS here at CSMU.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. And our implementation partners starting with RTI.

KAREN LISSY: Yes. This is Karen Lissy from RTI and I'm on--part of the NCS-X implementation team.

MARK POPE: And this is Mark Pope also with RTI. I work as part of the implementation team.

BRIAN ACKEN: Hello everybody. This is Brian Acken. I work the team here in Raleigh as well.

BRYAN: This is Bryan Aagaard also from RTI, a part of the implementation team.

MICHELLE CASPER: Hi. It's Michelle Casper, also from RTI as well.

ALEXIA COOPER: Did we miss any of the team members? I know that we've got at least one other person. We also have Mark [INDISTINCT] from SEARCH-- [INDISTINCT] SEARCH on the line. He's muted at the moment I believe. And also Bob May from IJIS too who's on the line as well. Did I miss anybody else?

BETSY: [INDISTINCT] from IACP.

ALEXIA COOPER: Hey Betsy

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. Okay. Well, the next thing I'd like to do is we'd just like to get an idea of who might--also might be on the line. So what I'm going to do is I'm going to just go by state by state and ask if you're an agency who called in or a state program, if you could go ahead and let us know, starting with Arizona. Is there anyone from the Arizona line? Anybody from California? DC? Georgia? Indiana?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Indianapolis?

ALEXIA COOPER: Indianapolis?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department.

ALEXIA COOPER: Hi. Thanks for being on the line. Okay. Do we have anyone from New York? Pennsylvania? Texas? Anybody else I might have missed? Okay. Well, unless anything changes, Indianapolis, you have it--you have us all to yourself today.

MALE SPEAKER: [INDISTINCT] federal people [INDISTINCT]

ALEXIA COOPER: Red carpet treatment. Okay. Well, just to give you an idea of what we wanted to do today, the worst part is we're on this call today because we found in the past that the solicitations are pretty complex and the project is a pretty complicated one. And we wanted to make sure that all of the agencies who might be applying have an opportunity to talk with us about what we're looking for, what can be included, how to apply, and just generally give you the opportunity to ask any questions you might have that could facilitate you're applying for this grant. We do want you to be successful, we would love to give you money to help implement NIBRS in your agency, and so we want to do whatever we can to help you do that. We hope that you're aware of what NCS-X is, but if you're not, NCS-X is a project that BJS started about five years ago in order to try and figure out a way to develop national estimates of crime data. We've been working with the FBI for a number of years to try to meet this goal. The primary way we've come to is to build a national sample using NIBRS data. And so the NCS-X project has largely been working with the FBI to help support states and local agencies in building or implementing IBR capacity to allow them to produce NIBRS data to send to the state and state's going to send that to the FBI. The--also in addition to the FBI as part of our partner have what we refer colloquially to as the NCS-X implementation team. That team is made up of a set of contractors that work with us, including RTI International, SEARCH, PERF, IJIS, and IACP. We've all been working together for a number of years now providing a support to states and local agencies to make this transition. Part of the reason we wanted to have representatives on the phone is that we want to let you guys know in addition to the financial component that you'll be applying for there's a lot of other resources that we have available for you. And a lot of personnel who are available to provide you the support be it in the form of things like media package that might be able to help build a media plan. We have guidance on how to develop a implementation plan. We have case studies of other agencies that have been successful, and basically if you can think of something that you might need, we will try to help you find it. We may not have it now, but we will try. So that's, kind of, why we wanted everybody on the team. I have a number of things I can point out in the solicitation that we want you guys to particularly pay attention to, but before we get to that, I would like to turn it over to you and ask, do you guys ask any questions for us either about solicitation itself, what to put in it, how to apply, or anything in relation to the project?

VALERIE CUNNINGHAM: We have a--this Val Cunningham. I'm the Deputy Chief of Administration for IMPD. We have a Draft Readiness Assessment that was completed last year in 2016, that we had a conference call on, on April 26th, 2016, is this information still acceptable?

ALEXIA COOPER: Yeah. If you guys have a Readiness Assessment that was done, you can use that--obviously you can use any resources that you have to base your plan, your estimates on. We just require you to submit that as part of your application as proof--as the starting point, as something to establish that you've done some efforts to look into what you have. It doesn't have to be the only thing you use. And obviously there are many things that might be pertinent to your application that go above and beyond the Readiness Assessment that was done. But that is the document you would submit as part of your application when we talk about readiness Assessment [INDISTINCT].

ERICA SMITH: Okay. This is--this is Erica Smith of BJS. If you feel like some--a number of items within that Readiness Assessment have substantially changed, you can certainly just, kind of, write that in or we also have the Readiness Assessment forms available online. So if you wanted to just transcribe new information onto a form that--onto a blank form essentially, that would also suffice.

VALERIE CUNNINGHAM: Thank you.

ERICA SMITH: Sure.

ALEXIA COOPER: Do you have any other questions for us or anything else you'd like us to cover specifically?

VALERIE CUNNINGHAM: Not specifically at this time.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. Well, I'm just going to go in a little bit because there are a couple of things in the solicitation that we'd like to call attention to just to make sure. We obviously--we know that some agents need to have a lot of experience putting together grant application and some have very little. And so we don't want to make any assumptions about how much experience your agency might have with applying for grants that are OJP. So, we want to give you a little bit of an overview of what kind of grant this is. Some of the items we're going to be looking for when we evaluate it and sort of ways to respond. The first thing I want to point out is that this grant application is a special kind of grant called a cooperative agreement. It's a little bit different than some of the other grants that you might be more familiar with, such as the one that's most common for law enforcement agencies, the Byrne JAG, or things like that. And that cooperative agreement basically is used in cases where the federal agencies, that's us and the FBI, wish to remain a more active partner in the grant than you might under other circumstances, and that does not mean that we're going to be expecting to dictate your project to you, it more means that we want to make sure to stay involved, to help support you throughout the life of your project in whatever ways we can. We do ask our

grantees to have monthly calls with us. Most of the time those calls are check ins just so we can make sure things are progressing, that you haven't had any concerns or issues that we might be able to assist with, and then everything's moving forward. However, it does also offer the opportunity for our grantees to present with us if they have any issues or concerns. For example, if something substantial changes in the middle of your application period or your grant period, you can talk with us to discuss how to approach it or what kind of changes might need to be made and the cooperative agreement vehicle allows us to make those changes and allows us to make those modifications much more easily than we might under other circumstances. So, we do want to call attention to that just because they are a little bit different. The paperwork is all still the same, so don't worry about it being in different paperwork then, but the main issue is that it doesn't mean that we will expect to have a little bit more interaction with you from the likes of the grantees you might under other circumstances.

The other thing we want to point out is I want to call attention to a couple of things in the actual application itself. First is the deadline. The application is due by 11:59 PM on June 30th. That is our time, Eastern Time. I want to highlight that one mostly because that is the one that's staying in the entire process we cannot modify and have no control over. If there is not an application hidden in the system when that solicitation closes, we have nothing to review and there's almost nothing we can do about that. The only time there's an exception to that is if there's a system glitch for some reason and you try to apply or try to submit an application and the system doesn't accept it and there's documentation of that, usually through the grants.gov helpline, sometimes we can go back and make allowances for that. However, what that means is that we do encourage you to get into the system early, we encourage you to read through the description of how to apply on page two of the solicitation for getting into the system, making sure you have an account, and just making sure you know who and how to apply from that point because we will be very difficult and it will be very hard for us to help you if that happens on the last day. It is just like anything else, the more you needed to work the last minute, the less likely it is to. So, I would encourage you to take a look at the system and make sure that you have the ability to apply and that all the mechanical stuff works ahead of time just in case. And if for some reason it doesn't, please do contact the grants support information in the second--third paragraph on page two to document that you tried to make your application happen but couldn't for some reason.

The other thing that we want to call attention to in the solicitation is I just want to bring up some of the items and how we're going to be looking for and evaluate the solicitation. We have talked a lot about with these applications that we're not funding one of many. In this case, we want to fund as many applications as we can. We're looking for applications that have a strong plan that makes sense, that clearly lay out what needs to be done, who will be doing that work, and how much that work will cost. If you look on page 11 of the solicitation, there's a number of items that are specifically headlining just A through I, that specifically call out items that you need to address in your application. Now, it may be that not all of them are applicable to the plan that you're engaged in and that's fine, but these are the kinds of things that we're going to be looking for. We are going to be looking for things including staffing, we're going to be looking for you to

identify how you're going to engage your tasks and what you're taglines are going to be. The other thing I want to point out is that on page--starting page 17, there is a description that starts with the word program narrative of the sections, and the specific details of what needs to go into the application. The clearer these sections are, the easier it will be for us to review your application and the easier it will be for us to evaluate your plan. In specific sections that we're asking for the program narrative, a project design and implementation section, a capabilities and competency section, and a budget and budget narrative section.

Generally, the shorthand version of what we're asking for is what are you going to do, how you are you going to do it, who is going to do it, how long is it going to take, how much is it going to cost, and then specifically we've, you know, down to the details, how much is it going to cost. I know that sounds very simplistic, but when we evaluate these, our reviewers are going to be looking for these items in specific and the clearer it is for us to identify each individual items and to link it back to exactly how...

Inadvertent phone call has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: ...it supports your plan, the better.

Inadvertent phone call conversation has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: The other thing I want to highlight is that we often have people bring up...

Inadvertent phone call has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: ...like things like we know we have a plan but we may not have all the details...

Inadvertent phone call has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: ...solution...

Inadvertent phone call has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: All right. Can we remind you guys to mute your line?

Inadvertent phone call has been excluded

ALEXIA COOPER: Hang on. Sorry about that.

ALEXIA COOPER: Most often what we hear people say is, "What do I do when I don't know exactly who's going to be doing the work but I know what work is going to be done." For example, we know we're going to need to make a bunch of system changes and we know we're going to hire contractors to do that, but we don't know who those

contractors' going to be yet. That is completely fine and there's absolutely no difficulties with that. Under those circumstances, what we're going to be looking for is that you identify who you're going--how you're going to get the people and who they're going to be in terms of sort of categorical, and what qualities or qualifications you're going to require those people to hold. So for example, if you had internal staff, you--who are going to do the work, you would identify the specific staff with resumes and why they were qualified, but if you did not know who was going to do it, say you knew you were going to be hiring a project manager or a programmer, what you would indicate is we are going to require a programmer that is going to have the following criteria or capabilities that we are going to require from them and they will be acquired via the internal review process or we will go from the external bid, or something like that. You just need to let us know that you thought through how you're going to get them and that you thought through what requirements you're going to make of those people because that will establish to us that you know exactly what you need even if you don't know exactly who you need.

And that is generically sort of how you approach anything that you're not a hundred percent sure of. It is also acceptable if you have situations where you're going to do one of two things and you need to make some decisions before that, if you can cost them out and you can establish which, you know, sort of how you're going to do that, you can describe it in that way as well, but we do have to bring that up because the less clear you are about that or if you leave some of these sections out, the more difficult it will be for us to evaluate your application and the less likely it is that your application will be funded as submitted. So those are some of the specific things that we wanted to call out and we just wanted to make sure that you guys were aware of. I know it sounds pretty basic, but every year, when we evaluate applications, we have people who forget the competency section and don't have anything in there on who their staffing is going to be, and it has a major impact on how highly their application score is. So we just wanted to make sure that you were aware of that. Now that I've blabbed a bunch, does anybody have any specific questions for us or any additional comments to make based on what we've been talking about?

DAVE ROBERTS: One of your other--this is Dave Roberts. One of your other elements is, this is--you're not competing with other agencies, I think, because as Alexia stated earlier, it's not like we're only going to fund three agencies out of the entire sample, we want to fund all of the agencies. So, the only competition is if you're--if you're--if you have completed the application fully and in a qualified way. So, the support and all that.

ALEXIA COOPER: So do you have any questions? Does else on the phone want to add anything to anything we've talked about?

KEVIN LEVINGTON: This is Kevin Levington, a major for IMP administration. Is there any--so, Dave, you just said that you want to fund us all and you want to give us all money to get us transitioned over, is there any guess as to the funding limit of--if we knock it out of the park with what we asked for, is there any kind of idea as to what an award level is looking like?

ALEXIA COOPER: We are currently not putting specific limits on how much people can ask for. There are some descriptions in the solicitation over what are acceptable costs versus unacceptable costs. Generically, these funds come from the automation funds of the FBI, which means that they are intended for more technical things, the improvement of systems, the equipment directly required to run the new systems or the upgrade of the systems. I believe that's outlined on page nine of the solicitation. However, with that in mind, we are not telling people how much they can ask for. We want you to ask for what you need to be successful. If when we review the application we find items that are not fundable or that we think based on your request are fundable, but not at the level that you've asked for, what we will do to the best of our ability is we will offer funding but at lower levels, so we might remove inapplicable--that's the wrong word, but, you know what I mean, non-eligible items from the budget and then say, "Okay. We'll fund everything, but this item." So instead of giving you everything you ask for, you'll get everything minus that amount, or in some cases, for example, we might say if you say you ask for funding for four years or three years of something, we would give you funding for two years of something. And then it would be up to you as an agency when we provide that award back, we will give you the amounts, you can talk with us about what that was for and how much, and then it would be up to you as an agency to decide if you are going to accept that award with the--with the reduced amount. But that's part of why we ask these to be as explicit as possible in your budget and budget narrative because the more details you can provide about what you're asking for, how you're justifying the cost, and exactly why it's essential to making the transition, the easier it is for us to evaluate the need for it and the easier it is for us to determine the eligibility and the applicability of that funding. So for example, if you have one big budget item that's two hundred thousand dollars that's made up of nine things and you put it as one line item, we might have to line item the entire thing if one of them is inapplicable, but if you broke that into each individual nine items, we would just be able to write out red line the one item that wasn't fundable and you might for example be funded for the rest. So that's--we don't put a limit because we don't know what you need, you know what you need, and we want you to ask for what you need. I can't tell you that the funding amounts from last year ranged dramatically. We had agencies ask for as little as \$50,000 all the way up to a million dollars. Now, obviously, the larger awards were for some of the largest agencies, the very, very largest agencies, but that's, you know, it's hard for me therefore with that in mind to give you a specific on what you can or can't ask for monetary amount because it could be very specific to your agency. I don't know if that was helpful. I'm sorry.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: No. It was. So we went to the symposium for violent crime back in December out in Phoenix and Charlotte, for example, had, you know, a very robust in-house system that, you know, used NIBRS or UCR system as their backbone, but then they leached into for other dashboards and situational screens. And I'm not sure if you guys did that as a technical assistance grant to them, I'm trying to remember the conversation. Do you know?

SPEAKER1: No.

ALEXIA COOPER: I--I'm not familiar with that one. I know that--if Charlotte was funded--was Charlotte funded last year?

SPEAKER1: Uh-hmm.

KEVIN WHITTINGTON: Yes. Yeah.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. Charlotte was funded last year, but I don't know specifically what they were funded for. I can tell you that specifically things for data analytics or date displays are not fundable under this award. However, modifications to an RMS to pull out NIBRS elements or to recode existing things into IBR-capable categories or to, for example, buy an upgrade module for an RMS that makes it NIBRS-compliant, all of those are fundable.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Right. Now, and I remember that from the last time we looked at doing this solicitation.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Because we certainly were excited that you were going to buy us new RMS, but that didn't work.

ALEXIA COOPER: I'm so sorry.

KEVIN WHITTINGTON: Okay. Shut us down.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. If Congress allowed it, we would.

KEVIN WHITTINGTON: I get it. But on the flip side of, you know, we have a very robust in-house UCR system that obviously will require lots of modifications in tandem with us bringing a new RMS online next fall, so it's, kind of, happening all at the same time and we're not sure--we don't know what we don't know about the new RMS and how it will work to fit the needs of an agency our size with our volume of Part 1 crime so that's obviously what we're a little nervous about. So--but the technical assistance side of getting into extra modules or modifying our UCR and transitioning over and programmer time, and things like that are within the scope of what you're talking about so as long as we're not asking you to buy a new RMS.

ALEXIA COOPER: Based on your description, yes, all of that should be fundable.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay.

DAVE ROBERTS: And I think--you know, I think if you look at this, Dave Roberts, I think if you look it and said what elements do you need that will uniquely contribute to your agency being able to report NIBRS data, to gather it, to automate it, and to record it, I think those are the kinds of things you need to look at and say is this going to, you, you know, substantively and uniquely contribute to our agency meeting those reporting standards and pulling the data out of our system to be able to push it to the state.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay.

ALEXIA COOPER: And as you highlighted programmer time, contract staff time, equipment, if it is essential to running the new system, all of those kinds of costs would be allowable.

DAVE ROBERTS: Business reengineering maybe as well.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay. And that's--and that's, kind of, where I'm going with that is--so I came late, I came from another meeting, are we the only city on the call now?

SPEAKER2: Yeah.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay. I just--I mean, so I just want to hog all the airtime. So in any of the solicitations in the past, have you seen any request, and I'm going to go out on a limb here, have you seen any request that asked for voice recognition typing, natural spoken language typing to get us to a dictated narrative of a report to try to prompt our officers into doing better police reports for us to glean data from?

ALEXIA COOPER: No. That one's one that would be I think because of what it's for outside of the scope, we have seen people buy modules that extended to their handhelds like MDTs that included the new elements, so they bought an upgrade that included the MDT upgrade to allow their new reporting formats to include the new IDR elements with the in prompted fields so that the field's, you know, allowed for only certain categories, but we did not and do not to my knowledge have anybody who's ever asked for voice recognition or a voice type software and what I will say is that off the top of my head, I don't think it would be considered an allowable cost because there are other ways of doing the same thing and it might be a hard sell if it says, "You're welcome to put it in and we will evaluate it and review it." But I would say that's the kind of thing that I would expect to probably be very potentially nulled out just because off the top of my head, I have a hard time seeing how it would be an essential requirement for the transition itself, helpful potentially, but not absolutely essential.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: You've worked with cops a long time. Do you know how lazy they are?

ALEXIA COOPER: Well--and that's--you know, it's odd because, you know, when we talk about a lot of this, there's 85 different ways to skin the cat, right?

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Right

ALEXIA COOPER: And, you know, with a lot of places, most people at the highest ends of the technology are moving to what we call the Turbo Tax style police reports. You know, they have handhelds or an in-car that basically has the required fields with dropdowns and it doesn't let you proceed until the dropdowns are filled. Those are the kinds of things that more and more of the new RMS vendors are moving over to because it's easier, it take a little more training time, but once you know how to do it, you can't screw it up nearly as easily as the old open field kind of scenarios.

DAVE ROBERTS: Does it...

ALEXIA COOPER: Outside of that, it's hard to say.

DAVE ROBERTS: And it probably depends to some extent on just on the cost of the solution. I mean, if it's a relatively minor cost solution that is going to be enterprise-wide as the new data entry module for the agency, it might be appropriate. I think we've looked at it before and said, you know, we can't--we can't use these funds to go out and buy a laptop computers, or in-car cameras--in-car computers I should say for every officer in the agency, but it certainly--you know, if this is going to be a solution that is going to resolve the issue for Indianapolis, then, again, if it's not terribly costly, it might be considered.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay. Yes. I mean, fair enough, I--it can be a line item and it could be stricken if not deemed within the scope.

DAVE ROBERTS: We turned this onto one agency and their--this agency was going to have officers call in and talk to a, essentially a call taker or somebody in records, and records had an RMS, I mean, they were going to be entering the information directly into the RMS and rather than have the officer fill the form out, they were just going to ask them questions and go through this structured data collection instrument, the record could be incident report itself, and so that may be doing effectively what you're talking about doing here.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay.

DAVE ROBERT: So I think part of this is going to be a cost--and part of the real challenge is this is--this money is coming from the FBI automation funds so it has some severe strictures on how it can be applied. It's not that BJS or FBI is trying to restrict it, we're simply--because of the source of this fund, it has to be used for automation elements and so that's why we're trying to give you some guidance on it.

ALEXIA COOPER: And that's why I would recommend, you know, if you want to put it in, feel free to put it in, highlight what it's going to do for you, why you think it's essential to the process, line item it as a line item and we can put--we can put it forward and if we, you know, and see what the--what people say based on that and that allow us to either, you know, get it approved for you if it's allowable or if not we can line item that item instead of, you know, a broader category.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay.

ALEXIA COOPER: You guys have anything else for us or any other specifics?

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Is Sgt. Barb Clark on the call? Barb, did you make it? No? Okay. She was on vacation this week and she thought she would be able to dial in from out of state. But hopefully she is enjoying herself. Okay. No, I--chief, do you have another...

SPEAKER 3: Nope.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Grant writer? Grant manager?

SPEAKER 4: No.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Yeah. No, I--so I have nothing, unless you want to tell us any more secret tricks that are going to make it successful.

ALEXIA COOPER: Well, I mean, I think we covered a lot of them. I can tell you that, you know, our entire team on both sides, us and our FBI partners, you know, our number one goal is to help you be successful, and we want to do whatever we can within the legal bounds of what we're allowed to do to make you guys successful and help you be successful. With that in mind, you know, read this solicitation closely, try to follow the layout that is provided. I know it sounds stupid when I say that, you know, five paragraph essay style go point by point, but if you do that, it's much more likely to be successful, it'll be easier for us to evaluate. If we can fund it and we think the project plan makes sense and will work, that's our intention to do so. I will also say that if you have questions going forward, you know, there are certain things legally we can't talk about, but we can certainly help you guys with technical questions in terms of how to do something, what to do, if you have questions moving forward about, you know, whether or not we think something is appropriate to put in or not put in fundable-wise, call us, email us, we are more than happy to do that. If you wish to have a follow-up call at some point, we will be happy to do that as well because again, you know, we want you to be successful on this. We know that this is--just putting an application like this together is not an insubstantial layout of your time and effort. So, you know, we don't want you to go through all that effort for nothing.

DAVE ROBERTS: And there are folks in the implementation team, the folks from RTI, and SEARCH, and IACP, and PERF who can work with you, you know, if you want to kind of talk through, here's where we are today, here are some issues we have to

overcome, is this a reasonable appropriate solution or are there some alternatives that we're not considering to overcome some of these issues or how we might be able to, what solutions might exist out there, I think you could call and talk with some of those folks to help to find an approach.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: It makes sense. And so I don't think we have anything else. We will get to work. We've got a month to get it done.

ALEXIA COOPER: Well, please do let us know if there's anything we can help. Kimberly Martin had to leave, but I'm fairly certain she is the program manager here who's specifically assigned to Indiana. And so she is--any of us really, but she oversees that entire state so she is more than happy to be your guiding light from here on until whenever this gets done. And she's also aware of the greater broader things going on in the state as well. So in so far just pertinent to the efforts that you guys are making, she's involved in that as well. But if you--my contact information, I believe--yup, is what is included in the page two, how to apply, and if you have questions, let me know, give us a call, and we are more than happy and able to move forward and I can put you in contact with anyone and everyone we can find who might be able to assist you.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay. So Ms. Cooper, you are a program manager globally and then Kimberly is covering Indiana?

ALEXIA COOPER: Yes. We--what we've done here to try to help make things consistent for everybody is every state is assigned a single program manager and then we have a number of people like myself who also are omnibus over everything. So I'm sort of the over overarching NCS-X solicitation manager and Kim is specifically assigned to Indiana.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Perfect. If we have any...

ALEXIA COOPER: Well...

KEVIN LEVINGTON: If we have a question, should we email her then directly or come through you?

ALEXIA COOPER: It doesn't matter. Whatever you guys--if you happen to have her contact information, want to contact her, go ahead. If you want to contact me and have me pass it through, we see each other about every 30 seconds so we can ensure that any question or concern you guys have will get to the right person within, I would say, half an hour at worst.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Perfect.

ALEXIA COOPER: So - So don't ever worry about who to contact, we'll make sure it gets to the right people.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Okay.

ALEXIA COOPER: Okay. Well, was there anybody else I missed on the call or anybody else who had any questions? I don't think so, but I just want to make sure in case there was somebody who jumped in that I missed. Okay. Well, thank you guys all so very much for being on the call today. We appreciate all of our NCS-X team members, our FBI partners, and you from the Indianapolis Police Department for being on, we really hope you apply. Please let us know if you we can help you with anything and have a great day.

DAVE ROBERTS: Thank you.

KEVIN LEVINGTON: Thanks.