



AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT



State of Oklahoma

ARPA State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) Project Funding Review Template

Last updated August 1, 2022

Table of Contents

Summary	3
SLFRF Resources.....	3
Project Overview.....	4
Reporting and Planning.....	8
Capital Expenditure Requirements.....	9
Public Health and Negative Economic Impact Requirements	11
Workforce and Job Training Requirements	12
Aid to Impacted Industries Requirements	13
Risk Assessment	14
Monitoring & Internal Controls	16
Other Project Questionnaire Information	18
Appendix A: Expenditure Categories	20
Table 1: Public Health	20
Table 2: Negative Economic Impacts	25
Table 3: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	29
Table 4: Premium Pay	30
Table 5: Infrastructure	31
Table 6: Revenue Replacement	33
Table 7: Administrative	34
Appendix B: Capital Expenditure Written Justification.....	38

Summary

This Funding Review Template is sent to the Oklahoma ARPA project applicant prior to consideration by a Working Group of the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding. The Template includes the information collected through the project intake workflow and collects further information necessary for applicant consideration and subrecipient risk assessment.

SLFRF Resources

- Final Rule (FR) ([link](#))
- Overview of Final Rule ([link](#))
- Frequently Asked Questions ([link](#))
- Compliance and Reporting Guidance (version 4.0, June 16, 2022) ([link](#))

Project Overview

Project Name: Family Safety Center Capital Campaign

Organization Name: *Family Safety Center*

Primary Contact

Name: Suzann Stewart, Executive Director

Email: dir@fsctulsa.org

Phone: 9187427480

Project Lawyer

Name: John Hickey, esq

Email: jhickey@hallestill.com

Phone: t: 918-594-0610

Project Cost: *Enter Project Cost*

Project Cost Breakdown: *The submitter must complete the template below. An incomplete project cost breakdown or a breakdown provided in a different format may result in delays in project review. The goal of the budget is to provide a clear and concise description of the expenses requested to support the activities in your application. A successful budget will show what each expense is, how much it costs, and the calculation used to get that amount.*

Proposed Project Cost Breakdown		
Total Requested Amount	\$ 4,000,000	Total of all below sections
Personnel	\$ 0 (Total for Section)	Details
	-0-	
Capital (Real Property)	\$ 0 (Total for Section)	Details
	-0-	

State of Oklahoma
 ARPA SLFRF Project Funding Review
 Template
Family Safety Center

Capital (Other)	\$4,000,000	Details
<i>Include equipment if it has a useful life of > one year and a per-unit acquisition cost ≥\$5,000</i>		
<i>Example: Hospital Beds</i>	<i>Example: \$300,000</i>	<i>Example: Funds will be used to purchase 60 hospital beds. Beds will be placed in the addition to the hospital following renovation</i>
Construction	\$4,000,000	Funds will be used to design and construct a new 65,000 sf multi-purpose facility to house 100 staff members and serve 30,000 individual survivors of domestic violence & sexual assault.
Services	\$0	Details
	-0-	
Supplies	\$ 0	Details

Other funding identified by applicant (non-SLFRF, matching funds, SLFRF from other sources, private, etc.):

Total Project: \$27,000,000 Funding committed totals \$9,000,000 with \$3,000,000 in ARPA funds from City of Tulsa and Tulsa County, and \$6,000,000 in private sector/philanthropic organizations. There is an additional \$11,000,000 in pending outstanding requests, with another \$7,000,000 in applications being filed.

What goods or services will you need to complete this project?

The FSC is building a brand new facility and funding will be used for design and construction.

Have you identified competitive bidding procedures to be utilized to procure the necessary goods or services?

Yes. The project will be competitively bid when construction documents are complete.

Project Timeline (all projects must expend funds before December 31, 2026) identifying anticipated start date, completion date, and any milestone date goals.

We anticipate construction to begin in the early fall of 2023, with the new facility complete within 16 months.

How many Oklahomans will benefit from this project?

30,000+ annually will access and receive services once fully operational.

What is the potential return on investment for this project?

The state of Oklahoma and Tulsa County experienced the highest incidents of domestic violence in 2020, and the following months with facilities overwhelmed with both numbers of survivors, and the severity of their injuries. The state and region will experience decreased levels of trauma, violence, and homicide once the expanded facility is available to house the multiple resources victims need to receive protection, hope and healing. This will reduce lethality and homicides as we increase access to better intervention and prevention resources. New facility will also mitigate and prevent spread of COVID in design and program use.

Project Description to include impact of COVID-19, intended impact of project, and general description of services

In 2020 the world was faced with the unique shared trauma of pandemic not experienced since the Spanish Flu in 1917-20. Oklahoma and Tulsa were as affected by COVID illness and death as any community in the world compounded by the potential loss of jobs, housing, education, and food supply issues. Tulsa County has also seen the highest levels of domestic abuse related crime in the past 20 years as reported by the OSBI Crime Report of 2020, and we can almost certainly identify COVID and the attendant issues related to it as the cause. The trauma of COVID affects one's belief about the future through the loss of hope, limited expectations about life, fear that life will end abruptly or early, or anticipation that normal life events won't occur (e.g. loss of home, loss of employment, access to education, ability to have a significant and committed relationship, good opportunities for work). City of Tulsa Equality Indicators for 2020: The Safety and Violence topic scored 36.00 this year, down 9.67 points from the baseline; this was the greatest decrease in score of all topics in the report. That decrease is derived from increases in disparity in child abuse and neglect and in homicide victimization. We believe these also reflect exacerbated levels of violence during COVID outset. In 2020, residents living in North Tulsa were 1.5 times more likely to call 911 for response to domestic violence incidents than in South Tulsa.

Child abuse and neglect are indicators that assess the disparity between the rates of Tulsa County and the national average. The rate of confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect in Tulsa County is nearly twice the national average. This discrepancy aligns with research showing that Oklahoma ranks highest among states in Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), with child abuse and neglect making up a substantial part of that measure.^[1] ACE research finds that high levels of childhood trauma are correlated with increased high risk behaviors during youth and young adulthood, and poorer health outcomes in adulthood.^[2]

The FSC is a multidisciplinary collaborative partnership of both governmental and not for profit agencies placing their professional staff in a single location. It provides services and resources to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, elder abuse and human trafficking. The FSC houses FSC staff members who provide Case Management and Central Intake, Mental Health Navigators, Community Outreach Programs, Administration and Executive Staff (operate the partnership), Camp Hope Director, Court Personnel, Housing and utility assistance, and Security. Collaborative partners providing professional staff onsite include DVIS for civil legal assistance and victim advocacy and child care along with shelter resources; Legal Aid Services for civil legal resources; Counselors and therapists from FCS; Ascension St. John for Human Trafficking Resources; TPD Family Violence Unit and Special Victims Unit Detectives, victim advocates and support; other area law enforcement; Tulsa County Sheriff's Department for security in Courthouse; City of Tulsa security personnel; Tulsa Metropolitan Ministry for spiritual support; OU School of Medicine supervising physician and residents for the medical center; forensic nursing program for documentation of injuries; sexual assault exams; strangulation and traumatic brain injury assessments and and partnerships with both Morton Health Center and OU Sports Medicine for research on CTE and TBI in domestic violence victims. Other partners include Haruv USA for training as well as those in negotiation at this time.

The conference center will be used by both staff and clients for training and classes related to workforce and education; healthy cooking classes. A Holistic Wellness center will be available for workouts, yoga and other trauma relieving activities.

The Courtroom will provide a safe and secure environment with plenty of spatial distancing and separate waiting areas for both plaintiffs and defendants, a large Courtroom that can accommodate in person and virtual protective order hearings. The Clerk's office will provide staff to accept protective order filings onsite, along with the Judge, and other judicial officers onsite. This new remote location for Tulsa County Court will relieve overcrowding and unsafe conditions for access and security in the current location, mitigating and preventing COVID spread and provide better outcomes for those accessing the justice and protection system.

All of these resources will combine in a superior facility to reduce the spread, exposure, transfer, and cross contamination of the COVID virus to victims who have experienced violence. It will lessen stress and trauma of clients seeking help; provide health education, immediate health assessments for the injured, and connections to increased insurability for the uninsured; more availability of attorneys to handle divorce, child custody and guardianship; additional resources to assure housing stability for those in need; more interaction with law enforcement investigating cases with better outcomes for prosecution, including human trafficking predators. The facility will have enhanced air flow and circulation systems to assist with air quality and mitigation of air-borne illness potential as well as open space and windows to enhance confidentiality and comfort.

Reporting and Planning

Which Expenditure Category should this project be reported under? (See Appendix A)
[Public Health 1.11 Community Violence Interventions](#)

SS Initial here to confirm that you understand you will be a subrecipient and required to comply with federal compliance, reporting, and contract requirements, including the Uniform Guidance ([2 CFR Part 200](#)). Among other requirements of the Uniform Guidance, you are confirming that you have:

- A financial management system capable of separately tracking individual Federal programs, and providing accurate, current, and complete information
- Written procedures regarding compensation and benefits, procurement (including a conflict-of-interest policy), and allowability of costs
- Established and will maintain effective internal controls over each Federal award to provide reasonable assurance that such awards are managed in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award

SS Initial here to confirm understanding that subrecipients expending more than \$750,000 total in Federal funds during their fiscal year will be subject to an audit under the Single Audit Act and its implementing regulation at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Does your organization plan to expend \$750,000 or more in Federal funding in a single fiscal year when accounting for this request and any other federal awards you receive?

[Yes. Our accounting firm Heatherington and Fields provides an annual audit or if warranted a single audit.](#)

What are the performance indicators (inputs, outputs, and outcomes) that this project will track to capture impact?

[Project and expenditure reports will be submitted including data regarding construction progress, sub-awards, aggregated and de-identified racial equity indicators, community engagement and other measures as required by the State. Service performance reports submitted on a regular basis or on request will include demographics of total community served, programmatic outputs and outcomes of clients utilizing services and other data as required by the State. Specific metrics will relate to demographics of clients residing in QCT of Tulsa County.](#)

Please provide an outline/brief summary of your performance management plan.

[The project manager/owner's representative Reed Woods and the Capital Committee, KKT architects and engineering team all meet every two weeks to review progress and schedule for the project and manage any issues that arise. Once the plans are sent out for bid, the selected contractor will join the team. There is a system set up to review all](#)

steps of the plan on a regular basis with appropriate benchmarks along the way as the construction schedule develops and construction begins.

The FSC administrative staff and project manager will review and manage all contracts, invoices, reporting plans for funders (private and governmental) on a weekly and bi-monthly basis to assure compliance with all state and federal statutes relating to the funding.

Please provide an outline/brief summary of your community engagement or outreach plan. FSC's Director of Community Outreach and Development and the FSC Community Outreach Committee have developed a speakers bureau available for group settings; FSC staff attend community, school and neighborhood based events to promote the services available at the FSC for all members of the community, focusing on underserved communities. A new website and e-marketing campaign are under development to promote the new location and additional services.

Please explain how non-English speaking constituents will be able to benefit from this program.

With 15% of all clients accessing services and resources at the FSC identifying as non-English speaking, onsite translators and electronic translation services will allow full access to all justice and service related components of the FSC. The new centralized location in mid-town Tulsa will assure better transportation access both by car and bus, and secure free parking will add an element of safety to the site not currently available.

Capital Expenditure Requirements

Definitions: *Per the Uniform Guidance, the term "capital expenditures" means "expenditures to acquire capital assets or expenditures to make additions, improvements, modifications, replacements, rearrangements, reinstallations, renovations, or alterations to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life." Equipment with a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost greater or equal to \$5,000 is considered a capital expenditure.*

Does your project include a capital expenditure? If yes, is the total capital expenditure greater than \$1 million?

Yes

Do you or your team have prior experience in administering capital expenditure projects? If yes, briefly describe your years of experience. Please list details on project scope and size, as well as any relevant experience in handling capital expenditure projects.

Yes. Current leadership completed a smaller project 10 years previous in the current location. FSC has hired Reed Woods with Stonebridge Group to serve as the direct

project manager and owners representative for the current project. Stonebridge has more than 20 years of experience in managing similar and larger projects, including The Gathering Place (\$450 million park in Tulsa), Day Center for the Homeless, Discovery Lab childrens' museum, DVIS offices and Shelter as well as several governmental facilities.

_SS__ Initial here to confirm that you have reviewed and understand provisions of the US Treasury Final Rule regarding the use of State and Local Recovery Funds for capital expenditure, including the requirement to complete a written justification, including an alternatives analysis for capital expenditures of more than \$1 million in SLRF funds. See 87 Fed. Reg. 4450, Sec. 35.6(b)(3)(ii)(E)(4)(January 27, 2022) (summary: Appendix B)

_SS__ Initial here to confirm that you agree to complete and meet the substantive requirements of a written justification for capital expenditure projects, where capital expenditures are greater than \$1million.

_SS__ Initial here to confirm that you have read and understand fully the real property provisions, laid out under 2 CFR 200, specifically, 2 CFR 200.310 – 2 CFR 200.316 and 2 CFR 200.330.

_SS__ Initial here to confirm that you have undertaken due diligence to ensure that the project will comply with all applicable federal and state laws, and including, but not limited to, environmental, siting and permitting laws and regulations.

_SS__ Initial here to confirm you would be able to provide information regarding required programmatic data upon request (pg. 27-33, US Treasury State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance and Reporting Guidance version 4.0)

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact Requirements

Please complete this section if your project falls into Expenditure Categories 1 (Public Health), 2 (Negative Economic Impacts), or 3 (Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity). U.S. Treasury requires the State of Oklahoma to submit short responses (max 250 characters) to these questions for each applicable project.

Please describe the structure and objectives of the assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced.

OSBI reported highest incidents of DV related violence in Oklahoma and Tulsa County in more than 20 years in 2020 and directly links these increases to added effects of COVID. COVID related issues such as increased gun violence, job loss, closed schools, reduced meal options for children, limited access to health care, mental health issues, and shelter-in-place combined to force extended contact with abusers exacerbating already stressed households and escalated levels of violence and abuse. Those most impacted by COVID include underserved communities living in the Qualified Census Tracts in Tulsa County. The demographics include communities of color experiencing disparities in access to justice programming because of lack of access to and trust in the justice system. Equality Indicators for 2020 for the City of Tulsa reported domestic violence calls to 911 were 1.5 times more likely to come from North Tulsa (traditionally low income and below poverty level neighborhoods in the QCT) rather than South Tulsa. Our zip code data shows us victims from all over eastern Oklahoma access FSC services. The expanded facility and program options will increase trust in the system, enhance safety, mitigate, intervene, prevent and reduce exposure to COVID and related disease, prevent violent crime and homicide.

Please describe how this project's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.

Housing as many as 30 multi-disciplinary partner agencies, conference center and a Court facility designed to provide maximum safety, assessment and ease trauma of underserved victims of violence and abuse exacerbated by the COVID pandemic, the 65,000 sf Family Safety Center multipurpose community facility expects to host more than 30,000 individuals impacted by domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual assault, stalking, elder abuse, and human trafficking annually. Prioritization of mitigation, treatment and preventative resources for mental and physical health issues will break the cycle of generational violence experienced by disproportionately affected populations. Reduction of transmission of COVID will be a priority. The improved access to justice (Courtroom and legal services), housing and transportation solutions, and enhanced medical and advocacy services among others will positively affect communities of color traditionally negatively impacted by vulnerabilities exacerbated by COVID. Services will include multidisciplinary, co-located resources needed by victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse and human trafficking to successfully navigate the justice

system for protection and rebuild their lives after COVID and violence. Resources include civil legal services, advocacy, tribal services, law enforcement investigation, a variety of counseling, training and referral services including COVID testing, mental health assessment and trauma-mitigation education programming, emergency supplies and housing solutions, medical and health assessment with opportunities for training of family practice residents/interns relating to abuse, children's and survivors' programs.

Workforce and Job Training Requirements

Please complete this section if your project involves providing worker retention incentives; hiring or re-hiring public sector staff; or providing job training assistance, including tuition assistance.

Does your project include public sector worker retention incentives?

The Final Rule specifies that retention incentives will be presumed to be reasonable if the incentives are below 25% of the rate of base pay for an individual employee, or below 10% for a group or category of employees. Further, you must be able to substantiate and document that the employees were likely to leave employment in the absence of the retention incentive.

If your project will include worker retention incentives, describe how you will meet the substantiation requirements and provide calculations showing that your proposed incentives will not exceed the limits in the Final Rule.

Enter Answer to the Above Question Here

Does your project involve hiring or re-hiring public sector staff?

The Final Rule permits the re-hiring of staff for pre-pandemic positions that were unfilled or eliminated due to the pandemic. Alternately, in recognition of historic underfunding of public sector employment, the Final Rule allows a recipient to increase the number of staff by hiring above the pre-pandemic baseline level, up to 7.5%. If you intend to increase staff above the pre-pandemic baseline, complete the calculation below to show your proposed hiring does not exceed 7.5% of baseline levels.

- **Step One:** Identify your budgeted FTE level on January 27, 2020. This includes all budgeted positions, filled and unfilled. This is called the *pre-pandemic baseline*.
- **Step Two:** Multiply the *pre-pandemic baseline* by 1.075 (that is, 1 + *adjustment factor*). This is called the *adjusted pre-pandemic baseline*.
- **Step Three:** Identify your budgeted FTE level on March 3, 2021, which is the beginning of the period of performance for SLFRF funds. You may, but are not required to, exclude FTEs dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This is called the *actual number of FTEs*.
- **Step Four:** Subtract the *actual number of FTEs* from the *adjusted pre-pandemic baseline* to calculate the number of FTEs that can be hired and covered by SLFRF.

Note: This analysis may be performed on a government-wide basis, or for an individual department, agency or authority.

Enter Answer to the Above Question Here

Does your project include job training assistance, such as tuition assistance, subsidized employment, or combined education and job training programs?

The Final Rule allows ARPA/SLRF funding to be used for job training assistance to individuals who are unemployed or who are currently employed but are seeking to move to a job that provides better opportunities for economic advancement, such as higher wages or more opportunities for career advancement.

The final rule maintains the definition of eligible beneficiaries, which is aligned with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' definitions of unemployed workers and other labor underutilization, using a common definition that incorporates a broad group of individuals both unemployed or whose skills are otherwise underutilized in the labor market.

Please describe how you will ensure and document that job training assistance is provided only to unemployed or underemployed workers.

Enter Answer to the Above Question Here

Aid to Impacted Industries Requirements

Please complete this section if your project is categorized as Expenditure Category 2.36 "Aid to Other Impacted Industries"

Did the industry experience employment loss of at least 8% nationally? If yes, please show your calculation as described below. Per the Final Rule, an industry is presumed to be impacted by the public health emergency if the industry experienced employment loss of at least 8%.

To perform this calculation, compare the number of employees in the industry in the three months before the pandemic's most severe impacts with the latest data as of the final rule release. (i.e., compare the three-month average of seasonally-adjusted data from December 2019, January 2020, and February 2021 with the three-month average of seasonally-adjusted data from September 2021, October 2021, and November 2021). The data to inform this calculation is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Enter Answer to the Above Question Here

If the industry did not experience employment loss of at least 8%, please demonstrate how, in the totality of relevant national major economic indicators, the industry is experiencing comparable or worse economic impacts when compared to the tourism,

travel, and hospitality industries, as a result of the public health emergency. Example economic indicators include gross output, GDP, net profits, employment levels, and projected time to restore employment back to pre-pandemic levels.

Enter Answer to the Above Question Here

Risk Assessment

SS Initial here to confirm your understanding that 2 CFR Part 200.206 requires the State to perform a risk assessment of applicants focusing on items such as financial stability, management systems and standards, history of performance, audit reports and findings, and ability to implement programs.

SS Initial here to confirm your understanding that 2 CFR Part 200.206 requires any subrecipient that subgrants State and Local Recovery Funds provided by the State of Oklahoma for this project to its own subrecipients to perform a risk assessment of those potential subrecipients for financial stability, management systems and standards, history of performance, audit reports and findings, and ability to implement programs.

Will you be administering the project? If so, describe your prior experience administering federal or state grants. How many years of experience do you have? If not, who will be administering and what is their prior experience?

Direct administration responsibilities for the project lie with the Executive Director of the FSC, Suzann Stewart. The FSC currently administers program grants from the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, Office for Victims of Crime, and Victims of Crime Assistance (VOCA) funds from the District Attorneys Council (office of the AG), as well as CDBG ESG funds for emergency housing, CARES Act funds for emergency housing and utility assistance. The Executive Director Suzann Stewart has 12 years of experience in managing state and federal grants. For the Capital project, FSC has contracted with Reed Woods of Stonebridge Group, serving as project manager and owner's representative. Stonebridge Group has more than 20 years experience managing major capital projects for both non-profits and governmental agencies.

What administrative costs do you expect to incur from the funds requested? (Expressed as a percentage or an amount). Does your organization have a Negotiated Indirect Costs Rate Agreement (NICRA) established with a federal agency?

We have no administrative costs allocated to the funds requested.

Have you successfully completed a similar project in the past?

If yes, how many years of experience do you have in completing projects similar in scope and size?

Executive Director Suzann Stewart completed a total renovation to existing office space in 2013, and expansion in 2015. However, due to the size and complexity of the current project, FSC has contracted with Reed Woods of Stonebridge Group to serve as project manager and owner's representative. They have more than 20 years experience managing major capital projects for both governmental agencies and non-profits like Tulsa's Gathering Place, a \$450 million private project. .

Has your organization or entity been administratively responsible for expending, monitoring and compliance reporting for other pandemic relief funds?

If yes, how much funding was received by your organization or entity?

Yes, the FSC currently manages CARES Act and ESG-CARES Act funding for \$45,000 annually for emergency housing and utility assistance for victims. Additionally, FSC received and administered two PPP loans of \$154,000 and \$161,000 respectively, both of which were forgiven. FSC was awarded \$1 million in ARPA funds from City of Tulsa, and \$2 million in ARPA funds from Tulsa County for this project.

Does your organization receive other Federal Funding?

If yes, please describe the type of funding (i.e., federal agency grant source, specific grant description etc.). How many years of experience does your organization have with other Federal funding and the corresponding federal grant requirements, including the Uniform Guidance.

DOJ: OVW \$ 750,000 over 3 years, Increasing Criminal Justice Response to DV, Sexual Assault (etc)

DOJ: OVC \$750,000 over 3 years, Implementing Polyvictimization Assessment Tool program

DOJ: OVW \$ 750,000 over 3 years, Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking

HUD: CARES Act, \$ 30,000 Emergency Housing and utility assistance

HUD: CDBG: \$ 15,000 ESG Emergency Housing

DOJ: OVC: Office of the Attorney General: \$136,000 VOCA annual

DOJ: OVW: \$200,000 over 3 years, Justice for Families grant

Suzann Stewart the Executive Director of the FSC has supervised federal grant funding, administration and compliance since 2010.

Is your proposal a pre-existing project or program?

Yes

If yes, how much funding has already been committed to the project? Please describe any other assets that have been committed to the project.

The Capital Campaign began in June, 2021. Out of the \$27 million total project funds, \$9 million has been committed including \$3 million in ARPA funds from City of Tulsa and Tulsa County, and \$6 million in private sector/philanthropic funds. Land was purchased in 2021 for the site. An additional \$11 million is currently being actively reviewed with another \$ 7 million in beginning negotiation stages.

Does your organization have a record retention policy, procedure, and/or system to comply with the federal requirement to retain records for 5 years? If yes, please describe. If no, how do you plan to develop a record retention policy, procedure, and/or system?
Yes. The Finance Department of the Family Safety Center retains and destroys records in accordance with local, state, and federal governing regulations with a 5 year minimum retention, and permanent retention for selected documents.

Is your organization registered in SAM.gov? If yes, please provide the DUNS and unique entity identifier (UEI).

Yes. DUNS: 801712188

UEI: WEABS6KMJ84

Monitoring & Internal Controls

Has your organization ever been subject to an audit or state or federal monitoring in the last three years? If yes, describe and provide reports.

The FSC contracts for an annual audit with Heatherington and Fields. . There have been no findings.

Describe all of the internal controls that will be used to ensure use of funds is consistent with State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds regulations. (e.g., written policies and procedures, standard of conduct, etc.)

See attached Financial/Accounting policies and procedures. All SLFRF requirements and regulations will be followed, including policies, procedures and standards of conduct.

Does your organization utilize a financial management system? Would that same system be used to monitor/ track/ report projects financial compliance? If yes, please describe your accounting software and financial management system.

Yes. The same system (accrual) is used to monitor/track and report project financial compliance. We utilize Quickbooks, maintaining separate bank accounts for program and operating expenses and capital projects. All revenues and expenses are appropriately designated in line items, and backed up with supporting documentation, including invoices, payments, receipts, time sheets, etc.

Will this project distribute sub-grants or funds to beneficiaries (households, individuals, small businesses, non-profits, etc.)? If you plan to distribute these funds, what internal controls will be in place for eligibility determination to ensure funds are distributed in compliance with the U.S. Treasury Final Rule guidelines?

No.

State of Oklahoma
ARPA SLFRF Project Funding Review
Template
Family Safety Center

Please provide the job titles and years of experience for individuals who would be responsible for monitoring compliance.

Suzann Stewart, Executive Director, 12 years

Reed Woods, Stonebridge Group, Project Director/Owner's Representative, 20+ years

Michelle Brault, FSC Bookkeeper/Accountant, 5 years

Jerod Stanton, CPA, Treasurer, Finance Committee Chair, PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 15 years

Heatherington and Fields, CPA (auditing firm) 25 years

Other Project Questionnaire Information

In which county is your organization headquartered?

Tulsa County

In 100 words or less, please describe any evidence or sources that validate the interventions proposed in your project or program.

The Family Safety Center was one of 15 original Department of Justice awardees of the Presidents Initiative on Family Justice Centers in 2004. Opening in 2006, Tulsa's FSC was the first multi-disciplinary co-located service provider in Oklahoma with three others opening in the past 3 years. Each agency embedding their staff in the FSC utilizes best practices, recognized and certified by their specific professional organizations. The FSC is one of 32 accredited, certified Family Justice Centers recognized by the National Family Justice Center Alliance. The FSC is nationally recognized as a leader in best practices.

Describe communities or vulnerable populations, including those that have been disproportionately impacted, that will benefit from this project. Include details on how this community was impacted by the pandemic.

Those most impacted by COVID include underserved communities living in the Qualified Census Tracts in Tulsa County. The demographics include communities of color experiencing disparities in access to justice programming because of lack of access to and trust in the justice system. Equality Indicators for 2020 for the City of Tulsa reported domestic violence calls to 911 were 1.5 times more likely to come from North Tulsa (traditionally low income and below poverty level neighborhoods in the QCT) rather than South Tulsa. COVID related issues such as increased gun violence, job loss, closed schools, reduced meal options for children, limited access to health care, mental health issues, and shelter-in-place combined to force extended contact with abusers exacerbating already stressed households and escalated levels of violence and abuse in communities of color. The expanded facility and program options will reduce and mitigate exposure to COVID, increase trust in the system, enhance safety, prevent and reduce violent crime.

Which counties would be most impacted by this project or program?

Tulsa County, Creek County, Osage County and others in NE Oklahoma

Will this project support qualified census tracts?

Yes

If so, please identify which qualified census tracts will be impacted.

QCT impacts:

1.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00
20.00 21.00 23.01 25.00 30.00 46.00 49.00 57.00 59.00 60.00 62.00 67.01 68.01

State of Oklahoma
ARPA SLFRF Project Funding Review
Template
Family Safety Center

68.04 69.05 70.00 73.06 73.11 76.08 76.41 79.00 80.01 80.02 82.00 86.00 88.00
90.04 90.08 91.01

Are matching funds or co-investment available from other organizations (philanthropic, local governments, other) that are interested in this project?

Yes.

In 50 words or less, tell us which organizations have agreed to match or co-invest funds or have promised in-kind work and tell us what kind of organization they represent (business interest, non-profit, municipal agency, state agency, individual, etc.)

In total, how many dollars have outside organizations financially committed to this project? Alternatively, describe any other assets that have been committed to the project or program.

\$9 million has been committed, including city and county ARPA funds of \$3 million. \$6 million committed from private/philanthropic/corporate sectors. \$11 million pending approval from other private/philanthropic/corporate sectors not including the \$4 million ARPA request from the State of Oklahoma. Additionally another \$ 7 million in private/philanthropic/corporate requests outstanding.

After initial funding from the state, would this project be able to continue operation, or would ongoing investment be required?

This is a one-time investment by the State and neither ongoing investment for capital or operations funding will be required or requested.

If not able to continue operations without additional State general fund appropriations, describe the amount of additional funding, the period of time such additional state funding would be required and potential alternative sources for the additional funding.

NA

Will this project bring revenue to the state or impacted communities?

NA

If yes, how much revenue may be generated by this project annually, over the next five years?

NA

Appendix A: Expenditure Categories

*Denotes areas where recipients must identify the amount of the total funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions

^Denotes areas where recipients must report on whether projects are primarily serving disproportionately impacted communities.

Additional programmatic data and justifications required for projects in Public Health and Negative Economic Impact categories (EC 1.1-3.5) and projects with Capital Expenditures. See details below table 7.

Table 1: Public Health

Section	Public Health	
	COVID-19 Mitigation & Prevention	
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination ^	
1.2	COVID-19 Testing ^	
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing^	
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care facilities, etc.)*^	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment^	
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)^	
1.7	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^	
1.8	COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses^	➤ Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)

Section	Public Health	
1.9	COVID 19 Assistance to Non-Profits^	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of Non-Profits served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate non-profit assistance programs)
1.10	COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries^	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If aid is provided to industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality (EC 2.36), describe if the industry experienced at least 8 percent employment loss from pre-pandemic levels, or the industry is experiencing comparable or worse economic impacts as the national tourism, travel, and hospitality industries as of the date of the final rule, and rationale for providing aide to the industry ➤ For each subaward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sector of employer (Note: additional detail, including list of sectors, to be provided in the user guide posted to www.treasury.gov/SLFRP) ○ Purpose of funds (e.g., payroll support, safety measure implementation)
	Community Violence Interventions	

1.11 Community Violence Interventions*^

\$ 4,000,000

New facility will allow up to 30 agencies to place professional staff in a single facility (one stop shop) allowing additional client requested services in a trauma informed environment that will increase capacity from current 7500 annually to more than 30,000 annually. New services include mental health counseling, expanded general health and well being assessments, additional civil legal services, collaborative partnerships between law enforcement jurisdictions including local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement bodies. New location will mitigate and prevent spread of COVID, encourage and assure safe access with better transportation and mobility for clients to access resources, including a new Courtroom facility.

1. Crime in Oklahoma 2020 Report: This report from Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation indicates the highest increase in reports of violent crime in the past 20 years. Definition: Domestic Abuse: Threatening, causing or attempting to cause serious physical harm between family or household members.

Since 2011, Domestic Abuse has an overall increasing trend. From 2011-2020, Domestic Abuse decreased for only three out of the ten years, and it had an average increase of only 0.7% per year. When compared to five years prior (2016), Domestic Abuse increased

13.2% in 2020, and compared to ten years prior (2011), it has increased by 11.7%. During the same ten-year period, an average of 24,845 domestic abuse incidents were reported per year.

As with previous years, Assault and Battery is the most common offense type reported for Domestic Abuse; however, all four offense types (Murder, Sex Crimes, Assault, and Assault and Battery) increased in 2020 .

2. City of Tulsa Equality Indicators for 2020: The Safety and Violence topic scored 36.00 this year, down 9.67 points from the baseline; this was the greatest decrease in score of all topics in the report. That decrease is derived from increases in disparity in child abuse and neglect and in homicide victimization. We believe these also reflect exacerbated levels of violence during COVID outset. In 2020, residents living in North Tulsa were 1.5 times more likely to call 911 for response to domestic violence incidents than in South Tulsa. The new program addresses QCT tract communities.

Section	Public Health	
1.12	Mental Health Services*^	
1.13	Substance Use Services*^	
	Other	
1.14	Other Public Health Services^	

Table 2: Negative Economic Impacts

Section	Negative Economic Impact	
	Assistance to Households	
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^	➤ Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid*^	
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers*^	
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs*^	
2.5	Household Assistance: Paid Sick and Medical Leave^	
2.6	Household Assistance: Health Insurance*^	
2.7	Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked*^	
2.8	Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits^	
2.9	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers*^	
2.10	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)*^	
2.11	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care*^	
2.12	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting*^	

Section	Negative Economic Impact	
2.13	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System*^	
2.14	Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning*^	➤ The National Center for Education Statistics (“NCES”) School ID or NCES District ID. List the School District if all schools within the school district received some funds. If not all schools within the school district received funds, list the School ID of the schools that received funds. These can allow evaluators to link data from the NCES to look at school-level demographics and, eventually, student performance.
2.15	Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing*^	
2.16	Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons*^	
2.17	Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities*^	
2.18	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance*^	
2.19	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators*^	
2.20	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation*^	
2.21	Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities^	

Section	Negative Economic Impact	
2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety^	
2.23	Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties^	
2.24	Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts^	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The National Center for Education Statistics (“NCES”) School ID or NCES District ID. List the School District if all schools within the school district received some funds. If not all schools within the school district received funds, list the School ID of the schools that received funds. These can allow evaluators to link data from the NCES to look at school-level demographics and, eventually, student performance.
2.25	Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services*^	
2.26	Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services*^	
2.27	Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time^	
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds^	
	Assistance to Small Businesses	
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)
2.30	Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning*^	
2.31	Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements^	
2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance*^	
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses*^	

Section	Negative Economic Impact	
	Assistance to Non-Profits	
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)^	➤ Number of Non-Profits served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate non-profit assistance programs)
	Aid to Impacted Industries	
2.35	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality^	➤ If aid is provided to industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality (EC 2.36), describe if the industry experienced at least 8 percent employment loss from pre-pandemic levels, or the industry is experiencing comparable or worse economic impacts as the national tourism, travel, and hospitality industries as of the date of the final rule, and rationale for providing aide to the industry ➤ For each subaward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sector of employer (Note: additional detail, including list of sectors, to be provided in the user guide posted to www.treasury.gov/SLFRP) ○ Purpose of funds (e.g., payroll support, safety measure implementation)
2.36	Aid to Other Impacted Industries^	
	Other	
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other*^	

Table 3: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Section	Public Sector Capacity	
	General Provisions	
3.1	Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers	➤ Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported under this authority
3.2	Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff	➤ Number of FTEs rehired by governments under this authority
3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other	
3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	
3.5	Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs	

Table 4: Premium Pay

Section	Premium Pay	
4.1	Public Sector Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ List of sectors designated as critical to protecting the health and well-being of residents by the chief executive of the jurisdiction, if beyond those included in the final rule ➤ Number of workers to be served ➤ Employer sector for all subawards to third-party employers (i.e., employers other than the State, local, or Tribal government) ➤ For groups of workers (e.g., an operating unit, a classification of worker, etc.) or, to the extent applicable, individual workers, other than those where the eligible worker receiving premium pay is earning (with the premium pay included) below 150 percent of their residing state or county's average annual wage for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, whichever is higher, on an annual basis; OR the eligible worker receiving premium pay is not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to Other Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of workers to be served with premium pay in K-12 schools

Table 5: Infrastructure

Section	Infrastructure	
	Water and Sewer	
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment	➤ See Final Rule and reporting guidance for details
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Collection and Conveyance	
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized Wastewater	
5.4	Clean Water: Combined Sewer Overflows	
5.5	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure	
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater	
5.7	Clean Water: Energy Conservation	
5.8	Clean Water: Water Conservation	
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint Source	
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment	
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution	
5.12	Drinking water: Lead Remediation, including in Schools and Daycares	
5.13	Drinking water: Source	
5.14	Drinking water: Storage	
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	

Section	Infrastructure	
5.16	Water and Sewer: Private Wells	
5.17	Water and Sewer: IIJA Bureau of Reclamation Match	
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	
	Broadband	
5.19	Broadband: “Last Mile” projects	➤ See Final Rule and reporting guidance for details
5.20	Broadband: IIJA Match	
5.21	Broadband: Other projects	

Table 6: Revenue Replacement

Section	Revenue Replacement	
6.1	Provision of Government Services	
6.2	Non-federal Match for Other Federal Programs	

Table 7: Administrative

Section	Administrative	
7.1	Administrative Expenses	
7.2	Transfers to Other Units of Government	

Additional Required Programmatic Data

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact (EC 1.1-3.5)

Collection to begin in April 2022

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
 - In 2020 the world was faced with the unique shared trauma of pandemic not experienced since the Spanish Flu in 1917-20. Oklahoma and Tulsa were as affected by COVID illness and death as any community in the world compounded by the potential loss of jobs, housing, education, and food supply issues. Tulsa County has also seen the highest levels of domestic abuse related crime in the past 20 years as reported by the OSBI Crime Report of 2020, and we can almost certainly identify COVID and the attendant issues related to it as the cause. The trauma of COVID affects one's belief about the future through the loss of hope, limited expectations about life, fear that life will end abruptly or early, or anticipation that normal life events won't occur (e.g. loss of home, loss of employment, access to education, ability to have a significant and committed relationship, good opportunities for work).FSC completely retooled its existing to space/facility to accommodate spatial distancing, individualized client work areas (separated by shower curtains) and other mitigation means including limiting numbers of staff and clients. FSC is still operating under those limitations however demand has now reached epic proportions with a full complement of collaborating staff (50 FTE) and more than 60 people daily seeking services. Capacity is at overflow levels.

- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably and proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.18
 - The FSC began exploring options for expansion in 2015. With the advent of COVID in 2020, the subsequent limitations placed on the existing space do not allow FSC to adequately house staff and serve the increasing client numbers (domestic violence and sexual assault, stalking, elder abuse and human trafficking) who have experienced higher levels of violence as a result of the attendant COVID traumas of housing instability, job loss, school shutdowns. A new facility will be superior to the existing operation due to design that prevents and mitigates spread of COVID in daily operations, and provide appropriate treatment, client-use areas and staff offices. The location will afford easier access by various transportation methods, and serve a larger section of the surrounding counties than currently available. Lastly the expansion of not only space but program content will address the resource needs of clients experiencing heightened levels of violence related to COVID that will return them to healthier lives, and mitigate, intervene and prevent additional violence or homicide.

Capital Expenditures (EC 1.1-3.5)

Collection began in January 2022, with additional optional fields to begin in April 2022; optional fields will become required in July 2022

- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
 - Yes
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable (Collection began in January 2022)
 - \$4 million
- Type of Capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (This field is optional in April 2022; required in July 2022)
 - COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
 - COVID-19 vaccination sites
 - Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
 - Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs

- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)
- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure
- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
- Mitigation measures in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries (e.g., developing outdoor spaces)
- Behavioral health facilities and equipment (e.g., inpatient or outpatient mental health or substance use treatment facilities, crisis centers, diversion centers)
- Technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic
- Affordable housing, supportive housing, or recovery housing development
- Food banks and other facilities primarily dedicated to addressing food insecurity
- Transitional shelters (e.g., temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness)
- Devices and equipment that assist households in accessing the internet (e.g., tablets, computers, or routers)
- Childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities
- Job and workforce training centers
- Improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint)
- Medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes (includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings)
- Parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces
- Rehabilitations, renovation, remediation, cleanup, or conversions of vacant or abandoned properties
- Schools and other educational facilities or equipment to address educational disparities
- Technology and tools to effectively develop, execute, and evaluate government programs

- Technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, improvements to case management systems or data sharing resources), reduce government backlogs, or meet increased maintenance needs
- For recipients (other than Tribal governments) investing in projects with total expected capital expenditures for an enumerated eligible use of \$10 million or more, as well as projects with total expected capital expenditures for an “other” use of \$1 million or more, please provide a written justification (This field is optional in April 2022; required in July 2022) (See Appendix B)
- For projects with total expected capital expenditures of over \$10 million, provide labor reporting as outlined for infrastructure projects on pages 30 and 31 [of the reporting and compliance guidance]

Appendix B: Capital Expenditure Written Justification

For projects expending greater than or equal to \$1 million for capital expenditures, Treasury requires a written justification for the capital expenditure:

- **Description of the harm or need to be addressed.** Provide a description of the specific harm or need to be addressed and why the harm was exacerbated or caused by the public health emergency. Recipient may provide quantitative information on the extent and the type of harm, such as the number of individuals or entities affected.

Oklahoma and Tulsa County consistently rank in the top 10 of states and counties experiencing high levels of domestic violence. As a result of this history of violence, the FSC was created in 2006 following a researched national model of collaborative service delivery in one location: a one stop shop of resources for victims. Prior to COVID statistics were trending downward in numbers of 911 calls for assistance, and homicides were declining. Oklahoma had dropped in its ranking of violence out of the top 10 to number 16. However, statistics for 2020-2021 show COVID related issues such as increased gun violence, job loss, closed schools, reduced meal options for children, limited access to health care, mental health issues, and shelter-in-place combined to force extended contact with abusers, exacerbating already stressed households and escalated levels of violence and abuse. Data and demographics collected on intake by FSC Case Managers over the past several years prior to COVID in 2020 suggest that numbers of clients were projected to increase substantially in the future. In 2018 there was a 40% increase in clients accessing services, and a further 35% increase in 2019 over 2018 showing us that violence was declining as more clients sought assistance.

Crime in Oklahoma 2020 Report: This report from Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation indicates the highest increase in reports of violent crime in the past 20 years. Definition: Domestic Abuse: Threatening, causing or attempting to cause serious physical harm between family or household members. Since 2011, Domestic Abuse has an overall increasing trend. From 2011-2020, Domestic Abuse decreased for only three out of the ten years, and it had an average increase of only 0.7% per year. When compared to five years prior (2016), Domestic Abuse increased 13.2% in 2020, and compared to ten years prior (2011), it has increased by 11.7%. During the same ten-year period, an average of 24,845 domestic abuse incidents were reported per year. As with previous years, Assault and Battery is the most common offense type reported for Domestic Abuse; however, all four offense types (Murder, Sex Crimes, Assault, and Assault and Battery) increased in 2020.

Following those trends, we assert that as more victims are made aware of service/resource availability by law enforcement,

the Courts, hospitals and other human service organizations those numbers seeking help will continue to increase. In 2020 though fewer than in previous years, more than 4600 individuals accessed the FSC despite COVID-related limitations to access and safety concerns. With the re-opening of many social service agencies to direct services, vaccination availability, exacerbated levels of lethality and the increased need for emergency resources, the FSC is experiencing pre-COVID levels of access by victims, and will host more than 7,500 individual victims in 2022. Due to space and staffing limitations, capacity has been reached and we no longer allow accompanying persons. We are starting to see higher than pre-COVID numbers of protective orders, medical assessments, higher numbers of strangulations, and more clients seeking services. With a new facility we can anticipate 30,000+ clients annually with 100+ professional staff from as many as 30 agencies.

Explanation of why a capital expenditure is appropriate. For example, recipients should include an explanation of why existing equipment and facilities, or policy changes or additional funding to pertinent programs or services, would be inadequate.

- **Comparison of proposed capital project against at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstration of why the proposed capital expenditure is superior.** Recipients should consider the effectiveness of the capital expenditure in addressing the harm identified and the expected total cost (including pre-development costs) against at least two alternative capital expenditures.

FSC re-purposed space provided by City of Tulsa in Tulsa Municipal Court/Police Administration Building in 2013, hosting 13 different agency professional staff (a total of 40) within its collaborative space of 15,000 sf. The building itself hosts the Tulsa Municipal Court and judges, prosecutors/public defense, courtrooms etc; Tulsa Police Department chief , administration and detective divisions; Sex Offender Registry; Special Warrants and Special Operations Teams, the Emergency Response system; a 36 bed City jail facility and the FSC located in basement, site of the former police property warehouse, forensic lab and original holding cells and booking area of the old Tulsa County Jail (pre-David L. Moss). There is shared metered public parking with the Tulsa County Courthouse, Tulsa Library, and Municipal Courts Building.

FSC began its strategic review of expansion opportunities in 2015. It became clear there was no space for expansion either within the existing building or by extension. The Charles and Lynn Schusterman Foundation then paid for a strategic planner to assist with planning and sites. Initial discussions focused on a new build facility with another organization with similar programming (Child Advocacy Center) on the OU Tulsa/Schusterman Campus. That became unfeasible when both OU leadership and the CAC leadership changed in 2017. Various existing sites of 60,000-100,000 sf were also reviewed for renovation etc. In 2018, a contract was offered on the former Macy's Store at Promenade Mall, a facility of some 180,000

sf, assuming we could renovate the bottom 90,000 sf for use by the collaboration. However, complications with both renovation costs in Macy's building type based on the unique and individualized operational and security needs of the collaborating organizations within the FSC, and a major expense to renovate just the lower floor exceeding \$43 million plus ongoing issues with Mall ownership (separate from Macy's ownership) FSC severed that contract.

Beginning in March 2020 the negative effects of COVID and the limited facility size and capacity, increased the immediate need for additional space and programs. In early 2021 further discussions were undertaken with the Child Advocacy Center following management/operational leadership change. FSC then moved towards purchase of 4 acres of 6 acres of property owned by the CAC. The CAC is renovating 35,000 sf of existing space on the north 2 acres of the remaining property with FSC constructing a new facility on south 4 acres specifically designed to meet the needs of the one-stop-shop collaboration of multiple agencies in one building. The facility will feature COVID-related mitigation engineering and design, allow expanded services, more partner professionals onsite, greater safety, security and protection for both clients and staff, and greater access by a larger segment of the region due to a mid-town location. The shared campus and facility adjacency will also allow a new paradigm in serving the victims of abuse and violence both children and adults on a single campus which increases access exponentially to families experiencing violence.

Value engineering and considerations for conservative budgeting for the design and construction make the \$27 million go further in terms of meeting the needs of our community, and our partner agencies. It will provide mitigation, intervention and prevention of domestic and family violence and homicide , sexual assault, stalking , elder abuse and human trafficking in the community and in the surrounding counties of Tulsa. Design includes appropriate air handling systems and circulation improvements as well as spatial distancing, treatment areas, outdoor spaces that will reduce spread and lessen exposure to COVID. Returning our clients to pre-COVID health and safety is a priority.