

FVPSA Certified Assurances and Compliance

The following certified assurances and compliance regulations are applicable to projects, programs and/or agencies receiving Family Violence and Prevention Act (FVPSA) funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. These programs are governed by the following Federal regulations:
 - 2 CFR Part 376 – Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension;
 - 2 CFR Part 382 – Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Financial Assistance);
 - 45 CFR Part 16 – Procedures of the Departmental Grant Appeals Board;
 - 45 CFR Part 30 – Claims Collection;
 - 45 CFR Part 75 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards;
 - 45 CFR Part 80 – Nondiscrimination Under Programs Receiving Federal Assistance through the Department of Health and Human Services, Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
 - 45 CFR Part 81 – Practice and Procedure for Hearings Under Part 80 of this Title;
 - 45 CFR Part 84 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance;
 - 45 CFR Part 86 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance;
 - 45 CFR Part 87 – Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations;
 - 45 CFR Part 91 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in HHS Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance;
 - 45 CFR Part 93 – New Restrictions on Lobbying;
 - 45 CFR Part 95 – General Administration – Grant Programs;
 - 45 CFR Part 100 – Intergovernmental Review of Department of Health and Human Services Programs and Activities.
2. In accordance with Public Law 103-333, the “Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1995,” the following provisions are applicable to the mandatory grant programs:
 - Section 507: “Purchase of American-Made Equipment and Products - It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.”
 - Section 508: “When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all States receiving Federal funds, including but not limited to State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state (1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money, (2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program, and (3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by nongovernmental sources.”
3. Drug-Free Workplace Requirements. In accordance with provisions of Title V, Subtitle D of Public Law 100-690 (41 USC 701 et. seq.), the “Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988,” all grantees must maintain a drug-free workplace and must publish a statement informing employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace and establishing the actions that will be taken against employees violating these prohibitions. The grantee must notify ACF if an employee is convicted of violating a criminal drug statute. Failure to comply with these requirements may be cause for debarment. (See 2 CFR Part 382)
4. Smoking Prohibitions. In accordance with Title XII of Public Law 103-227, the “PRO-KIDS Act of 1994,” smoking may not be permitted in any portion of any indoor facility owned or regularly used for the provision of health, day care, education, or library services to children under the age of 18, if the

services are funded by Federal programs wither directly or through State or local governments. Federal programs include grants, cooperative agreements, loans and loan guarantees, and contracts. The law does not apply to children’s services provided in private residences, facilities funded solely by Medicare or Medicaid funds, and portions or facilities and used for inpatient drug and alcohol treatment. The above language must be included in any subawards that contain provisions for children’s services and that all sub-grantees shall certify compliance accordingly. Failure to comply with the provisions of this law may result in the imposition of a civil monetary penalty of up to \$1,000 per day.

5. Direct Federal grants, sub-awards, or contracts under these programs shall not be used to support inherently religious activities such as religious instruction, worship, or proselytization. Therefore, organizations must take steps to separate, in time or location, their inherently religious activities from the services funded under these programs. (See 45 CFR Part 87) Regulations pertaining to this prohibition of Federal funds for inherently religious activities can be found on the HHS website at: <http://www.os.dhhs.gov/fbci/waisgate21.pdf> and within 45 CFR Part 87- Equal Treatment of Faith-Based Organizations.

6. Lobbying Prohibitions. Federal grant funds provided under these awards may not be used by the grantee or any subgrantee to support lobbying activities to influence proposed or pending Federal or State legislation or appropriations. This prohibition is related to the use of Federal grant funds and is not intended to affect an individual’s right or that of any organization, to petition Congress, or any other level of Government, through the use of other resources. (See 45 CFR Part 93.)

7. Same-Sex Marriage Provisions. In accordance with the decision in *United States v. Windsor* (133 S. Ct. 2675 (June 26, 2013); Section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act, codified at 1 USC 7, in any grant-related activity in which family, marital, or household considerations are, by statute or regulation, relevant for purposes of determining beneficiary eligibility or participation, grantees must treat same-sex spouses, marriages, and households on the same terms as opposite sex spouses, marriages, and households, respectively. By "same-sex spouses," HHS means individuals of the same sex who have entered into marriages that are valid in the jurisdiction where performed, including any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. territory or in a foreign country, regardless of whether or not the couple resides in a jurisdiction that recognizes same-sex marriage. By "same-sex marriages,"

HHS means marriages between two individuals validly entered into in the jurisdiction where performed, including any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. territory or in a foreign country, regardless of whether or not the couple resides in a jurisdiction that recognizes same-sex marriage. By "marriage," HHS does not mean registered domestic partnerships, civil unions or similar formal relationships recognized under the law of the jurisdiction of celebration as something other than a marriage.

8. Human Trafficking Provisions. These awards are subject to the requirements of Section 106(g) of the “Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000” (22 USC 7104). The full text of this requirement is found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/grants/award-term-and-condition-for-trafficking-in-persons>.

9. Awards under these programs are included under the provisions of P.L. 109-282, the “Federal Funds Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006” (FFATA). Under this statute, the State is required to report information regarding executive compensation and all subgrants, contracts and subcontracts in excess of \$25,000 through the Federal Subaward Reporting System (<https://www.fsr.gov/>) and in accordance with the terms found in Federal regulations at 2 CFR Part 170, including Appendix A.

10. Federal Awarding Agency Review of Risk Posed by Applicants As required by 2 CFR 200 of the Uniform Guidance and HHS implementing regulations (45 CFR Part 75) effective January 1, 2016, ACF is issuing guidance to implement the mandatory disclosures provision at 45 CFR 75.113. ACF is required to review and consider any publicly available information about the applicant that is in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS), <https://www.fapiis.gov> (45 CFR 75.205(a)(2)). Before making any award in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold (currently \$150,000) over the period of performance (45 CFR 75.2). An applicant may review and comment on any information about itself that a federal awarding agency has previously entered into FAPIIS. ACF will consider any comments by the applicant, in addition to other information in FAPIIS, in making a

judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants as described in 2 CFR §200.205 Federal Awarding Agency Review of Risk Posed by Applicants (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/textidx?node=se2.1.200_1205&rgn=div8).

11. Construction Prohibitions. Unless superseded by program-specific regulations, these awards may not be used for construction or the purchase of land.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/general_terms_and_conditions_mandatory.pdf

12. Subgrantees must have a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number and an active registration with the System for Award management (SAM.gov). The DUNS number and the SAM.gov registration must remain active throughout the life of the award.

13. The Program agrees to comply with the Guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal Register, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/fvpsa-final-rule-20161102>, and the provisions of Section 311 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as amended by Public Law 102-295 and any updates as it applies to this Act.

14. Programs funded with FVPSA funds will support the establishment, maintenance and expansion of program and projects to: 1) prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; 2) provide immediate shelter, supportive services, and access to community-based programs for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents; and 3) provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence including victims who are members of underserved populations (45 CFR § 1370.10(a)).

15. The FVPSA state formula grant funds shall be used to identify and provide subgrants to eligible entities for programs and projects within the state that are designed to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence by providing immediate shelter and supportive services; and that may include paying for the operating and administrative expenses of the facilities for a shelter, for adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents; and that may be used to provide prevention services to prevent future incidents of family violence domestic violence, and dating violence (42 U.S.C. §10408(a)and 42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(A)).

16. FVPSA funds awarded to subgrantees shall be used for but are not limited to:

- Provision, on a regular basis, of immediate shelter and related supportive services to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents, including paying for the operating and administrative expenses of the facilities for such shelter (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(A));
- Assistance in developing safety plans and supporting efforts of victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence to make decisions related to their ongoing safety and well-being (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(B));
- Provision of individual and group counseling, peer support groups, and referral to community-based services to assist family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence victims, and their dependents, in recovering from the effects of the violence (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(C));
- Provision of services, training, technical assistance, and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and increase the accessibility of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence services (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(D));
- Provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(E));
- Provision of services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, including age-appropriate counseling, supportive services, and services for the non-

abusing parent that support that parent's role as a caregiver, which may, as appropriate, include services that work with the non-abusing parent and child together (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(F));

- Provision of advocacy, case management services, and information and referral services concerning issues related to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence intervention and prevention, including: 1) assistance in accessing related federal and state financial assistance programs; 2) legal advocacy to assist victims and their dependents; 3) medical advocacy, including provision of referrals for appropriate health care services
- (including mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse treatment), which does not include reimbursement for any health care services; 4) assistance locating and securing safe and
- affordable permanent housing and homelessness prevention services; 5) provision of transportation, child care, respite care, job training and employment services, financial literacy services and education, financial planning, and related economic empowerment services; and 6) parenting and other educational services for victims and their dependents (42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(G)); and
- Provision of prevention services, including outreach to underserved populations (42
- U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(H)).

17. Subgrantees have a critical role in promoting Family and Youth Services Bureau priorities by incorporating trauma-informed practices and interventions in all of their services funded by FVPSA. In particular, services must be provided on a voluntary basis and no condition may be applied for the receipt of emergency shelter (42 U.S.C. § 10408(d)(2)). Further, grantees cannot impose conditions for admission to shelter by applying inappropriate screening methods (45 CFR § 1370.10(b)(10)).

18. In order to ensure the safety of adult, youth, and child victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their families, FVPSA-funded programs must establish and implement policies and protocols for maintaining the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided domestic violence services.

19. FVPSA-funded programs cannot disclose any personally identifying information (PII) collected in connection with services; reveal PII without informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent; or require a victim to provide consent as a condition of eligibility for services (45 CFR § 1370.4(a)(1 – 3)). Additionally, consent to release PII shall be given by an unemancipated minor and the minor's parent or guardian, or in the case of an individual with a guardian, it shall be given by the individual's guardian (45 CFR § 1370.4 (b)).

20. In the annual Performance Progress Report (PPR), states must collect unduplicated data from each subgrantee, and each subgrantee may only share non-personally identifying information, in the aggregate, regarding services to their clients in order to comply with federal, state or tribal reporting, evaluation, or data collection requirements (42 U.S.C. § 10406(c)(5)(D)). Client-level data shall not be shared with a third party, regardless of encryption, hashing, or other data security measures, without a written, time-limited release as described in 42 U.S.C. § 10406(c)(5). This includes the prohibition of subgrantees sharing client-level data with the state for data collection or monitoring purposes.

21. No income eligibility standard will be imposed on individuals receiving assistance or services supported with funds appropriated to carry out the Act. There shall be no charge to victims for services provided by the program.

22. The address or location of any shelter-facility assisted under the Act will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter (42

U.S.C. § 10406(c)(5)(H)) and the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided domestic violence services by any FVPSA-supported program will be strictly maintained.

23. To comply with federal law, services must be widely accessible to all victims of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence, and their dependents. Grantees must not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, color, national origin, or religion (42 U.S.C. § 10406(c)(2)). No person shall, on the ground of actual or perceived sex, including gender identity, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part through FVPSA (45 CFR § 1370.5(a)). FVPSA grantees and subgrantees must provide comparable services to victims regardless of actual or perceived sex, including gender identity. This includes providing access to services for all victims, including male victims of family, domestic, and dating violence and not limiting services for victims with adolescent children (under the age of 18). Victims and their minor children must be sheltered or housed together unless requested otherwise by the victim (45 CFR § 1370.5(a)(1)).

24. However, no program or activity is required to include an individual in such program or activity without taking into consideration that individual's sex in those certain instances where sex is a bona fide occupational qualification or programmatic factor reasonably necessary to the essential operation of that particular program or activity. If sex segregation or sex-specific programming is essential to the normal or safe operation of the program, grantees and subgrantees must provide comparable services to individuals who cannot be provided with the sex-segregated or sex-specific programming, including access to a comparable length of stay, supportive services, and transportation as needed to access services. In making this determination, grantees and subgrantees should assess the facts and circumstances surrounding the specific program, including an analysis of factors that take into account established field-based best practices and the literature on the efficacy of such services, as applicable. An individual must be treated consistent with their gender identity (45 CFR § 1370.5(a)(2)), and as with all individuals served, transgender and gender nonconforming individuals must have equal access to FVPSA-funded shelter and nonresidential programs (45 CFR § 1370.5(a)(4)).

25. No person shall on the ground of actual or perceived sexual orientation be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part through FVPSA (45 CFR § 1370.5(c)).

26. The HHS Office for Civil Rights provides guidance to grantees in complying with civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination. Please see <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/index.html>.

27. Grantees and subgrantees are required to take reasonable steps to provide services to persons with limited English proficiency (i.e., individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English, including deaf and hard of hearing persons). HHS also provides guidance to recipients of federal financial assistance on meeting the legal obligation to take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to federally assisted programs by persons with limited English proficiency. Please see <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/civilrights/resources/specialtopics/lep/index.html>.

28. As per 45 CFR § 1370.5(d), all FVPSA-funded services must be provided without requiring documentation of immigration status since FVPSA-funded services do not fall within the definition of federal public benefit that would require verification of immigration status. HHS provides guidance regarding services to HHS-funded services for immigrant survivors of domestic violence. Please see www.hhs.gov/ocr/civilrights/resources/specialtopics/origin/domesticviolencefactsheet.html and <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/recipients-of-federal-financial-assistance-20160805>.

29. Given the unique needs of victims of trafficking, FVPSA-funded programs are strongly encouraged to safely screen for and identify victims of human trafficking who are also victims or survivors of domestic violence or dating violence and provide services that support their unique needs (45 CFR § 1370.10(d)).

30. FVPSA subgrantees will meet the matching requirements in 42 U.S.C. § 10406(c)(4). No grant shall be made to any entity other than a State or Tribe unless the entity agrees that, with respect to the cost to be incurred by the entity in carrying out the program or project for which the grant is awarded, the entity will make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) non-federal contributions in an amount that is not less than \$1 for every \$5 of federal funds provided under the grant. The non-federal contributions required may be in cash or in kind.

31. In order to receive FVPSA funds, subgrantees must be:

(1) a local public agency, or a nonprofit private organization (including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, tribal organizations, and voluntary associations) that assists victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents, and has a documented history of effective work concerning family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; or

(2) a partnership of two or more agencies or organizations that includes— i. an agency or organization described in paragraph (1); and
ii. an agency or organization that has a demonstrated history of serving populations in their communities, including providing culturally appropriate services.

Definitions

States are required to use the following definitions in carrying out FVPSA-funded programs and activities. Definitions include those expanded or clarified through language found in 45 CFR § 1370.2.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: The length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. This part of the definition reflects the definition also found in Section 40002(a)(10) of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)(as amended), 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a), as required by FVPSA. Dating violence also includes but is not limited to the physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional violence within a dating relationship, including stalking. It can happen in person or electronically, and may involve financial abuse or other forms of manipulation which may occur between a current or former dating partner regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Domestic Violence: Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. This definition also reflects the statutory definition of “domestic violence” found in Section 40002(a)(8) of VAWA (as amended), 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a). This definition also includes but is not limited to criminal or non-criminal acts constituting intimidation, control, coercion and coercive control, emotional and psychological abuse and behavior, expressive and psychological aggression, financial abuse, harassment, tormenting behavior, disturbing or alarming behavior, and additional acts recognized in other federal, tribal state, and local laws as well as acts in other federal regulatory or sub-regulatory guidance. This definition is not intended to be interpreted more restrictively than FVPSA and VAWA but rather to be inclusive of other, more

expansive definitions. The definition applies to individuals and relationships regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Family Violence: Any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention of an individual that results or threatens to result in physical injury and is committed by a person against another individual, to or with whom such person is related by blood or marriage, or is or was otherwise legally related, or is or was lawfully residing.

Note: *As provided in the preamble of the notice for proposed rulemaking and in the response to comments found in the final rule (45 CFR Part 1370), in 1984, when FVPSA was first named and authorized, the term “family violence” was commonly used as synonymous with “domestic violence” (violence between intimate partners). However, currently “family violence” is often used more broadly to encompass the diverse forms of violence that occur within families, including child maltreatment, domestic violence, and elder abuse. For clarity and in keeping with the historical FVPSA “family violence” interpretation, the term will continue to be used more narrowly and as interchangeable with “domestic violence.”*

Indian Tribe/Tribe/Native American Tribe: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians (25 U.S.C. § 5304).

Intimate Partner Violence: A term used interchangeably with *domestic violence* or *dating violence*.

Personally identifying information or personal information: Individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including a first and last name; a home or other physical address; contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number); a social security number, driver’s license number, passport number, or student identification number; and any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that would serve to identify any individual.

Primary Prevention: Strategies, policies, and programs to stop both first-time perpetration and first-time victimization. Primary prevention is stopping domestic and dating violence before they occur. Primary prevention includes, but is not limited to: School-based violence prevention curricula, programs aimed at mitigating the effects on children of witnessing domestic or dating violence, community campaigns designed to alter norms and values conducive to domestic or dating violence, worksite prevention programs, and training and education in parenting skills and self-esteem enhancement.

Secondary Prevention: Identifying risk factors or problems that may lead to future family, domestic, or dating violence, and taking the necessary actions to eliminate the risk factors and the potential problem, and may include, but are not limited to, healing services for children and youth who have been exposed to domestic or dating violence, home visiting programs for high- risk families, and screening programs in health care settings.

Shelter: The provision of temporary refuge in conjunction with supportive services in compliance with applicable state or tribal law or regulations governing the provision, on a regular basis, of shelter, safe homes, meals, and supportive services to victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents. State and tribal law governing the provision of shelter and supportive

services on a regular basis is interpreted by ACF to mean, for example, the laws and regulations applicable to zoning, fire safety, and other regular safety, and operational requirements, including state, tribal, or local regulatory standards for certifying domestic violence advocates who work in shelter. This definition also includes emergency shelter and immediate shelter, which may include housing provision, rental subsidies, temporary refuge, or lodging in properties that could be individual units for families and individuals (such as apartments) in multiple locations around a local jurisdiction, tribe/reservation, or state; such properties are not required to be owned, operated, or leased by the program. Temporary refuge includes a residential service, including shelter and off-site services such as hotel or motel vouchers or individual dwellings, which is not transitional or permanent housing, but must also provide comprehensive supportive services. The mere act of making a referral to shelter or housing shall not itself be considered provision of shelter. Should other jurisdictional laws conflict with this definition of temporary refuge, the definition which provides more expansive housing accessibility governs.

Supportive Services: Services for adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents that are designed to meet the needs of such victims and their dependents for short-term, transitional, or long-term safety and recovery. Supportive services include, but are not limited to: direct and/or referral-based advocacy on behalf of victims and their dependents, counseling, case management, employment services, referrals, transportation services, legal advocacy or assistance, child care services, health, behavioral health and preventive health services, culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and other services that assist victims or their dependents in recovering from the effects of the violence. To the extent not already described in this definition, supportive services also include but are not limited to other services identified in FVPSA at 42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(A – H). Supportive services may be directly provided by grantees and/or by providing advocacy or referrals to assist victims in accessing such services.

Tribal Organization: The recognized governing body of any Indian tribe; any legally established organization of Indians that is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by such governing body or is democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian community to be served by such organization and that includes the maximum participation of Indians in all phases of its activities; or any tribal nonprofit organization; provided that, in any case where a contract is let or grant made to an organization to perform services benefiting more than one Indian tribe, the approval of each such Indian tribe shall be a prerequisite to the letting or making of such contract or grant (25 U.S.C. § 5304).

Underserved populations: Populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and populations underserved because of special needs including language barriers, disabilities, immigration status, and age. Individuals with criminal histories due to victimization and individuals with substance use disorders and mental health issues are also included in this definition. The reference to racial and ethnic populations is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups (as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 300(u–6)(g)), which means American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts); Asian American; Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; Blacks and Hispanics. The term “Hispanic” or “Latino” means individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country. This underserved populations definition also includes other population categories determined by the Secretary or the Secretary’s designee to be underserved.

I certify that I have read and understand the above assurances and will comply with all of the FVPSA provisions and corresponding funding provisions.

Program Name

Signature of Authorized Representative

Date

Typed Name of Authorized Representative

Title of Authorized Representative

Program Director Signature

Date

Typed Name of Program Director

Title of Program Director