

Agency Name: El Paso County

Grant/App: 4465504 **Start Date:** 10/1/2025 **End Date:** 9/30/2026

Project Title: Innovative Civil Enforcement and Community Protection

Status: Application Pending Submission

Eligibility Information

Your organization's Texas Payee/Taxpayer ID Number:

17460007622006

Application Eligibility Certify:

Created on:12/19/2024 10:55:41 AM By:Ricardo Samaniego

Profile Information

Applicant Agency Name: El Paso County

Project Title: Innovative Civil Enforcement and Community Protection

Division or Unit to Administer the Project: County Attorney's Office

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City/State/Zip: El Paso Texas 79901-2424

Start Date: 10/1/2025

End Date: 9/30/2026

Regional Council of Governments(COG) within the Project's Impact Area: Rio Grande Council of Governments

Headquarter County: El Paso

Counties within Project's Impact Area: El Paso

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Grant Vendor Information

Organization Type: County

Organization Option: applying to provide direct services to victims only

Applicant Agency's State Payee Identification Number (e.g., Federal Employer's Identification (FEI) Number or Vendor ID):
17460007622006

Unique Entity Identifier (UEI): GJJHZZSVQWR6

Narrative Information

Introduction

The purpose of this funding is to support solution-driven projects from county governments to prevent, investigate, and prosecute commercial sexual exploitation in Texas.

Program-Specific Requirements

Child Sex Trafficking Team Guiding Principles

Eligible applicants are required to adhere to the Guiding Principles of the Child Sex Trafficking Team (CSTT), where applicable. The CSTT's Guiding Principles are:

- a. We treat individuals who have experienced exploitation as victims and survivors, not perpetrators.
- b. We are collaborative.
- c. We are survivor informed.
- d. Our systems and programs prioritize the needs of children and transition-age youth who have experienced exploitation and strive to give equal access to services regardless of system involvement.
- e. We seek to prevent exploitation by educating the public, supporting protective factors for all children and transition-age youth, and by building resiliency among the most vulnerable.
- f. Our approaches, systems and services are trauma-informed, responsive, and include trust-based relationships.
- g. We develop and support community-based, sustainable resources and services.
- h. We are committed to long-term individualized services, including planning for, and re-engaging with, children and transition-age youth after relapse.
- i. We research the causes of and effective responses to exploitation and we evaluate and continuously improve our activities.
- j. We work to prevent and reduce demand for exploitation and to hold all exploiters, including facilitators, and those who benefit from exploitation accountable.

Trauma Informed Response

Each application should include proposed strategies to ensure that individuals experiencing commercial sexual exploitation receive a trauma informed response. A trauma informed response for this population should not be contingent upon a direct outcry of victimization. If conducting an operation in which victims of commercial sexual exploitation may be identified, applicant must provide a detailed plan for engagement of victim service providers. **Funds administered through this grant program may not be used in furtherance of activities to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute individuals for engaging in prostitution under Texas Penal Code § 43.02.** Strategies for a trauma-informed response should be detailed under "Project Approach & Activities" in the Narrative tab of eGrants.

Additional Requirements for Targeted Investigation and Prosecution Applications

Under "Project Approach & Activities" within the Narrative tab of eGrants, applicants must describe how the proposed strategies will improve local investigations and/or prosecutions of sex buyers, traffickers, and other actors benefitting from the commercial sexual exploitation of people.

Under "Supporting Data" within the Narrative tab of eGrants, applicants should also provide the number of registered sex offenders in their county and provide baseline data on sex trafficking-related arrests and prosecution data for the most recent calendar year available. It is understood that arrest data does not necessarily correspond to prosecution data provided for the same time period. At a minimum, data should pertain to the following offenses:

- Section 20A.02. Trafficking of Persons
- Section 20A.03. Continuous Trafficking of Persons
- Section 43.02. Prostitution
- Section 43.03. Promotion of Prostitution
- Section 43.031. Online Promotion of Prostitution
- Section 43.04. Aggravated Promotion of Prostitution
- Section 43.041. Aggravated Online Promotion of Prostitution
- Section 43.05. Compelling Prostitution
- Section 21.02. Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Disabled Individual
- Section 21.11. Indecency with a Child
- Section 22.011. Sexual Assault
- Section 22.021. Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Section 43.021. Solicitation of Prostitution
- Section 43.25. Sexual Performance by a Child
- Section 43.251. Employment Harmful to Children
- Section 43.26. Possession or Promotion of Child Pornography

Community Collaboration

Applicants from communities with an existing human trafficking task force or coalition must **upload documentation of active membership in the task force or coalition**. Applicants should also **upload letters of support from any partners** critical to achieving the proposed objectives. Failure to provide these will affect funding decisions. All documents must be uploaded onto the Upload Files Tab prior to the submission and certification of the eGrants application.

Project Evaluation

Each application should clearly identify the goals of the project, including methods for evaluating progress toward those goals, under "Performance Management" in the Narrative tab of eGrants. Additionally, recipients of funding under this announcement may be required to participate in a third-party evaluation funded by PSO and in improvement reviews performed by PSO program staff. Grantees must make good-faith efforts to follow recommendations by the evaluator and PSO staff – including recommended project modifications – as a condition of ongoing funding.

Training and Technical Assistance

Recipients of funding under this announcement may be required to participate in training and technical assistance opportunities recommended by PSO program staff. Grantees must make good-faith efforts to participate in designated trainings as a condition of ongoing funding.

Project Sustainability

Project Sustainability

Please articulate the project's plan for continued financial sustainability.

The work of the grant prosecutor would not continue, and businesses with habitual criminal activity may continue to operate as they wish, or longer than necessary.

Certifications

In addition to the requirements found in existing statute, regulation, and the funding announcement, this program requires applicant organizations to certify compliance with the following:

Constitutional Compliance

Applicant assures that it will not engage in any activity that violates Constitutional law including profiling based upon race.

Activities that Compromise Victim Safety and Recovery

Applicant agrees to not engage in activities that jeopardize victim safety, deter or prevent physical or emotional healing for victims, or allow offenders to escape responsibility for their actions.

Prohibited Activities

Funds administered through this grant program may not be used in furtherance of activities to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute individuals for engaging in prostitution under Texas Penal Code §43.02.

Polygraph Testing Prohibition

A peace officer or attorney representing the state may not require an adult or child victim of an alleged sex offense to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an offense. In addition, the refusal of a victim to submit to a polygraph or other truth telling examination will not prevent the investigation, charging, or prosecution of an alleged sex offense or on the basis of the results of a polygraph examination.

Cybersecurity Training Requirement

Local units of governments must comply with the Cybersecurity Training requirements described in Section 772.012 and Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code. Local governments determined to not be in compliance with the cybersecurity requirements required by Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code are ineligible for OOG grant funds until the second anniversary of the date the local government is determined ineligible. Government entities must annually certify their compliance with the training requirements using the [Cybersecurity Training Certification for State and Local Government](#). A copy of the Training Certification must be uploaded to your eGrants application. For more information or to access available training programs, visit the [Texas Department of Information Resources Statewide Cybersecurity Awareness Training](#) page.

Criminal History Reporting

Entities receiving funds from PSO must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 66*. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Counties applying for grant awards from the Office of the Governor must commit that the county will report at least 90% of convictions and other dispositions within five business days to the Criminal Justice Information System at the Department of Public Safety.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Eligible applicants operating a law enforcement agency must be current on reporting complete UCR data and the Texas specific reporting mandated by 411.042 TGC, to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for inclusion in the annual Crime in Texas (CIT) publication. To be considered eligible for funding, applicants must have submitted a full twelve months of accurate data to DPS for the most recent calendar year by the deadline(s) established by DPS. Due to the importance of timely reporting, applicants are required to submit complete and accurate UCR data, as well as the Texas-mandated reporting, on a no less than monthly basis and respond promptly to requests from DPS related to the data submitted.

Entities That Collect Sexual Assault/Sex Offense Evidence or Investigate/Prosecute Sexual Assault or Other Sex Offenses

In accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 420.034, any facility or entity that collects evidence for sexual assault or other sex offenses or investigates or prosecutes a sexual assault or other sex offense for which evidence has been collected, must participate in the statewide electronic tracking system developed and implemented by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Visit DPS's [Sexual Assault Evidence Tracking Program](#) website for more information or to set up an account to begin participating. Additionally, per Section 420.042 "A law enforcement agency that receives evidence of a sexual assault or other sex offense...shall submit that evidence to a public accredited crime laboratory for analysis no later than the 30th day after the date on which that evidence was received." A law enforcement agency in possession of a significant number of Sexual Assault Evidence Kits (SAEK) where the 30-day window has passed may be considered noncompliant.

Compliance with State and Federal Laws, Programs and Procedures

Local units of government, including cities, counties and other general purpose political subdivisions, as appropriate, and institutions of higher education that operate a law enforcement agency, must comply with all aspects of the programs and procedures utilized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to: (1) notify DHS of all information requested by DHS related to illegal aliens in Agency's custody; and (2) detain such illegal aliens in accordance with requests by DHS. Additionally, counties and municipalities may NOT have in effect, purport to have in effect, or make themselves subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice (written or unwritten) that would: (1) require or authorize the public disclosure of federal law enforcement information in order to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection fugitives from justice or aliens illegally in the United States; or (2) impede federal officers from exercising authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), § 1226(c), § 1231(a), § 1357(a), § 1366(1), or § 1366(3). Lastly, eligible applicants must comply with all provisions, policies, and penalties found in Chapter 752, Subchapter C of the Texas Government Code.

Each local unit of government, and institution of higher education that operates a law enforcement agency, must download, complete and then upload into eGrants the [2026 CEO/Law Enforcement Certifications and Assurances Form](#) certifying compliance with federal and state immigration enforcement requirements. This Form is required for each application submitted to PSO and is active until August 31, 2026 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

Overall Certification

Each applicant agency must certify to the specific requirements detailed above as well as to comply with all requirements within the PSO Funding Announcement, the *Guide to Grants*, the *Grantee Conditions and Responsibilities*, any authorizing or applicable state and federal statutes and regulations to be eligible for this program.

X I certify to all of the application content & requirements.

Project Abstract :

The current Innovative Civil Enforcement Grant Project ("Project") shifts the focus on the fight against human trafficking (HT) to focusing on eradicating the ability of traffickers to take advantage of businesses and the physical places where trafficking occurs, and training. Once a victim is rescued or a trafficker is arrested, the places that facilitate trafficking are left standing and available for trafficking to continue unless civil action is taken against them. The work of the Project fills the gap in the fight against HT by: (1) identifying physical places where HT occurs or that have ties to HT, and the business and property owners/landlords of those places (collectively "owners" unless identified otherwise); (2) Abating the activities or omissions of owners that contribute to the ability of traffickers to use the property for trafficking, and provide property specific solutions, to include civil enforcement, to stop the trafficking from happening again; (3) providing training to law enforcement (LE); (4) Providing training to the community and training and assistance to prosecutors across the state. Those who encourage, participate in, profit from or ignore trafficking at their properties or business face consequences through civil enforcement. Once a property is identified as possibly associated with or linked to HT, an analysis is conducted to determine the next best course of enforcement action. Some properties, such as a hotel or motel, benefit from meeting with the Project attorney ("Attorney") and law enforcement (LE) to discuss problems on their property and what the owner can do to abate the criminal activity. For other properties, a lawsuit to restrain a property from operating is the best course of action. This project bridges the gap that exists after an arrest at an illicit massage business (IMB), hotel/motel, bar or after-hours club, when a property is left to operate for more trafficking to occur. The project suggests or forces a change in policy or compliance with best practices at the business, disrupting trafficking or ending it for good at that property. The paralegal, funded for FY 23-24, expanded the Project's reach and capacity to make businesses with HT responsible, stop HT at a place, allowed the Project to support other jurisdictions as they enact best practices, and develop new innovative programs in this fight.

Problem Statement :

Traffickers prey upon vulnerable populations, including children, migrants, people with disabilities and people facing financial struggles, to exploit them for forced sex labor. ("What is Human Trafficking?" June, 2023). Law enforcement officers in El Paso continue to struggle with limited resources, data and tools to disrupt trafficking. Awareness, case investigation and prosecution has improved since 2021, as discussed in the supporting data paragraph, but one problem often remains after the arrest of a trafficker: the place where trafficking occurs remains available for further use if innovative civil tools are not used. Law enforcement across the State cannot make cases out of every instance of HT, and even criminal cases are worked up for prosecution, traffickers usually retain access to venues where commercial sex occurs, or where profits are used or laundered. When the Project is involved the places where trafficking occurs remains shut down or the operation changes so that trafficking stops. For example, an operation with El Paso Police Department, Department of Public Safety and the Department of Homeland Security resulted in the arrest of an HT trafficker. While the charges are pending in state court, and have yet to be filed in federal court, the 7 illicit massage businesses (IMBs) the trafficker ran were shut down by the Project (4 in 2023, 3 in 2024), and have not re-opened as an IMB in any of the locations, so that victims will not face further exploitation at the locations. Legitimate businesses, like massage establishments, motels, and cabarets are overrun by traffickers, but they are facing consequences in El Paso. Property owners that profit from trafficking cannot turn a blind eye trafficking business while holding out their hands to collect rent. Both business and property owners are held accountable by the Project by innovatively applying the laws in Texas so that the property is not left operating in a way for trafficking to continue. Only the Project pursues civil enforcement against properties where trafficking occurs in El Paso. Property and business owners who operate store fronts for trafficking and benefit from limitations in enforcement, earning profits and operating with impunity, are held accountable by the Project using Texas statutes, such as Chapter 125 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code (CPRC), Chapter 101 of the Alcoholic Beverages Code (ABC), Chapter 455 of the Occupations Code (OCC), and to some extent, Chapter 114 of the Business and Commerce Code. For example, the Project worked with local, state and federal agencies on a run-down El Paso hotel that was ignored by the municipality. The investigation found, among other issues, a gang occupied the hotel and conducted HT. The Project shut the hotel down, and the hotel has since been sold to a national brand. By coordinating efforts of local, state and federal resources to disrupt trafficking activities at properties, the Project continues to assist El Paso. The grant-funded paralegal position reduced the workload on the attorney and enlarged the impact of Project enforcement cases. The Project attempted to grow a robust program based on the requirement of lodging establishments to train all employees on human trafficking, as required by Chapter 114 of the Business and Commerce Code, working closely with a specific unit within EPPD. The Attorney launched an initiative to enforce the government code and created an inspection form for the use of law enforcement. As of this

application, 36 El Paso lodging establishments are not compliant with the code. The Project sent 5 failure reports to the Attorney General, but the Attorney General did not take action against the properties and indicated that they did not intend to take action. Until or unless the law changes to allow enforcement by a County or District Attorney's Office, the Project is unlikely to continue these efforts, as there is no consequence for failure. The Project has nearly eradicated IMBs in El Paso. There are only 4-5 identified IMBs that currently operate (and at the submission of this grant, a new lawsuit was filed against one of the remaining IMBs). If the law does not change on enforcement of training in hotels, the Project will ask to expand the focus on all forms of human trafficking (to include labor trafficking). Resources: "What is Human Trafficking?" Human Trafficking. U.S. Department of Justice (2023 June 26). <https://www.justice.gov/humantrafficking/what-is-human-trafficking>.

Supporting Data :

It is well known that HT is a problem in Texas. El Paso sits on the other side of one of the four major human trafficking corridors, the Ciudad Juarez corridor. (Dudley, et. al, 2023). The Attorney General's Office cites industries such as strip clubs, massage parlors and lodging establishments as places where commercial sex occurs. (Facts on Human Trafficking, n.d.). Civil enforcement can abate all these locations using the laws and tools mentioned above. In past applications, the Project noted El Paso specific data from commercial sex ads posted across multiple websites: in 2019, 49,844 ads posted (1,700 for massage parlors specifically); 2020, 53,925 ads (989 for massage parlors specifically) (with CityXGuide seized mid-year, and pandemic); 2021, 46,356 ads (186 for massage parlors specifically, and during the pandemic). Looking at on-line advertisements for commercial sex is one way to see the growth of store-front brothels, like IMBs, in an area. TheNetwork, a non-profit intelligence-driven anti-HT organization that analyzes IMB information ran an analysis of the IMB storefront growth rate in El Paso found that over the past five years, there has been a -31.25%, reduction in the growth rate for IMBs in El Paso, with the compounded annual growth rate at -8.94%. Report attached. This can be attributed to the work of the Project, because only the Project actively shuts down IMBs in El Paso. In 2024 alone, the Project shut down a total of 6 IMBs. The Project and law enforcement have identified 4-5 IMBs remaining in El Paso. TheNetwork reached out to the Project Attorney and asked how our program worked, especially with regard to reaching out to landlords in an effort to encourage landlords to evict IMBs. The efforts to raise awareness, train law enforcement, develop cases and prosecute traffickers has had an impact, and the Project is a part of that impact. The National Human Trafficking Hotline (Nat'l HT Hotline) tracks the number of calls made to report trafficking via "signals," which are calls, texts, emails and DMs to the hotline. The Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force (Tx. HT Task Force) publishes reports of activities to the legislature, including statistics of arrests, prosecutions, etc. in the fight against HT. In 2021, the Tx. HT Task Force reported 535 arrests in the state for HT related crimes, while the Nat'l HT Hotline reported 3,452 signals, with 1,103 of the signals from victims or survivors of HT. (2024 Report of Activities to the Legislature, December, 2024 and Nat'l HT Hotline, 2021). Jump forward to 2023, where we see a huge increase of HT related arrests to 2,056. (2024 Report of Activities to the Legislature, December, 2024). The number of signals to the Nat'l HT Hotline also increased to 3,452 signals, but these numbers, although not directly correlated, suggest that law enforcement and other agencies are making large strides to answer the problem. (Nat'l HT Hotline, 2023). These efforts, as in the work of the Project, must continue to make an impact. The Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force Strategic Plan Report for 2024 ("the Report") notes that collecting accurate data is a challenging aspect. ("2024 Report of Activities to the Legislature," 2024). The Report includes a section for "Illicit Massage Business Data," and notes that El Paso appears to be #6 in list of cities with the most number of ads for commercial sex. Id. The Report also used statistics collected by TheNetwork (mentioned above) to rank the top 10 cities in Texas with the highest number of suspected IMBs as of July 15, 2024. Although El Paso is the 6th largest populated city in Texas, El Paso DOES NOT appear in the top 10 cities with the highest numbers of IMBs. (Id. and Carney, 2024). The Project's efforts to build relationships with landlords in El Paso has made the Project successful, closing down 4 IMBs in 2023, alone, with the assistance of landlords through eviction. Every spa closed in 2023/2024 is either a new business or remains vacant. In 2024, the Project shut down or abated the HT activity in 8 IMBs, 7 bars/clubs, 3 properties and 12 hotels. Of note: The Project made a significant contribution disrupting the operation of the Tren De Aragua gang in El Paso by closing down the Gateway Hotel, and by taking alternate enforcement action against other properties near-by, where the landlord evicted non-paying tenants and criminally trespassed any persons not on a lease. Law enforcement has reported that Tren de Aragua is no longer operating in downtown El Paso because of the Project's actions. Resources: Dudley, Steven; Asmann, Parker; Dittmar, Victoria; Alvarado Alvarez, Ignacio. "The Geography of Human Trafficking on the US-Mexico Border." (August 2023). InSight Crime. <https://insightcrime.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/HGBF-Geography-of-Human-Trafficking-on-the-US-Mexico-Border-InSight-Crime-Aug-2023-FINAL.pdf> "Facts on Human Trafficking." (n.d.). Human Trafficking initiative, Attorney General's Office. <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/initiatives/human-trafficking-initiative> "Discover Statistics from Your State: Texas." Statistics by year, 2021 and 2023. National Human Trafficking Hotline (n.d.). <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics/texas>. "2024 Report of Activities to the Legislature." (December 2024). Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force (and Office of the Attorney General). <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/files/divisions/human-trafficking/TaskForceReport2024.pdf> "Strategic Plan Report 2024." Human Trafficking Prevention Coordinating Council (Task Force Publications). (2024 December). Attorney General of Texas. <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/files/divisions/human-trafficking/StrategicPlanReport2024.pdf> Carney, Kristen. "Texas Cities by Population (2025)." (17 December 2024). Texas Demographics. https://www.texas-demographics.com/cities_by_population.

Project Approach & Activities:

(1) Identify physical places or businesses where HT occurs or that have ties to HT and identify the business and property owner(s). Property identification comes from law enforcement, the community, and the investigation by project staff ("staff" consists of the attorney and paralegal). Identification is part of the project's training activity (described below). The Project conducts research on social media, open-source materials, local news and sites with illicit advertisements. The County Attorney investigator assigned to the Project conducts surveillance and analysis of calls for service for useful evidence, gathers reports, and talks to neighbors of the business. Certified peace officers conduct surveillance and undercover investigations and submit reports. Once a property is identified, the paralegal identifies the owners, license holders, and any other person associated with the property/business by searching databases, like assumed name certificates and other records. The Project avoids filing a lawsuit when it will disrupt an on-going criminal investigation. (2) Abate the activities that contributes to use of property for trafficking and provide property specific solutions to stop the trafficking from happening. The attorney analyzes conduct, suggests solutions and assists legitimate businesses with tools to change practices to stop HT activity. Activity contributing to trafficking is property specific and solutions are different depending on the type of business operating and the issues at a location. Once acts/omissions are identified, an analysis of the business and logistics of a lawsuit are considered. If a property appears to be a legitimate business, the best practice may be to meet with owners and discuss what remedies may stop the activity. For example, the attorney met with landlords for 4 different IMBs and persuaded them to use the clauses in their lease to evict the business from their property. Physical changes to the property may also be suggested where appropriate. This often includes installing a reliable camera and recording system, among other things, like lighting the outside of a property. The attorney meets with law enforcement, the investigator and the owner to find remedies that discourage people from using the property commercial sex and drugs. For other businesses, rehabilitation may not be the answer. Once an IMB is identified, it is unlikely that the business will operate legitimately, but

instead operate in a way that makes it even more difficult to uncover trafficking, so lawsuits are often the best course of action. This is the same with businesses with excessive violent and sexual criminal activity, such as in the "adult entertainment" club, Jaguars, that the Project shut down in 2024. (3) Provide training to law enforcement. Training for law enforcement includes discussing evidence needed for civil actions against properties and/or owners. Officers are trained to tie evidence of crime to a person, but in civil actions, criminal activity must be tied to a place. Evidence of criminal conduct, like empty narcotics packaging or used condoms can be used for civil actions. Target focused investigations require officer training to explain what to look for and how to tie evidence or conduct to a place. Also, when the project launches a new strategy, officers need training on the law and the process for enforcement, as the project has done for the lodging establishment initiative. (4) Provide training to the community and training and assistance to prosecutors across the state. Educating the community on signs of HT turns them into extra eyes and ears. Trainings are conducted to all manner of civilian audiences, from churches to clubs. The Project also provides training, resources and guidance to attorneys across the State. Last reporting period, the attorney spoke at several TDCAA events, and as a result, prosecutors from and law enforcement call with requests for help and pleadings as they try similar cases in their jurisdictions. The attorney has responded to prosecutors and law enforcement from Arlington, Corpus Christi, Greenville, Harrison County, Webb County, Nolan County, Tarrant County, TABC legal, Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation Attorneys, the State Prosecutor's office and the AG's office.

Capacity & Capabilities:

Since Project work started, criminal activity in motels/hotels, IMB, bars, after-hours clubs and in some cases, rental properties (houses) have been abated using innovative strategies and civil enforcement. The Project continues the work with a focus on the places with ties HT. In 2024, the Project shut down or abated the HT activity in 8 IMBs, 7 bars/clubs, 2 properties and 12 hotels. This includes two significant cases. The first, mentioned above, was against Jaguars night club, where prostitution, narcotics trafficking and evidence of the trafficking of women from Cuba occurred. The club is shut down and no longer exists. The second, also mentioned above, was against the Gateway Hotel, located in downtown El Paso. The attorney attempted to get assistance from the municipal authorities to address the fire code and other ordinance violations, while also considering the requests for help from law enforcement. Once the local/state/federal investigation uncovered violent instances of HT of undocumented victims, including at least one minor, the Project moved ahead quickly with a lawsuit. Law enforcement believed many people using the property belonged to the Tren de Aragua gang. When the hotel shutdown, those believed to be gang members moved to a multi-housing unit a few blocks away. Law enforcement asked the attorney for assistance again. The investigator and attorney worked with the landlord who evicted non-paying tenants and trespassed others loitering on the property. Law enforcement reports to the Project that the gang presence is no longer in downtown El Paso. As mentioned above, the good work of this Project is near to eradicating IMBs in El Paso. While there are many businesses tied to HT, such as bars, clubs and hotels, the work will continue, but may look different. The Project understands that there is legislation that may give a County Attorney the authority to hold lodging establishments accountable for failing to train employees on HT, as required by the Business and Commerce Code. Although the Project successfully brought at least 12 hotels into compliance, over 30 have failed, but the Project is powerless to hold them accountable. The Project is hopeful the scope can expand to businesses that engage in labor trafficking next year. The paralegal has a working knowledge of social media and open-source research and the preservation of evidence. The paralegal conducts research on databases for information on business and property owners, as well as obtains records from other agencies regarding licensing and other reports. The paralegal assists in the organization of cases, statistics, and maintains a working database of lodging establishments and their status as compliant or not with Texas HT laws. The paralegal sets up and helps give presentations to the community and law enforcement. The paralegal works collaboratively with other agencies. In addition to tasks already discussed, the attorney analyzes the conduct and places where sex trafficking occurs and determines the next best course of action. The attorney has established excellent lines of communication with landlords, reaching desired results of abatement of trafficking without having to file litigation. For example, as mentioned above in IMB cases, once enough evidence was collected, the attorney made contact with the landlords and shared the evidence, asking that the tenant be evicted and that the landlord not rent a space in that area to another massage business for at least one year, preferably two. In all four cases, the IMB was evicted, and the landlords have not rented a space to another massage business to date. Landlords also became cooperative in the other 4 cases, where a lawsuit was filed. Collaborative Partners: The project's property focused approach has the support of El Paso County, the El Paso Police Department, El Paso Sheriff's office, the Department of Public Safety, Texas Alcoholic Beverages Commission, the National anti-trafficking organization Collective Liberty, the Department of Licensing and Regulations, and Fort Bliss. The attorney also works with local, state and federal partners at the Texas Anti-Gang Center, where the attorney works the majority of the time. The Project attorney and investigator are asked to contribute information to the Fort Bliss "off-limits" list, and has worked specific properties collaboratively. With a directed focus on HT, the attorney developed aid from advocates from the Paso del Norte Center of Hope that has helped victims of sex trafficking. A property focused approach means there is little success reaching victims, but the advocates are invited by the project to the scene of businesses that are closing in the course of civil abatement lawsuits. This has given advocates an opportunity to make contact with victims and offer services. The Center of Hope advocates successfully reached several victims and placed them in a new environment. The attorney and executive director of the Center of Hope have appeared on news programs together talking about our collaborative work. The director also runs the Anti-Human Trafficking Coalition in El Paso, and the Project attorney, paralegal and investigator attend and contribute to the meetings. Letters of support are attached.

Performance Management :

Objective 1: Identify physical places or businesses where HT occurs, or with ties to HT, and identify the business and property owner(s). Strategy: staff identifies target properties in several ways, such as tracking social media and news reports that alert staff to trends or places where trafficking may be occurring. The project maintains an on-line reporting system so the community can make complaints for investigation by the staff. When the project receives information and reports from law enforcement, a case is opened and investigated for civil enforcement or other remedy. Once opened, an intake sheet is created and identifies the owners of the business as well as the owner of the physical property/landlord. The case may be declined if there are no remedies available, or it is investigated further. Metric: Open cases for investigation of properties with suspected ties to HT and identify the owners. Measured by: The number of cases opened. Target Goal: 20 new cases. 2024: 42 new cases were opened. The cases fell into four categories: IMBs, bars/after hour clubs, lodging establishments and properties (such as a rental house). Objective 2: Identify the activities or omissions of a target property that contributes to the ability of traffickers to use the property for trafficking, or use the business to fund trafficking, or has some other tie to trafficking, and provide business/property specific solutions to stop the trafficking from happening. Strategy: The evidence gathered by staff and law enforcement is analyzed by staff. Patterns of behavior, policies of the business, interactions with law enforcement, the type of crimes committed and how they are committed are reviewed. Whether a meeting with the owners or the initiation of lawsuit is in order will be determined. Reasonable measures/restrictions to stop the activities/omissions contributing to HT is proposed at meetings, or to the court in the event of a lawsuit. Metric: Abatement of criminal activity. Measured by: The number of properties that no longer have activities/omissions that allow trafficking. Target Goal: 20 properties, with or without lawsuit. 2024: the human trafficking activity at 30 businesses/properties were abated: 8 spas, 7 bars, 2 properties and 12 hotels. 15 of the businesses closed permanently (including all 8 of the spas). The project met the goal of 20 properties abated. The hotels, who at first had not trained their employees properly abated the nuisance by successfully training all employees on human trafficking. Cases where the Project filed a lawsuit were usually featured in news

media. Below is a list of at least one story on properties closed (most lawsuits are reported by most, if not all El Paso news outlets, and there are usually more follow up stories as litigation continues or concludes): *Jaguars: <https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/crime/2024/03/21/jaguars-strip-club-in-el-paso-closed-nuisance-lawsuit-settlement/73045593007/> *Gateway hotel: <https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/crime/2024/09/09/el-paso-county-sues-to-shut-down-gateway-hotel-over-criminal-activity/75152919007/> *Amazing Spa: <https://cbs4local.com/news/local/el-paso-county-attorney-cracks-down-on-illicit-massage-parlors-throughout-the-county> *Joy Spa: <https://kvia.com/news/el-paso/2024/06/05/joy-spa-in-west-el-paso-shut-down-for-allegedly-providing-erotic-services/> *Chen Spa: <https://kfoxtv.com/news/local/chen-massage-in-east-el-paso-shut-down-for-alleged-illicit-business-operations-el-paso-texas-county-attorney-jo-anne-bernal> *Asian Spa: <https://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/local/el-paso/2023/11/14/erotic-services-allegations-close-el-paso-asian-spa-massage-parlor/71580207007/> Objective 3: Training law enforcement. Strategy: Training law enforcement on how a civil enforcement case works is essential. Property specific training may be provided at shift meetings on target properties. Training may also be provided to law enforcement at local or state-wide conferences. The attorney has trained investigators at the Texas District and County Attorney Association (TDCAA) annual training. In addition, as discussed above, the attorney created and gave training law enforcement to enforce requirements of lodging establishments to train employees on the subject of HT. Metric: Providing presentations to law enforcement. Measured by: The number of presentations given to law enforcement and prosecutors. Target Goal: 5 presentations to law enforcement. 2024: 8 presentations to Law enforcement, training 155 officers and investigators. 3 trainings concentrated on the new Lodging Inspections for HT training. The attorney also presented at a multi-agency training hosted by the CA's Office, and is part of the training for all new cadets and spoke at 3 PD cadet schools. Objective 4: Providing training to the community and/or training and assistance to prosecutors across the state. Strategy: Training the community to spot signs of trafficking at a p

Target Group :

The target is traffickers and the businesses they use for any human trafficking activity, including sexual activity, recruitment, solicitation, money laundering, etc. Law enforcement agencies that investigate HT, owners of target businesses/properties, and residents who live near nuisance/trafficking properties are target populations. Cooperative landlords are becoming more valuable in ridding a property of a trafficker or a business tied to trafficking. The project expects to remove properties that trade in commercial sex or improve business practices so the properties cannot be used for trafficking. This includes criminal law enforcement and prosecution though ancillary agencies like code enforcement and city attorneys. Exact numbers vary by department within each jurisdiction. As seen by the news articles included in the Performance Management section, the work of the Project effects a wide range of people in the County. The impact is not measurable.

Evidence-Based Practices:

TThe project uses the methods, approaches and activities described above with success. Not all victims of sex work are reached, but the places where they are trafficked, or where a business supports to or is tied to trafficking, have shut down or the business does not practice in a way that encourages or fosters trafficking. The project attorney has talked to representatives and attorneys from TABC, TDLR, the governor's office, and non-profits, like the NetWork. As these agencies and methods are mentioned in the "Strategic Plan Report 2024" from the Attorney General's Office, it is clear the Project not only uses, but has helped to shape the best practices for fighting HT with civil tools. ("2024 Report of Activities to the Legislature," 2024). Collaborating with agencies is one of the "pillars" of the task force. For this Project, TABC agents from El Paso assisted the Project in the investigation and eventual closure of Jaguars, club owned by a publicly traded company with adult entertainment venues across the country. Law enforcement response to the clubs, and subsequent investigations are reactive, and result in criminal charges against patrons and/or employees, but the club has been left standing. The type of specific evidence needed for a Project lawsuit was explained to under cover agents, who successfully obtained and recorded evidence used in a successful lawsuit against the club. The report also sites TDLR and work to ask for the assistance of landlords to close IMBs. The Project has been doing this work since it started and has assisted other jurisdictions in methods to obtain cooperation. The Project has successfully closed 4 IMBs without litigation and through the cooperation of landlords in 2024. Polaris recognized the value of civil enforcement and started training code and liquor enforcement officers on how to recognize sex trafficking in commercial venues (Grant, 2018). Enforcement of regulations disrupts the business of trafficking. The University of Ohio conducted a study focusing on disrupting HT and cited increasing legal penalties for operating IMBs, improving training for law enforcement, and increased inspections for compliance with licensing and zoning requirements as good initial steps to changing the high-reward/low-risk ratio of trafficking enterprises (Talbot, Johnson and Moore, 2022). The State laws used by the El Paso County Attorney's Office have been used innovatively, as described above with temporary restraining orders in conjunction with temporary injunctions. This approach not only disrupts traffickers more quickly, it proves to be judicially economic, as contested hearings are largely avoided. The County Attorney's Office currently trains law enforcement and prosecutors across the State on this method of civil enforcement. Focusing efforts solely on trafficking yields results that align with the State's mission to disrupt and stop HT at businesses. Resources: Grant, Kelly (2018): "5 strategies to combat human trafficking in the Americas." 5 Strategies to Combat Human Trafficking in the Americas - InSight Crime Talbot, Tone; Johnson, Bailey; Moore, Ahmi (2022). "Disrupting Illicit Massage businesses and Human Trafficking in Ohio: Part 2." University of Dayton. Disrupting Illicit Massage Businesses and Human Trafficking in Ohio: Part 2: University of Dayton, Ohio (udayton.edu) Whitehouse (2021). "The National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking" National-Action-Plan-to-Combat-Human-Trafficking.pdf (whitehouse.gov).

Project Activities Information

Introduction

This section contains questions about your project. It is very important for applicants to review their funding announcement for guidance on how to fill out this section. Unless otherwise specified, answers should be about the EXPECTED activities to occur during the project period.

Selected Project Activities:

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE:	DESCRIPTION
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CSEP Innovative County Programs	100.00	The work proposed in this application will help fill identified gaps in the fight against human trafficking by: (1) identifying physical places where human trafficking occurs or that have ties to human trafficking, and the business and property owners/landlords of those places; (2) identifying the activities or omissions of owners that contribute to the ability of traffickers to use the property for trafficking, and provide property specific solutions, to include civil enforcement, to stop the trafficking from happening again; (3) Providing training to law enforcement and/or prosecutors on civil enforcement and how it works; (4) Providing training to the community to identify signs of human trafficking in businesses or on properties.
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CJD Purpose Areas

PERCENT DEDICATED	PURPOSE AREA	PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTION
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Measures Information

Objective Output Measures

OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Objective Outcome Measures

OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Output Measures

CUSTOM OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Identify physical places with suspected ties to human trafficking	20
Abate activity that contributes to use of the property for trafficking	20
Provide training to Law Enforcement	5
Provide training to the community, and training and assistance to prosecutors across the state	5

Custom Outcome Measures

CUSTOM OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Open cases for investigation on places with suspected ties to human trafficking	20
Abate the activity or omissions that contribute to trafficking at specific businesses/properties	20
Provide training to Law Enforcement with presentations/talks	5

Provide training to the community and prosecutors with presentations/talks	5
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Resolution from Governing Body

Applications from nonprofit corporations, local units of governments, and other political subdivisions must include a [resolution](#) that contains the following:

1. Authorization by your governing body for the submission of the application to the Public Safety Office (PSO) that clearly identifies the name of the project for which funding is requested;
2. A commitment to provide all applicable matching funds;
3. A designation of the name and/or title of an authorized official who is given the authority to apply for, accept, reject, alter, or terminate a grant (Note: If a name is provided, you must update the PSO should the official change during the grant period.); and
4. A written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds to PSO.

Upon approval from your agency's governing body, upload the [approved](#) resolution to eGrants by clicking on the **Upload Files** sub-tab located in the **Summary** tab.

Contract Compliance

Will PSO grant funds be used to support any contracts for professional services?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☒ No

For applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, describe how you will monitor the activities of the sub-contractor(s) for compliance with the contract provisions (including equipment purchases), deliverables, and all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines governing this project.

Enter a description for monitoring contract compliance:

Lobbying

For applicant agencies requesting grant funds in excess of \$100,000, have any federally appropriated funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ N/A

For applicant agencies that selected either **No** or **N/A** above, have any non-federal funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress in connection with this federal contract, loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ N/A

Fiscal Year

Provide the begin and end date for the applicant agency's fiscal year (e.g., 09/01/20xx to 08/31/20xx).

Enter the Begin Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

9/1/2025

Enter the End Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

8/31/2026

Sources of Financial Support

Each applicant must provide the amount of grant funds expended during the most recently completed fiscal year for the following sources:

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of Federal Grant Funds expended:

44622835

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of State Grant Funds expended:

10168498

Single Audit

Applicants who expend less than \$1,000,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$1,000,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a PSO grant. However, PSO may require a limited scope audit as defined in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$1,000,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$1,000,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

Select the appropriate response:

☒ Yes
☐ No

Applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, provide the date of your organization's last annual single audit, performed by an independent auditor in accordance with the State of Texas Single Audit Circular; or CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:

9/16/2024

Debarment

Each applicant agency will certify that it and its principals (as defined in 2 CFR Part 180.995):

- Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal Court, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency;
- Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or
- Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the above bullet; and have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

Select the appropriate response:

☒ I Certify
☐ Unable to Certify

If you selected **Unable to Certify** above, please provide an explanation as to why the applicant agency cannot certify the statements.

Fiscal Capability Information

Section 1: Organizational Information

*** FOR PROFIT CORPORATIONS ONLY ***

Enter the following values in order to submit the application

Enter the Year in which the Corporation was Founded: 0

Enter the Date that the IRS Letter Granted 501(c)(3) Tax Exemption Status: 01/01/1900

Enter the Employer Identification Number Assigned by the IRS: 0

Enter the Charter Number assigned by the Texas Secretary of State: 0

Enter the Year in which the Corporation was Founded:

Enter the Date that the IRS Letter Granted 501(c)(3) Tax Exemption Status:

Enter the Employer Identification Number Assigned by the IRS:

Enter the Charter Number assigned by the Texas Secretary of State:

Section 2: Accounting System

The grantee organization must incorporate an accounting system that will track direct and indirect costs for the organization (general ledger) as well as direct and indirect costs by project (project ledger). The grantee must establish a time and effort system to track personnel costs by project. This should be reported on an hourly basis, or in increments of an hour.

Is there a list of your organization's accounts identified by a specific number (i.e., a general ledger of accounts)?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Does the accounting system include a project ledger to record expenditures for each Program by required budget cost categories?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Is there a timekeeping system that allows for grant personnel to identify activity and requires signatures by the employee and his or her supervisor?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If you answered 'No' to any question above in the Accounting System section, in the space provided below explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Section 3: Financial Capability

Grant agencies should prepare annual financial statements. At a minimum, current internal balance sheet and income statements are required. A balance sheet is a statement of financial position for a grant agency disclosing assets, liabilities, and retained earnings at a given point in time. An income statement is a summary of revenue and expenses for a grant agency during a fiscal year.

Has the grant agency undergone an independent audit?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Does the organization prepare financial statements at least annually?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

According to the organization's most recent Audit or Balance Sheet, are the current total assets greater than the liabilities?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Financial Capability section, in the space provided below explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Section 4: Budgetary Controls

Grant agencies should establish a system to track expenditures against budget and / or funded amounts.

Are there budgetary controls in effect (e.g., comparison of budget with actual expenditures on a monthly basis) to include drawing down grant funds in excess of:

a) Total funds authorized on the Statement of Grant Award?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

b) Total funds available for any budget category as stipulated on the Statement of Grant Award?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Budgetary Controls section, in the space provided below please explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Section 5: Internal Controls

Grant agencies must safeguard cash receipts, disbursements, and ensure a segregation of duties exist. For example, one person should not have authorization to sign checks and make deposits.

Are accounting entries supported by appropriate documentation (e.g., purchase orders, vouchers, receipts, invoices)?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Is there separation of responsibility in the receipt, payment, and recording of costs?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Internal Controls section, in the space provided below please explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Budget Details Information

Budget Information by Budget Line Item:

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT/%
Personnel	Attorney	Principal Attorney (Amy Monsivais) - This position will be the project director and will oversee the project and staff working on this unit. Salary \$192,093.0; fringes \$65,710.0= \$247,804.00. This position is a full time position; 100% grant-funded.	\$247,804.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$247,804.00	100
Personnel	Court Advocate	Paralegal (Susana Miranda) will have working knowledge of social media and open source research and the preservation of such evidence. The paralegal will research databases for information on business and property owners, as well as obtain records from other agencies regarding licensing and other reports. The paralegal will work collaboratively with other agencies Salary \$58,284.0; fringes \$29,280.00 = \$87565.0	\$87,565.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87,565.00	100
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses	Office Supplies (e.g., paper, postage, calculator)	Binder Clips, Rubber Bands, Notebooks, Folder Dividers, 3-Ring Binders, Spiral Notebooks, Pencils, = 140.00 to be used by staff to conduct day to day operations	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses	Printer, Fax, and/or Scanner Equipment and Accessories (\$5,000 or less per unit)	HP Printer Cartridges 6 @ 117.00 = 702.00. Laptop Stand 1 @ 51.00 = 51.00 Total = \$753.00	\$753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$753.00	0

Source of Match Information

Detail Source of Match/GPI:

DESCRIPTION	MATCH TYPE	AMOUNT
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Summary Source of Match/GPI:

Total Report	Cash Match	In Kind	GPI Federal Share	GPI State Share
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Budget Summary Information

Budget Summary Information by Budget Category:

CATEGORY	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
Personnel	\$335,369.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$335,369.00
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses	\$893.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$893.00

Budget Grand Total Information:

OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
\$336,262.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$336,262.00

Condition Of Fundings Information

Condition of Funding / Project Requirement	Date Created	Date Met	Hold Funds	Hold Line Item Funds
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