FINISHED TRANSCRIPT

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IMLS
NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES AND LAURA BUSH 21ST
CENTURY LIBRARIAN PROGRAM APPLICANT WEBINAR

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    >> Good afternoon. Thank you for joining the webinar.

    (Webinar progresses while I wait to be elevated to moderator
in Elluminate and for the CC icon to appear so I can caption. I
finally had to contact the help number to make this happen.)

    >> But specific questions about your individual proposal, the
program staff will be glad to chat with you about that and help
make sure we get you in the right spot by October 1. This chart
further illustrates the point I was just making. So
professional education, continuing Ed, research about libraries,
Laura Bush, early career research, Laura Bush, and then practice
oriented scalable work of national significance, national
relationship grants for libraries, but again double-check the
NOFO always. These are general rules. There may be exceptions.
    Within the National Leadership Grant program, we have
identified those funding priorities I mentioned earlier, that
were further explored and discussed at our IMLS focus convenings
earlier this year. The two that are relevant for the NLG
program and Laura Bush 21st Century are the national digital

platform and learning and libraries, and we strongly encourage applicants to align their projects with one of these two areas. We are also interested in funding proposals in the LB21 program that address these priorities, but I would say that the language in the Notice of Funding Opportunities is not quite as strong in LB21 as it is in the National Leadership Grant program.

While we encourage and welcome applicants to address proposals that explore those priorities, we want you to know also that the program is still willing to accept proposals that consider issues around moving the library archival fields forward in the U.S., to make better decisions surrounding local investments and to build knowledge capacity functioning infrastructure, broadly speaking.

Zeroing in on those two priorities a little bit more, as I referenced, the research worked with IMLS to develop reports that synthesized the day's conversations which were incredibly rich, and surfaced a lot of current practice, and challenges in the field, and recommendations for future areas of further exploration, and from those conversations, themes emerged from the report, that we want you to be aware of as you are thinking about your proposals. At the national digital platform convening, those themes included the need to engage mobilize and connect to communities, to establish more refined tools and infrastructure, and to cultivate a digital library workforce. I don't want to spend a whole lot of time talking about these reports, but I would absolutely urge you to refer to them if they relate to the topic of your proposal.

Similarly, learning in libraries identified four themes around connecting LIS education and professional development to 21st Century librarianship in meaningful ways to consider how we might further strengthen the bond between research and practice in the library profession, the need to design, participatory learning experiences, that demonstrate innovation and scaleability, and the need to develop cross disciplinary partnerships that advance library services nationwide. Again, we refer you to the full report to learn more about the conversation that day.

With that, I'm going to turn things over to my colleague, Sandy Toro, who is going to tell you a bit about the Laura Bush program in more detail and also some tips to keep in mind as you are preparing your proposal, and then we will take some Q and A. Sandy?

>> SANDY TORO: Thank you, Tim. So I'll start with giving an overview of our funding categories. Some of the specifics are the same as last year, but for Laura Bush specifically, we have lots of changes that you should be aware of, so for project grants, you can now request up to $2 million in the National

Leadership Grants program, and up to one million dollars in the Laura Bush program. For research grants, you can request up to $2 million in the National Leadership Grants program, and 500,000 in the Laura Bush program, which is the same as in the past. Planning grants for both programs can go up to $50,000 and national forum grants for both programs can go up to $100,000.

In terms of funding categories for Laura Bush, there have been some changes. So you will see that when you download materials from grants.gov, the masters and doctoral level programs have been combined into one category. Research and early career development have been combined into one category. And the continuing education and programs to build institutional capacity are in another category. So those are the three main categories for LB21.

For masters programs specifically, the goal is to educate the next generation of librarians and archivist the. The category is targeted at graduate library programs and graduate schools that provide school library media certification programs. These graduate programs must apply in a partnership that includes one or more eligible library entities. The goals of the doctoral program category are to develop faculty to educate the next generation of librarian archives professionals by increasing the number of doctoral students, to develop the next generation of librarian and archive management and administrative leaders and to fund doctoral level scholarships and fellowships and only graduate schools that offer doctoral degrees in librarian information science or school media are eligible for this category.

The goal of the research category so to investigate issues and trends affecting library and archival practices, for all research projects except early career, all eligible library entities may apply, either individually or collaboratively. And for early career, the goal is to support innovative research by new faculty on any topic, in librarian information science. Assistant professors and graduate schools who hold doctoral degrees but are untenured, in tenure track positions with both teaching and research responsibilities are eligible to apply a single principal investigators. You must have a letter of departmental endorsement, and be aware that this is a very competitive category with one award made in 2013, one award made in 2015, and four awards made in 2014. And something to keep in mind is that you can still hire consultants to help you with specific aspects of the project, but you have to be the primary researcher. The goals of the programs to build institutional capacity category are to develop or enhance curricula to better educate cultural heritage and information professionals, to

broaden the librarian information science curriculum, by incorporating perspectives from other disciplines and field of scholarship, and develop projects or programs of study to increase the abilities of librarian archives professionals in developing the 21st Century skills of all users, including information and digital literacy skills.

For continuing education, the goal is to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of librarian and archive staff through programs of continuing education, both formal and informal, including postmaster's programs like certificates, residencies, enhanced work experiences, and other training programs for professional staff.

In terms of the process, for both programs, preliminary proposals will be due October 1, and we apologize for the short time frame. But as Tim mentioned, we have to work within what is dictated by the Office of Management and Budget, and it just meant that this cycle is a bit short. However, the good news is that you do just need to submit a two-page proposal, along with SF424 which is our cover sheet and the IMLS program information sheet which basically involves just checking off the right categories and filling in some basic information. You don't have to submit any other information or attachments. You will have to submit through grants.gov only, we cannot accept submissions as attachments to E-mails or through regular mail. I'll talk a little bit about the review and evaluation process, and the kinds of comments you will get from reviewers and how to use them. And if invited, your full proposal will be due January 15 of 2016. This chart is a breakdown of the deadlines for two cycles. As Tim mentioned, both LB21 and NLG have two deadlines each fiscal year. The first deadline is October 1. The second deadline is February 2. That is for the two-page preliminary proposal. You will receive notification as to whether or not you are invited to submit a full proposal by either December 15, or March 16, depending on which cycle you are in.

If you are invited to submit a full proposal, in the first cycle, that will be due January 15, and you will be notified in mid-March. The projects should be starting no earlier than May 1, and can be for up to three years in duration. For the second cycle, if you are invited to submit a full proposal, that will be due June 1, you will be notified as to whether or not you received an award by September 1. Your projects can begin no earlier than October 1. And you can have a project for up to three years, and that is depending on the category. I see a question that popped up from Kay Burkette, for clarity, you can pick either cycle, correct? Yes. So if you want to submit in the first cycle, you would submit your two-page preliminary

proposal October 1 for either Laura Bush or the National Leadership Grants. The second cycle means you would submit your two-page preliminary proposal February 2. And if you have any questions about any of these dates, feel free to put them into the chat, or you can reach out to the program officers and we will have our contact information up in the last slide. I'm seeing lots of questions. We will come back to those in a few minutes.

So, in terms of the preliminary proposal, we recommend that you do review those two reports that Tim talked about earlier, from the focus convenings. We also recommend that you work with other professionals in your area to develop practical, collaborative responses that are well situated in what we know from research, and what has been done in terms of practice. If you need help identifying grants that we have funded in the past on particular topics, you can go to the IMLS home page, and use the search grants that have been awarded function, or you can get in touch with the program officer or a program specialist. That is a great way to identify project directors and partners. They can also serve as advisors, if you need to get buy-in or feedback from the field. For your preliminary proposal, you want to make sure that you give a succinct but clear outline of the proposed work, and make sure, if possible, to show relevance to one of the two program priorities, that were discussed previously.

You need to show potential impact, whether you are applying within the Laura Bush program or the National Leadership Grants program. You need to identify projected outcomes. Finally, you need to submit an estimated budget, and that can be in the form of a paragraph at the end, and if you would like to see examples of successful proposals, there is a link here to a blog post by Timothy Owens, and it has four, I believe four successful proposals within the national digital platform category.

In terms of the kinds of projects that are successful, again, we keep saying this, but we are emphasizing that you should address an agency priority identified in the Notice of Funding Opportunity. Your proposal should also reflect a thorough understanding of relevant work, current practice, and knowledge about the subject matter. So whether you have an environmental scan, that is focused on grants that were funded by IMLS or projects funded by other agencies or work that was not funded, but has been ongoing, that is a perfectly acceptable approach. You can also reference research. You don't need to have an extensive list of citations in the two-page narrative. You can have a link to a annotated bibliography or another document, although we can't guarantee that reviewers will go to those links.

But you should make it clear to the reviewers that you know about work that has been funded in the past, and as an example, we received numerous proposals last year, that were focused on science, technology, engineering and math projects. In many cases, those proposals did not reference projects that had been supported by IMLS in the past. They didn't include STEM professionals in any way. In some cases, they were proposing to reinvent the wheel so to speak. So make sure that you demonstrate that in-depth knowledge that you have of your area in your proposal. Finally, your project should generate results that tie directly to the need or challenge that the proposal or the project is designed to address. So there should be a clear line from a question or a need to activities that address that need, to practical applications that can potentially impact the field.

So reviewers are going to first look at whether or not your proposal addresses the IMLS priorities that we keep talking about. They are going to look to see if you reference the discussions or recommendations from the convenings, either in the archived webcasts or in the reports. They want to see that you have that thorough understanding of relevant work, practice and knowledge about the subject. And they are going to ask, will this proposal generate measurable results that tie directly to that need or challenge, challenge that the project is designed to address.

In terms of project management, the reviewers are going to ask, is the proposal directly and practically addresses the program's priorities, if the proposal promises cost effective models that will make replicability or adoption cheaper, simpler and easier for other libraries and archives. If the proposal provides a sound basis for measuring impact and value. If the proposal supports the digital stewardship policy, and if you have questions about whether or not you are headed in the right direction, regarding the digital stewardship policy, and the form that you will be required to fill out later, please feel free to get in touch with us, and we can talk you through that.

Reviewers will also ask if the proposal will provide for collaboration in the course of the project, and if the proposal demonstrates the appropriate project management skills and capacity. So in a nutshell, the reviewers will want to see that the right people are at the table, they are bringing the relevant skills to the project, and they can get the job done. In terms of the second phase, you will receive comments from the first set of reviewers who will meet, and basically look at approximately 25 to 30 proposals. You are welcome to get in touch with program officers for clarification about anything that you see in the reviews. We will review what the comments

say, and we will advance a small number of preliminary proposals to the second round. But, even if you get advanced to that second round, there is no guarantee of funding. All decisions are made by the director of IMLS, at his or her discretion. If you are invited to submit a full proposal, that will be due January 15 of 2016. Again, you must submit through grants.gov, the proposals will undergo a second review process by external reviewers. And then you will be notified of the decision by March of 2016.

So again, the deadline for the first phase of the first cycle is October 1, 2015. You can propose project and research grants that are up to three years in duration, or one year for planning grants and national forum grants. Projects may begin no earlier than April 1 and must start by December 1. Projects must begin on the first day of the month, and end on the last day of the month. Remember, that if a cost is unallowable for IMLS funds, it's also unallowable as cost share.

So, more specifically, about cost share, for NLG applicants, there is at least a one-to-one match for total project cost. However, cost sharing is not expected for research projects or projects that are under $250,000.

For LB21, there is at least a one-to-one of the total project cost after subtraction, after subtracting student support costs match. So that means that any costs that are in student support like tuition or travel, stipends, you can subtract that from what would have to be the match. Cost sharing of at least one-third is encouraged but not required for early career, collaborative planning and national forum planning grants. Cost share is not expected for research grants, and won't be considered in the review of the application. We often get questions about whether or not reviewers look favorably on cost share in research grants. But it's not the consideration at all, and if reviewers talk about it during their review panels, we remind them that it's not supposed to be a consideration. So in terms of tips, registering early is one of the things we recommend on the basis of hearing devastating stories from people who forget.

So there are three places where you must register your organization, in order to be able to submit a proposal, DUNS, Sam and grants.gov. SAM which stands for the system for world management replaced the central contractor registration last July. So it's important to keep in mind here that your SAM registration is good for one year, and must be renewed. You don't want to do this on January 14, so we have recommended checking your status early on.

If it's not your job to track your SAM registration, make sure you get in touch with the person whose job it is, and make

sure that you are registered.

Grants.gov is the portal through which you file your application, and allow at least two weeks for the registration process, even if you know you are registered make sure you know who is authorized for your institution and that they know their password. We understand that staff change, people retire, and passwords get misplaced. If you don't know for sure that everything is in place now, we recommend you check either this afternoon or tomorrow first thing in the morning, so that you can get this taken care of right away. Again, it's not something that you want to try to accomplish at the end of September.

We were recently informed of a possible security issue that involves Adobe Reader and professional, and requires manually allowing web access for the .pdf submission package in the program preferences in order to submit your proposal through grants.gov. Here is a list of steps that you can reference, if you save this Power Point of the .pdf, and you will also be getting a link to this presentation within a few days. So I'm not going to walk you through the steps now. But I will mention that grants.gov does have a help line, and I encourage you to get in touch with them, if you have any issues at all. Because grants.gov is a system that is external to IMLS, we can't help you navigate this specific process, and we can't make any changes for you once your proposal has been submitted. So, we recommend that you try to submit early, if at all possible, and make sure that you get in touch with the help staff at grants.gov.

So just a reminder, we make grants only to eligible applicants that submit complete applications on or before the deadline. Now we will turn it to you to see if you have any questions for us. Please type your questions into the chat, and we will go through and try to answer as many as possible. I'm going to put the phone on speaker now so that both Tim and I can answer your questions. If you can't hear us for any reason, please type that into the chat. (pause).

>> Recording stopped.
>> We are going through the chat now.
>> TIM CARRIGAN: While Sandy is going through the questions, I'll add briefly that if you do need to contact the grant.gov help desk, they are available now, I believe 24/7, which is wonderful. You will want to ask them for your case number, so that you can, if you need to be in touch with them multiple times, they can find the situation that they can help you with, because you might talk to a different person each time. It's like a call center there. That way, if there is ever a problem, you can share that case number with them (Beep).

So, our first question is from Wendy, can you apply now if you get turned down, apply again in February? Yes, Wendy. You are absolutely welcome, if you are, were not successful in the October deadline, you are welcome to apply again with a different concept or with a revised version of your first concept. If you do decide to reapply, I would encourage you to take your peer reviewer's feedback into account to help in the reformation.

>> SANDY TORO: Thank you to Emily and Sarah who have been posting the links in the chat. So, Emily already answered this question in the chat, but this is the first time that we are having the preliminary proposal process, and two cycles of funding for the Laura Bush program. So we don't have any sample LB21 preliminary proposal yet.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: That being said, I do think that even though the project activities might be very different in a LB21 proposal as opposed to a NLG proposal, I do think that in terms of formatting, looking at the NLG preliminary proposal might be worthwhile exercise, just to get a sense of what those look like. I believe that that blog post that Emily shared previously shows you what their original (beeps) and what their formula looks like at the end. You can see that evolution over the course of the two-phase process.

>> We put that slide back up with the security issues. We are also, so you know, on our end, trying to get more clarification about this. Once we get more information, we will try to share that with everyone, on our website.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: Really, it's a grants.gov issue so grants.gov is probably in a better position to troubleshoot that for you than your IMLS program staff. We are sort of at grants.gov's mercy, like the rest of you. So I will encourage you to be in touch with them, if you encounter any issues, with their forms.

>> SANDY TORO: The next question is: Can you please go into more detail about the difference between a planning grant and a private grant? It depends on the nature of the project. But you can use a planning grant to bring together a group of people to figure out an agenda for our research program, or to promote the strategy to tackle an issue of broad national interest. You can use the planning grant to do a pilot study, or an in-depth literature review, or metananalysis. You can do a pilot program. Yes, you can prototype a tool. There are lots of options for a planning grant. They are somewhat more, there is more flexibility with reviewers because they will recognize that you are trying something out, whereas with a project grant, the reviewers (Beep) will see that you have done a needs assessment, that you have finance from the field, that you have a strong

schedule of completion, that you have a nice time line within which you can get some outcome.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: It's worth noting, I agree with everything Sandy said, but as you are thinking about what you might do during that one year of funding your grant, by no means a guarantee of future funding, I do think that you want to be as you are organizing a outstanding proposal you want to be thinking about what sort of end state you will be arriving at the end of the year of funding that will serve as a possible springboard to help you secure project implementation funding in a future cycle.

>> SANDY TORO: The next question is should we call and talk to staff before we submit the two pager? I'm generalizing but I would say that we prefer when we get calls about projects' ideas because we can help you figure out whether or not your project is better suited for National Leadership Grants or Laura Bush. If you are at the planning stage, or if it seems like you have an idea of a project that is ready to go, sometimes we help people identify potential partners, based on awards we have made in the past. I definitely encourage you to reach out to us, and I'll jump ahead in the slide to our contact information.

On the left you have program officers and on the right you have program specialists that you can reach out to any of us with your questions. We are able to look at outlines or synopsis of your two page preproposal, so you can send those to us and we can take a look, or we might refer you to a program officer or specialist who has expertise in an area, and may be better suited to answer your questions. However, that being said, we have only a few weeks left. So if you do want to send information to us to review and give you feedback on, you should try to do that as soon as possible. What are the endorsements, the next question is would you let me know to whom the letter of endorsement should be addressed? This is for I'm guessing the early career development category. That letter can be addressed to any program officer. You don't need that for the preliminary proposal. You need it for the full proposal.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: In that case, if you are applying under the early career research development category, you would submit your two pager in October, with the program information sheet. If you were invited to submit a full proposal, you would include the letter of endorsement with your full proposal in January.

>> SANDY TORO: Yes. I'm sorry, if that is not clear from the slides, because I did mention that, that is required. But that is required in phase 2. The next question is, can you discuss the level of detail needed in the budget paragraph? This is a change from the last NLG preliminary proposal, right? Yes. So, the last time around, we only asked for a number. We just

wanted a rough estimate of how much you would need, and the feedback we got from the reviewers was that that number in and of itself was not enough for them to determine whether or not the number was appropriate for the project activities proposed.

In the paragraph that we are requesting now, you should give us some sense of how much money you need in terms of IMLS funds, how much will be included as cost share, what that money is being used for, whether it's for people, in the form of salaries or stipends or other forms of support. If it's for supplies, if it's for large equipment (Beep) and travel, you know, so the paragraph can be brief, but that is the level of detail we are looking for.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: Yeah. I would say three to four sentences is probably adequate, that Sandy described, it might look something like, and I'm making this up off the top of my head, but we are requesting $300,000 for this project, and apply a equal amount of cost share of the $300,000, 100,000 dollar salary, 60,000 is equipment, 50,000 is, I guess fringe to go with the salary, and then another 100,000 is some other expense. That level of detail is what we are looking for, at a very high level, a summary of what, where those funds would be allocated toward.

>> SANDY TORO: Yes. To be clear, the budget paragraph in some ways is not as important as the beginning of the two-page preliminary proposal. The budget information will be looked at closely, if the reviewers think that you have a strong idea. So I wouldn't worry as much about what you put into the budget paragraph as what you put into the beginning of your preliminary proposal, because again, reviewers may be looking at up to 25 or 30 preliminary proposals, so you want to make sure that right at the beginning, you have a powerful introduction, that you are talking about a need or a challenge for the field, and how what you are proposing is going to address that question or --

>> TIM CARRIGAN: Strong concept, and the right team and resources in place and a budget that supports those.

>> SANDY TORO: Exactly.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: Support recommended for the two page application, no. In fact, there are no other than that SF424 and the program information sheet, you do not need to submit anything else. We will not be [inaudible] they will only get your two-page preliminary proposal. For example, if you have partners that are signed on for the project or people that are enthusiastic about the work, you can certainly reference that within the two pages. But you do not need to include a letter at this phase. That is something that would be more appropriate for your full proposal if you are invited down the road.

>> SANDY TORO: And, be careful, because if you are converting

a Word document into a   .pdf, and something happens with your
margins and you get a third page, we won't be submitting
whatever is on that third page to reviewers. They will only get
the first two pages.
   The next question is, the instructions says a two page format
proposal needs to describe the project director and partners,
does this refer to the principal investigator of the project?
Yes. IMLS, we have a grants management system that classifies
every lead person as a project director. Research projects,
that would be the principal investigator. We just don't use
that terminology in-house. The principal investigator and the
project director are basically the same thing.
   >> TIM CARRIGAN: I don't think you mean, when you are talking
about the PI or other members of the team or other partners, we
are not looking for you to give us everyone's full CV in two
pages, that would be unreasonable. But reviewers are going to
be looking for in that section, are you credible, do you have
the right people at the table to do this work. I think that is
what you want to focus on, that you are, that you want to
establish confidence in you are the right folks to take on this
work, and that you have the appropriate capacity and connections
to see it through.
   >> SANDY TORO: A few minutes left, if you have more
questions, please type them in. I see one just popped up. Is
there any format requirements, for example, font, spacing,
margin, etcetera? I believe those specifications are in the
Notice of Funding Opportunity. We appreciate your patience,
because the Notice of Funding Opportunity was just released last
week. So there are details that we are still becoming familiar
with. But the Notice of Funding Opportunity are the NOFO has
the information about what is required. For example, I believe
it's a 12 point font, but you would have to go back to the NOFO.
   >> TIM CARRIGAN: What you want to be thinking about as you
are preparing this is being kind to your peer reviewers who will
be looking at 25 or so of these. And I think that you want to
make sure that it's in a legible font, that you are laying it
out in a way that is visually appealing and logical. I think
that that will certainly help. And certainly, I feel like there
is a, what is that little adage before you leave the house, look
in the mirror and take off one thing. Sometimes there is truth
to that in the preliminary proposal because it's so short, we
want to cram in as much as we can. But really, sometimes it's
better to look at it and make sure that it's cogent and focused
and that in some way that you are not going to address
everything. I would say last year, thinking about the NLG
program, oftentimes applicants that were invited to [inaudible]
deliberation, peer reviewers would say things like, I want to

know more about this, and it was because they were so excited about it, and in cases like that, that wasn't necessarily to [inaudible] the concept was so compelling that you couldn't conceivably fit everything into this two pages, that you sold the idea to the peer reviewers and they wanted to see a full proposal. I hope that helps. That is a long way around to answer that question. But hopefully, that sounded, that is sound advice for you.

    >> SANDY TORO: More often than not reviewers will get annoyed if someone veers from the formatting that is specified in the Notice of Funding Opportunity. If you play around with where you put your budget or any of the other elements, that doesn't make the reviewers happy, because they are going through so many proposals, they don't like to be thrown off from what they are expecting.

    >> TIM CARRIGAN: Certainly your colleagues at your own institution or your partners or friends at peer institutions are always good resources to [inaudible] I know with my own writing, I'm sometimes too close to it that I can't see things about it that are problematic. I imagine that sometimes happens to other people as well. So get a trusted vendor colleague to help with your, take a look at your two-pager and say, gosh, I'm interested to know more about this, or did you think about this? Or maybe you can say less about this and more about that, those sorts of things.

    >> SANDY TORO: I'm going to go back to that chart with the dates, because I want you to be mindful of the fact that if you miss the deadline on October 1, you can still submit in February. You can't just go ahead and submit in January, because you missed the October deadline and you want to just take a chance. If you submit a full proposal on January 15 that you weren't invited, that proposal will not go to reviewers. So if you miss the October deadline, just try in February.

    >> TIM CARRIGAN: One of the things that is nice about the process, in our old model, you would submit, everyone would submit a full proposal on the deadline, and then nine months or so later everyone, whether they were funded or not were signed up all at the same time. Everyone did the same amount of work. And based on the availability of IMLS funds, we are only able to support a fraction of the proposals that we receive in any given funding cycle. We hope that by using this preliminary proposal model, we are able to help applicants learn quickly and without having to do a tremendous amount of work, whether or not their concept is viable at this time. Definitely, that is a positive change that we are able to provide feedback much more quickly than we used to, and with less investment of time on your part to get to that decision. Are there other questions? We have

time for just a few more.

   >> SANDY TORO: While we are waiting for questions, another
consideration for you is, if you are invited to submit a full
proposal, really spend some time looking at the reviewer
comments, because reviewers in that second phase will look to
see whether or not you addressed the concerns of the first set
of reviewers. In some cases, last year, we had full proposals
that didn't address the concerns of reviewers in phase 1, and
those proposals didn't fare as well as they could have. If you
see that there are concerns of reviewers and you don't know what
they are asking for, get in touch with a program officer and we
can explain, because we will have been in the room and part of
the discussion, so we can clarify any points.

   >> TIM CARRIGAN: Yeah. I'll just echo what Sandy said. Say
again that the program staff is here and happy to help you at
any point throughout this process, so please don't be a
stranger. We are always glad to take your calls and E-mails
(Beep) advice that we are able to do, and it might be, you might
E-mail her and she might forward your message to me because I'm
a better person to answer that question for you, or she might
forward [inaudible] depending what the issue is. But know that
we are really, we are here to answer your questions and support
you through this process. So please feel free to take advantage
of us in that way. If there aren't any other questions, we will
wrap things up here for the day. We wish you the best of luck
with your proposal, and we look forward to receiving it at
October 1.

   >> SANDY TORO: Thank you!

   >> TIM CARRIGAN: Take care.

   >> Bye.

   >> Bye.

     (session ends at 3:00 p.m. CST)

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