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FY17 NLG/LB21 APPLICANT WORKSHOP

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>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Thanks for joining the webinar today. We'll be getting started in just a couple minutes. If you could just type in the chat box that you can hear me, that would be great. Thanks.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Hi, everyone. For the folks who were saying that they couldn't hear, can you hear us now?

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Hi. Just testing the audio one more time for the folks who are in the webinar room. I think it should be working now. Great. It looks like it's working.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Thanks everyone for joining us today on pretty short notice for the Prospective Applicant Webinar for the National Leadership Grants for Libraries Program and the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program. My name is Emily Reynolds a Programster in the Office of Library Services with my colleague Trever Owens who is also a Programster here.

We're going to be talking about basics through the two programs as well as some changes you'll see in the current notices of funding operation. And then going into it about thinking about your application, logistics of the process, and advice that we have for applicants.

So first of all, what is IMLS? We are a federal funding agency that supports the 123,000 libraries and 35,000 museums in the U.S. We do that by making grants, convening group, and lots of other things. We're going to be talking mostly about the grants today.

This is the IMLS vision and mission. We are working for a democratic society where communities and individuals have broad

public access to knowledge. And our mission is to inspire libraries and museums to advance innovation, learning, and cultural and civic engagement.

These are our current strategic priorities, learning, community, and content, which tie in a little bit to some of the themes that we'll be talking about for these grant programs. But they have been our themes for funding over the last several years, so they may be familiar to you.

So there are two different programs that we'll be talking about today. Both of which had Notice of Funding Opportunity posted today and both of which have deadlines on September 1. And the first of those programs is the National Leadership Grant for Libraries, which is a program that supports projects that address significant challenges and opportunities in the library and archive fields and have the potential to advance theory and practice.

We have listed on this slide some of the characteristics of successful proposals. We're looking for, and our peer reviewers are looking for, projects with national impact, significance in terms of current needs in the field, and projects that show strategic collaboration with a variety of partners. And also that show demonstrated expertise to successfully carry out the project.

So National Leadership Grants project are more likely to be sort of implementation projects in your institution, software development, and other activities. Whereas the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program is more about professional development, education, and training.

And so this program is about supporting librarians and archivists that meet the changing and education needs at the American public and developing a diverse workforce of those professionals.

So this program, again, we're looking for broad impact, we're looking for collaboration and advancement of library practice. But the types of projects in this program are going to look a little bit different because it's focused on the librarians rather than advancing practice in the institution.

So for both of these programs, we have information pages on our website so you can see the links there. If you're in this webinar, you likely saw these links on the press release about the Notices of Funding Opportunity. But each of these pages has general information about the program, sort of a summary of each Notice of Funding Opportunity. They have contact information for staff for each program, which we'll also include at the end of this webinar. They each link to the Notice of Funding Opportunity and they link to webinar recordings. The recording of this webinar should be posted in the next couple of days.

You are eligible to apply if you're a unit or state or local government or nonprofit. You have to be located in one of the 50

states or territories, and you have to be one of the six types of organizations that are listed on this slide. So it's a variety of different types of libraries, academic units like graduate school, library and information science, library associations, and other organizations along those lines. We don't make grants to individuals. Just the types of organizations that are listed here.

And also note that the Laura Bush Program might have additional things for some of the programs so keep an eye out for the Notice of Funding Opportunity for that.

And on this slide are the types of entity that are not eligible to apply for IMLS funding. So if you're a federal institution -- and a federally funded institution doesn't mean an institution that receives federal grants. It means if you're a federal agency, you know, the Smithsonian isn't eligible to apply for IMLS funding, for example.

You're also not eligible if you're a for-profit organization, are an individual or a foreign country or organization. Although, partnerships are certainly possible and encouraged with all different types of organizations. They just can't be the lead applicant on a project.

So what's new in the FY17? If you've looked at the notice yet, you may see new project categories for each programs. Those are Community Anchors, National Digital Platform, and Curating Collections. The National Digital Platform you may recognize from last year, but the other two are new. We also incorporated the Spark Grant into NLG and that used to be a separate funding opportunity that was offered once a year, and it will be offered twice a year now under the offerings of NLG. You'll see that as a category. We also reintroduced the pre-professional category to the Laura Bush Program. And that was a category for several years. It was removed a couple years ago, and we are putting it back.

So if you're deciding between applying for NLG or LB21, we have sort of a decision tree to talk you through here because folks sometimes get confused especially when they're offered at the same time of what the difference is between the two programs.

So the project is primarily about education and training for information professionals. And that might mean formal education or it might mean continuing Ed or working professionals. LB21 is probably the program that you should be applying to. LB21 is also the program that you should apply to if it's an early career research track for a tenure-track faculty member. But otherwise any other work of national significance to libraries, archives, and information science is probably a fit with NLG. But you should double-check the Notice of Funding Opportunity to make sure that it aligns with the different categories and priorities of the program.

So again, this is just another way of us representing that same

bit of information looking at the different -- the primary purpose of your project and which program it's likely a fit for. Again, sort of educational programs for librarians and archivists are going to fit under LB21. And more practice-oriented tools, research, model, services, will be a better fit for National Leadership Grants.

So each application for the National Leadership Grants and the Laura Bush Program has to select a project category from the following three options, Community Anchors, National Digital Platform, and Curating Collections. And so I'm going to talk a little bit about each of those since they're new or changed from last year. And these are the sort of content areas that we are thinking about funding this year.

So the Community Anchors category is for projects that advance the roles of libraries as community anchors that provide civic and cultural engagement, facilitate life-long learning, promote digital inclusion and support economic vitality through programming and services. The caveat is that the benefits of these programs can't be limited to the local community but need to also advance national practice.

So I think we're going to see a lot of projects in this category with a variety of community partnerships really thinking about how the library can serve in this anchor role in creating a tool or models or training for librarians to facilitate that. But again, projects that are replicable in other environments or that won't have a benefit outside of the local community.

The second project category is the National Digital Platform which has been a category for the last couple of years. And in that category, we're interested in projects that create, develop, and expand the Open Source software application that libraries and archives use to provide digital content and services to all users in the United States. These are projects that are developing software or building infrastructure to support the digital work being done in libraries.

And you can see, you know, examples of projects that we've funded in this area over the last couple of years on our website.

And finally, the third category is Curating Collections. That can have a significant national impact on shared services for preservation of management and digital library collections and content. Projects that are focused on selection or doing local work on a selection can be supported through this category. We also can't support digitization or pre-digitization activities like pre-inventory collections. But again, looking at those collaborations and the sort of communication required to do a project and then also make it nationally relevant and sort of raising the bar for libraries and archives across the country.

So these are all sort of new or mostly sort of new things for

these programs. So we have a series of blog posts we'll be posting over the next few days about each of them. Today we've posted a sort of overview post that goes over all of the different projects, categories, funding categories, and project types. But then there will also be individual posts about each of the project categories that I just spoke about to provide a little bit more context and sort of highlight some of the changes in the Notice of Funding Opportunity.

And with that I'm going to pass it over to Trever.

>> TREVER OWENS: Great. So happy to share a bit more here as we go through. And so the first other element is that the Laura Bush 21 Century Librarian Program requires another set of categories. These are project types. So pre-professional projects that would focus on any part of the sort of pre-school trajectory of sort of thinking about the future of the library profession. So it could be programs for college students or even in earlier grades for recruiting -- and you may know from the legislation of our program, diversity is sort of a core component of that, so diversity, if there is a lot of projects to think about that sort of through the pre-professional levels. And then the Masters level which are focused on projects that have to do with sort of innovations and development and curricula and programs for formal education of librarians.

And then the Early Career Development Grants are a very particular and highly competitive niche of the 21 Century Librarian Program which is for tenure-track faculty in library schools and the schools of information who are doing research and about their career development as part of the trajectory.

The last category is an increasingly large category in our program, which is continuing education. So that could be workshops or other kinds of, sort of, cohort model programs or residencies. Any number of things that are for people who are in the field or who have already graduated with formal credentials and are gaining opportunities to work and sort of refine their skills.

We should underscore the one point that Emily made earlier, the earlier career development projects do not have to be tied to a particular -- one cross-cutting category, Community Anchors, Curating Collections or National Digital Platforms. All the rest of these do need to be connected to cross-cut angles. The content area issues area components. So this is a shift for this program, but we had in the past been sort of talking about priorities across the two programs in NLG and LB21. And this year we're really firming that up and building in cross-cutting needs across the two programs.

A question on the side there about if federally recognized tribes are eligible? Yes. And there is a point there being -- there is two points that I should stress there. One is that there are -- that we have Native American Grant Programs that

are specifically targeted towards tribes and Native American communities, and so those I would encourage you to look into those programs in particular. But there are also -- tribes are eligible to be in these programs. It's just the same way that a state or local government is eligible because they have a library or archive. So it is the library or archive doing the work but the administrative would be the tribe in this case.

Okay. So now moving on to another sort of vector in this description of the way it is categorized. And the blog post that Emily mentioned earlier does a nice job of breaking this down. And all of this is really spelled out in detail in the Letter of Notification Funding Opportunity. So feel free to let this wash over you and sort of get a sense of all these different things. I realize it's a lot of different information. But what we're giving you is really sort of the way top of the full Notification of Funding Opportunities that you're going to want to dig into in depth.

So the funding categories in NLG and LB21 are listed here. The first one is Sparks Grant. They're only in NLG and they used to be an independent sort of notification of funding opportunity, but now we're going to have them twice a year with our two times a year cycle. So the Sparks Grants are Rapid Prototyping Grants, small cap on the amount of money. Then Planning Grants, which are sort of for preliminary planning activities which many people sort of think about as sort of planning for a grant. We're increasingly supporting people to think about planning activities in many directions. It may well be that the results of planning activities are enough to spur investment into a local community to take care of a project or to -- you know, it might be a state or another funder. So don't think about them nearly as planning for a final grant, but for as planning for figuring out an issue area and bringing people together.

With the Forum Grant which are convening the stakeholders, the National Forum Grants are a bigger Planning Grant that bring in more groups to try to figure out some national agenda in any number of issue area. A national certificate, if you want to bring together a bunch of different stakeholders. In some cases, it's a single meeting and do all the work up to the meeting. And other cases, there might be two or three meetings over the course of the period or some virtual meetings. But it's something that results in establishing of sort of a shared area of work and libraries.

And then the last two grants are Project Grants and Research Grants. These are the two grants that go for more than a year. So you can have one two-year project. In the case of Doctoral Programs and the 21 Century Program, they can be four years long. But the Project Grants and Research Grants are sort of the larger awards we can make in these programs. It's generally more competitive the larger the request for federal funds to come with all of these. And

in these cases probably grant or development work in the National Leadership Grant that is going to be very much -- any of these are interested in national impact for libraries. Emily shared some of those cross-cutting elements of successful projects, so I encourage you to look and sort of soak those in.

And the Research Grants are -- are investigating key questions and issues in library and or archive information finding practice. And so that is a space where you've got specific research methods and you are going through all the right ways to try to answer a question that is going to -- going to be vital and important to the library and the community. And in those cases, a lot of the work we end up supporting because of the nature of the agencies. It's much more sort of applied work as opposed to basic science research.

So in that sense, if you are looking at -- if there are other federal funders that do a lot more basic science research, it may be more appropriate to be working with them if you're really pursuing a basic research agenda. Again, everything needs to connect back to the cross-cutting categories for the research.

So here are the funding levels that are associated with each of these. The Sparks Grants are up to \$25,000. The National Leadership and Planning Grants are up to \$50,000. Forum Grants up to \$100,000 in those programs. Project Grant, up to 2 million dollars in NLG. And with Research Grants there are the same. We do underscore that those kinds of projects -- we have made very few 2 million dollar awards. So it's definitely a feeling that allows a lot of flexibility, but there is a limited pool of resources that we have and so when reviewers being looking at these things, there tends to be some sense about the extent to which products are getting through the most angular part of how they're thinking about things.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Also, just in for a second. There is also sort of a value-proposition argument that comes into play with each of these. But if you're to propose a project asking for a million dollars, the amount of, sort of, national impact and dissemination that we're going to see is going to be a great deal higher than if you're proposing a \$25,000 Sparks project to sort of cast a new approach. But in addition to what Trever was saying, the sort of case for national impact has to be much greater if you're asking for a larger dollar amount.

>> TREVER OWENS: And with that, that's a great point. Thank you for bringing that up. And I ask you that, ultimately, it's not like we have a lot of money that we're able to sort of put into play for these projects. Ultimately, the grants are, the library funding in the U.S. In fact, a relatively small portion of it. So functionally, the way the programs are designed by legislation is to try to have a catalytic effect across the country on library services and the profession. And so in those cases, the

bigger the project the more it has to be demonstrating the catalytic national impact as it goes. It's important. All the projects, so it's increasingly important the larger they are. You can see the 21 Century Librarian Project can be projects up to a 1 million in Project Grants and up to \$500,000 in Research Grants.

There was a question -- (Speaking off mic). So we wanted to share a little bit how cost sharing worked in these programs. The amount that cost share that comes in on a project is not considered in the review of the application, but it is an eligibility criterion for certain NLG and LB21 projects. So fill this out very specifically. So you have to provide 1:1 cost share for both programs, except when the project is a research project. So research projects are not required to provide any cost share or matching funds. That's sort of a term we're using here.

You're also not required to provide cost share if the application is requesting less than \$250,000 of federal funds. So if you have a project that is \$249,000 in the 21 Century Librarian Program or Leadership Program, you do not have to come up with any cost share for it. If you go one dollar more, you have to provide \$250,000 in cost share. So that then becomes a \$500,000 project because you're matching the funds 1:1 and that will be reflected in the project and how it's all put together.

The other element that is there is the LB21 Project, the 21 Century Librarian Program, applicants are not required to match requested funds for student support. There is a detailed definition of how student support works in the Notification of Funding Opportunities, but the point there conceptually being that you can have larger projects that sort of match the money that's going into administrative programs. But the money that's going directly to the learner is not required to be matched in that program.

So with this, I'll pause for a second to get to some of the questions. So would you help me define national impact and far reaching? If you go back to the Notification of Funding Opportunities, there is a bit of an element about this. But the other thing that I would stress is that, ultimately, we rely very much on the expert reviewers coming from the field with subject-matter expertise. So people practicing in the field in libraries and archives and people who are sort of academics working in these too. So what I would say there is you need to be making a case to them that this could have an impact outside of the particular local outcomes that may be in play. So if you are working on a project in a region or an area, it's important to be very clear how the resources and funds on the project are not focused on a sort of local project or a particular niche area that wouldn't have significance broadly to the field. That's sort of the case you're making based on the area that you're working in, and the academics

are the reviewers based on the Notification of Funding Opportunity. So I would encourage you to parse the notification of a successful project, and I guess significance is also a characteristic of a successful project.

Parse that closely and think through that. And I would also encourage you to look at the proposal that was mentioned from previous projects is up on the website. When we find projects, we're trying to, more and more, actually publish the two-page proposal and full proposal. That's up on our website, and you can see examples of how people made the cases for the national significance impact of the work.

I would stress one of the pitfalls that we frequently see is, one, this is a particular issue for the Curating Collections area focusing on digital collections. Some folks will try to make the case that their collection is so important or great that it is of national significance and say providing access to it online would have a national impact. That does not work well in general because the implication here is, what impact does this have on library services and the profession across the country?

So not so much under the context of, wouldn't it be great, but how is the work that you're doing going to improve how libraries can do the work around the country? Or, you know, librarians do the work around the country. That would be one nuance of that.

For content-focused projects, it's not so much a significance of a particular collection or context but the implication of work for the field.

Right. So a bit through our process, people might have been zoning out on what I said and reading the slide for a bit. But applications are due September 1. You have to provide us with three things for an application. The we need a SF-424. -- we realize this is a tight timeline. We're working more on the process and taking two-page preliminary processes twice a year. That's where we're at. This is one of those opportunities, and the next is in February. And then we're going to keep working to get more and more lead time to work on proposals, but I will underscore that this is coming up with a two-page part for your proposal, deciding what to put in the proposal -- notification of Funding Opportunities and we've got examples from previous years online, as I mentioned.

The next is the Program Information Sheet, which you can download. And that's a short form where you just check off a bunch of elements so that it's sort of the application. Any funds you apply for, any IMLS program you fill that in, and then, sort of, for sorting and collecting some general information about some of the financial information about your organization and things that fall into making sure that you're eligible.

So and the SF-424 is something where you just fill in elements of it online and it's through Grants.gov and it's submitted. You

have to submit the proposal through Grants.gov. If you've done this before and are set up with that, that's great. If you're not, you should get set up with that today. It's a process to make sure you're able to put things in. Once you receive the proposal, we go through peer review -- the two-page proposals. All applicants will receive comments on the two-page proposals, but relatively short because reviewers have to read a good chunk of these. It's sort of a process to try to weed them through is an ultimate safe time for applicants so that you're, you know, getting a quick response on some of the ideas.

All the applicants get those comments. Some of the applicants are invited to submit full proposals. You have to be invited to submit a full proposal. You can't just work up a full proposal and send it in. But if you were not invited to submit a full proposal, you will have an opportunity to come back in the second round in February. So you can reflect on those comments, think about them, and make a decision on whether or not you can refine the ideas and bring them back again.

So for those who are invited, and this is worth thinking through just because the timeline is relatively tight. So you'll want to think through this part before you -- right after you submit your two-pager, you want to have a plan in place for how you can run if you are invited. The full proposals are due January 13. The requiring components are all filled out. There is a lot more documents, a lot more supporting material, letters of support, schedule of completion, you've got to attend narratives of the product, a fully worked up budget. Those proposals come in and are then peer reviewed. This is a second round of peer review for the second phase.

All the applicants receive their reviewer comments and the funding decisions for these projects are announced in April of 2017, and it is still intended to be a pretty competitive project. An invitation is by no stretch of the imagination a guarantee of funding. It's an invitation. I think in the last round we're targeting sort of 50% to 60% of projects being funded out of the invitation. It's a really strong indication that you're really competitive. You have a much better shot than in the one-cycle process or the one-phase process that we used to run. The fundings were on the order of 10% to 15% of projects. But you do have to do -- you really have to put in the work because you're competing against the best of the best on the two pages.

So those funding announcements come out in April and the projects then start a month or two after that. It is worth stressing when you're thinking about your project design. From the date that you submit a two-page proposal, if you were successful all the way through the process, you get invited to do the full proposal, it goes out to review, comes in, we hand out rewards. You start working

on your project 8 to 10 months out from when you apply originally. So that's just an important thing to be thinking through in terms of where you're at and where you will be at when a project could be funded.

So the key dates, the preliminary proposal is due on September 1. The notification coming out for those is in December. And then the full proposal is due the 13th of January. So you end up with four to six weeks to get that full proposal together. So you really want to make sure you got things tied up and work to happen on that because it is going to be an aggressive deadline to meet. But you've got sort of a really good indication that you're on the right path if you get invited. The notification is in April. And projects beginning the first of the month -- is that May, June, July -- May, June, and July. And we'll stress that we can only make grants to eligible applicants, with the eligibility criteria to first sort of sift through this, that submit complete application, so all of the documents that are required. All of the conditionally required documents also need to be there if you are, sort of, in the condition of meeting those. And one thing we would stress is that for full proposals, almost everyone does need to do the Digital Research Form and but that is all filled out in the Notification of Funding Opportunity.

And the applications must be submitted before the deadline. There is really no exceptions on this point. You need to come in through Grants.gov and get it in by the deadline.

The other requirements which are sort of critical to point out. You do need to have a D-U-N-S Number. If you're unfamiliar with that, if you're at an institution -- a big institution, there is a good chance that your grants folks know all of this stuff. You want to confirm that they're good to go on it. The D-U-N-S Number need to be registered with the System of Award Management, which is Grants.gov. You need to have the account.

I will stress that these are not things to do the week before you apply. They're things that you need to do today or, you know, in the next few days to make sure that you are all lined up to be able to do this. In most case, if your organization regularly applies for federal grants, this is stuff that your institution can cover, but you need to confirm it because the last thing you want is to put a bunch of time into the proposal and then not have met some of these requirements and then we'll give you sad messages about it and we can't really do anything. It's part of the core requirements of eligibility.

So backing up a little bit. We'll give you some indicators about key elements for preliminary proposals. As I mentioned before, there is about three paragraphs about this now, in detail, about how to put together your two-page preliminary. We also have examples from previous years up on the website. If you go and look

back at some of those project, can you find the original two-page proposals down at the bottom and see where their ideas started from. We wanted to sort of pull out a couple of key points here. So you want to be clearly identifying the project director, the partners, the lead institution, the partner organizations. It's often best to do that right up front in the first sentence. Organization such and such, and such and such, and such and such are going to work together to make X or accomplish Y. So it's really like an abstract of the project in that first sentence.

Then you're going to want to situate the project in current research and practice. So this is -- there is a point in the characteristics of a successful project that stresses the importance of something being sort of timely or resident or a sort of need the field has right now. You want to give an outline of the proposal. So what will the actual work look like? How will it be accomplished? Method, approaches. If it's a research proposal, sort of design of the research process.

Then you want to make sure that you're connecting with the points that are relevant for the product category. Again, the notice has information about this, what each category is focused on, and how you can build and connect in with that.

Lastly, articulating -- lastly, articulating the project, how will the field be different? What is the impact going to be, specifically for the work that you've done and more broadly for the field?

And then the last piece you need, which is required, so you have to do this, is to include a paragraph about the budget. You're not going to give us a budget form or fully articulated budget. You're going to give us one paragraph that has a top-line number and a bit about how it's broken into different categories that ultimately would be on the budget form.

All of this is supposed to give a reviewer a chance to sort of have a feel for how the project would work and come together without you going into all the detail about it. So you're really writing a solid -- they shouldn't have a good sense of how it would work. Describing these cases as sort of being a movie trailer. Like the reviewer would say, I want to see the full movie, in this case the full proposal. Just sort of hitting the high points and giving them a sense of how it would work, and a sense of what money would be used, and where that money is going.

That's a bit about pre-proposal. We put up a blog post last year about trying to put -- how to put your best foot forward in this. One, you've already checked the first box which is participate in the webinar. Pat yourself on the back. Especially since we posted the information about this webinar very -- you guys are the eager folks watching when the news comes out of IMLS.

So you participated in the webinar. Go and make sure you're

really looking at the program and that your project and your objectives align with the program. Look at some of the previously funded two-page proposals because that really gives you a sense of things that made it but sort of hit the right tones for reviewers.

With that, I encourage everyone to be in contact with a Program Officer. Our job is here to -- our job is to help people put together the most competitive application they can. So we're here for everyone and that's our service that we're encouraged and sort of step up to do. So we are here to help.

Get the goals clear and up front. We also encourage folks to think through the title of a project. When someone is -- imagine you're a reviewer looking at a stack of 20 of these or something, like that that you're reviewing. Use that title to really communicate some of the key elements of the work in the area that you're working in.

There was a question about what's the best way to reach out to the Program Officer? I think email is generally the best way to do it. A fair amount of us are traveling and in and out of the office a good bit, but we're sort of keeping track of our email as long as, you know, we're not out on leave or something like that. I would email the Program Officer that is named on the landing page for the Notification of Funding Opportunities has contacts in the offices. So just reach out to one of us and we can help figure out who would be the best person to field that in the organization.

So also, ensure that you include that budget paragraph. It is required, and that is what's going to communicate to the reviewers where the money is going to go. And then we encourage you to get someone who is not familiar with the core elements of the specific area you're working in to read the proposal. Ultimately, you want this to be something where someone who knows a bit about libraries, but isn't necessarily exactly in your niche, to read this and say oh, I guess this would have a big impact. This seems resonant to me. And please, please be sure to submit all the required documents. Your proposals cannot be reviewed or considered if you do not include all the required documents and that's true for both the preliminary proposals and there are many more required documents for the full proposal. And obviously, that would be a real big loss if you made it all that way and you missed some technical document or something like that that is required. So we need you to get those in. There is a link at the bottom where you can follow up more on these points.

We are going to have another webinar on performance measures. This is something that was rolled out in the last two years. Every project needs to include a report measuring performance, and we're going to have so IMLS staff talk through this in more depth then. So please check that out. And also, entirely described in the Notification of Funding Opportunity, but if you want another chance

to work through some of that, we'll have an opportunity for that. And now we're here for some questions.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: We also -- while we're seeing if anyone has question, we have our contact information on this last slide. We sort of split up by program and then also by project category. So feel free to get in touch with whoever you think will be the best fit for the category that you're looking at. And we're happy to pass folks around internally if we think somebody else has more expertise to help them out. Feel free to get in touch with us about any questions.

>> TREVER OWENS: Feel free to throw questions into the chat box there if you have any questions. I'm going to pause for a minute or two to see if anything bubbles up.

Great. It looks like we must have been very comprehensive, which is good. I'll add that our contact info is right there for everyone here to follow up with us. And we'll try to help give you those there -- yeah. I was making sure.

So thank you so much. In particular, we know you guys are the dedicated folks watching the news releases from IMLS, so that's really great. Do not hesitate to reach out to us. This webinar is being recorded and will be available on our website for you to come back to if you want to check it out. But underscore the Notification of Funding Opportunity is really everything we talked about here in more detail and that's ultimately what sort of governs the whole process. So dig into that and then come back with questions. So you guys have a great day.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Thank you.

(presentation completed at 2:46 p.m. CST)

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