

Timed Transcript for IMLS Office of Museum Services Webinar: Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services FY 2022 Information Session

0:03

Welcome to the Institute of Museum and Library Services' Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services Information Session.

0:10

My name is Mark Feitl, I'm a Senior Program Officer in the Office of Museum Services, and I'm happy that you are interested in preparing an application for the IMLS Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services Grant Program.

0:22

I'll be referring to the program throughout the presentation as NANH, the abbreviation of the program title.

0:29

My goal in this presentation is to provide specific information about the Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services grant program, and make some recommendations that you may wish to consider when preparing your application.

0:41

So, this is a prerecorded webinar and you won't have the opportunity to ask questions, feel free to contact me or any of the other staff in the Office of Museum Services to seek answers to your questions, or to discuss your project idea.

0:53

The staff contact slide is shown later in this webinar.

1:01

This is one of a series of prerecorded webinars designed to help you find the information you need to create a competitive application for IMLS newseum funding.

1:09

Choosing a Funding Opportunity for FY 2022 was prerecorded and is available as a video, and as a PDF of the slides plus as a transcript on our website at the link identified here.

1:21

That webinar will cover the IMLS vision, mission, and strategic plan with an emphasis on how will they influence our grantmaking.

1:29

We also address institutional eligibility.

1:32

Provide a quick overview of all of our funding opportunities, how to find information online with focus on our website, and we cover the three places you must be registered in order to apply for an IMLS grant.

1:44

We strongly recommend that you view this webinar to get the complete picture of preparing and submitting a competitive application to the NANH program.

1:52

In addition to this prerecorded webinar for NANH, we're providing prerecorded webinars for all of our grant programs.

1:59

You can find links to those in the grant program landing pages on our website.

2:06

We are often asked about the number of applications and funding success rates. So here are the figures for the past five years.

2:12

As you can see, NANH has had a somewhat consistent increase and appropriated funding over time.

2:18

We seek to award the strongest proposals with the greatest potential to strengthen tribal museum services.

2:24

Looking back to the beginning of the program in 2005, the first year, we made awards.

2:29

We have received 606 applications.

2:32

Of those, 392 have received grants, which have total over \$19 million in funding to support the museum services of tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian serving organizations.

2:43

To date, awards have been made to organizations located in 30 states.

2:50

In this presentation, I'll be addressing the following topics: program goals and eligibility, characteristics of successful NANH projects.

2:59

Important dates and times the question of how much you may request and funding, how many applications you can submit, and how long you keep your projects can last.

3:08

Examples of allowable and unallowable costs, Application components, Application tips, the review process, and our IMLS staff contact information.

3:22

Let's begin with the NANH program goals.

3:25

The goal of the NANH

3:26

program is to support projects that enhance museum services in order to assist tribes and organizations that primarily serve Native Hawaiians to provide opportunities to sustain heritage, culture, and knowledge through strengthening activities in areas such as exhibitions, educational services and programming, professional development, and collection stewardship.

3:50

Unlike other museum programs offered at IMLS, the NANH program has very specific eligibility criteria.

3:57

All applicants must meet tribal organization eligibility criteria.

4:01

I encourage you to read the specific eligibility noted on our website and in the Notice of Funding Opportunity.

4:10

Now for more detail on the eligibility factors, an organization is eligible to apply to this program only if they are a federally recognized Indian tribe as identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an Alaska Native Village or Corporation, or a non-profit organization that primarily serves and represents Native Hawaiians.

4:28

In most circumstances, organizations are not eligible to apply if they are a museum, library, school, tribal college, or Department of Education.

4:37

But eligible institutions are welcome to partner with a non eligible organization.

4:42

The applicant organization must meet the eligibility criteria. The partners aren't required to do so.

4:51

What are the characteristics of successful Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services applications?

4:56

There are four, and successful projects address all of them.

4:59

Now, as you prepare your application, you should keep these characteristics in mind.

5:04

First, Institutional impact.

5:07

Your project should address a key need or challenge that faces your organization.

5:11

Second, in-depth knowledge.

5:13

Your proposal should reflect a thorough understanding of current practice and knowledge about the subject matter.

5:19

Third, project based design.

5:22

Your work plan should consist of a set of logical, inter-related activities tied directly to addressing the key need or challenge, and forth.

5:31

Demonstrable results.

5:32

Your project should generate measurable results that tie directly to the need or challenge it was designed to address.

5:40

It has been our experience that an unfunded application is one that has failed to deliver convincingly on one or more of these.

5:46

So it is a good idea to think about how to structure your application, to show how your project will be strong in each.

5:55

I want to remind you of important dates for NANH applications.

5:59

They are due by 11:59 PM, Eastern Standard Time on November 15, 2021.

6:06

The deadline is non negotiable, and the time-stamp is auto generated by the Grants dot gov system.

6:11

You will hear this again and again.

6:13

But start early and submit early.

6:15

That way, if you encounter a difficulty of any kind when submitting your proposal, you'll have some time to resolve the problem.

6:23

NANH awards will be announced in June 2022, and projects must be scheduled to start July 1, 2022.

6:31

Please make sure that everyone involved in preparing your grant application is aware of these dates.

6:39

NANH applicants can request anywhere from \$5,000 to \$100,000 in grant funds.

6:44

If you ask for less than \$5,000, or more than \$100,000, your application will be rejected and not reviewed.

6:51

There is no cost share requirement, though you may include one if your organization will contribute funds toward this particular project.

6:57

It's important to note that if you decide to include a cost share in your application, it must be met by the end of the award.

7:03

We will hold you to that figure, so keep that in mind when applying.

7:07

Cost share may be in the form of cash, staff, or volunteer time, or third party contributions.

7:12

It may not be funds from another federal source.

7:16

In terms of how many applications you may submit, there is no limit to the number of applications you can file in response to the FY 22 funding announcement for the NANH program.

7:27

Finally, you may also be wondering how long the project may last.

7:31

NANH projects must be at least a year long, but not exceed three years in length.

7:39

We have made reference several times to projects here.

7:43

And so let's take a minute to consider just exactly what that means.

7:46

The Project Management Institute has a good definition, which is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result.

7:55

They go on further to explain that a project is temporary, because it has a defined beginning and end in time and therefore defined scope and resources.

8:03

A project is unique in that it is not a routine operation, but rather its specific set of operations designed to accomplish a singular goal.

8:11

We recommend that you keep this definition in mind as you conceptualize your IMLS project.

8:16

Think of it as temporary non routine instead of activities, which collectively have a beginning and an end time, A defined scope requiring specific resources, which are designed to accomplish a specific, singular goal.

8:32

There are no project categories in this program.

8:34

We invite you to apply for projects that best meet your needs, and this is a list of many projects we can fund.

8:41

They're all linked to the overarching goals of the IMLS strategic plan.

8:45

That said, the NANH program does have several primary goals and objectives, which you should keep in mind as you prepare your application.

8:52

I will review these goals and objectives in the next three slides.

8:57

In this, and the two slides that follow, the objectives provide a list of the types of projects that fit within the goal.

9:04

A project that aligns with this goal might include, but it's not limited to, all are part of an exhibit program development for all types of audiences: creating interpretive plans, training for teachers, partnerships with schools, or out of school audiences, evaluation, and professional development opportunities for the Native American and Native Hawaiian museum Workforce.

9:25

As you plan your projects in this category, we strongly recommend starting with the concept of learner at the Center, and build around it.

9:32

Spend time really thinking, though who your learners in this project are, and what their needs are.

9:38

It's not likely going to be everybody. So who is it, really?

9:43

What do they want to learn? What do you want them to learn? And what's the best way to go at that?

9:48

Well, that's the whole point of problems and needs in a few minutes. But a major takeaway here is to be focused on identifying your audience, and then thinking about how you're going to serve them.

10:00

A project that aligns with goal number two is likely to include activities that contribute directly to your work, to build the capacity of your museum services within your tribe or organization.

10:10

Projects might include, but are not limited to, institutional planning and policy development, the recruitment and development of museum staff, and the enhancement of technology, such as your website or collections management software.

10:25

Projects that align with goal three includes just about anything you need to do for and with your collections, except acquire them.

10:33

We're very open to projects that have multiple components configured in ways that makes sense for you.

10:37

One project may consist of cataloging, taking digital photographs, and updating database records.

10:42

While another might combine digitization activities with rehousing.

10:47

We support conservation projects of all kinds, general, detailed, and environmental surveys, as well as treatments and environmental improvements.

10:54

And you are welcome to incorporate aspects of training, and or collections management into these projects, if doing so makes sense for your situation.

11:02

It's important to note that, with these types of projects, we encourage a step by step, progressive approach to collection work, including conservation.

11:10

This means assessing needs, creating a prioritized list of activities, and following through by doing the most important things first.

11:20

We'll turn now to allowable and unallowable costs for your project.

11:24

Be very careful in preparing your proposal, and include only allowable costs in both your IMLS ask, and your cost share.

11:31

To do otherwise can hurt your chances of getting positive reviews and being recommended for funding.

11:36

We'll go through some common expenses that are allowable and unallowable.

11:40

But for details, please see Title Two, Subtitle A, Chapter Two, Part 200 of the Code of Federal Regulations, covering Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, or 2 CFR 200 for short.

11:54

Fortunately, the regulations are available online in a searchable format in the U.S. Government Publishing Office website, listed on the screen.

12:02

A particular interest is Subpart E, Cost Principles, a small section of which is shown on the right side of the screen.

12:11

In Section D 6, A of the NANH Notice of Funding Opportunity, pages 16 to 17, we provide a partial list of the most common examples of allowable costs as listed here.

12:23

These costs may be part of what you ask IMLS to pay for and, or what you will pay as part of your cost share if you choose to include one.

12:31

The rules about allowability apply to both sides of the budget.

12:36

In Section D 6, A of the NANH Notice of Funding Opportunity.

12:41

We also provide a list of generally unallowable costs, again, both for IMLS funds and for cost share.

12:46

These costs may not be part of what you ask IMLS to pay for, nor can they be a part of what you will pay for it as part of your cost share.

12:53

In fact, unallowable expenses can't show up anywhere in your proposal.

12:58

As you prepare your application, it's a good idea to compare your list of the most expenses against these list of allowable and unallowable costs, and against the appropriate set of cost principles, specific details of which can be found in 2 CFR Part 200.

13:12

This is the part of the Code of Federal Regulations covering Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.

13:22

Next, are the application components.

13:25

Your application will consist of a series of individual components, and it's very important to make sure you prepare and submit everything you should.

13:34

These application components fall into three categories in the Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services Funding Opportunity.

13:40

The first is that of required documents.

13:43

All applications must include the documents listed here. Omission of even just one can result in the exclusion of your application from further consideration.

13:52

Also, important to note, are page limits.

13:54

If you exceed the page limits specified in the Notice of Funding Opportunity, we must remove the extra extras before your application goes out for review.

14:03

That means your reviewer may well see a paragraph or a sentence and the mid air and will wonder about your planning skills and your attentiveness to detail.

14:10

Make sure your content fits into the page limit specified. And make sure the number of pages holds when you convert your document to a PDF.

14:18

Two of our required forms are ones.

14:20

You will download through Grants dot gov, they are dynamic.

14:25

That means that your answers to certain questions will determine which questions you see next.

14:30

These are the IMLS Supplementary Information Form, including abstract, and the IMLS Museum Program Information Form.

14:40

The second category of application components is that of conditionally required documents.

14:45

Some applications must include 1, 2, or a combination of these, and it's your job to figure out which are required for yours.

14:53

If you are a non-profit organization that primarily serves and represents Native Hawaiians, then you must include your proof of non-profit status issued by the IRS, as well as appropriate proof of eligibility documentation outlined in the Notice of Funding Opportunity.

15:07

If you are using a federally negotiated indirect cost and your budget, then you must include a copy of your final rate agreement.

15:14

If you create digital products during the course of your project, then you must complete and submit a digital product plan.

15:21

If you are requesting support for conservation treatment, you must include detailed condition reports, end, or formal conservation treatment proposals.

15:30

Just like the required documents, omission of even one can result in exclusion of your application from further consideration.

15:37

Please note that the term digital product includes digitized and born digital content, resources or assets.

15:44

Software, Research data.

15:47

If you are creating any of these types of materials, you must include the plan with your application.

15:55

The third group of application components is supporting documents, and here's a partial list of examples.

16:01

Supporting documents are completely optional.

16:03

You may submit some or none.

16:05

We urge you to make good decisions here and include only those that supplement the narrative and support the project description you provide in your application.

16:12

This is not the place to introduce new information.

16:16

We also recommend that you be respectful of your reviewers' time, and avoid any temptation to include hundreds of pages of extraneous material that is not directly relevant to your project.

16:24

Being judicious really does work to your benefit.

16:27

Include what is important and helpful, and then stop there.

16:34

And now, let's talk about the narrative of your proposal.

16:38

You have five pages to cover three very important issues, and the Notice of Funding Opportunity provides lengthy guidance on what the narrative should cover: Project Justification, what need problem, or challenge will your project address, and how is it defined.

16:52

Describe how you have use demographic information, economic circumstances, condition assessments, and other relevant data from reliable sources to define the need, problem, or challenge, and develop the scope for the project.

17:05

Who is the target group for your projects, and how have they been involved in the planning?

17:09

Target Group refers to those who will be most immediately and positively affected by a project.

17:14

Identify the number of individuals in the target group or in each target group if you identify more than one.

17:21

What are the ultimate beneficiaries for this project?

17:24

Beneficiaries refers to those who are likely to be aided in the long term by your project.

17:29

They may or may not be the same as your target group.

17:31

Identify the number of individuals who will benefit from your project in the long term. If reliable, indefensible, defensible accounts are possible.

17:39

Otherwise, describe the characteristics of the beneficiaries you expect to be served eventually by your project.

17:48

In Section E, of the Notice of Funding Opportunity under Review Criteria, you will find a list of questions that reviewers are asked to answer when they review your proposal.

17:57

It is a good idea to refer to these as you craft your narrative, to be certain you are providing the viewers clear, solid information.

18:05

You will see that they correspond fairly directly with the prompts you are given to write your narrative.

18:13

Because the need, problem, or challenge is foundational in your application, keep these points in mind.

18:19

The federal government wants its investment to result in something getting better.

18:23

As you define your need, problem or challenge, articulate what will get better as a result of your project as precisely as possible.

18:30

Will someone learn something, develop a skill, change an attitude?

18:34

Will members of your community be better able to work together to solve problems?

18:38

Will collections be better cared for?

18:40

Will their lifespan be extended? Will access to your collections, and the information surrounding them be expanded?

18:45

Identify why it is important that this particular change happens.

18:50

Hone your problem definition carefully and in clear, succinct terms.

18:54

Gather the present data and support your problem definition.

19:01

Project Work Plan.

19:03

This is where you identify who will do what activities, when, and using what resources.

19:08

Note that we ask you to think about risks that are inherent in your particular project to tell us how you've taken that into account in your planning.

19:16

We'll say more about that in a few minutes.

19:18

We want you to explain how you will track your progress towards achieving those results, and what you'll do if you need to correct to correct course.

19:26

And finally, reflecting the federal government's desire that everything in which we invest generate a broad as possible, a benefit as possible, we ask you to tell how and with whom you will share your project's results.

19:40

Again, this is a list of questions in Section E of the Notice of Funding Opportunity that reviewers are asked to answer when they review your proposal.

19:51

Your Work Plan will be built on activities, so it's important to be clear about just what an activity is.

19:57

An activity is something that someone does, it has a beginning and an end, it's like projects, and you know, when you finished it, because it doesn't need to be done anymore, it is no longer on your to-do list, an activity is not a goal, a result, or an outcome.

20:13

It's something that you do as part of striving to achieve those Aim for a reasonable level of granularity and identifying your activities.

20:21

It might be hard, but strive for not too much, not too little, but rather just right.

20:30

We also ask you to think about risks that are inherent in your particular project, and to tell us how you've taken into that, into account your planning.

20:37

Think of it as answering the question, what if? There's no checklist of risks, but every project has them.

20:45

The best proposals will show that you are aware of them, and have thought through a plan for dealing with them.

20:49

Look at your activities and think about what could go wrong.

20:53

Focus on the ones where your experience, your own, or that of your group, tells you.

20:57

Yes, that could happen, and identify steps you would take in response.

21:03

Those things go differently than expected. We just want you to prepare by identifying implementable options.

21:12

The third section of your narrative should be devoted to articulating your project's intended results.

21:17

This section is your chance to convince the reviewers that your project will result in something getting better.

21:23

The need or problem you identified in your Project Justification will be addressed directly, and it will be diminished or eliminated altogether.

21:30

We ask you to tell us what data you will collect and report in order to measure your project's success.

21:36

If your project will generate tangible products and most do, here's the opportunity to describe them and make the case. They'll be useful.

21:44

And, last, but not least, we ask that you tell us how you will sustain the benefit of the project. How will this improvement that you propose to make continue once your grant is over?

21:57

And this is the list of questions in Section E of the Notice of Funding Opportunity that reviewers are asked to answer when they review your proposal's narrative response to Project Results.

22:09

We often hear that defining intended results and success measures is challenging for applicants. So it's worth spending a bit of time on this here.

22:17

Let's think back to the questions we referenced a couple of slides ago, When we talked about defining the need, problem, or challenge that your project is addressing.

22:25

If you said someone will learn something, how will you know?

22:29

If your problem related to segments of your community being better able to work together

22:33

How will you know when that has been achieved?

22:35

If a collection will be better cared for, how will you be sure, and how will you measure better?

22:43

If you're digitizing to expand accessibility, how will you know when you've done it?

22:47

All of your results should tie back to your need, problem, or challenge.

22:51

You may well experience tangential benefits, and or positive outcomes, but make sure you identify them as an addition to, but not instead of, your original intended results. Reviewers aren't likely to see that as a disconnect.

23:04

This focus on results and measuring success in meaningful ways.

23:07

Is not new, but it hasn't gotten easy.

23:10

There has been a tremendous amount of work done on ways to measure success, and we as an agency are still working on this.

23:17

For you as an applicant, though, we encourage you to consider using a logic model to explain your intended results and your plan for achieving them.

23:29

Some NANH applicants use logic models. And reviewers appreciate their conciseness and focus.

23:35

There are many excellent resources available to help you construct a logic model. And among these are IMLS's Shaping Outcomes, a free online course developed in partnership with Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis.

23:48

It is available at [WWW dot shaping outcomes dot org](http://WWW.dot.shapingoutcomes.dot.org), and it is customized to meet the needs of museum applicants.

23:56

There are downloadable worksheets and numerous examples that you are likely to find relevant to your homework.

24:02

So to recap, your narrative has three sections: Project Justification, Project Work Plan, and Project Results, and you have five pages for it.

24:11

It's important to remember that the sections are all equally important.

24:15

Write clearly, address what we ask you to address, and keep an eye on those review criteria.

24:21

We're telling you here exactly what the reviewers will look for, so make it easy for them to find it and understand it.

24:32

At the end of last year, the government added a new requirements to all federal awards. Agencies are now required to measure the performance of awardees.

24:40

This Performance Measurement requirement is different from Project Evaluation, which is typically included in your project proposals.

24:47

Performance Measurement tells us how good a job you did as a federal awardee.

24:51

It helps IMLS understand, manage, and improve our grant programs, and the assistance we provide to applicants and awardees.

24:58

It helps us inform internal stakeholders, IMLS leadership, key staff and programs, and grants management and finance, and external stakeholders, legislative, and oversight committees, media, public about our grantmaking.

25:12

Project evaluation, by contrast, is all about your project's intended results or outcomes.

25:17

The prompts that help you write your narrative, which we have just talked about, will guide you through a discussion of your evaluation methods. We ask that what you need you're addressing, and what associated results.

25:29

Do you want your project to have, how you will track progress toward achieving your intended results, and how the knowledge, skills, behaviors, and attitudes of your target audience will change as a result of your project.

25:40

So, let's turn now to our focused on performance measurement, and how we will ask you to plan for it and report on it.

25:47

In Section A 3 of the NANH notice of funding opportunity, we provide a sample chart which applicants may, but are not required, to use.

25:56

On the left side of the chart are four commonly used performance measures that IMLS has adopted for this effort.

26:02

Effectiveness, the extent to which activities contribute to achieving the intended results.

26:07

Efficiency, how well resources, eg, funds, expertise, time, are used, and costs are minimized while generating maximum value for the target group.

26:19

Quality, how well the activities meet the requirements and expectations of the target group.

26:25

That's the extent to which each task activity is completed within the proposed timeframe.

26:32

Across the top, the information points we're asking you to use in your statements with examples for each.

26:38

For instance, data we will collect are listed counts, costs, weights, volumes, temperatures, percentages and hours, as well as qualitative observations, opinions, and feelings.

26:51

For each performance measure, we provide a couple of examples addressing issues that might turn up in a museum or library project. We want to make it easy for applicants to see the relationship between this request and the project they are proposing.

27:04

The blank space is where we suggest applicants write their own performance measure statements, and the chart is constructed such that it can expand to allow as much space as needed.

27:13

We're looking for one statement for each required Performance Measure.

27:17

You may provide more than one statement per measure, if you wish.

27:20

We do not limit the performance measurement. We do limit the Performance Measurement Plan to two pages.

27:30

At this point, we'd like to share a few tips gleaned from our collective experience in working with applications submitted to the NANH program each year.

27:38

First on the list, make sure your registrations are complete. Your passwords and usernames are current.

27:44

You must have a DUNS number, an active SAM dot gov registration, and a current and functional Grants dot gov registration.

27:51

And if you're just starting out, you'll need to acquire them in that order.

27:55

In other words, you must have a DUNS number to register with SAM dot gov.

27:59

You must have an active SAM dot gov registration to register with Grants dot gov.

28:04

It's crucial to remember that your SAM dot gov registration expires each year. You must renew it.

28:10

You can check your status at anytime by going to WWW dot sam dot gov.

28:15

In addition, your Grants dot gov password expires every 60 days, and leaving accounts inactive for a year or more, and results in the removal all roles.

28:24

So, make sure you know who your Grants dot gov authorized organization representative is, and, be sure the username and updated password are in place.

28:33

Both the SAM dot gov and Grants dot gov websites have robust Help Features and FAQs.

28:42

Important to know.

28:44

Our regulations say clearly that we can make grants only to eligible applicants that submit complete applications, including attachments on or before the deadline.

28:53

Those are the parameters we must follow as a federal agency.

28:56

So, here are some tips to help ensure that you can, too.

29:00

Start early.

29:02

You've already done that by participating in this webinar, but don't lose momentum. Keep going.

29:07

Become familiar with the Grants dot gov Workspace. This has been available as an option for a couple of years now. And it is now the only option.

29:14

It has many good features, including upfront validation, which allows you to correct errors prior to submission, and the opportunity to collaborate with others in creating your application.

29:24

Consider starting with the Workspace Overview and check out the tutorials.

29:29

Do your background research, make it easy for the reviewers to see that you are up to date and know what you're talking about.

29:35

Revisit the NANH Notice of Funding Opportunity frequently, and follow the narrative outline

29:40

It provides. Use headings, subheadings or numbered sections. Make it easy for reviewers to read.

29:48

Avoid generalities, acronyms, and jargon.

29:51

The people who will review your application are experts, but they may not be totally familiar with your particular field's shorthand.

29:57

Make it easy for them to understand what you mean.

30:00

Check your spelling, grammar and math. It counts.

30:05

Ask a colleague to review everything with fresh eyes before you submit.

30:08

Ask them to act like a reviewer, seeing this for the first time.

30:13

Be sure your application is complete, Check it against the Table of Application Components, and then check it again.

30:19

Submit to Grants dot gov early, so you can correct any errors and avoid any possible issues caused by technology challenges.

30:31

This is the general schedule of events to show what happens to your application once we receive it.

30:36

IMLS staff will review it for completeness and eligibility. And you will hear from us via e-mail or any problems.

30:44

From January through March, experienced and knowledgeable peer reviewers will provide scores and comments based on the criteria outlined in the NANH Notice of Funding Opportunity.

30:53

Then IMLS staff will examine budgets, financials, and your track record with past and current grants.

30:59

We then prepare materials for the IMLS Deputy Director for Museums, and the Director.

31:04

By law, the IMLS Director is charged with the authority and responsibility to make final award decisions, and this happens in May.

31:12

In June, we notify all applicants by e-mail of the award decisions, and provide the scores and comments created by the reviewers.

31:19

And on July first, 2022 funded projects began.

31:26

Thank you very much for your interest in IMLS and in the Native American Native Hawaiian Museum Services grant program.

31:32

We hope you have found this information in this webinar helpful.

31:35

Here's the contact information for the two IMLS staff assigned to the NANH program.

31:40

Jenn and I are happy to answer any questions you may have. Good luck, and we look forward to seeing your application in November.