

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS AND LIFE CYCLE OF GRANT

Legislative Process

The federal fiscal year begins on October 1st and ends on the following September 30th. If Congress has not passed and the President has not signed the appropriations budget before October 1st, a continuing resolution (“CR”) is often enacted in order to keep the government operating. A CR carries the previous year’s budget forward into the new fiscal year for a specific period of time (usually less than the full year). When the new budget is passed into law, it replaces the CR budget.

Calculating LSTA Grants to States Allotments

The library provisions (often referred to as “LSTA”) of the IMLS authorization statute¹ set the base amount (minimum allotment) that each State receives. Any sums remaining after the minimum allotment are awarded to each State in an amount that reflects the population of the State in relation to the population of all States. Please note that changes in a State’s population may impact the calculation of what that States receives from these remaining sums.

A separate minimum allotment is set for the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.

The amount a State receives may also be impacted by the State’s compliance with the maintenance of effort requirement².

Life Cycle of Grant

Each LSTA grant from IMLS to a State covers a period of performance of 24 months, officially commencing on October 1st of the federal fiscal year and ending on September 30th of the succeeding federal fiscal year. (The 24-month period for each grant is provided in your Official Notice of Action (previously known as “Official Award Notification”) in the “Period of Performance” box.)

IMLS will generally deem expenditures for programs conducted after the close of the 24-month period of performance to be unallowable costs.

In addition, from the Grants to States standpoint, information provided in the State Program Report (“SPR”) should accurately reflect the relationship between funds

¹ In particular, please see 20 U.S.C. § 9131 (Reservations and allotments)

² Please see 20 U.S.C. § 9133(c) (Maintenance of effort).

expended and programs delivered within the same 24-month grant period of performance.

Note: At any given time, the State will have two partially overlapping active grants since they are awarded annually but may be spent over a 24-month period. Be sure that you track and report on the two grants separately.

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