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IMLS CYCLE 2 PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT WEBINAR

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>> MODERATOR: Hi, good afternoon. This is Steven with IMLS again, for those of you who just joined us. We will begin in about 5 minutes.

We have a question about the audio privileges. We by default muted everybody. You shouldn't have any audio coming through in the webinar when we do the Q&A we'll ask people to submit questions through the chat box. For now if everyone can hear me, if you please just go ahead and type in the chat box to confirm that. We'll get started very shortly. Thanks.

(Pause.)

(Pause.)

>> OPERATOR: Recording started.

>> MODERATOR:

>> TIM CARRIGAN: Good afternoon. Thank you for joining us for this Prospective Applicant Webinar from IMLS for the National Leadership Grants and LB21 program. My name is Tim Carrigan. I'm Senior Program Officer here at IMLS. Today I'm joined by my colleagues Emily Reynolds and Steven Mayo. If you have technical problems during the webinar, type them in the chat box and he will help you as soon as we can.

Your phones are muted. But if you have questions during the presentation, type them into the chat box and we will try our best to answer all of them. We will also have a Q&A portion at the end of the presentation.

So welcome to the Institute of Museum and Library Services Prospective Applicant Webinar for the National Leadership Grants for libraries program and the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program.

Today we will be going over IMLS and its strategic priorities and provide an overview of the NLG and LB21 grant program including changes we have made to both programs.

We will also review eligibility criteria, project and funding categories and take you through the application process, as well as give you some tips.

IMLS is the primary source of federal support for the nation's 123,000 libraries and 35,000 museums. We provide leadership through convenes groups, conducting research, publishing, policy development and grant making in order to build the capacity of museums and libraries to better serve the public.

IMLS's vision and mission statements emphasize that the agency is here to support libraries and museums in serving their communities. The IMLS vision is a democratic society where communities and individuals thrive with broad public access to knowledge, cultural heritage and life-long learning.

Our mission is to inspire museums and libraries to advance innovation, learning, and cultural and civic engagement.

There are three strategic priorities that drive agency wide grant making: Learning, community, and content. These will tie in quite closely with our grant programs but have been the themes of our funding for the last few years and they may be familiar to you if you have applied for grants in the past.

Today we will be talking about two of our grant programs, both of which have a deadline of February 1st, 2018. The first is our National Leadership Grants program, otherwise known as NLG.

The grant program supports projects that address significant challenges or opportunities facing the library and archives fields and that have the potential to advance theory and practice. Successful proposals demonstrate national impact, address a critical issue facing libraries and archives, incorporate collaborations, and show relevant expertise about the topic at hand.

The other program we will be discussing today is the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program or LB21 for short. This program supports developing a diverse workforce of librarians to better meet the changing learning and information needs of the American public by: enhancing the training and professional development of the library workforce, developing faculty and library leaders, and recruiting and educating the next generation of library professionals. Successful proposals will

include broad strategic elements and work to advance library practice.

There are information pages on our website for both programs. If you are on this webinar, it is likely that you already visited one or both of them. These pages provide an overview of the programs, links to Notices of Funding Opportunities, or NOFOs, and relevant webinar recordings. If you don't want to refer to this -- sorry. If you would like to refer to this applicant webinar at a later date that's where you will find it.

In addition, on each page you can find a list of the relevant program staff you should contact with questions about the grant programs and the application process.

You are eligible to apply to these grant programs if you are a unit of state or local government or a 501(c)(3) organization as well as located in one of the 50 states or the territories, and three, one of six types of organizations including a library or a library parent organization, academic or administrative union, a digital library, or a library agency consortium or association. If you have questions about your eligibility, please reach out to someone on our program staff and we will be glad to assist you.

One thing worth noting, the LB21 grant program has eligibility restrictions for certain categories. Please pay attention to that LB21 in the Notice of Funding Opportunity.

You are ineligible to apply if you are a federally funded institution, a for-profit, an individual, or a foreign country or entity.

A federally funded institution does not mean you receive other federal grants. It means if you are a federal agency like the Smithsonian, we cannot fund you. If you are an ineligible institution, you cannot be the lead applicant but you may be able to apply through a partnership with an eligible institution and receive funding to support activities in that manner.

More information about this is provided in the Notice of Funding Opportunity on our website, but the point here is that it is important to figure out early if you are eligible to apply for the program that is of interest to you.

Here we've provided some guidance for those of you who are unsure whether your project idea better fits into the NLG or LB21 programs.

If your project or research is primarily about education and training for information professionals, either formal or informal education, you should be applying to LB21. If you are applying as a tenure track faculty member to do research, you want to look at the early career research category within LB21

specifically. Any other work of significance to libraries or library science will likely fall under the NLG program.

This table features some examples of projects and activities that would fall within each program. Please make sure that you read through the Notice of Funding Opportunity to ensure that your project is aligned with the correct grant program and that you meet eligibility criteria. Again if you are unsure, feel free to contact one of our program staff for guidance.

On every application you will be asked to select one project category: Either Community Anchors, National Digital Platform, or Curating Collections.

We will now talk a little bit about each of those project categories. Note that each category is defined slightly differently for the LB21 program as opposed to NLG. You should make sure to review the Notice of Funding Opportunity for the specific language about how each category is applied to each program.

We have not made any changes to the times of these project categories since last year, but we have continued to refine how we describe each of these categories. Even if you had a previous Notice of Funding Opportunity or applied to one of these funding opportunities in the past, you want to take a look at how they are defined in our current Notice of Funding Opportunity.

First is Community Anchors. This includes projects that advance the role of libraries and archives as Community Anchors or backbone institutions through programs, services or partnerships. Proposals should: encourage civic and cultural engagement, foster community dialogue, facilitate lifelong learning, promote digital inclusion, enhance equity and access, and support economic vitality. The benefits of projects must not be limited to the local community but also advance national practice.

In LB21, Community Anchors projects will increase the capacity of library and archives professionals to support communities through training, educational opportunities, and research. Projects should improve the ability of library professionals to create meaningful community partnerships and provide programs and services that encourage civic and cultural engagement, foster community dialogue; facilitate lifelong learning, promote digital inclusion, enhance equity and access, and support economic vitality.

The National Digital Platform category focuses on the creation and use of open source software for libraries and archives. In NLG, we are looking for proposals that will expand the capacity of libraries and archives to provide digital content and services to users. For LB21, we're looking for

proposals that will increase library and archives professionals' ability to create, enhance, and deploy that software.

Lastly, the Curating Collections category is closely related to the National Digital Platform category. In NLG, we are interested in proposals that can have a significant national impact on shared services for the access, preservation or stewardship of digital library collections and content across the country. It is important to note that projects focused on preserving or providing access to a particular collection or set of collections cannot be supported. Similarly, the program cannot support the digitization of content or pre-digitization of activities such as inventorying collections.

In LB21 we are interested in proposals that will increase libraries and archives professionals' capacity to create, manage, preserve and provide access to digital library collections across the country.

Along with the project categories, the Laura Bush Program also requires that all applicants select the project type. Research grant applicants need to select one of these types and demonstrate how the project advances theory or empirical understanding.

A pre-professional is applicable to any program that is focused on that part of the pre-library school trajectory. This could include training programs for college students or opportunities at the middle or high school level to explore careers in library and information science. Recruitment, mentorship and service learning may all be key components of these projects with the caveat that any activities should keep the goal of creating a diverse workforce in mind.

Master's Programs educate the next generation of librarians and archivists in nationally accredited graduate library programs to meet the evolving needs of the profession and society.

Doctoral programs develop faculty to educate the next generation of library and archive professionals. These programs should develop library and archive leaders to assume positions as managers, administrators, researchers, and faculty.

Early career development proposals provide funding to untenured tenure-track library and archive faculty to conduct research for up to three years?

The last type is continuing education. These projects improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of library and archive professionals in the field through formal and informal education opportunities, post-Masters program, residences, internships, enhance work experiences and blended learning opportunities including mentorships, online learning modules, and other training programs for professional staff.

All applicants will need to select a funding category. Please note that previously a Sparks existed as a standalone program, but was folded into the National Leadership Program last year. Sparks grants are for small rapid prototyping projects.

The planning grants are for preliminary project activities. Many people think about this as planning for a larger grant, but that's not necessarily a requirement. This may be conducting preliminary research, conducting environmental scan or working on creating partnerships to support larger future activities.

National forum grants are for convening experts and stakeholders around issues of national significance. This could be for one large meeting or several meetings focused on a particular area to establish a shared agenda or understanding.

Both project and research grants support implementation or development activities as well as the investigation of key research questions and library and archive practice. These are limited to one to three years, but doctoral projects can be up to four years long.

To give you a better sense of the scale of each of these funding categories, here are the maximum amounts you may request for each. As you can see these may vary between grant programs.

There is flexibility within funding levels but you should keep in mind we have limited funding and both programs are highly competitive. We fund very few million or \$2 million projects each year. There is a value proposition that comes into play. The more you are requesting, the more compelling your case will be for how your project will impact the field and represent a significant return on investment.

This also spells out the funding caps along with required cost sharing requirements. I'm going to transition to Emily Reynolds who will continue the presentation.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Thanks, Tim. I see we have a question in the chat box about the, someone has a question about LB21 continuing education project type. Should they ask it in the chat box? The answer is yes. At the end of the presentation we will go through the chat box and address any questions that are there. I also saw a question earlier about beeping on the phone line. That is folks entering and leaving the conference call. Unfortunately, apologies for any distraction that take causes.

With that I'll pick up the presentation again. So cost sharing is not considered in the review of applications. But it is an eligibility criterion for certain NLG and LB21 projects. All of this is spelled out in the Notice of Funding Opportunity.

Generally a one to one cost share is required for both programs, with a few exceptions. Applicants proposing research and those requesting less than \$250,000 are exempt from this

requirement. LB21 applicants are not required to cost share funds budgeted for student support. Please remember, if a cost is unallowable for IMLS funds, it is unallowable for cost share.

Applications for both NLG and LB21 are due February 1, 2018. Each application must include an SF424, which is generated in grants.gov and IMLS information sheet and two page preliminary proposal. No other documents will be accepted. Applications must be submitted through grants.gov. Please note that grants.gov has adopted a new work space feature which you may be required to use to submit your proposal. We recommend that you give yourself ample time to familiarize yourself with the system.

Proposals will be screened for completeness and eligibility. Then undergo peer review. After peer review all applicants will receive reviewer comments and some will be invited to submit a full proposal for further consideration.

Those that are invited to submit full proposals will need to submit them by January 16, 2018. The required components for the full proposals are much more extensive than the preliminary proposal. The required components for the full proposals are much more extensive and are also listed in the Notices of Funding Opportunity.

These are also submitted through grants.gov and similarly will undergo peer review process. Full proposal applicants will be provided reviewer comments and feedback regardless of whether the projects are selected for funding or not. The IMLS director makes final funding decisions, which will be announced in April 2018.

To give you an idea of how competitive the grant programs are, here the numbers from cycle 1 last year. As you can see, free percent of the applicants for NLG and 46 percent of applicants for LB21 were invited to submit full proposals following review of their two-page proposals. Of the applicants invited to submit full proposals, 64 percent of NLG applicants and 52 percent of LB21 applicants were awarded grants. Overall, roughly a quarter of the original applicants from NLG and LB21 received grants during cycle 1 of fiscal year 2017.

Obviously, these numbers vary each year and are based on the availability of funding, but it does demonstrate that the process can be quite competitive. You should plan to invest substantial time in writing your two page proposal to ensure that it is competitive within the guidelines of the program you select.

So this slide has some important dates that you need to be aware of during this application cycle. Please read through the notices of funding opportunity carefully to ensure you are

meeting eligibility criteria and have fulfilled all of the application requirements.

There are three places where you must register your organization in order to be able to submit a proposal. DUNS, SAM and grants.gov. We recommend that you make sure these registrations are active because it takes time.

First thing you need is a DUNS number. The requirements for acquiring a DUNS number are on this slide.

Next the institution must be registered with the System of Award Management or SAM. It is important to keep in mind that registration is good for one year and must be renewed. That's something you don't want to be doing right before the deadline. We recommend checking your constitutes early on. If it is not your obligation to check the SAM registration, we recommend that you check with the person at your organization whose job it is to make sure this registration is in place.

Finally, you'll need an account at Grants.gov, which is the portal through which you will submit your application. Allow at least two weeks for the registration process here, and even if you know you're registered, make sure you know who is authorized for your institution and make sure they know their login information. In fact, if you don't absolutely know for sure that this is all in place now, I'd recommend checking on it as soon as we get done today. Again, it's not something you want to be trying to accomplish anywhere close to the deadline.

You should think about the preliminary proposal as a movie trailer providing the highlights of what a full proposal will include. We recognize it's a challenge fitting in all the information about your project into two pages. You need to be as succinct and specific as possible. Follow the general sections of a full proposal narrative and address the statement of need, project design, and impact.

For LB21 it should also address diversity. Some elements you want to address in your preliminary proposal include clearly identifying the project director and any project partners. This can easily and quickly be done in the first sentence. For example: Institution X and institution Y will partner together to make A or accomplish B. I recommend for going lengthy introductions and getting directly into the meat of what your project is about in the first sentence or two. You also want to ground your project in current and relevant research and practice. You want to give an outline of your proposed work plan, what it will look like and how it will be accomplished. If it's a research project, you will want to articulate specific research questions and describe methodologies. You should also make clear the relevance of your project, that the selected

project category, and demonstrate the potential national impact and projected outcomes of your work.

Please note a budget summary is required and needs include the total anticipated costs of the project, including cost share if required and a breakdown of how funds will be allocated into different cost categories. Proposals that do not include this information will be rejected without review.

We have posted the full and preliminary proposals associated with the LB21 and NLG projects that have been funded over the past few years on the IMLS website.

IMLS program officers are available to talk with you about your draft preliminary proposal. If you would like a program officer to take a look at your draft, please email it to one of us by January 25. Sending it even earlier is preferred, but January 25 will be the last day we are able to accept drafts. One of us will take a look at it and we can schedule a phone call with you to address any questions you might have. Please refer to our contact sheet at the end of this Power Point to identify the program officer whose expertise best aligns with the subject matter in your proposal.

For research projects specifically, you will want to make sure you are describing your theoretical or conceptual framework. You want to make sure you clearly state your research questions and describe how you will collect and analyze your data. In addition, you want to give some information about who your research study participants will be and who your subjects are.

Finally, you should talk a little bit about how you will interpret and share your findings with the field. For more information please see the guidance for research applications in each Notice of Funding Opportunity.

Here are some things that you can do to ensure you are submitting your most competitive proposal. The first you've already accomplished by attending this webinar. Next, you want to choose the grant program and categories that best align with your proposal idea. We also have some other tips that read through the preliminary proposals from last year to get a sense of what was successful. Articulate your project goals as quickly as possible in the preliminary proposal. Include a budget paragraph, which is the required component of the preliminary proposal. And be sure you are submitting all of the completed and required documents.

I highly recommend having a colleague unfamiliar with your project read through your proposal prior to submission. We all get too close to our work. This will ensure that the proposal you are submitting clearly communicates your project idea.

Most importantly, get in touch with us. Our program staff are more than happy to chat with you about your project ideas prior to the deadline. Our job is to help people put together the most competitive applications they can. We are here to help all applicants. So please be in touch.

And thank you for joining us today. We've left on this slide a table with all of our contact information. We all work on specific content areas. That's how the table is broken up. If you are not sure who to contact, reach out to us and we'll steer you to the right person.

So with that we can open up for questions, which you can type into the chat box if you have any. Maybe we'll put that contact slide back up on the screen so folks can take a look at that. We'll just take a minute to review questions that have come in and get started again.

(Pause.)

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: It looks like we have a lot of questions in the chat box, which is great. Keep them coming. We will work down the list.

We had a couple questions about whether the slides are available to print or download. There is a function in blackboard to export them. I think you go to file and then save maybe or export, something like that. If you can't figure out how to make that work, since I didn't give you very good instructions just now, keep an eye out on the IMLS website where the slides will be posted. You can also email any of the folks listed on this slide and we can direct you to the slides once they are available on the website.

There is a question about cost sharing for student support. Does that apply for doctoral programs? The answer is yes. We count student support as very broadly to include participants in masters or doctoral program, participants in continuing ed programs, and so we require for any project over \$250,000, we require a one to one match minus any of those student support costs.

A question, are there any successful two page grant proposals available to look at? Yes, those are available at the IMLS website. We have a database where you can search awarded grants. What I recommend is probably going into that database and entering the program that you're inned in, either LB21 or NLG, and putting in year fiscal year 2017 to see the full list of projects because we started posting the two page proposals only in the last year or two. Looking at the last couple of fiscal years will give you some good examples.

So there's also a question about the continuing education category in LB21. The NOFOs, the continuing ed project type supports, training programs for professional staff. The

question is whether the sort of staff@some cultural organizations may not have NLS credentials. We don't have formal restrictions on who counts as the staff that can participate in those programs. There wouldn't be any prohibition against people who don't have NLS or N. LIS degrees participating.

In terms of the specific project we do have the categories that we discussed earlier in terms of Curating Collections, national platforms and Community Anchors. Be sure that the project you are proposing is in line with one of those. In terms of the staff participating, it is find to they don't who have IMLS degrees.

There is a question if we are partnering with a library institution, do both partners have to register for a grants.gov account? Only the formal application institution needs a grants.gov account. Someone who is eligible for IMLS funding needs to be able to log into IMLS.gov and grant the proposal. If there are partners who are or are not eligible, they do not need IMLS registration to submit a project that is being proposed.

Could you clarify the differences between Sparks grants and planning grants? That is a tricky question. I will do my best and see if my colleague Tim has anything to add. Typically we see Sparks grants as maybe more self contained in some ways. But a Sparks grant is, like we funded a few of those to sort of fund like a small burst of software D to make sort of -- development to make a scrappy new tool or pilot a program, testing a new approach.

Whereas a planning grant is often more about the lead-in to a larger area of work. A planning grant may be more convening people to think about next steps in an area, whereas a Sparks grant I think is likely to have more sort of deliverables that are products created during the grant as opposed to more ideas for future work that might come out of a planning grant. Tim, do you have anything to add to that?

>> TIM CARRIGAN: I agree with everything that Emily just said. When I think of the Sparks grants I think there's some sort of immediacy to them that really we are thinking about rapid prototyping and then in the planning grant you are, as Emily said, you are gearing up to a potentially larger scale nationality initiative. In addition to the kind of activities she described I think of things like environmental scans or sort of coalescing partners around a shared agenda, things of that nature as being activities you could do in a planning grant. If you have some questions about that, I would definitely encourage you to reach out to one of the program officers. We can help steer you into what makes the most sense to you. The last thing

I would share with planning grants is just it needs to be evidence of your program officers and the peer reviewers, the trajectory you expect for this project. The planning grant is an on ramp to something potentially bigger down the road.

>> STEVE: I see we received a question about the recording of the session itself. And I want everyone to know that that recording will appear on the webinar page. Where you access, where you actually logged in to view this webinar today is where the recording will be located, and includes the slides. It takes about 24 hours to get the slides and recording up. If you are unable to download the slides or the report roaring, get in touch with any one of the people you see here on the slide in front of you.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: For students scholarships, how do you include a price if you don't know if the students are in state or out-of-state. That's a great question for many of the fellowship programs. If you are offering scholarships for travel to a conference, you don't always know where students will be traveling from. It's hard to generalize with this question. We recommend sort of doing your best guess at what the ratio of in state or out-of-state would be. We understand that the budget may not end up being sort of exactly the way funds are spent in the actual project if it's funded. So you could certainly work with your program officer if the grant is awarded to adjust how funding is allocated for the scholarships. Unfortunately, going into a project, it can be hard to anticipate exactly what the costs will be for any number of expenses. I think this is similar to other situations that folks run into. I think we would just say make an educated guess as to what the total will be and adjust if the project is funded.

Let's see. You mentioned that matching is not required if it relates to student service, but education for libraries to obtain their masters or doctorate be considered student services or would this require matching funds if it's requesting over \$250,000?

So the way the student support cost share situation works is that you have sort of the full budget of your project that might include the staff time to administer the program and it might include a subcontract to apart are in or whatever other expenses are involved in the project. And then it involves a budget for the actual scholarships that would be provided directly to the student. That's the category of costs that count towards the cost share requirement. We have a pretty hopefully useful list in the notice of funding opportunity that sort of details what we consider student support within the scope of these programs.

Those are the expenses that would be deducted from your required cost share amount out of the whole budget of the project.

Hopefully that is helpful. It is sort of confusing. If you have any detailed questions in terms of your specific project about the cost share requirement, do feel free to reach out to any of the folks listed on this slide and we can help out.

Can my organization apply for funding through this opportunity to move our library to a new location?

That kind of proposal would likely not be competitive within the programs. The Laura Bush program, of course the scope is quite different. It's about education and training. National Leadership Grants we are looking for programs that have national impact that advance the interests of many libraries nationwide. Programs that address one library specifically are unlikely to be successful within the scope of that program.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: I think it's also worth noting, even beyond the scope of these programs that IMLS is not authorized by Congress to fund construction projects anymore. So there is a legal element to that as well.

But I would encourage you if you are looking for that sort of support, reach out to your state and local library administrative agency. If they are not able to help you themselves, they may have a sense of local funders who potentially would be interested in funding a project of this nature.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: There is a question about which program staff member would be best to contact about the Laura Bush program for educating library professionals. So all of us work across both the National Leadership Grants and the Laura Bush first Century Librarian Program based on the topical areas listed on this slide. Whichever of the sort of portfolios listed here seems to you to be most in line with the goals of your LB21 project, you should contact and again as we said earlier, if we feel on our end like another program officer would be able to help you out more we are happy to pass you along to whoever is the best fit.

There is a request he, no attachment or appendix is accepted for a preliminary proposal, right? And the answer is that's correct. We only accept the two-page preliminary proposal as well as the two required forms. If you submit anything else it won't be sent to peer reviewers and won't be considered in the review of your application.

Can preprofessional funding opportunities be available recently graduated undergraduates or do they need to be enrolled? We define preprofessional very broadly. As long as it's anyone in the pre-Master's phase, they would be eligible to participate in those types of projects.

I'm trying to create a program focusing on an ethnic group. Can we word it that an ethnic group will be a selection criteria? That sound like a question very specific to your particular proposal. So I would recommend reaching out to a program officer to talk through that in more detail. Just, it's hard to answer without more context about the project that you are proposing.

>> TIM CARRIGAN: I would add, though, it's worth noting for everyone that a diversity plan is a required component of all LB21 proposals. So even if you are not focused specifically on recruitment of a specific population into the profession, that's something that everyone needs to be cognizant of when they are designing their projects.

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: Thanks, Tim. Do you fund development of tools for open research infrastructures? The broad answer is yes, we do fund the projects in the collections category, primarily digital inclusion. We fund tool development for a variety of open access activities happening in libraries to do with research and research data. I would say specifically what we run into with open research sometimes is that there needs to be a strong value proposition for the library community specifically. We do certainly work can be beneficial to researchers and scholars, but we do need to be able to see the case for how this benefits libraries nationwide.

There is a question, does the salary for a graduate assistant working on the grant require matching or is it considered student support which does not require matching?

First of all I'll clarify that the student support matching requirement, the sort of implication for cost share based on student support are only in the LB21 program. Just to make sure that's clear. If you are applying for National Leadership Grants, student support doesn't factor into cost share.

This question again has to do with the specifics of the project. Generally if the grad assistant is doing more administrative work, then it can't count as student support, but depending on what they are doing, there are cases in which it can. I again refer you to the definition of student support in the Notice of Funding Opportunity but also encourage you to reach out to a funding officer depending on the specifics of your proposal.

There is a question, what is the link to view the sample two page proposal that you shared in the presentation?

So if you go to [IMLS.gov](https://www.imls.gov), the agency website, there is a box on the home page where you can search for awarded grants. There is also a dropdown menu at the top that says grants. You can follow down to search awarded grants. If you get to the search awarded grants page, that's where you can put in the name of the

program and fiscal year. It looks like my colleague Steven will be posting the link into the chat box right now for anyone who wants to take a look right away.

(Pause.)

>> EMILY REYNOLDS: There is a question about whether other grants may be supporting similar work or related work, not through IMLS. Those other grants should be referenced in a proposal. It can often be helpful to sort of demonstrate that you are doing, that this is an initiative or area of work that your institution is pursuing and you are doing these related projects or received other investment in your work. I would say that can be beneficial to show that.

If you are interested in including other grants as part of your cost share, that can be a little bit trickier. You can't use federal funds as sort of your match, but depending on the funding source it can also be used in that way. I would say you probably want to include other grants to paint the broader picture of your organization's work-related to the project, but you should be focusing in your project on the expect goals and specific outcomes of the proposed IMLS funded work as really the main objective of that two page proposal.

With that it looks like we've reached the end of the questions in the chat box. We can hang out for another minute or two to see if anyone has any other questions. Otherwise, as we said, feel free to reach out to anyone listed on this slide. If you are interested in a recording of this webinar or the PDF slides, keep an eye on the webinars page of the IMLS site. Thank you for joining us today, and good luck with your two page proposals.

(The webinar concluded at 1:45 p.m. CST.)

(CART captioner signing off.)

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