

# Grants and Innovation - A Great Match (Updated)

## February 15, 2018

Ann Beheler – Welcome to today’s webinar *Grants and Innovation - A Great Match*. Okay hold on a moment, having a bit of tepid technical difficulty moving the slides forward.

### **Webinar Details**

Ann Beheler - Okay here we go. With respect to the details of this webinar you will start in listen-only mode you may ask your questions via the question window. However, this webinar is also being recorded and you will be sent a recording link. In addition as we get to the latter part of the webinar as advertised we will open up the opportunity for you to ask your questions live as we go along. This webinar is brought to you by the CCTA, Centers Collaborative for Technical Assistance with additional support from the ATE Centers Project and the material is based on work that is funded by the National Science Foundation.

### **The CCTA is led by**

Ann Beheler - There are four centers that are currently sponsoring the CCTA; the National Center for Convergence Technology, which I am privileged to lead; South Carolina ATE National Resource Center; Florida ATE Center and the Bio-Link Center.

### **CCTA Purpose**

Ann Beheler - Our purpose was originally to respond to the Department of Labor with respect to technical assistance from us to the DOL TAACCCT grants, as some of the TAACCCT grants are expiring though our activities are more focused on the National Science Foundation and the opportunities for providing competitive proposals to the National Science Foundation. Our deliverables are webinars you're participating in one today, plus I hope all of you actually listen to the webinar last year this time on the same subject and you will see that there are many other webinars there that you can refer to for information. We also have best practices that are documented that are there and we host a convening and we will be talking about those as we get toward the end of this presentation.

### **Poll #1: Your Affiliation**

Ann Beheler - Let's start with our poll. Are you involved with an NSF grant, a TAACCCT grant or both? We need this information to be able to provide this to our evaluator. Let's give just a few moments to answer five, four, three, two, one wait just a moment and we'll display the results, it takes just a moment here. Hmm we may have a bit of difficulty at this point but I do believe we have managed to capture this information.

Christina Titus - Ann your results are showing.

Ann Beheler - Okay I'm sorry they're not showing on my screen as a presenter okay fine thank you can you go ahead and read the results off.

Christina Titus - Sure 36% NSF, 3% TAACCCT, 24% both and 30 % neither.

Ann Beheler - Okay terrific, I'm sorry it was not showing on my screen and thank you Christina who is helping with the technical aspects of this presentation.

### **Poll: How many people are listening with you?**

Ann Beheler - On the next poll we'd like to know how many people happen to be listening with you. If you will take a moment and answer that, that would be very helpful. Okay five, four, three, two, one Christina when they're showing, when the results are showing would you please read them off.

Christina Titus - So 74% have no one sitting with them; 16% have one and 5% have two.

### **Today's Presenters**

Ann Beheler - Okay thank you very much we appreciate you helping us with those polls. So without further ado let's go into our presentation. We have Dr. David Campbell who is a lead program officer for the National Science Foundation who is assisting us today. He is going to talk about the ATE program and some particulars about the current solicitation. Then I will talk to you about several different aspects of preparing a competitive proposal and then Dr. Campbell will cover several changes in the PAPPG the policy guide that is also working with the solicitation with respect to being able to prepare a competitive proposal.

### **National Science Foundation ATE**

Ann Beheler - So Dr. Campbell would you take over.

Dr. David Campbell – (muted) that found right here and we've got a few due dates they'll be listed on the cover page we don't anticipate any major changes for the next year but we have had a couple of changes since the past year and so do I have the slides or can you advance, there you go.

Ann Beheler - Yeah just say next slide and I'll do it.

### **Solicitation Highlights**

Dr. David Campbell - Thank you Ann. So we have various tracks or directions for you in which you can request funding we have many, many types of different kinds of projects so you can have projects for professional development for instance or instrumentation or things of that nature.

### **Project Highlights**

Dr. David Campbell - We have tracks for centers. We have national centers and resource centers. We have a track for targeted research and technician education. For example we anticipate making somewhere between 20 to 25 new awards. Awards can range for projects from \$75,000 to \$200,000 per year with typically a duration of up to three years. The maximum budget for projects does not exceed \$600,000 including coordination networks for ATE. Then we have a track called small grants for institutions new to the ATE program, so if you haven't had an award from the ATE program in the last ten years you'd be eligible for these. We'll make 12 to 20 awards up to \$225,000 each typically spread over two to three years. We expect the budget request of course to match the scope of the project. We have a track for adaptation and implementation; we hope to make 10 to 15 awards here \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year typically spread over two to three years. We have a track for instrumentation acquisition; we won't make many awards here maybe four awards each totaling \$400,000 maybe to \$500,000 year spread over two to three years. The instrumentation project shouldn't simply be a laundry list of things that you want, it would have to be integrated into some sort of change in your undergraduate curriculum for example, next slide.

### **Center Highlights**

Dr. David Campbell - We will still continue to fund a few centers. Funding for any center would be five million dollars usually centers last for five years with the possibility of a competitive grant renewal for five million dollars for an additional five years. We'll probably only make one or two awards, new awards each year. Now we also have resource centers these are smaller awards where typically a National Center after they've been running for five to ten years can become a Resource Center where they would then serve just as the name implies as a resource to other community colleges in that particular topic area. Funding for a Resource Center would be about six hundred thousand dollars spread over three years with the possibility of competitive renewal for an additional three years. So we'll expect to make one or two awards of these each year as well. And if you're thinking about submitting a Center in the future we also offer planning grants for centers we'll typically offer one or two of these each year for up to \$70,000 each to develop well formulated plans for a future Center, next slide.

### **Targeted Research Highlights**

Dr. David Campbell - And then we have a program for targeted research on technician education and these can be up to five new awards they range from one hundred fifty thousand dollars up to two years or up to 80 thousand dollars up to three years depending on the nature of the award and these are like not research for undergraduates or research technicians but this is research on what programs are most effective in training our new technicians. So it's an educational research piece that we're looking for here, what's the best way for two-year University, two year college to educate new technicians, next slide.

### **Innovation**

Ann Beheler - Thank you David. Okay as we said in the title we're all about innovation, innovation is defined as a new method, a new idea or a new project. But what does that mean in terms of an NSF ATE proposal and do recall that the ATE program is focused on technician education I don't know that we specifically call that out today.

### **What is the Need?**

Ann Beheler - We have to worry about what is the need, there is no need for a proposal in it if there is no need to do something that is totally new or something that is new to your college or group of college. If you're going for something that is new to your college or group of college you do need to provide evidence that it has been successful whatever you're pursuing somewhere else and you want to consider adopting and adapting to fit your needs that's certainly acceptable within the ATE program.

### **Business/Industry Involvement**

Ann Beheler - It's also extremely important to have employers involved. Business and industry must validate that whatever you're doing fits with their needs. The technician education program is aimed at educating technicians for the workforce. So it's very, very important to have business and industry validation that there is a need for what you're doing and it's also very important for them to document their commitment to help you with the work via their commitment letters and we'll talk about that later in this series of presentations perhaps not today.

### **How will you address the need?**

Ann Beheler - How are you going to address the need? The goals and objectives and activities are necessary to explain in great detail how you plan to meet the need that you have outlined. Roughly three to four goals is appropriate with associated objectives and activities and it's very important to have details, consider having SMART goals, S-M-A- R-T specific, measurable, agreed-upon, relevant and

time-based goals and I'm not going to go into the details here because we talked about that last year in the February 16<sup>th</sup> webinar so if you want to know some more detail about that go back to that webinar in listen and I think you'll find it there. But suffice it to say that more detail is better than less detail, generalities typically do not review well.

### **How will you document your qualifications?**

Ann Beheler - How are you going to document your own qualifications and the qualifications of the team? It's very important that you document the background for the principal investigator and up to four co-principal investigators who also must show their qualifications. There are specific requirements for how you detail these biosketches in the PAPPG and that's what Dr. Campbell is going to talk about later on in this presentation.

### **How will your work be evaluated?**

Ann Beheler - Also think about how your work will be evaluated, how will you know if it was effective? It's a whole lot more than I am going to have an event and I expect a hundred people to come and I consider it a success just because I got a hundred people to come. What did you actually accomplish and overall in the entire proposal it's good to have three or four key research questions that you a principal investigator want to have answered and for that you need to figure out what evidence you're going to collect along the way to determine whether or not your work has been successful and what impact it actually made. A question that is common to ask that is very important to ask is what difference will your work really make? What impact will it have on students? It's also important to list a planned evaluator if you possibly can I know that some colleges have to put the evaluation contract out for bids but it's possible you might be able to get an evaluator to help you along the way so that you can figure out what these questions need to be if this is something new to you. It's also very important to have an evaluation report every year the National Science Foundation expects to see that and you need to have plans for that, it's nice to call those out during the proposal.

### **How will you share/disseminate your work?**

Ann Beheler - How will you disseminate your work? How are you going to share? All of the work that is funded through the ATE program is funded through taxpayer dollars, so how are you going to share what you learned? It's important to share not only your successes but also your lessons learned along the way. Are you going to share it through a website? That's probably not sufficient because in this day and age we're also using social media, conference presentations, and other publications. It's very important for you to detail what you plan to do, how you plan to share the information that you learned.

### **ATE Proposal Preparation Template**

Ann Beheler - Also there is an ATE proposal preparation template that is with last year's webinar that was on February 16th it is meant to provide you a framework for preparing your proposal. There are boxes in each area that you can drop information as you get it into those boxes and that should help guide your preparation of a competitive proposal.

### **PAPPG Implementation**

Ann Beheler - Okay Dr. Campbell would you take over from here and talk about the changes in the PAPPG.

Dr. David Campbell – Sure, thanks Ann. So there is a general proposal and award policies and procedures guide it takes for fascinating reading but certainly your sponsored research officers should be very, very

familiar with this document and it wouldn't hurt for us the principal investigator to be familiar with it as well. In addition to the solicitation, the PAPPG outlines the general rules and regulations for preparing your proposal and submitting it. In cases where there's a discrepancy in what you have to do between the solicitation and the PAPPG, the solicitation usually takes precedence but if the solicitation is silent about something then you should refer to the proposal and award procedures guide for that information. So any proposal now submitted after January 29th you have to follow the new regulations. I'm just going to go over some of the changes that have taken place in the past year in this guide, next slide.

#### **PAPPG Significant Changes**

Dr. David Campbell - So the big changes are as revised some eligibility standards so we've added a new subcategory for institutions of higher education. So we used to have colleges and universities and stuff and it's kind of redundant so now we've kind of lump them all together into one category for institutions of higher education. We revised the eligibility of foreign organizations particularly for sub awards and we've given solicitations the authority to add more restrictive language, next slide.

#### **PAPPG Significant Changes (Cont'd)**

Dr. David Campbell - So one thing that we've heard a lot of people complain about is they didn't have enough room in the budget justification to describe how they're going to spend the money. So we've increased the budget justification from a three-page limit to a five page limit, if you need it. We've also implemented a pilot program on collaborators and other affiliations. So we have a template now that mirrors the contents of the proposals and procedures guides put in a few footnotes and we've got a big frequently asked questions section that you can put in there as well. But typically we like to have, we need to know the collaborators and other affiliations for all of the principal investigators so that when we contact external reviewers to review the proposal we need to know who to contact and who not to contact to avoid conflicts of interest, and next slide.

#### **PAPPG Significant Changes (Cont'd)**

Dr. David Campbell - We've made a few changes such that a project description now has to contain a separate section labeled intellectual merit. So you always have to put in a one page project summary that talks about intellectual merit and broader impacts but now within the 15 page project description as well you also have to have a section labeled intellectual merit and broader impacts. We've also clarified that the five year period of support and results from the prior NSF support talks about end dates, so if you had a project with an end date in the last five years you have to describe the results of that information. That's just sort of a clarification aspect there. Then we also remind organizations it's their responsibility to define and consistently apply the term year and the senior personnel salaries and wages and policy section, so when you put in your request for salary you have the chance to, the ability to put things in for calendar year or academic year, etc., so we just need you to define explicitly what you mean by year, when that year begins and ends, next slide.

#### **PAPPG Significant Changes (Cont'd)**

Dr. David Campbell - Vertebrate animals I don't think really apply as much for education projects but we have revised standards for those proposals that deal with working with animals, next slide.

#### **PAPPG Significant Changes (Cont'd)**

Dr. David Campbell - But we also have updated human subjects coverage. Okay, so we've added some language to reflect the organizational responsibilities. We've added language on post award responsibilities, stating that the IRB approval has to be obtained if the protocols calls for the use of the

human subjects have been changed substantively from those originally proposed and approved. So this is after the award has been made, if you've made a change in your research methodology for instance on how you're going to be interviewing students or collecting student data then you would need to send us an updated IRB approval document. Then we've also added some language regarding supplemental funding so that the supplement doesn't have to have a separate IRB approval letter unless the project has changed, next slide.

### **PAPPG Significant Changes (Cont'd)**

Dr. David Campbell - This is a slide about, we had a chart that outlined all of the notifications requests cause you know typically something changes in the process of when you, once you've gotten an award you know the PI changes, you might want to get some money, you might want to move some money around within your budget, you might want to change people, you know there's lots of things that happen. There's a lot of notifications and requests that come in so we've put things it that used to be in chapter seven and we've put them all together in a one appendix and so the next slide is going to look really crowded but let me let me show it to you, next.

### **Research Terms & Conditions Appendix A – Prior Approvals Matrix**

Dr. David Campbell - So you can look this up in the proposals, in the policies guide but the cool thing about this is that NSF has gotten together with other federal agencies such as Department of Education, NASA, Department of Labor, etc. we've tried to get coordinated and consistent about what we do for notifications and requests so that we're kind of standardizing our notifications and requests across all of the federal agencies. And so when you go into the PAPPG you can find this appendix and look up ahead of time and see when you need to file a notification or request and if any different government agencies has a different sort of policy or procedure, next slide.

### **Grants.Gov Application Guide**

Dr. David Campbell - Okay some people will want to submit proposals through the grants.gov option versus Fastlane. So Fastlane goes directly into NSF, if you apply to submit a proposal via grants.gov the proposal will go to grants.gov once it goes from grants.gov, grants.gov sends it to the NSF. NSF tries to put it to Fastlane and everything works then fine, but if it doesn't work it goes back to grants.gov and that goes back to you saying you've got a problem. So to try to avoid or head off any potential problems, we have a separate document that is for people who want to submit an NSF proposal through grants.gov and so this guide is available on the NSF website, next slide.

### **Outreach the Research Community**

Dr. David Campbell - Okay and so here's a link here that you can go on to just a little video that talks about these updates gives, you a little bit of webinar and a little bit more detail about some of the aspects that I've just covered and I think that's it online.

### **Live Q&A**

Ann Beheler – Christina would you tell people how they may ask questions at this point.

Christina Titus – As of now for questions, if you have a question that you would like to ask Ann or David you can raise your hand and I will unmute you so that you can ask your question to them or you can type your question into the Q&A; box and we will read it out loud.

**Could you explain why we have to get an IRB before we get funded for our proposal?**

Dr. David Campbell - A lot of this has to do with accountability, we want to make sure that the identity of students is protected and that the data that is used, using human recipient subjects is properly handled. We have gotten a little bit more lenient in the sense that you can submit a tentative IRB plan which means that you could get the award process started, we can give you the money but there would be a caveat that you would not be allowed to conduct research using human subjects until the IRB approval is in hand. So we've gotten a little bit more lenient in that sense so that you can put in like a tentative IRB approval but you really can't start any of your real research using students until the appropriate IRB is in there.

**If our college does not have an institutional review board how do we handle it at that point?**

Dr. David Campbell - Now what a lot of institutions will do is especially community colleges is they will get in touch with a neighboring four-year institution and typically they're nice people and they'll take you under the wing and allow you to submit the proposal through them they can approve or disapprove of your IRB. There's also a lot of independent organizations that have popped up that might charge a fee for doing such an IRB review, so that's another possibility as well. You could also get your own certification for IRB at the institution takes a while to go through the proper training etc. but that's another option as well if you're going to be doing many education grants in the future.

**Our college has had a significant several million dollar TAACCCT grant; can we apply to NSF to continue our work?**

Dr. David Campbell - Maybe, the thing is like for the ATE program what we like to do is start new things and we're not in things for a long haul so if the proposal comes in and it's simply just doing the same old same old just more years it probably won't be competitive but if you wanted to leverage the TAACCCT award and say we learned this and we think if we do something new based on the research in the data that we've collected under the TAACCCT award you want to try out is this new area of research or education might be fruitful then that would be sort of a more competitive type of proposal.

**What about Fastlane and grants.gov, why would I use grants.gov if there is no compliance checking there?**

Dr. David Campbell – Okay, you got me at a hard spot here okay I'm not supposed to say don't use grants.gov.

Ann Beheler - Okay well let me say I would prefer not to use it.

Dr. David Campbell - Now most people that are have never submitted either in the way in the past most new users find Fastlane to be more user friendly, but grants.gov is something that you can use to apply for all grants in all federal agencies NASA, NOAA, Department of Labor, etc. so you know some people might want to get familiar with the grants.gov process because they might be using it when they're applying to many other federal agencies as well.

**Where is the preparation template located?**

Ann Beheler - The preparation template that is on atecenters.org/CCTA and you would need to look at these webinars from last year, the recorded webinar for February 16th actually has the slides, the recording and it has the template with it.

**Can you point out the possible deadlines for these grant opportunities?**

Dr. David Campbell - The next deadline for the ATE program I believe don't hold me to the exact date is early October 2018, I think it's October 4, 2018 this year. When you go to the cover page of the ATE solicitation it lists the deadlines for last year, this year coming up and for 2019 as well.

**Will you post the URL for the template on the slides?**

Ann Beheler - Sure okay we can post that along with this recording as we go through.

**What happens if we plan to submit on October 4th and something happens the SRO is out of town or whatever and we can't submit until October 5<sup>th</sup>?**

Dr. David Campbell - Well there's always next year, we are very firm about closing our deadline at 5 o'clock local time on the day the proposal is due. I always recommend getting the proposal in a couple of days early, most people don't realize this but you can once you've say submitted the proposal like three days early and then you've noticed that you want to change something you can do that, go into a proposal file update up until five o'clock local time. So you don't have to wait until everything is absolutely you know all your ducks in a row before you push that submit button you can get it in ahead of time and if you need to edit it you can.

**How are these proposals actually evaluated and how does colleges get notified as to whether they are accepted or declined?**

Dr. David Campbell - Okay so for the say ATE program for instance proposals come in early October sometime in early December we have review panels so during that month I've contacted community college faculty, industry people, subject matter experts across the nation and I've invited them to come to NSF to review the proposals and so we have a bunch of review panels. A typical panel might have 20 proposals on it with maybe six or so reviewers and the reviewers will have read proposals, written their reviews, they come to NSF, they discuss the proposals over two days, they give me advice about which ones they think are really, really good ones, ones that are mediocre and the ones that really not that great. I take that advice very seriously and then I talk it over with other program officers and we make our recommendations typically the ones that are highly rated I'll contact the principal investigator we never just throw the check in the mail, we just say because there's always room for improvement the reviewers always given me lots of advice about how to improve the proposals, I pass that advice to the principal investigator, we go back and forth, I might make some budget changes and typically within about three or four months from the time of submission, the proposal is pretty much in good shape that I can make my recommendation for funding. The proposals that aren't recommended for funding will probably turn those around again about four or five months as well our ultimate goal is to try to process all proposals within a six month period so that you would know for sure whether or not you will be funded or not funded in that six-month period.

**Are you available to review a one-page concept summary in advance of a proposal preparation? We are finishing up our first NSF grant and intend on applying for an ATE grant that's due in October.**

Dr. David Campbell - Yeah I'm glad you asked that nobody had asked the question, I was going to volunteer it. But yeah, a one-page synopsis of what you want to do is fine, you can submit it to me by email, I'll look it over and try to get back to you within a week or so. And I'll let you know, like you're on the right track, I might give you some suggestions for improvement, I might say no there might be another program for instance at NSF there's something like 30 programs in the education directory, I might say you might want to try this program as well. If it's not in my area of expertise you know I'm a biologist, so if something comes in dealing with mathematics, I'll forward it to another program officer who deals with mathematics education. But yeah a one pager is fine, I cannot review an entire proposal

but one pagers are certainly welcome for us to review ahead of time. And also, we have tons of emails I probably get about 100 or so a day and so if you don't hear back from us in a week, you know don't hesitate to ping us again, you're not harassing us you're sending us necessary reminders.

**We are just finishing an NSF grant towards a very successful cybersecurity program which we launched this year but the thing that we're looking at now and you mentioned about the research program for the technician training, we're coming up with some type of new approach to educating technicians, one of the things we're thinking about is just a quick question is in collaboration, typically collaboration is outside the college with another college but is doing things where we have our electrical technology program we see I need in marrying a technical training with the automotive industry we just had Tesla in here today and we can see that a collaboration between those to develop a new technician that meets the needs not only in automotive but also the power industry would that be something that falls under the research program?**

Dr. David Campbell - I don't think that would fall into the targeted research program I think that would fall under a regular ATE project. I mean certainly moving into a new area but you're not actually doing research on how you're teaching your students. But it sounds promising, sounds good.

**Of the most recent ATE grant competition when will awards be announced or our college receive notification?**

Dr. David Campbell - I know the program that I done did I'm still negotiating with principal investigators back and forth, I think we might have made only one award out of the most recent things so everything's still working in the pipeline right now and most program officers don't just work with one program like I work in five or six different programs and so I know in the undergraduate division they just finished a bunch of panel reviews for the IUSE program and so most people that work with ATE also work with IUSE so it's a busy time of year but I would expect that within the next two months most people will be notified or have a good idea whether they'll be funded or not.

**What about the business involvement or industry involvement, what happens if we just know that the thing that we're doing is very important or our project is very important but we don't have employers involved, is there any chance that we're going to be funded?**

Dr. David Campbell - It may be a chance but you got to put yourself in the shoes of the reviewer, reviewers might say well why haven't these people contacted any industry professionals how do we know that there are jobs out there that these graduates are going to be able to walk into when they come out. So if there's a good reason why you don't have industry input you should address that in the proposal and you know you'd have to be able to you know put that reviewers mind at ease justifying and let them know why you don't have that input. So the reviewers are pretty responsible people and competition can be stiff I think for most projects only about 20% of the proposals end up becoming awards, so it is very competitive so you want to put yourself in a position where you're looking good and look better than other people in that area.

**How would we figure out who else is doing work through the National Science Foundation or anything else in our area so that we don't duplicate work?**

Dr. David Campbell - Okay on the NSF website there's an area that's marked "Awards" another place that's marked "Search Awards" and you can click on an icon that says advanced search and it's quite amazing, you can type in the subject matter, like biochemistry for instance, you can put in the state, things of that nature and you can just click on you know what has NSF funded in your state in biochemistry and all those awards will pop up. You can also filter it down just by the ATE program if you

want or you can just filter it down to all education awards that we've made as well. So it's a great search engine to let you know what we funded recently in what areas and what geographical areas as well.

**Will that allow me to look at the actual proposal that was submitted or what do I get to see and how do I get information?**

Dr. David Campbell - Now what you will see is an abstract of the award, you'll see who the principal investigator is and the contact information, how much money they've been awarded. We cannot give out proposals because they are the intellectual property of the principal investigator and we also do not acknowledge the existence of any proposal that has been declined. So if you ask us about something else that didn't become an award, we'll say we don't know what you're talking about. If you wanted to look at a proposal that was successful, you can feel free to contact the principal investigator on your own and ask him or her, if you can look at their proposal and it's up to them sometimes they're really nice and say yeah sure take a look at mine, others will say well maybe but I'll give you some advice about how I prepared my proposal etc. it's a pretty good community. It would be up to you, we cannot give you that information directly.

Ann Beheler - We are going to have three more webinars in this series, we decided we would repeat the same topics as last year that perhaps give you a different view, so hopefully all of you have viewed the previous webinar on February 16, 2017 and if not please go back and do so recognizing that at the time we did the webinar in 2017 we did not have the latest solicitation just yet. So the information about the specifics of the solicitation are very, very important so you would use this information from today to replace anything that we said last year with respect to that. One bit of information I would provide is that I highly suggest that you read the solicitation and then you read it again and then you read it again and you take notes each time, there are lots of details in the solicitation that you're expected to follow, adhere to, answer the questions and sometimes when I have reviewed proposals in the past some of the issues have been from basically not reading the solicitation. Dr. Campbell would you make any comments about that.

Dr. David Campbell - I don't think so. I was just thinking of one other question that has been a lot of people's minds lately is that because Congress put in that extra five hundred billion dollars in the two year spending deal the best prediction that I can give right now is that NSF will be flat funded for the next two years. So the ATE program has been chugging along at about sixty to sixty-five million dollars a year and so our best even though we don't have a budget for 2018 our best guess is that we'll be flat funded for the next two years at about that level.

Ann Beheler – Okay, all right well I'm going to go on with the rest of the presentation but then if you come up with some questions we'll circle back around and ask some questions at the very end.

**Join Us- All Webinars 3 pm Eastern**

Ann Beheler - We would like to be sure to invite you to join us on March 8 this is the second in a series of four talking about the *Grant Proposal Resources, Roadmaps and Timelines*. The original webinar was held on March 9th of 2017, so you want to go back and look at that. But then Dr. Elizabeth Teles who was the one of two people in the program officer pool who established the ATE program will be working with Elaine Craft to explain any kind of differences or other points that would be appropriate to make. It is important for you to start your proposal early, this is not too soon for you to start writing that proposal and pulling all the pieces together. Having led a TAACCT grant I will say that there are a lot of moving parts to pull together, in a National Science Foundation grant a little bit different not necessarily harder just different.

### **Join us in National Harbor!**

Ann Beheler - Also we are running a convening at the Innovations conference, the League for Innovations Conference is March 18th through the 21st this year at National Harbor, Maryland. We will be doing a CCTA workshop that will be on Monday afternoon from approximately 1:30 to 5:00. We will have a program officer with us; we'll also have several people who are leading centers and major projects there to work with you in a panel format and also to work with you around tables to actually discuss your ideas. So if you're attending that conference or wish to attend that conference to get some individual help please plan on doing so.

### **Join us in Miami!**

Ann Beheler - Then in Miami we have another opportunity the annual HI-TEC Conference is in its tenth year this year, this is a convening that is or a conference that is sponsored primarily by projects and centers through the National Science Foundation across the country and then on the day after on the 29th of July, 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> yes 9<sup>th</sup> I had to make sure I had the right date on the 29th in the morning from 8:30 to 12:30 we will have a similar type workshop to what we're holding at the Innovations Conference on the 19th of March. Please plan to take advantage of these sorts of things because that's an opportunity for you to get one-on-one assistance.

### **Register for HI-TEC and DOL and NSF Workforce Convening**

Ann Beheler - And here's how you would register for the HI-TEC Conference. The HI-TEC registration just went up to day and we would welcome you at that conference.

### **Contacts**

Ann Beheler - Here's our contact information, I'm willing to answer questions and I know Dr. Campbell is as well. And last I will ask one more time if we have any other questions that you've thought of that you want to ask, please raise your hand.

Christina Titus - We don't have any.

Ann Beheler - Okay so I'm going to call this webinar to a close and I'd like to thank Dr. Campbell for participating with us. Thank you for attending and please look for a link to the recording in your email. Have a nice day, thank you!