UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

+ + + + +

OFFICE OF SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

+ + + + +

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CALL FOR THE

CAROL M. WHITE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

+ + + + +

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 2008

+ + + + +

The conference call convened at 2:00 p.m. with representatives from the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools.

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MS. CARR: Great, thank you so much. Hello, and welcome to the technical assistance call for the Carolyn White Physical Education Program, which we'll refer to as PEP on this call.

I'm Dana Carr from the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools, and I'm joined by my colleague, Debbie Rudy, also from the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools. I'm going to provide a brief overview of the program, about ten or so minutes, and then we'll open the call up to your questions.

The questions will be facilitated by Rachel, and we have a transcriber on the call with us today who will record all the questions and answers. The transcript of this portion of the call will be posted on our website where you found information about the call

www.ed.gov/programs/Whitephysed/applicant.html

2:11 p.m.

_

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

If you have questions that are not addressed on the call, you can feel free to email me at dana.carr@ed.gov. Or you can call the phone number that is listed in the application package.

The intent of the PEP program is a physical education program for students in $12^{\rm th}$ kindergarten through grade to students meet their state standards for physical education. Eligible applicants are local educational agencies including charter schools that are considered LEA's under state law, and community based organizations which we'll call CBO's, including faith based organizations.

Current active grantee's who have a PEP grant right now are not eligible to apply. This means if you have a PEP grant whose end date is after the transmittal date, March 24, you are not eligible to apply. This includes those grantees on a current no cost extension.

And you cannot try to end your grant early to apply this year. The grant period is up to 36 months. And as I said, the application is due

on March 24, 2008.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

There is an absolute priority for this program which you must address in your application. The absolute priority is the initiation, expansion, and improvement physical education programs, including after school programs in order to make progress for meeting state standards for physical education for kindergarten through 12th grade students, by one, providing equipment and support to enable students to participate actively in physical education activities, and providing funds for staff and teacher training and education.

To receive PEP grant funding a physical education program must provide for one or more of the following elements, and there are six. And I will read them to you so that you hear them. The first is fitness

help education assessment to students understand, improve or maintain their physical well being. Instruction in a variety of motor skills and physical activities designed to enhance the physical, mental, and social or emotional development of every student. Develop of an instruction and cognitive concept without motor skills and physical lifelong fitness to support а healthy lifestyle. Four, opportunities to develop positive, social and cooperative skills through physical activity participation. Five, instruction in healthy eating habits, and good nutrition. Six, opportunities for professional development for teachers of physical education, stay abreast of the latest research issues and trends in the field of physical education.

We will also offer again this year a competitive priority. We will award five additional points to novice applicants. For the definition of a novice applicant, please

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

see the application package. We also, for the first time this year, have what's called an invitational priority. And this is inviting projects to propose programs that address problems identified by the applicant in a self assessment tool called the School Help Index. Which was created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

We're inviting folks to do two of those modules of the school health index for physical education, and other physical activity programs, nutrition and services modules. And CBO's, if they are interested in doing this invite them assessment, I to partner with a local educational agency, which I will refer to as an LEA, or school to physical education complete the or other physical activity programs, and nutrition services modules of the school health index, since the self assessment tool is designed to school based programs and policies accept related physical activity, to nutrition

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

service at the building level.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

And more information about the school health index found can be at www.cdc.gov/healthyyou. There are requirements for this program. One, they're all (inaudible) in the application package. One, I want to call particular attention to one that we seem to have a lot of problems with. a grant -- this And this is requirement for matching funds in this program.

In year one of this grant, a grantee must provide ten percent of project costs, and then years two and three, the grantee must provide 25 percent of project costs. If your grant application does not include any discussion of matching funds, we can't find any evidence there, you will be considered ineligible for competition.

If we can offer just a couple of tips as you think about a fine, the first thing we could offer you is to please read the

application package thoroughly, frontwards, backwards, upside down. Follow instructions as best as you possibly can. And this is particularly important on the directions and for instructions transmitting your application. Particularly, if you're transmitting your application through grants.gov, the electronic option. There is no sort of grey area in this. If you don't follow the directions, and you don't do it correctly, there is really nothing we can do for you. There is just nothing we can do for you at all. And so please follow instructions to the extent that you can.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools. Please don't contact someone who's sent you a Listserv announcement. Just contact us and we'll be able to help you. With a plea to please be patient with us. We do our best to get back to you as soon as possible. We receive an extraordinarily high

NEAL R. GROSS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

number of inquiries during this time. And we do our very best to get back with you in a timely manner.

And finally, please be sure that your responses to the absolute priority and selection criteria, and ensure that you provide all of the requested and required information for the application. That's really all I have. With that, Rachel, we will open it up for questions.

OPERATOR: At this time, I would like to remind everyone if you would like to ask a question press star, and then number one on your telephone key pad. If you would like to withdraw your question, press the pound key. We will pause for just a moment to compile the Q&A roster.

Q Hi, we're a national CBO with licensed chapters, and a charter school in another state would like to apply for our program, and we also are applying for a state, a whole school district and a state. Is this

NEAL R. GROSS

allowable or is it a conflict?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

A I don't think we understand your question.

Q I'm sorry. We're a CBO and we have a chapter in another state, and a charter school in that state is applying for -- would like to apply for a PEP grant. And to help fund the program, the location in that state, the chapter in that state. We are the home office applying for a different state.

- A That's fine.
- Q All right. Sorry.

A What you would just need to ensure is that site in a different state uses those specific state standards for that state, and you use the specific state standard for whatever program you're applying for, whatever state you're applying for.

Q Okay. So that charter school can go ahead and apply.

- A Certainly.
- Q And then we can apply for ours.

Okay, and if it's okay, I have a second question?

A Go ahead.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Q On the administration of funds, do we need to put forth the money to order the equipment first, and then we bill you, or do the funds come first?

A That really depends on your organization. And basically what happens, and this is good information for everyone to have, is that your -- the funds are obligated to you at the time of the award in a system called the grant award payee system. Something like that.

Q Right.

Α That's what it's called. And basically it just sits there, and as you have expenses, you draw the money down. So it's like a bank account. Now, on some, example, in a lot of school districts, they do it on a reimbursement basis. So the school district will pay out the funds, and then be

reimbursed when the invoices come in, or something, something like that. And they can do it, you know, they will do it on a monthly, or quarterly, whatever, basis.

Smaller entities don't have that

Smaller entities don't have that kind of capital. So they will draw down in advance, for example, a payroll if they know payroll is going to hit on Tuesday, they can draw the funds down, you know, the Friday before so that the money will be there when payroll comes. Or whatever it is.

Q Okay, so to use the payee system, we just submit -- I guess I can, is there a way, a place where I can find out how to use the payee system?

A That's something you would worry about if you got a grant.

Q Okay. I'm thinking positive here, so.

A If you got a grant, your project office would be able to help you with it.

Q Okay. Great. And my other

NEAL R. GROSS

question is on the indirect costs. We are -we don't have the form that for the indirect
costs, so we're not allowed to participate in
that part of the application?

A You have an indirect cost rate?

Q No, we don't.

A You may, in your application, you

A You may, in your application, you may tell us that it is your intention to obtain a restricted indirect cost rates.

Q Okay.

A And we will give -- we will set aside if you're a successful applicant, we will set aside some money in your year-one grant. You'll have 90 days to apply. And we will sort of give an estimated, you know, some estimated amount of funds will be reserved for that purpose.

Q Right.

A We'll need to obtain that rate in order to recover.

Q Okay. Great. That's all I have. Thank you so much.

1	A Thank you.
2	OPERATOR: Our next question comes
3	from Ms
4	Q Yes, can you hear me?
5	A Sure can.
6	Q Okay. I work at a local health
7	department, and we are a partner with a local
8	community task force. That is the health
9	department, the school system, and the
10	community hospital, and our initiative is to
11	prevent childhood obesity. So do we qualify
12	as a community-based organization then?
13	A No, you would not be an eligible
14	applicant, but the local educational agency,
15	the school district would. So they can be the
16	applicant. I think that's a great model to go
17	forward with. But they would have to be the
18	applicant, and the fiscal and administrative
19	agent upon receipt of the grant.
20	Q Could the hospital do that as a
21	non-profit hospital?
22	A If they meet the definition of a

community-based organization.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Q Okay. So I just need to have them have their people check that?

A Yes, ma'am.

Q All right. Well, thank you very much. I appreciate it.

OPERATOR: Our next question comes from Ms. --

Q Hello. I was wondering if you had the questions from the other two (inaudible) systems called "online" yet, and if you could repeat the website where we can find them?

Sure, Α I can. The website is www.ed.gov/programs/whitephysed/applicant.html And the first transcript should be posted within the next couple of days. I actually just reviewed it, and we haven't received the transcript from the second one. But I suspect it will come maybe on Friday, and it will take a couple of days for me to just look at it, and then it will be posted probably early next week. It just takes awhile for the transcript

1 to get produced. 2 Okay. Thank you very much. OPERATOR: And our next question 3 4 comes from --5 0 Hi. I have three questions, actually. 6 7 Α Okay. My first question is it lists in 8 0 the grant that you could not use any of the 9 10 funding for food. Clarification of food -- if I wanted to do a cooking class as part of my 11 of teaching 12 desian in terms healthy 13 nutritional meals, could I use the funding for that, to purchase the food for the class? 14 15 Α Yes. That should be fine as long 16 as the costs are reasonable. That should be fine. And we've funded some stuff like that 17 in the past. 18 19 Okay. And that was question number My second question is also in the grant 20

it says can you hire -- oh no, that's my

My question is can you hire both a

question.

21

coordinator as well as pay instructors to teach certain aspects of the class, or is it "or" you have to hire --

A No, it would really depend on your project design.

Q Okay.

A And you can certainly hire people to do sort of the hands on instruction again as long as they are not current employees, and you're just sort of moving funds around, and using this grant to supplant their currently allocated salaries.

That's not allowed. But you know, if you're sort of hiring new people, or even if you're paying people to do something that's above and beyond their current contractor, their current, sort of, tour of duty, then that's allowed.

Q Okay. And my third question was there was nowhere in the grant that I could read, and I could be mistaken, about background information on my organization. Is

1	that correct?
2	A In terms of sort of anecdotal
3	narratives?
4	Q Yes. Just like who I am.
5	A Like IRS forms.
6	Q Say that again?
7	A Or official document background
8	information like IRS forms or something like
9	that.
10	Q I didn't see any of that, and I
11	just want to know if I missed it?
12	A No, no, no. You don't need to
13	submit any of that. Now, you may want to
14	talk about who you are and sort of your
15	connection to the community, or the
16	connection to the population you're working
17	with
18	Q Exactly.
19	A as part of your narrative.
20	Q Okay, now what part of the
21	narrative
22	A Right.

1	Q would that
2	A Oh, what part? It will kind of
3	depends, really. I mean, it could be worked
4	into either, really frankly, any of the
5	sections.
6	Q Okay, got it.
7	A The sections.
8	Q Okay. That makes sense. Okay.
9	You know what, I just didn't explicitly see
10	it anywhere. I was like, "How would they
11	know who I am, and you know, what my
12	connection is?" Okay.
13	A We would depend on you to relay
14	that kind of information to us.
15	Q Okay.
16	A We most often see it in the needs
17	section because
18	Q Exactly.
19	A people use that section to kind
20	of set up, yes, to introduce or set up their
21	proposal. But as we're sitting here, I'm
22	thinking well, it could go in need, it could

1	go in significance.
2	Q Exactly.
3	A Because it can certainly talk
4	about how the significance of this on, you
5	know, the community, the kids, and how your
6	organization will play a role in that.
7	Debbie is sitting here saying project design.
8	So clearly it can/should go in any or all of
9	those places.
LO	Q Okay. Great. And you know what,
11	if I can indulge one more question?
L2	A Sure. You got the stage.
L3	Q For the indirect costs, would/can
L4	a laptop, just one, be purchased with the
L5	funding?
L6	A Again, I mean, that's not really
L7	an indirect cost. That's a direct cost.
L8	Q It would, okay.
L9	A And it would be considered allow-
20	able if it supported your project, goals and
21	objects.
22	O Okay. Got it. All right. Thank

1 you.

A Thank you.

OPERATOR: Our next question comes from Mr. --

Q Hi. I actually have three questions, if that's okay.

A Sure, go ahead.

Q I came up with a couple of more listening. My first was what constitutes administrative costs, because there is a five percent limit on that, and I just wanted to be sure I understood correctly your concept of administrative costs?

A Yes, this is one of those times where we wish the transcripts had already been posted. And it's clearly a great question because (inaudible) I'm going to let Debbie answer this one.

A2 Generally, the definition or the thing we look to in trying to figure out what an administrative cost is versus a program cost, it's found in our education department

general administrative regulations in part 80, 80.3, which is a group of definitions. And it talks in there about programmatic and administrative activities. And the sort of defining feature between the two is that the administrative activities are those things that are common to just about every grant that gets awarded and gets administered. You're going to have to do some record keeping. You're going to have to provide reports. You're going to have to file. So those kinds of core administrative functions

Costs that are for activities that are specific to the content of this particular program are considered program costs, and those are things like professional development activities, or scheduling, you know, scheduling of those. And so it's a very fine -- a fine line. And we would just ask you to sort of be cognizant of the five percent cap, and help us understand when you

are in the administrative class bin.

provide a budget narrative, you know, if you got, for example, you're including a position, you know, if you say administrative assistant, and they'll say that there are other duties there, we're going to think that's probably an administrative cost because that's sort of what we've got to work with.

So if you've got, you know, if you've got clerical help or administrative help, and you think that part of their time is going to be doing program things, yes, please help us understand what that position is between, you know, ten percent is admin., and you know, the other 90 percent is program, or whatever it is.

Q Okay. Thank you. That's all folks. My second question was I wanted to clarify the food question because I believe you said, yes, food is okay for the cooking class, but I did see on page 39, well, my page 39, a blurb in the Q&A saying grant

funds cannot be used to purchase food incentives or prizes.

A Yes, when we instate stuff -- that in the context of a cooking class, we see that as almost like an instructional tool.

When we're talking about food, we're talking about that is not allowable, we're talking about, for example, people have put in their budget nutritious snacks. They put in pizza parties, giving kids food on the way to a bowling alley to do a bowling activity. That kind of stuff is not allowable.

Q I got you.

A The most commonly we see it sort of in the after school snack, kind of, arena. And if you're in that situation, there are other mechanisms for getting those after school snacks. But that's a different conference call. But that's also not us, by the way. But that's what we mean.

So it's sort of, you know, the ongoing consistent provision of food.

1 0 Yes, I think I see the 2 distinction. Α Food at staff meetings. 3 Yes, it's not part of the 0 4 curriculum. 5 Α There you go. 6 7 0 It's just eating the (inaudible). There you go. And typically, also Α 8 you know, another sort of piece of that is 9 10 that typically when it's for a cooking class, you're talking maybe \$50 worth, or you know, 11 something like that a couple of times a year. 12 13 0 Yes, okay. It's not -- it's a very, very 14 Α 15 small cost. 16 0 And my final question is I was wondering if you could speak a little to the 17 150 minutes a week requirement of moderate to 18 19 vigorous activity for elementary school So is that literally 150 minutes 20 students? of moving, could some of that be taken up by 21

time when the people conducting the physical

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

ed. program are talking to the kids about physical education, or talking to them about nutrition? Or is that literally they need to be moving 150 minutes?

A That is literally moving moderate to vigorous 150 minutes a week.

O Okay.

And that, you know, just for everyone on this call, because again, this is something that keeps coming up. That is not exclusive to a physical education class. That's 150 minutes cumulative moderate to vigorous physical activity per week. So that can be -- and that should include out of school activity, recess for elementary kids, whatever it is, as long as kids are moving You know, part of what's incumbent around. upon you is thinking through how you would capture that if you're not going to capture it through a physical education class, how are you going to get kids to tell you that?

Q Right. For instance, if they were

going home and exercise on the weekend, how are we going to document that?

A You've got it. Going for a brisk walk or a jog, or whatever. Yes, that's exactly right.

Q Okay. Thank you, those are my questions.

A Thank you.

OPERATOR: Our next question comes from Ms. --

Q Yes, hi. I have a couple of questions also. The first one is I'd like to get some clarification, if I could, on the supplement but not supplant directive, we're a CBO, we're not a school and we don't get federal money for other programs that would involve physical ed. So I'm wondering if that applies to us as well?

A Yes. What that basically means is that -- oh, so sorry. You can't use these grant funds to fund activities That you're currently paying for out of an operational

budget. So in other words, if you are in your operational budget, and you're going to be -- you're going to pay yourself to do what you're already doing, you can't move your budget into paying for -- I don't know -- a new set of phones, and use this grant to pay your salary to do what you already do.

Q But if we have employees who are currently doing some phys. ed. with the kids, and they were going to do a whole new program with this grant. Then we can charge a piece of their salaries that goes to doing this new program.

A Yes, I think the key words there were "whole new program."

O Yes.

A And I think about the simplest way that I've been able to try to explain supplement and not supplant is to think a little bit about what the goal of the provisions are. And obviously, I guess it's obvious, what we're looking to do by

providing the grant is to increase the level of effort around a particular policy issue, or project. And so we want to substitute -- we don't want to use our dollars to substitute for dollars that you're already spending. We want to see that the overall level of activity in this area go up.

O Yes.

A So if that helps you --

Q Yes.

A -- may be think about --

Q That's fine. I understand exactly. Another question about the cost per outcome measurement. Are there any guidelines for that? I know that it's at least my understanding of it is that the kids who do need this goal of like two and a half hours of physical activity a week, that number of children will be divided into the amount of money that is received on the grant. And that is the cost per outcome, is that correct?

that measure after it was developed. And we thought that it would be fairer to assess the cost per outcome by dividing -- cost per successful outcome by dividing by the actual grant expenditures. But folks will already be giving us those in the performance report.

So there is no additional data that grantees need to provide. They'll be telling us an expenditure level and we'll use those two pieces, or three pieces of data if you've got

kids at the 150 and 225 level of that

A2 And there is nothing that related to that you need to supply for your application. That's sort of a post award obligation.

expenditure information in order to make that

Q So when that's calculated, when you say expenses, is that the entire budget you're talking about or just --

A It's the money you've expended and

NEAL R. GROSS

calculation.

1 the matching funds that have been expended. That match, okay. 2 Α The expense time of your 3 4 performance report. Right. Is there any guideline for 5 0 what you're looking for in terms of that 6 7 ratio? No, it's whatever it is. I mean, 8 the point of the performance measure is 9 10 simply to assess what those costs are. think there is probably some looking behind 11 the scenes down the road about, you know, if 12 13 folks are achieving successful outcomes at \$40 a kid, and the next grantee is achieving 14 successful outcomes at \$400 a kid. 15 Interesting things to look at and 16 think about in terms of cost effectiveness, 17 and you know, future directions. But there 18 19 isn't a level that we're shooting for, a maximum or a minimum, or anything like that. 20 So we won't be given extra 21 0 I see.

points or taken points away for the ratio

that we seem to be showing will happen if we say we predict that?

A2 Again, it's speculative. We're not asking you -- we're asking you -- in other words you don't need to do not supply -- you do not need to supply --

Q I understand that we don't have to calculate. I understand that part, but a reader will easily see, if we say we're going to reach 100 kids that are going to meet this goal, and we're asking for \$100,000, it's very clear that we will expend that much, that or a little bit more, with the match on reaching that goal.

A That's fine. You're welcome to include that. There are no selection criteria that would score you on that either way.

- Q So it wouldn't matter.
- A Neither gain nor lose points.
- Q Okay. That was the question, would we gain or lose. And the other

NEAL R. GROSS

question I have, if I might, one more, is
there a difference between the indirect costs
and the admin costs, and if you could explain
those because we don't have an indirect cost
rate either? And I understand, it seems to
me that extra money is awarded after the
grant is awarded for that if you do not have
an indirect cost rate based on the cost rate
that you get, you must get within 90 days.

A2 So actually, we will make a single grant award, and we will reserve kind of using some estimating methods. If you indicate to us that you wish to recover indirect costs but you do not currently have a rate, we will put money in your grant award in order for you -- I mean, we will give like an estimated amount of money pending your receipt of an actual (inaudible).

Q Right.

A2 But you would need to indicate that you were trying to recover indirect costs at a specific rate. So in other words,

you can't just say we want indirect costs.

You would actually need to build that into

your budget as an expense line.

Q Okay.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

A And if you don't have a rate, we'll make an estimated allotment.

Q You can give me an estimated rate?

A Are you a community-based organization?

O Yes.

A Probably the most that we would estimate would be eight percent. There is also a regulation pending. I think I'm not sure if it's in final form yet. We would estimate indirect costs at ten percent of direct salary costs. So there are a couple of different things we can do, but those are the two things that I think we've used and are likely to use.

Q Okay. So when we do our budget we can just put a line item for that and say estimated, add a certain percentage and put

it in to the budget?

A Tell us that you don't have a rate and then we'll --

A2 Post awards.

A We'll get post awards.

Q Oh, okay. Okay, great. And is that the same as administrative costs, or are those different?

A2 They are different.

Administrative costs you could actually

include as part of your direct cost budget -your direct budget, rather. I'm sorry. And
as Debbie sort of explained before, it's a
fuzzy line between the two. I tend to think
of it as administrative costs are things that
are required to actually administer the
grant. Whereas indirect costs are even less
able to sort of put your head around like
rent, what you pay for rent, keeping the
lights on, keeping the air flowing. Those
kinds of things that are across your
organization.

1	Q Yes.	
2	A2 (Inaudible).	
3	Q And we can do ten percent of our	î.
4	expenditures or our anticipated expenditure	es.
5	on the grant for that?	
6	A For what?	
7	Q For the administrative? I mean,	,
8	five percent?	
9	A The cap is five percent.	
10	Q Five percent, okay. That's the	
11	total budget.	
12	A2 Of your total project request.	
13	Q Okay, great. Thank you very muc	:h.
14	OPERATOR: Our next question con	ies
15	from Ms	
16	Q Hi, yes, I actually have about t	er
17	questions but I will try to limit it. Can	
18	you hear me?	
19	A Sure can.	
20	Q Okay. I applied for a grant the	ž
21	last time around. And I had some frustrati	.on
22	when I got my readers evaluation. There we	ere

three people who read it, and on one

particular section I got three wildly

different scores. So one thought it was

great, one thought it was average, one

thought it was lousy. So I'm kind of

whether to keep it. Any suggestions?

sort of use your best judgement.

Right.

nature subjective.

0

Α

struggling as to whether to change it, or

happens, grant reviews are by their very

have a firm opinion. They come to it with

their own, sort of, world perspective.

sometimes it hits people the wrong way.

person who thought your application was

Listen to them.

Sometimes people love what you write.

You know, what we tell folks is to

People are reading them and they

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Q Okay.

NEAL R. GROSS

use your best judgement if you think what the

lousy, if you think that they made some valid

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

points.

A If you think they were wildly off base, or they misinterpreted what they said.

If you think they misinterpreted it, it's probably an indication that you want to be more clear about what you're trying to say.

If they miss information that was clearly in your application, you can probably just regard it if they are wildly off base or were factually wrong. But again, it's a judgement question on your part, you know, again, how far in depth you want to interpret their findings. And again, probably a grain of salt. These are people just like you.

Q It was just frustrating that they were so different. Most of the content was they were similar, but on the one section on the quality of project design, they were really kind of all over the map.

Is there any way, like I said, I did this before, do you keep like a list in order of where we were to see if we were even close to being awarded, or is that kind of

1 scrapped when it's over? 2 Do you know your score? 0 I have my evaluators. 3 And you should have gotten an 4 Α 5 average score. Q If I did, I don't know where it 6 7 went. Yes, I mean, I just happen to know 8 what the -- how far down we funded. So I was 9 10 going to tell you how you were based on that. If you can tell me that, I can dig 11 and find it. 12 13 Α We used the same competition, the same plate, the same rank ordered plate for 14 15 the `06 and the `07 grants. We've listed 16 applications once and arrayed everybody in In the first year we funded 60 rank order. 17 grants, and we funded down to, I'm going to 18 19 say, 95.67. I mean, I could be off by a third of a point. But that's about where we 20

Q Okay.

were.

21

1 Α And last year we funded another 2 150 from that slate and we were -- I want to say the last grant was 86.67, or 86.33. 3 Right in that range. 4 5 You're saying that's the average Q of those three scores? 6 7 Α Yes. Is that the average of the three 0 8 scores of the readers? 9 10 Α Yes. Okay. All right. Q 11 Total score. 12 Α 13 Far off on the average. Okay, a Q couple of other questions. We were given 14 this invitational priority for the school 15 16 health index, my school took a look at that and decided to go a different direction, and 17 went for a different evaluation tool. 18 19 used something called the high mark school I know that probably won't get 20 evaluation. the points, but should I include it? 21

Two things. First, the

Α

Okay.

invitational priority is just that. It's an 1 invitation to consider it. 2 0 Okay. 3 Α There are no points associated 4 with it. 5 Q Okay. 6 7 Α Where the points may come into play is your ability to use what you find as 8 part of the school health index findings, and 9 10 use that to design your program. Oh, see, I thought that was points Q 11 for doing it. Okay, well, that's good to 12 13 know. Be responsive to the needs section Α 14 15 where you discuss your gaps and weaknesses 16 for meeting the state standard. 17 0 Got you. It may help, you know, improve Α 18 19 your ability to be responsive to the selection criteria, which would, again, play 20 into your scoring. That's the first thing. 21 The second thing is that the school health 22

index is not an evaluation tool. And the two 1 2 you're referring to, they're different. 0 Okay. 3 The school health index is meant 4 to be a self-assessment tool. 5 Okay. Q 6 You can certainly use it to assess 7 where you are at baseline. And then if 8 that's where you are after the grant, and the 9 10 policies and the programs have been implemented. 11 So I could use that for my program 12 13 evaluation? No, that's what I just said. It's 14 Α 15 not an evaluation tool. 16 So I could not. You're saying don't use that? 17 It is not an evaluation tool. 18 19 0 I'm trying not to be dense. just trying to be clear. 20 It's not an evaluation tool, it's 21 a self assessment. 22

Q All right. That leads right into the next question. What do you suggest for that because that was a weakness that I had, was project evaluation. What are you looking for there?

A Well, that's a great question. And I would recommend that you thoroughly review the notes under the selection criteria.

Those are pretty clear what we're looking for. Basically what we are expecting to see in your application is an examination or explanation of how you're going to evaluate the program that you put into place.

We're not looking for a discussion of how you're going to assess each student.

Q Okay.

A Although that may play into an analysis in the aggregate of those assessments, but that -- a discussion of how you're going to measure each kids time and their target heart rate is not an evaluation, that's student assessment. So in the

aggregate you may say we went from two percent of 40 percent of our kids, in their target heart rate during a P.E. class.

O Yes.

evaluation measure. So you're looking for outcomes. You're looking for impacts of the program on the students, on the student's behavior, on their active time during P.E. class, their time and target heart rate, their cardiovascular fitness, their ability to meet state standards is a big one. Any of those kinds of program evaluation.

Now, the two points you'll be scored on are the methods -- the extent to which the methods in the evaluation are appropriate to the context within which the project operates. And the second is the extent to which the methods of evaluation will provide performance feedback and permit period assessment of progress toward achieving the intended outcomes.

1

3

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

That's more of a process measure. So sort of what are your intermediate outcomes, your short term? Are teachers that attend your professional development training, are their skills and abilities improving as a result of your professional development. But in a timely way so that you can make changes to your program on an ongoing basis.

That's what we refer to as a process level, sort of, evaluation or stage of evaluation. But you can make changes and updates to your programs as necessary. you find that your teachers are going from 94 percent knowledge-base to 96 percent knowledge-base, you may want to rethink what you're doing in professional development, for example.

So you plan to do all these trainings, and you know what, it sounds like they already know what they're doing, let's think about doing something on technology and

1	stuff. So that's that periodic feedback kind
2	of thing. Does that help? Are you still
3	there? Okay. Hello?
4	OPERATOR: Our next question comes
5	from Ms
6	Q Hi, I have about three or four
7	questions here, maybe five. When you say
8	kindergarten, does that include K-4?
9	A What? K through 4 th grade?
10	Q Well, in our school system we have
11	a kindergarten for four year olds.
12	A As long as they are considered in
13	kindergarten.
14	A2 I mean, if your district calls
15	that a kindergarten as opposed to a preschool
16	
17	A Or Pre-K, yes.
18	A2 Pre-K.
19	Q No, it's just like we have K-4,
20	and K-5 programming. So for four year olds,
21	and then five year olds.

How progressive of your district.

Α

Yes, as long as it's considered

1

kindergarten

Very cool.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

kindergarten.

Q Okay. And then I know you've gone

over the administrative costs a lot. just was -- a little bit further clarification. We have in our program, we're a CBO trying to provide programming to the school system. So our branch executive and program directors are responsible for relationships with the school system, but then there is a program coordinator that would be hired for this program that would oversee other staff that are actually providing the services, and providing services themselves. So the executive -- the branch executive and the program director total a percentage of their salary does not go over the five percent administrative costs. Would that be considered?

A Well, what they're doing, I'm not sure of your description of the work that they're doing is maintaining or building

relationships with the school.

Q Right.

A You know, I mean, we would be looking for, it needs to be specific to this project. Not generally. And in order to be charged to this project. And it would be need to be estimated on some objective basis. It kind of -- I'm sure I'm not putting the right context on this, so this kind of sounds like they're schmoozing, but that -- I don't know that that's specific to this grant.

I mean, so for anything to be charged to the grant, it needs to be directly allocable, directly necessary for this grant to be implemented.

Q Okay. Okay. For the indirect cost rate. I know you said it takes 90 days, you have 90 days to apply. Is that once the award is made, or do you have to start the process prior to even knowing if you're being awarded?

A No, no. It's once the award is

4.9

	1
1	made.
2	Q Okay.
3	A And usually, actually, it's after
4	you have your initial performance call.
5	Q Okay.
6	A Understand what you're doing and
7	you're not just sort of willy nilly
8	contacting our indirect cost rate group
9	because that makes them grouchy too, so.
LO	Q Okay. The school one of the
11	school districts that we are intending to
L2	work with currently has funding for their
L3	middle school program. And we would be
L4	providing services to their elementary
15	school, and after school programs. So it's
L6	completely different constituent groups. Can
L7	we still apply even
18	A You would be the applicant, not
L9	them.
20	Q Correct.
21	A You are still an eligible

applicant. And like you said, and for the

benefit of everyone else on the call, the proposal that you're talking about is substantively than what they're currently funded to do.

Q Right.

A So again, you're the applicant, not them. They would not be eligible to apply. Again, even to serve a different population because you are not the grantee, you can apply.

Q Okay. And then the last one is in regards to letters of support are encouraged, is that not only from the school district or other type of LEA's that you're working with, but for the staff themselves, too, or no?

A It's entirely up to you. We leave it up to your judgement. If they provide -- if the letters provide information that you would want the peer reviewers to take into consideration for your score selection criteria, then they can be helpful. So for example, if you're providing training and

there is a letter of support that says from

the (inaudible), that we commit to doing these four trainings for you, we really look forward to working with you, as opposed to -- that can be helpful. As opposed to the letters that say, "We're the Girl Scouts and we think this grant would be great. Love the Girl Scouts."

That's not particularly -- it's nice, and it may be good for you in terms of your community, in which case, include it, but to us it's sort of neither here nor there.

Q Okay, okay. Thank you very much.

OPERATOR: Our next call comes

from Ms. --

Q Okay. I'm calling from a school district up in Alaska. And our situation is that we have a charter school that's going to be starting it's first year next year. And so we're going to -- what I'm thinking we should do is apply to the school district.

But the funds will specifically benefit this charter school. Is that appropriate?

A Is the charter school part of the school district?

O Yes.

A2 Is it an LEA -- is it an LEA by itself, or only part of the -- I mean, you can't supply yourself if your charter school isn't an LEA standing alone under your states chartering statute?

Q Well, I mean, we definitely come under the school districts jurisdiction for a number of things as far as some of our budgeting and stuff like that.

A2 Probably that you're going to need to resolve with -- I mean, you're going to need to identify your status within your state government structure. But the only charter schools that may -- oh, actually, I'm giving you a terrible answer. I'm sorry.

I forgot that I've been working on about three or four other competitions in

which the only eligible applicants are LEA's. 1 2 In this case, if you're charter school meets the definition of CBO you could apply 3 directly, as well as, I mean --4 Right. 5 0 Α Since this is a two-for option, 6 7 you do have that option, wherein as our other competitions that are restricted only to 8 LEA's. 9 Okay. Well, I mean, can we go 10 0 wrong if we apply under the school district? 11 No, that couldn't be wrong, too. Α 12 13 0 Okay. I kind of actually need your help to complete some parts of the grant 14 15 and so forth. 16 Α The other issue I think we want to circle back to was something that I believe I 17 heard you say at the start about you're not 18 19 in operation yet. Right. 20 0 Are you approved and do you have 21

students, or will you have students enrolled

to start school in the Fall? 1 We're going to be up and 2 Yes. running in the Fall. 3 Right, and so if you apply as an 4 A2 LEA, that actually helps on that count, too. 5 Α I mean, yes, you've already got an 6 7 existing. I mean, that sort of takes away any question that could exist. 8 Generally, if someone is hoping to A2 9 10 form a charter school, for example, a year from now, that wouldn't be inappropriate. 11 This wouldn't be a good time for them to 12 13 apply. Right. 14 Q 15 A2 Because they don't have students, 16 and they are not ready to begin operating immediately, pretty much, when our grant 17 would be in (inaudible). 18 19 0 Okay. So I guess what I hear you saying is that we could probably either apply 20

there -- would there be a better one that is

as a charter school or as an LEA, and is

21

better than the other to apply?

A No, it doesn't sound that way.

Q Okay. Okay, and I have another question. So yes, this is like a program that is starting from scratch. So and we won't have funds for a P.E. program unless we get this grant, so I don't think then, there is a problem with the supplanting.

A Unless you have state requirements that you have to meet. For example, with regards to (inaudible), and we would expect you to meet those, and these grants tend to be in addition to those. But you know, if you don't have requirements for so much instruction or a particular amount of activity.

Q Okay. And then actually we have,
I know that under the state standards, I know
that's something that this grant want you to
do is to consider the state standards, but it
also says not to use national standards. But
our school district and the state actually

1	adopts some of the national standards.
2	A That's fine. They would be
3	considered your state standards.
4	Q Okay.
5	A And identify them as such. Don't
6	call them the national standards. Call them
7	Alaska state standards. If anyone is on a
8	call from Ohio, I know you all are in the
9	same position. You've just adopted state
10	standards. Those are officially Ohio
11	standards that Ohio or Alaska's, for example,
12	standards.
13	Q Okay, thank you.
14	A Thank you.
15	OPERATOR: Our next call comes
16	from Mr
17	Q Hello ladies, I appreciate you
18	taking my call today.
19	A Thank you.
20	Q I have several questions. I think
21	I know the answer to the first question. But
22	we are a Novice CBO and if we work with the

1 local LEA with letters of support and all 2 that does not affect our novice status, is that correct? 3 Yes, novice status depends on 4 whether or not your organization has had a 5 grant --6 7 0 Correct. -- previously. Not whether 8 another organization that supports your 9 10 project has had one. Right. Okay, that's what I 11 I just want to make sure of that. 12 wanted. 13 We have a building that we would be using as matching funds. And am I allowed to use ten 14 15 percent of that building in the first year, 16 and 25 percent of its matched value the next year, and then the next year? 17 Well. Are you using ten percent А 18 19 of the building and 20 -- I mean --Well, we'll be using 100 percent 20 0

A Pardon me?

of the building for this project.

NEAL R. GROSS

21

Q 100 percent of the building will be used for this project.

A But also, this is probably a conversation that we need to have offline. It's incredibly, I mean, that's a depreciated — that's a depreciable asset. And just because you're using it in the conduct of this program, I mean, you can't take the whole value of the building, or even ten percent of the value of the building, because you're going to be left with the asset at the end of the project. So that's a really pretty extensive and complicated conversation. And because we're kind of limited for time.

Q Okay.

A And I'm not sure how generally applicable it is.

Q Right.

A But yes, I mean, you definitely -your matching funds should reflect how you're
going to employ the resources that you're

NEAL R. GROSS

proposing as matching in the project. And but again, there is some issues. I mean, you can't just sort of say, "Okay, we're going to save the building, we're going to charge ten percent of it," because you're not actually using that up in the --

Q Right. I mean, obviously, you know if our building is worth \$300 or \$400,000, we've obviously got the matching funds for the entire project, and kind of spread that over the years. If you want me to call back on the regular number, we can do that.

A Yes, that would be great. That would be great. Thanks.

A2 Yes, that would be good.

A But you also brought up a good question about the use of facilities. And what we would say is that if the facilities could be, for example, rented out at a certain rate, if they were typically rented out at a rate, that's something you could use

for your matching funds, we get this question a lot.

So if a space is typically rented out, but they're going to let you use it for your program at no cost, that would be considered an appropriate match. What we would ask you to do is completely justify that in your budget narrative, as well as provide us with a cost per square foot.

Q Correct, correct. But we own our building and that would be the difference in that. We would not be doing (inaudible).

A We can talk about this more offline.

Q Part of the question, a little bit
-- well, I'll ask that question offline.

Administrative costs, we were looking at
hiring an outside group to help write our
grant. Is that permissible in this, or can
we write that as a separate line item?

A You can. You can include it, and if your grant -- if you are given the grant,

NEAL R. GROSS

1 you can recover preaward costs up to 90 days 2 prior to the grant awards. So you're calling that an indirect 3 0 cost? 4 No, that's a direct cost. 5 Α Q Okay. 6 You can definitely put that in 7 Α your budget. It's at your risk assuming that 8 they would still want to collect their fee 9 10 after for writing the grant, whether or not you receive it or not. Of course it's in 11 their best interest. 12 13 0 Right. They're working on a production base only. If they write for us, 14 15 and they don't get it, they didn't get paid. 16 Α So yes, that's the risk that they take. 17 Right. But I can write that in as Q 18 19 a cost in the budget? 20 Α Yes. Is that a --21 0 The other thing that we would look 22 Α

1 at, too, is just because it's in there, we 2 don't necessarily give it to you automatically. 3 4 0 Correct. We make sure that the cost is 5 А reasonable. 6 7 0 Right. Do you have a percentage that you consider reasonable for that? 8 It's really dependent on the size Α 9 10 and scope of your grant proposal, and the complexity, and the amount, frankly, that 11 they're asking for --12 13 0 Okay. -- in relation to that. 14 Α Would that affect whether or not 15 0 16 we get awarded it, or we might still get awarded it, and then they say, "We're going 17 to award your grant, but we're not going to 18 19 pay that particular cost in your budget narrative?" 20 Α Exactly. Your grant proposal, for 21

all of you, the grant proposals are rated on

the basis of your responsiveness to the selection criteria that are listed in the application package. The budgets are not rated as part of the selection criteria. Where they may come into play is to help people understand exactly how you're structuring a program.

So if they wondered to themselves now how on earth are they going to do this, they may look in your budget and say, "Oh, they're going to do it by providing six professional development trainings, and they're going to encourage teachers to come by paying an honorarium." Something like that. It just helps kind of fill in sometimes. But peer reviewers can look at the budget, and sometimes they don't.

So that would really have -you're not being rated on whether or not you
have a grant writer or not.

Q Okay. So our score comes strictly

out of the narrative.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Yes. And can I -- I just want to make a sort of tangential, somewhat tangential but important comment on grant writers, this is important for everyone. in fact, I was doing a presentation yesterday I made. On a different grant I made the same point that we would just offer you a word -or issue you a word of caution. Just sort of please be careful when you choose your grant writers. We have had experience where people contract with the grant writer, and the grant writer is actually working for ten other districts, and they are submitting the same exact application. So be careful and know what you're getting, and don't -- try not to cede control to somebody else.

This is your grant application.

Your executive director, superintendent, or whomever is held to whatever is in that application.

Q Right.

A And in some cases if you submit things that are just patently false, there is some really serious civil penalties.

A2 Yes, I mean, just remember that the authorized representative of your organization signs a statement saying that what's in the grant application is true and correct to the best of their knowledge. And in order to make that certification, they need to know what's in the application and be comfortable with it, and know that it reflects what your district wants to do in terms of programming, know that any data provided is the data that is accurate and reflects your school district, or your target population.

So yes, just make sure that you like what's in the application before you send it in, because we're not going to let you change it after the fact.

A Yes, and I back that and say make sure you know what's in your grant

application.

Q Right, right.

A We've talked to plenty of people (inaudible) and say, well, "We didn't write this. The grant writer put that in there, and that doesn't even work for our district."

Q Absolutely, absolutely.

A That was not -- sorry again, that was tangential. You said the word grant writer and so it's kind of -- we just to had to throw in our two cents.

appreciate that word. One last question, do we have to be K through 12. We've got -we're working with one local educational
group that started as a private -- what is a
private school. They are moving up, grand
fathering grades in. They are now at K
through 10. And so does it matter if they
are just K through 10 and not K through 12?

A No. That's totally fine. K through 12 is the total possible population

and age group you could work with.

Q Right.

elementary schools, only work with their elementary schools, only work with their middle schools, or only work with their high schools. They only work with children with special needs in the 5th grade, or you know, whatever the target population is that they've identified. So you definitely don't need to work to address K-12. Your population has to fall within K-12.

Q Okay. And a private school is considered an LEA?

A Not always. No, not ever. I'm sorry. No, not ever. I'm sorry, I was thinking eligible. I was thinking more broadly. I heard your question differently. No, they're not considered an LEA, but they can participate in the activities in this grant.

- A2 Anybody else would be --
- Q Let me ask. Does participate mean

1	they could apply?
2	A No.
3	Q Or does participate mean that They
4	could just come up under somebody else?
5	A Right. They can that does not
6	mean they can apply. If they qualify as a
7	community-based organization they can apply
8	by themselves.
9	Q Right.
LO	A But what participate means is that
L1	if you've got an after school program, you
L2	welcome the private school kids into your
L3	after school program.
L4	Q Right, as a CBO?
L5	A No, no. If you apply as the LEA,
L6	you've got a private school in your
L7	community, you are we would encourage
L8	happily
L9	Q I got you.
20	A to open your doors and invite
21	those kids to play with your kids.
22	O Right. I understand what you're

1 saying. I appreciate your time today. 2 you. Α Thank you. 3 OPERATOR: And our next call comes 4 from Mr. --5 Q Yes, we were just a little 6 confused about being able to apply. 7 receive competitive grants from the federal 8 government. Does that exclude us from 9 10 applying for our PEP grant? No, it just would exclude you from Α 11 being eligible for the novice points if you 12 13 received a federal discretionary grant in the last five years. If you have a current 14 active PEP grant, you are not eligible to 15 16 apply. But if any other grant, you can 17 absolutely apply, it's just a question of 18 19 whether or not you would receive the novice points. 20 Thank you very much. 21 Q 22 That was a good one. Good, quick, Α

1 easy, yes.

OPERATOR: And our next question comes from Mr. --

Q Yes, I have a couple of questions. We're non-profit and we want to work with a school district. Who has to be the fiscal aide?

A It depends. You're both eligible to apply.

A2 You said that you were non-profit.

Are you a community-based organization?

Q Yes.

A Right. It would depend on, sort of, what you are. I mean, either one of you, if you're a community-based organization, they're an LEA. You're both eligible to apply. It's just who wants to be the fiscal and administrative agent. Who wants to be responsible for doing the draw downs, and putting the reports in. It sort of doesn't matter to us. It really just is what works for you.

1 0 Oh, okay. And from reading the 2 grant I know we couldn't do team sports. can you use the grant to teach fundamentals 3 of certain sports? 4 5 А Sure. Q Like golf, swimming, tennis, 6 softball? 7 Yes, absolutely. Α 8 Okay. One last question. 9 0 the program have to be run during school, or 10 can they be run after school? 11 After school is perfectly fine, if 12 Α 13 that's applicable to your population, and your project's goals and objectives. 14 Summer 15 programs are also on the table. Again, if 16 that's applicable or appropriate for your population and your program design. 17 Okay, and I had walked away from 0 18 19 the phone when I heard about the fitness standards. Now, Georgia doesn't have a 20 "fitness standard." 21

Do they have physical education

Α

1	state standards?
2	Q No.
3	A Okay, I would recommend checking
4	with your state department of ed., to make
5	sure that's true. And then if they do not,
6	for example, I know Minnesota does not. If
7	anyone is on the phone for Minnesota, you can
8	choose a different state standard to use for
9	your application.
10	Q So you can't use the national
11	standard. You have to use another state.
12	A Yes, you need to choose another
13	state standard.
14	Q Okay.
15	A And that's only if you do not have
16	your own. You can't just say I don't really
17	like mine.
18	Q Right.
19	A You want to use somebody's else's.
20	Q Right. Okay, okay. Thank you.
21	A Thank you.
22	OPERATOR: The next question comes

from --

Q Yes, hello?

A Hi.

Q Hi, how are you?

A Good thanks. How are you?

Q Good, real good. We have a couple of questions for you. One of the questions, the first thing, and we kind of received an email from you, but we wanted to clarify in the grant it talks about permanent structures not being built. However, walking trails, how does that work for walking trails?

A (Inaudible) your email. If the walking trail is not a permanent structure, in other words, basically, you're not paving it. But we have definitely paid for things like wood chips, or markers for a trail, or something that, you know, like planks of wood to put on a side of the trail to mark it, delineate it as the trail. We've paid for stuff like that in the past.

We've paid for fitness stations

along the trail, signage. What we wouldn't pay for, I can tell you from having (inaudible) different budgets, we probably would not pay huge fees for like landscape designers, grading of your lawn, lighting, anything that sort of it seems outside the scope of what you're trying to do to meet your goals and objectives.

Q Right. In other words, you probably won't pay for what would seem to be beautification?

A Yes, you got it.

Q Okay, okay. We have two other questions for you. Okay, we are looking at using a lot of our elementary programs, doing it through after school programs that we already have established. These programs were once funded thought 21st Century, now we've sustained through a fee based program.

If we have a fee based program and we are wanting to add more physical activities into that program through this

grant, is that allowable because the parents are paying for that program?

A No, you cannot collect any student fees for activities funded under this program.

Q Okay. If the school has a fee based program operating, and we decide to serve a different population of students that are not paying for the program, is that allowable on the exact same campus?

A Sure.

Q Okay. And the last question we have for you has to do with the forms. We would prefer to submit our application, you know, I guess through the old traditional way instead of grants.gov, and when doing that -- first of all, that is allowable, correct?

A Absolutely.

Q Okay, yes. But when doing that, I just want to make sure that I'm not missing anything that maybe I've looked over on grants.gov. I would submit a narrative, the

SF424, the CBO survey, the GEPA 427, ED.

programs form. Am I missing something?

A There is a lobbying form in there,

Abstract forms, and then the non-construction

too, somewhere. But the full list of the forms, and this is good for everyone to hear, the full list of all the forms is on that website, the one I gave before, ed.gov/programs/whitephysed/applicant.html.

Q Okay.

A All the forms are listed on there.

Q And it has to be post marked, not to you on that March 24?

A You got it. That's a great point. Thanks for bringing it up. It has to be postmarked the 24th if you're mailing it in, or you have to have some receipt that says you mailed it on the 24th if you're sending it, for example, through FED-EX or DHL, or whatever.

If you are submitting electronically, it has to be submitted by

4:30:00 seconds on March 24. There is no flexibility on that. And it has to be --

O If it's online?

A If it's on grants.gov, that's right. And we would recommend that you submit as early as you possibly can to ensure that your submission is actually what we would have called verified, oh validated.

I'm sorry. I knew I was going to say that wrong. I knew I was going to pick the wrong of the two -- validated.

It can take up to two days for your application to be validated. So you could be in a situation where you received an email that says, "Thanks for submitting your application." And then two days later, it says, "You are not validated," and therefore you're considered ineligible, and there is absolutely nothing we can do about that.

Some reasons why that may happen would be because you submitted it in the wrong format, or you didn't follow the

instructions that are listed in the application package. That's why I said at the very beginning of this phone call, follow the instructions as carefully as you can. If you have any questions, grants.gov is available to you, the (inaudible) there can help you.

We can't help you with, sort of, those kinds of questions because we don't actually have the same interface that you do as an applicant. So we would just send you right to grants.gov. So it's best to get started as early as you possibly can.

And if you have any questions, a few questions, anything about your ability to do this electronically, it's probably best to just do it by paper.

Q Amen.

A If you are down to the wire, and we said this on another call, too, but if you are down to the wire, and it's 4:14, and you're trying to cram and get it in there,

1 and you think you made it but you're not 2 entirely sure, and the system is not being responsive, and it keeps crashing, print it 3 out and get to the post office. Don't count 4 on the fact that you might get it in at 4:30. 5 If you don't get to the post 6 7 office and mail it to us, and you don't get it in by electronic format, you're just out 8 of luck and there isn't a thing we can do for 9 10 you. Q Okay. 11 And it makes --Α 12 13 Can I ask you one last question. O Cost per outcome measure, it says efficiency. 14 15 This is under the GPRA statement on page 16 16 of the RFA. How do we include that in our outcome measures? 17 You don't. Α 18 19 Α2 You don't. That's for us. 20 Α Okay, but that's just general 21 Q

information for us. We don't need to show

you how we're going to do that?

A No, ma'am.

Q Okay, perfect. Thank you guys so much. Thank you, thank you.

what was said about electronic submission.

If you find yourself at 3:30 or 4:00, or any time toward the end of the 24th, and you have, and you're submitting electronically, and you do not have two email messages back, one saying that you've submitted, and one saying that your application is validated, certainly, you want to take the time and send us a hard copy of that.

That's something that you can control, and if there was a problem of that format, you know, your application uploaded one second late, you just want to control -- it's too much work. You've invested too much. It means too much to your community. So please, you know, if you are thinking about electronic, which is -- I mean, it

works swimmingly. It can go great. But if you hit a bump in the road, please don't let your hard work go down the drain unless you know that you have a validated application.

Get yourself to somebody who can post mark it, and get it to us, and be sure that you're in.

A Yes, don't make us have to tell you that you can't compete because it just makes us so sad to do that. And again, like I said earlier, there is just not a thing we can do for you.

Now, I will also say in a competition this big, if you do submit it in two formats, if you could just let us know on an email so that we don't throw both of them on two panels. That would be hugely helpful because we do know there are districts that are submitting, could potentially submit two different applications. So we want to make sure the correct things are actually read without adding any extra work for our peer

1 | reviewers.

OPERATOR: The next question comes from -- you have the floor.

Q Thank you so much. I am a grant coordinator for the city of Noblesville,
Indiana. And our parks department is interested in working with our schools in doing an expansion of their physical education program next summer. So 2009.

First of all, are we eligible, and second of all, I'm new to PEP, and I want to make certain that you will still have the program in 2009.

A Well, we'll take your questions one at a time. The first one, it seems to me that if you're not implementing anything until 2009, then it's not appropriate to submit an application this year. Because the start date for this program will be July 2008.

Per your second question, it's a good one, and one we really just frankly

1

2

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

couple of different factors. This program is

don't have an answer for, it depends on a

Congressionally funded, as I'm sure you all 3

So if we don't receive appropriation 4

from Congress for this program, then we 5

wouldn't have any competition. Typically, 6

7 just so you know, this is a program that has

been zeroed out by this administration for 8

several years going now. And Congress has 9

10 been restoring it every year.

> While we don't think that it is likely to happen, it may. It always may. And you know, these days the budget cards are kind of -- everything, everything is on the table for slashing these days. So just for you to understand the process. So that's one We may also choose to fund down the thing. slate, what we call it. So we may look at the group of highly qualified applicants who score highly, and just fund the next group down until we run out of money, and not hold a new competition next year.

That's what happened. We had a competition in 2006, and we used that same group of applicants and funded the next group of highly qualified applicants in 2007,

because we get so many grants -- applications for this competition, sometimes that's what we choose to do.

We may have a new competition next year because we made decide if we want to.

We may decide we want to change the program.

And so we may have a new competition next year that works different than this one. So that's not really a good answer. We don't know.

Stay tuned. Please check back with us, you know, starting in about October. We don't actually have a budget in October since we haven't had one in about ten years, at the start of the fiscal year. But starting around then we'll probably have a better idea of what our budget may look like.

Q Okay. So we, as a local

NEAL R. GROSS

1	government, would be eligible to apply?
2	A No, the local educational agency,
3	if your school district wants to apply, you
4	can apply in collaboration with your parks
5	and recs. That's a great model.
6	A2 Or if you think your parks and
7	recs department meets the definition of
8	community based organization. I mean, we're
9	going to send you we've sent you back a
10	whole bunch of times to list the definitions.
11	A Right. Typically, I think
12	municipal government structures probably may
13	not.
14	Q Good, good.
15	A Okay.
16	Q Okay.
17	A All right. Thank you. Sorry,
18	we're having a little debate about parks and
19	recs.
20	A2 What's the (inaudible) based on
21	answers for other programs that have been
22	emerging. But yes, definitely take a look at

the definition of community based
organizations. The thing we were debating is
whether or not public status qualifies as
non-profit status for this. But definitely,
your LEA's are -- your LEA is clearly an
eligible applicant, and that partnership
sounds like a good one.

OPERATOR: Our next call comes from --

Q Hi, can you hear me. I'm so happy
I made it for the call. A couple of
questions I have. I've been trying to get my
hands on an application for the grant, and I
haven't been able to get one. I've been put
on -- I guess they've been put on backorder.

A No. You can go to the website that I referenced earlier, www.ed.gov/programs/whitephysed/applicant.htm l and you can download it there in either Word or PDF.

Q Okay, great. I have a couple of other questions. I think all my other

NEAL R. GROSS

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

questions were answered, actually. I was just really trying to find a copy of the application and now I will be able to find it. So thank you very much.

A All right. I have time for just a couple of more questions, one or two.

OPERATOR: Our next question comes from --

Q Hi, my name is -- I work for a small school district in Virginia. And we have in place intervention and prevention programs addressing childhood obesity here at our elementary school, where I teach. And the problem we're running into is playground equipment for the children to, you know, perform their physical activity. And I wanted to know if the purchase of playground equipment would be considered acceptable if the cost for the construction of that equipment, you know, placing it permanently in the ground is funded separately?

A Well, probably as long as it helps

1 kids meet their state standards, and helps you meet your goals and objectives for your 2 program. We certainly -- we've certainly 3 funded outdoor -- we call it outdoor 4 education equipment. We've certainly funded 5 that in the past. Again, you have to have a 6 7 clear linkage for it, and we're probably not going to fund swings. But we would probably 8

fund equipment that gets kids moving and

Q We've talked with a couple of playground equipment suppliers already, and I know there is a wide variety of -- there are a wide variety of possibilities.

And there is lots of stuff out

A Yes.

Q So thank you very much. And it is important for us to make sure that we fund the construction piece of it separately, or no?

A No, it kind of depends. I mean, something like playground equipment, in

NEAL R. GROSS

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

there.

1	theory, can be picked up and moved.
2	Q Oh, okay.
3	A2 That isn't really construction.
4	A Yes, and it's not
5	A2 I mean, in the sense that we're
6	thinking about. I mean, if you're going to
7	cement it down, you could un-cement it and
8	relocate it.
9	Q Right.
10	A But we're thinking more like
11	building a gym, or renovating a gym, or
12	keeping a whatever. Yes, that should be
13	fine.
14	Q Okay, that's exciting new for us.
15	That was my only question. Thank you ladies,
16	so much.
17	A You're welcome.
18	A2 Thank you.
19	OPERATOR: Our next question comes
20	from Mr
21	Q Yes, I've got two questions
22	related to eligibility, and they may be a

little bit convoluted. But the first one is the charter school that wants to submit this is now part of a local independent school district. Starting, I believe, September 1, they become under the auspices of the university. So they'll be their own school district, so to speak.

Can they use the data that they would be collecting this year, and apply it to the new setting next year. I guess would be the first question?

A Sure.

A2 You've got het same students, right or is it?

Q It's a lottery system. So I don't know for sure. I don't know the answer to that. I'm just trying to advise the school district a little bit.

A Yes, I think we're sort of sitting there nodding. We think that sounds appropriate.

Q Okay. Great. And the other one I

1 think I know the answer to it. I just want 2 to be sure. In Texas, a fitness grant is by law what is supposed to be used now to 3 evaluate what the state standards are being 4 met in some regards. If the school district 5 6 is used prior to the fitness grant coming in some ACSM protocol, for example, would that 7 be an okay thing? 8 What do you mean? So are you 9 10 saying would it be appropriate to use? Would it be okay to rely on the Q 11 ACSM generated data, as opposed to the 12 13 fitness grant generated data? I mean, if that's what you 14 Α Sure. 15 have. That's fine. 16 Q Okay. 17 Α Yes. That's it. They were less 18 Q 19 convoluted than I thought. Oh, good. 20 Α Thank you. 21 Q

Thank you. Okay, we probably have

Α

1	time for just one more question.
2	OPERATOR: All right, our next
3	question comes from Ms
4	Q Yes, good afternoon. I'm new to
5	this PEP program. Does a YMCA qualify? Are
6	they eligible for this grant?
7	A Typically, yes. But we would
8	refer you again back to the definition of
9	community based organizations.
10	Q Which I would find on this
11	website?
12	A Yes, in the application.
13	Q Okay. And is there a phone number
14	if I get desperate?
15	A 202-708-5939.
16	Q Okay. Thank you very much.
17	A Yes. Those were easy. We can
18	have one more. We will take one more
19	question.
20	OPERATOR: And our next question
21	comes from
22	Q Can you get me this by Wednesday

1	afternoon, this is it, right?
2	A Hello?
3	A2 Hello?
4	OPERATOR: Ms you have the
5	floor.
6	Q Oh, okay. Hi, thank you. We have
7	a question on curriculum design. Can we use
8	the money for curriculum design?
9	A Sure. As long as it supports your
10	goals and objectives, and it's responsive to
11	the absolute priority.
12	Q Right. And then we wanted to know
13	about extended activities. We know we can
14	use the before and after school, but we were
15	thinking about using it during school time,
16	during lunch periods, during free periods for
17	the teachers.
18	A Doing what?
19	Q Activities.
20	A Like curriculum development, or
21	Q Both curriculum development, and
22	staff development. And also some meditation

1 activities for the students.

A Certainly you can use off periods to do some professional development, or curriculum development, that's fine. In terms of meditation, if it helps kids meet their state standards for physical education, I guess we would have to consider it. It's hard for us to kind of think that's --

Q Oh, I just threw that out. Yoga, whatever. Tai chi, whatever.

A And we've funded yoga. And we've funded -- I mean, I said this, too, on a different call. I mean, we've funded, almost, you name it, we've funded it. As long as it gets kids moving, and active. And stretching, and using muscles, and breathing fast, and moderate to vigorous physical activities. Sure, yoga, dancing, pilates, Dance Dance Revolution, within reason.

Q That poses another question. In terms of dancing, we wanted to do ballroom dancing, and some of the teachers need some

1 additional training, and that's acceptable, 2 right? Α Absolutely, and again, as long as 3 it helps kids meet their state standards for 4 physical education. 5 A2 And also within some constraints. 6 7 I mean, generally what we will not support is the obtaining a master's degree. 8 No, no, no, we're not 9 Q 10 thinking about that. No, just training. A whole professional Α2 11 certification. You know, an extensive 12 13 professional certification. Where the benefit what a crew primarily -- to the 14 15 trainee as opposed to the project. 16 0 No, that's now what we're thinking about. 17 That would stand true for everyone А 18 19 on the call. That would stand true, certainly, for any kind of professional 20 development you want to do with your 21 22 teachers. If you want them to be teaching

yoga or pilates, and they've never done that
before, it's certainly a great idea to be
training in-house, and getting people, your
own staff to be experts on these skills so

that there is some level of sustainability

6 built into your program, because you have in-

7 house expertise.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

One thing we will say is that training is really, really important. And we know from past grantees that a lot of the success of programs really does hinge on the professional development, and it really cannot be undervalued. You know, it's not enough to just buy a whole bunch of stuff and put it in a room. People have to know how to use it. People have to feel comfortable with the technology, for example. They have to feel comfortable doing ballroom dancing. They don't want to feel like complete dorks in front of a bunch of 10th graders, because there is nothing worse than that.;

So you know, again, professional

1 development just cannot be --Well, we were looking at the 2 trainer-trainer model. 3 That's perfectly appropriate. Α 4 Okay. Can you speak a little bit 5 0 about the school health index? 6 What would you like to know? 7 Α It hasn't been used in this 0 8 district at all. 9 Okay. Basically, it's a self-10 assessment tool that is done at the school 11 building level to help identify sort of where 12 the school is in terms of --13 You told us that before but is it Q 14 15 okay if we start using it then? We'll just 16 use it to identify our needs at the beginning? Hello? 17 We're just trying to figure out 18 19 what you're asking here. Of course you can I mean, we would welcome you using 20 That's why we put it in as an 21 invitational priority. We would love to see 22

you, sort of, be thoughtful about what exactly your needs are, where your weaknesses are in terms of best practices in the field, and recommendations, and then build your program design to help you meet some of those

O Okay.

gaps and weaknesses.

A But certainly, if you want to build it in as part of your project after receiving the grant too, that's perfectly fine.

- Q Okay, that will work.
- A Okay, great.
- Q Thank you so much.

A Thank you. And I think that's all the time we have for today. Again, if you have additional questions, you can feel free to email me at Dana, dana.carr@ed.gov, at ed.gov. Again, please be gentle with me, and please be patient. I'll get back to you just as soon as I can. And we really appreciate your hard work on this program. We hope that

1	this has been a helpful hour and a half.
2	We've enjoyed speaking with you, and we look
3	forward to seeing your applications in just a
4	few short weeks.
5	Thanks, have a great day. Thanks
6	Rachel.
7	OPERATOR: Thank you. This
8	concludes today's conference.
9	MS. CARR: Bye. (Wherefore, off
10	the record.)
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	