

- Requests funds that are appropriate and necessary for the scope of the proposed project.

- Includes sufficient funds for principal representatives from the applicant organization to travel to one post-award grant training and technical assistance conference. This expenditure is mandatory for new grantees and optional for grantees that have had an ANA grant in the past. This travel and training should occur as soon as practical.

- Where implemented, includes an employee fringe benefit budget that provides grant-funded employees with a retirement plan in addition to Social Security.

The applicant is strongly encouraged to provide a retirement plan fringe benefit for grant-funded employees' salaries up to five (5) percent. ANA supports a retirement plan to be a necessary, reasonable and allowable cost in accordance with OMB rules. Minimum standards for an acceptable retirement fringe benefit plan are:

- The plan exists for the benefit of the grant-funded staff; funds are to be used for retirement and certain other pre-retirement needs, not for the organization's needs.

- The plan must have a vesting schedule that does not exceed the initial budget period of the ANA grant.

Other plans may be submitted for review and approval during grant award negotiations. Alternate plans may include the use of Individual Retirement Accounts, Money Purchase Pension Plans, Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Combination Plans, etc.

#### Category II: Design and/or Implementation Grants

##### (1) Current Status of Native American language(s) (10 points)

(a) The application fully describes the current status of the Native American language to be addressed; current status is defined as data compiled within the previous 48 months. The description of the current status minimally includes the following information:

- Number of speakers.
- Age of speakers.
- Gender of speakers.
- Level(s) of fluency.
- Number of first language speakers (Native language as the first language acquired).
- Number of second language speakers (Native language as the second language required).
- Where Native language is used (e.g., home, court system, religious ceremonies; church, media, school, governance and cultural activities).

- Source of data (formal and/or informal).

- Rate of language loss or gain.
- (b) The application fully describes existing community language or language training programs and projects, if any, in support of the Native American language to be addressed by the proposed project. The description should answer the following:

(1) Has applicant had a community language or language training program within the last 48 months? Within the last 10 years? If so, fully describe the program(s), and include the following:

- Program goals.
- Number of program participants.
- Number of speakers.
- Age range of participants (e.g., 0–5, 6–10, 11–18, etc.).
- Number of language teachers.
- Criteria used to acknowledge competency of language teachers.
- Resources available to the applicant (e.g., valid grammars, dictionaries, and orthographies or describe other suitable resources).

- Program achievements.

(2) If applicant has never had a language program, a detailed explanation of what barriers or circumstances prevented the establishment of a community language program should be included.

##### (2) Goals and Available Resources (20 points)

(a) The application describes the proposed project's long-range goals and strategies, including:

- How the specific Native American long-range community goal(s) relate to the proposed project; and
- How the goal(s) fit within the context of the current language status;
- A clearly delineated strategy to assist in assuring the survival and continued vitality of the Native American language addressed in the community.

- The application explains how the community and the tribal government (where one exists) intend to achieve these goals.

- All Tribes and communities, however, must indicate in their application how they intend to involve elders and other community members in development of language goals and strategies, and in evaluation of project outcomes. The type of community served will determine the type of documentation necessary to demonstrate participation.

- A resolution from Tribes or tribal organizations stating that community involvement has occurred in project planning. Ways to demonstrate community and tribal government support for the project include:

Community surveys and questionnaires, including those developed to determine the level of community support for tribal resolution; and minutes of community meetings, tribal presentations and discussion forums.

- Applications from National Indian and Native organizations must clearly demonstrate a need for the project, explain how the project was originated, state who the intended beneficiaries will be, and describe how the recipients will actually benefit from the project. National Indian and Native organizations should describe their membership and define how the organization operates.

(b) Available Resources (other than ANA and the non-federal share) Available resources that will assist and be coordinated with the project are described. Non-ANA resources should be leveraged to strengthen and broaden the impact of the proposed project in the community. Project designs should explain how those parts of projects which ANA does not fund will be financed through other sources. For example, ANA does not fund construction. Applicants must show the relationship of non-ANA funded activities to those objectives and activities that are funded with ANA grant funds.

If the applicant proposes to enter into a partnership arrangement with a school, college or university, documentation of this commitment must be included in the application.

##### (3) Project Approach: Objectives and Activities (30 points)

The proposed objectives in the Objective Work Plan(s) related to the goal to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American language(s). More specifically, together they will achieve the Tribe's or Native American community's language goals for the proposed project. If the project is for more than one year, the application includes Objective Work Plans for each year (budget period) proposed. Each Objective Work Plan clearly describes:

- The tribal government's and community's active involvement in the continuing participation of Native American language speakers;
- Measurable or quantifiable results or outcomes;
- How they relate to the community's long-range goals or the establishment of those goals;
- How the project can be accomplished with the available or expected resources during the project period;