

success of the project would be evaluated and verified by an independent program monitoring and evaluation team. Applicant should provide a narrative on the specific performance indicators that can be analyzed, measured, monitored, and evaluated. For example, if requesting funds for a conference, workshop, or an educational activity, the applicant should discuss the value and long-term impact to the recipient and the community and discuss how the information has an impact on the project goals. What will the participants gain by attending the activity and how the knowledge, training, and skills gained, will improve the lives of children and families. Relate these performance indicators to the project goals, objectives, and outcomes. The applicant should discuss how the project will be sustainable or how the resulting product will be used to further the community's needs, goals, and objectives. Applicants should discuss and present objectives and goals to be achieved and evaluated at the end of each budget period. Project objectives support the identified need and should be measurable. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b)*

Criteria Five: Budget and Budget Justification/ Cost Effectiveness (5/5 Points)

An applicant must submit an itemized budget detailing the applicant's Federal and non-Federal share with source(s) of funding cited. The applicant should provide a detailed line item Federal and Non-federal share budget by year for each year of project funds requested. A budget narrative describing the line item budget should be attached for each year of project funds requested. The budget should include a line item justification for each Object Class Category listed under Section B—"Budget Categories" of the "Budget Information-Non Construction Programs on the SF 424A form. The budget should include the necessary details to facilitate the determination of allowable costs and the relevance of these costs to the proposed project. Up to five points will be awarded for the budget and budget justification. Up to an additional five points will be added to the applicant's score based on the demonstration of an effective cost-benefit relationship for the proposed project. This criterion reflects ANA's concern with ensuring that the expenditure of its limited resources yields the greatest benefit possible in achieving the economic and social self-sufficiency for Native American

communities. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

Applicant should explain how the project components, not funded by ANA will be financed through other resources. The applicant is required to describe any specific financial circumstances, which may impact the project, such as any monetary or land settlements made to the applicant, and any restrictions on the use of those settlements. When the applicant appears to have other resources to support the proposed project and chooses not to use them, the applicant should explain why it is seeking ANA funds and not utilizing its available resources to support the project. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

The non-federal budget share should identify the source and be supported by letters of commitment (see Definitions). Letters of commitment are binding when they specifically state the nature, the amount, and conditions under which another agency or organization will support a project funded with ANA funds. These resources may be human, natural, or financial, and may include other Federal and non-Federal resources. For example, a letter from another Federal agency or foundation pledging a commitment of \$200,000 in construction funding to complement proposed ANA funded pre-construction activity is evidence of a firm funding commitment. Statements that additional funding will be sought from other specific sources are not considered a binding commitment of outside resources. Letters of Support merely express another organization's endorsement of a proposed project. Support letters are not binding commitment letters. They do not factually establish the authenticity of other resources and do not offer or bind specific resources to the project. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

If an applicant plans to charge or otherwise seek credit for indirect costs in its ANA application, a current copy of its Indirect Cost Rate Agreement should be included in the application, with all cost broken down by category so ANA reviewers can determine what is included in the indirect cost pool. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

The budget includes sufficient funds for principal representatives, such as the chief financial officer or project director

from the applicant organization to travel to one ANA post-award grant training and technical assistance workshop. This expenditure is mandatory for new grant recipients and optional for grantees that have had previous ANA grant awards. Applicants may also include costs to travel to an ANA grantee conference. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

For business development projects, the proposal should demonstrate that the expected return on the ANA funds used to develop the project will provide a reasonable operating income and investment return within a specified time period. If a profit-making venture is being proposed, profits should be reinvested in the business in order to decrease or eliminate ANA's future participation. Such revenue should be reported as general program income. A decision will be made at the time of the grant award regarding appropriate use of program income. *(See 45 CFR part 74 and part 92). (Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b.)*

Criteria Six: Project Introduction and Summary/Abstract (5 Points)

The applicant should provide a Project Introduction. The Introduction will provide the reader an overview and some details of the proposed project. This is where the project is introduced to the peer review panel. Identify the name of the applicant, location of the community to be served by the proposed project, the project activities, funding amount requested, amount of matching funds to be provided, the length of time required to accomplish the project, and the outcomes or outputs to be achieved. *(Legal authority: Sections 803(a) of the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2991b)*

Review and Selection Process

Initial Screening: Each application submitted under an ANA program announcement will undergo a pre-review screening to determine if (a) the application was received by the Program Announcement closing date; (b) the application was submitted in accordance with section IV "Application and Submission Information"; (c) the applicant is eligible for funding; (d) the applicant has submitted the proper support documentation such as proof of non-profit status, resolutions, and required government forms; and (e) an authorized representative has signed the application. An application that does