Understanding the AFI Program

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Emily: Welcome to the Perspective Grantee Webinar 1: Understanding the AFI Program. My name is Emily Appel-Newby and I'm a Technical Assistance Provider with the AFI Resource Center.

Today's webinar is being recorded and will be available on our website along with the presentation. All participants have been muted to ensure sound quality but you see that we have put up a Q&A pod on the right-hand side of the screen so you can always type in your question and click send. And I'll try to answer questions--I'll stop for a break to answer questions but thanks everyone who's sharing information so far about where they're coming from and how much they know about AFI. It sounds like most people are pretty new to the concept which is great, that's definitely the point of this webinar.

And it sounds like you're from a variety of kinds of organizations with universities and CDCs and Community Action Agencies and an Alaskan Native Village so it's all over the place so hopefully we will find a way to tie in the work that you're all doing into asset building and financial education. To request a copy of these slides, you can always contact the AFI Resource Center by email at info@IDAresources.org or by calling 1-866-778-6037.

So the Assets for Independence Program is a discretionary grant program administered by the Office of Community Services within the Administration for Children and Families which is part of the US Department of Health and Human Services. ACF promotes economic and social well-being of family, children and individuals to programs such as Head Start, TANF, CSBG.

AFI was created by Congress in 1998 to demonstrate and support an asset-based approach for increasing the economic self-sufficiency of low-income individuals and families. Asset Building is an anti-poverty approach that supports the acquisition of assets that can increase opportunities, build wealth and increase economic stability for low-income families. These assets can be tangible such as a home or intangible such as education.

AFI funds projects that provide Individual Development Accounts or (IDAs) and related services to low-income people. IDAs are matched savings with a specific goal purchasing an asset. AFI IDAs may be used for three specific purposes; to purchase a first home, to capitalize a business, or to fund a post-secondary education or training. We'll get into more about what IDAs look like in a moment.

The AFI Program is authorized to award grants to the following types of entities; non-profits with 501(c)(3) status, state or local government agencies including tribal governments applying jointly with a 501(c)(3), financial institutions that are certified as Low-Income Credit Unions or Community

Development Financial Institutions and that are collaborating with a community-based organization, and then finally two states that are grandfathered in, in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

AFI is a discretionary grant program which means grants are awarded on a competitive basis and there is typically more than one competition per fiscal year. The program is implemented by grantees meaning participants' individuals have no direct contact with the government. Organizations can have more than one AFI grant at a time. In a federal Fiscal Year 2014, approximately $10 million was awarded as grants with 44 grants being made.

The maximum award is $1 million and the minimum award is $10,000. Grants have a five-year period and the full funding is available upon award. You can think of that as if you get a million dollar grant from AFI, you have five years to spend that million dollars. It's not that you get a million dollars each year for five years. Alright, so now let's look into how AFI works.

And first let's look at it from the perspective of a potential--of a participant. So we have Kim as a hypothetical client. She would like to purchase a first home. There's an AFI grantee in her community who determines that Kim is eligible and Kim opens up her IDA. The grantee is going to match her savings at a rate of $2 for every $1 that she saves. So over the course of three years, Kim saves $55 per month of earned income working towards the goals of $2,000 in her IDA.

During this time, she receives tax prep assistance like help claiming the EITC, financial education, and home ownership preparation from the AFI grantee and its partners. So after three years, Kim has saved $2,000 and she purchases her home using her savings plus $4,000 from the AFI grantee. That means she has a combined $6,000 that she can put into her home purchase. What she won't see from the participant's point of view but the grantee knows is that $4,000 of matching that Kim received on her savings, half of it came from a federal source from the AFI grant that they received and half of it came from non-federal sources.

This is a requirement of the Assets for Independence Program that applicants raise an equal amount of non-federal funds to be put towards their project budget in proportion to the amount that they are applying for from AFI and I'll definitely go into that requirement in more details. In terms of where I said that they assessed her eligibility for AFI, grantees are required to determine whether participants meet the federal eligibility requirements for participation in AFI projects prior to enrolling them in the project. Section 408 of the AFI Act limits eligibility to participants as follows. There's two ways of looking at participant eligibility.

The first is any individual who is a member of a household that is eligible for assistance under their state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or (TANF) program— then that individual will be eligible, or if the individual is a member of a household that meets both of the following two requirements; there's an Income Test and a Net Worth Test. On the income side, their adjusted gross income of the household is equal to or less than 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines or the earned income tax credit limits. On the Net Worth side, the net worth of the household does not exceed $10,000 excluding the value of the primary residence and one vehicle.

So what should be noted about, both of these ways of determining eligibility is both of them look at the household level not just the individual. So you have to aggregate the income sources and the net worth of all the individuals and household. So if the husband, you have to take into account his wife's earnings and assets and if it's a youth who's still living with their parents you have to take into account their parents' situation. That being said, each IDA is held by an individual not by a family or a household like communally. In addition, these are the federal guidelines but grantees may have additional criteria for selecting participants so for example they may say, "I only want to serve people who live in my village," or, "I only want to serve people who attended this university." And that's fine.

You know it has to be legitimate according to equal opportunity clauses but as long as it's not discriminating on the base of a protected class then it is fine. Another piece to note, this is not technically an eligibility requirement but it's an important consideration, is that participants must have earned income for making their savings deposit. So they must have--so the individual who is going to participate who's going to own the IDA account must have earned income of, you know, at least enough to make this deposit on a monthly or quarterly or whatever basis. From earned income, you know, from full-time work, part-time work, a stipend from a job training program, and can even be informal work. They just have--it has to be a source of earned income so it can't just be a benefit or it cannot just be public benefits of its from friends or relatives.

So now let's take a look at how AFI works from the perspective of a grantee where I've kind of broken this into three phases; a project startup, behind the scenes, and then project close out. This is not an exhaustive list of the steps that will be necessary but some of the key steps that we did want to convey. So for project startup, you will need to do things like activate your partnerships with one or more federally insured financial institutions that will work--that will hold the reserve fund and the participant IDAs as well as other project partners. And you will have negotiated these partnerships during the application process so when you get your grant award and start your project that would be when you'd activate them. You would establish the project reserved fund and deposit your non-federal cash contribution and draw down on your AFI funds. You would develop and train staff on program policies and procedures. You would develop program materials and marketing pieces, and you would setup your data management system to be used by the--by yourself and your partners if applicable.

Then behind the scenes activities are ones that participants don't see but keeps your project running. So behind the scenes you will need to do things like: ensure timely completion and submission of required reports; conduct periodic internal reviews concerning project implementation, staffing, participant progress, and other issues to ensure the full expenditure of your AFI project funds; and then at the end of the projects perform close out procedures.

Then kind of throughout the project, a main role of the grantee is to engage and support savers towards their goal which will impact the success--overall success of your project. You will perform outreach the target population and recruit eligible individual. It will select participants including determining their eligibility for the project and their ability to save earned income for an allowable asset purchase. You will help them establish savings plan agreements and work with them to implement the plans including opening their IDAs. Yout will support the participant's savings process. You will periodically match participant's savings and so what this looks like is that not less than once every three months, grantees must deposit the matching funds that people have earned into the participant's IDA or into a parallel account maintained by the grantee and so usually that is the project reserve Account.

If you're doing business capitalization IDAs, you will need to develop a system to have qualified entities review and approve participants' business plans. You will assist participants in obtaining skills and information necessary to achieve economic self-efficiency. So a lot of AFI grantees interpret this as financial literacy training or credit counseling or home ownership prep if they're doing home ownership IDAs or small business development plan or something related to the asset purchase. Provide other--you will provide other supportive services such as tax preparation assistance and you will offer activities that will help retain participants in the project such as supporting those or having difficulty making their savings deposits.

You will approve and process qualified emergency withdrawals and you will approve and process asset purchases and celebrate those successes. So you can see that some of these tasks around supporting savers can be done by partners as well as the grantees especially recruitment and providing supportive services. So that's an important thing to thing about is how are you going use your partners to maximize resources for your project?

Someone asked a question about what is the minimum age or eligibility for a youth to join the program? And there's nothing in the AFI program rules that talks about a minimum age for youth to join, what you've got to think about is--well, there's two things one is that source of earned income that if the youth is going to be the account holder then they need to be old enough to have a job or be part of something that's going to give them that source of earned income. The other piece is that grantees have a five-year project period like I mentioned and within that five-year project period you have to enroll your participants, you have to support them in saving and then they have to purchase their asset. It's not like they're setting up a 529 or a 401(k) where they're just going to save for some point in the future. They need to be able to make that asset purchase within your five-year project period. So generally what we see is projects that work with youth are working with juniors or seniors in high school and usually not too much earlier than that.

Alright, so now going in the AFI Program Requirements--okay, cost sharing, that's the one that I mentioned towards the beginning about the on-to-one non-federal cost contribution. And this is a really key requirement. For the AFI Act, grantees are required to finance their project with the combination of the federal AFI grant and cash for one or more non-federal sources. The total project budget is the sum of the federal AFI grants and the non-federal cash contribution so what this means is that the federal AFI grant must comprise no more than 50% of the project's budget. So for example, if you have a $600,000 project budget that means you applied for $300,000 from AFI and there's $300,000 from your non-federal sources so it's half and half.

Only certain federal funds can be used to meet this AFI cash requirement only if those federal funds have specific statutory authority to be used for meeting/matching requirements to other federal programs. One we've seen is CDBG, those you are allowed to use as the non-federal cash contribution you are not allowed to use CSBG. The next point is that the applicants must have firm commitments of cash support from their non-federal sources at the time of application. In fact, that's one of the required pieces of your application that you have to show documentation of that commitment. And finally, in-kind is not counted against the cost sharing requirement.

So there is a--there are guidelines about how these--about how the funds in you--for your project funds can be used so this is looking at your project funds altogether so in the last example it's all $600,000 of your funds. Eighty five percent of it must be used to match participant IDA savings. So, you know that $4,000 that went out to Kim, that's where 85% of your project's budget is going to go. But then the remaining 15 percent, there are specific ways that you can use but overall it's generally for operational cost but there are specific ways that you can use it. For the non-federal portion of it, you can use it for--you can use it for additional participant match, data collection, non-administrative task or administrative task and we'll define those on the next slide. But then for the 15 percent it came from federal funds, there are specific guidelines on how--on how it has to be used. So not less than two percent of the federal AFI grant funds has to be used for data collection and the other information required for evaluation, 5.5 percent of the federal AFI grants maybe used for non-administrative functions including things like case management, financial literacy training, et cetera.

And then 7.5 percent can be used for administrative cost which they consider to be things like program management reporting recruitment and enrollment and monitoring. There's a note that if non-administrative function cost or less than 5.5 percent, the excess maybe use for administrative cost. So what I take away from that is that is that there's 85 percent has to go to matching participants savings, that 15 percent is what can be used for the cost of program operation and you need to think about how it can be broken out--how it broken out specifically among those--you know, if you look at it those are mostly staff time is what that saying. That being said, this is where you're going to look for opportunities to leverage your partners. Where can your partners do as much of this work as possible to leave as much of this 15% available for your organization for the grantee to be able to use for their operational cost. So if you can--if you can get your partner and to do a lot of the non-administrative functions that obviously leaves you more for the administrative costs.

Alright, the next key AFI requirement is about matching participant savings. Grantees must match participant's earned income IDA deposits with their combined project funds. In the application grantees or applicants are going to set a match rate for--that they'll offer on their IDAs I mean it could be anywhere from a one-to-one match on savings deposit up to an eight-to-one match on savings deposits. You should keep in mind that no more than $2,000 from each AFI grant maybe provided to one individual and no more than $4,000 to one household. So that's why I strategically said Kim is the match rate--the match amount that Kim was receiving at $4,000 because realistically, most of the time that's the max, it's going to be $2,000 that they can receive from the AFI grant and $2,000 from the non-federal grant.

Now I make the point that it's from one AFI grant because I mentioned that a lot of grantees have multiple concurrent AFI projects or sequential AFI projects and so people can go back for more IDAs under new projects if you so choose.

The next point is that as savers make their deposits, grantees must deposit their matching funds into the participant's IDA or into a parallel account maintained by the grantee and this happens at least every three months so at least once a quarter. So one thing to take this into consideration is if you are negotiating your partnership with your financial institution it's worth thinking about how often they're going to give you updates on your participants deposit and withdrawal activity. Obviously, you know, just in terms of the more data you can get, the better but they need to at least give you that information on a quarterly basis so that you can comply with this rule.

The next Key AFI Requirement is around assisting participants and obtaining the skills and information necessary to achieve economic self-efficiency. Grantees are encouraged to tailor the strategies and services they offer to the needs of their project participants and the opportunities in their community so examples of activities in this area could include financial education, financial coaching, credit-building services, credit and debt counseling, assistance with tax credits and tax preparation and asset-specific training.

And again, these services can be provided by the grantee or by a partner. When you see it's crucial to consider in your application is you want to demonstrate that you understand the target population that you're going to serve with your AFI grants and that you are providing the economic self-efficiency skills and information that is going to be most necessary to help them be successful with the AFI IDA.

The next key AFI requirement is around rules for withdrawals. Grantees must approve withdrawal request in writing if the participant is making a match withdrawal for an asset purchase. They will need to be sure that the saver--the grantee will need to be sure that the saver has met the requirements for a match withdrawal both AFI's requirement and their own.

Participants may not withdraw funds from their IDA earlier than six months after the initial IDA deposit. There are only two types of allowable withdrawals from an AFI account; one is for qualified expenses and two is for emergency withdrawal. Emergency Withdrawals are restricted for certain medical care expenses, payments necessary to prevent eviction or for closure, or payments necessary to enable the individual to meet necessary living expenses following laws of employment. Note this is only means the withdrawal of their own savings they would be able to take out the matching funds under an emergency withdrawal situation and also you want to put information into your savings plan agreement about a timeline for repaying those emergency withdrawals if people want to stay in the program. Obviously, qualified expenses are going to be purchasing one of those three assets that I talked about and that’s the intended purpose of these accounts.

So now let's go into a little bit more detail about each of the three allowable asset purchases. First time home purchase, post-secondary education and training, and business capitalization. So these slides will give you some more details about what precisely are the allowable costs and other consideration for being a qualified expense.

For home purchase, the IDA matched funds may be used for cost of acquiring a principle residence including settlement financing and other closing costs. It must be the person's first home and the sale price may not exceed a 120 percent of the average area price. For post-secondary education and training, IDA match funds may be used for tuition and fees, books, supplies ,and equipment required for courses at eligible education institutions. Funds must be paid directly to an eligible educational institution and so that's defined in Section 404 of AFI Act as one of two things; an Institution of Higher Education prescribed in the Higher Education Act of 1965 or a Post-secondary Vocational Educational School that is defined in the Perkins' Act. A great way to find out if a specific school is covered in one of those two categories would be by checking out the Department of Education Database of Accredited Post-Secondary Institutions and Programs. There is a significant overlap of institutions covered by Higher Education Act in the Perkins. So there's a good change that if it's in there it will be—even if it's Perkins, it might be in there.

The third allowable use is for business capitalization and so this does require some special consideration in terms of planning your project. Or individuals who want to use their IDA to capitalize a business. Their expenses must be part of an approved business plan and the business plan must be approved by one of three entities: a financial institution, a microenterprise development organization, or a non-profit loan fund.

The business plan must include at a minimum description of services or goods to be sold, marketing plan and projected financial statements. For instance, you may use the funds for any business expense included in the approved business plan such as capital plan equipment working capital and inventory. The IDA savings in match are paid directly to a business capitalization account that is restricted to use solely for the qualified business capitalization expenses, and finally the businesses must be legal.

So here's a little more detail about the parameters that apply to the setup and use of the AFI Individual Development Accounts. The IDAs must be held at insured financial institutions, one or more. They need to be setup in such a way that participants cannot withdraw funds without written permission of the grantee. One way that we see a lot of grantees do this is by having them setup as custodial accounts where there is a master account that's owned by the grantee and has the grantee's name on it and then there are sub-accounts under that master account that has the individual participant's name and Social Security number on it so that's the way that they are kind of jointly owned and that's a way of protecting them from unauthorized withdrawal.

Grantees need to have access to account balance and transaction information at least quarterly. I mentioned that and then if participants leave the program without making an asset purchase, they get their savings back but they would forfeit the matching funds.

So now that I talked about some of the parameters of the AFI program, I want to go through some questions that I would have you think about to determine if it's a good fit for your organization and your community and how you want to proceed with pursuing the AFI opportunity. So the organizational level, does your organization have experienced in administering AFI projects or similar projects that help low-income people pursue the goals of home ownership, post-secondary education, or business development? It's important to be able to show your familiarity with those topics. Did you organization have the capacity to implement the project including obviously leveraging your partners?

Do you have the resources available for the project? So part of this obviously is can you raise the non-federal cash contribution, but then another part is obviously can you operate the project based on the 15 percent margin and additional funds that you can raise for project implementation? And then finally, do you have strong accounting and financial record systems so that you can have good fiscal responsibility for the project funds? Your service area in the target population that you want to serve, do you have a good sense that there are people who are eligible for AFI and that will actually have an interest in making these allowable asset purchases within the next one to three to five years? Are people—you know, I think of, 'I serve kindergarteners,' well they're probably, they may be eligible but they're not going to be able to purchase an asset in the next three to five years so they're probably not a good target population.

And then you want to think about the viability of the proposed project in terms of the asset purchases. If you want to focus on home ownership, are there actually--are there enough home owner low-income affordable--sorry, are there enough affordable home ownership opportunities for low-income home buyers in your area? If not, maybe you want to focus on small business development or post-secondary education as a stepping stone towards home ownership.

So now let's talk about the AFI's Funding Opportunity, you can find--we call it the Funding Opportunity Announcement or FOA and you can find it through one of these two links. If you go to the IDAresources.acf.hhs.gov/Apply, that's our whole section of our website that's setup for applicants and there's the link right to the Funding Opportunity Announcement. If you click on it right now it's going to say it's an expired Funding Opportunity Announcement because they actually are making some tweaks to it since the last application round. And we expect it to be reissued and back up on the website as a current Funding Opportunity Announcement any day now. Because you signed up for this webinar and we have your e-mail address, you'll be on our list serve to receive blast e-mails. You will be notified when the new Funding Opportunity Announcement is posted. From what they've told me though, they're really only making minor tweaks to the Funding Opportunity Announcement and so you definitely should go head and download it and start thinking about putting together a project within the parameter and then application within the parameters of this current Funding Opportunity Announcement because that's 95 percent of what it's going to look like and, you know, it can take some time to put together these project so it's better to get started sooner rather than later.

The upcoming application due dates are going to be October 13th and then April 4th of next year and then there are also due dates expected in October 2016 and 2017. And I shall also say anyone who has interest in applying for AFI should download the Funding Opportunity Announcement and read it thoroughly. Another piece to the application process is what's called the Application Package which is something that you download from grants.gov and that is also not available right now, but it will be available when the Funding Opportunity Announcement is reposted.

Okay, so if AFI feels like a good fit for your organization and community, here are some next steps that you can take to make it a reality. First, share information about AFI with agency leadership, partners, and staff. Then I would suggest you could contact the AFI Resource Center for a copy of the AFI Application Kit which will include the most recent Funding Opportunity Announcement, the one I was just talking about, and to join the mailing list but like I said I'll put you on this mailing list just because you signed up for today's webinar. And then also there are--there are the other perspective grantee webinar's that you should definitely take a look at if you are serious about putting together an AFI application.

There's that one that's called the Introduction to the 2015 FOA and this really walks through the Funding Opportunity Announcement with the important point to keep in mind as you develop an application. There is another one called Developing Resources and Partners and this will offer considerations for developing partnerships for financial and other types of support and including a review of the non-federal cash commitment requirements. And we're also going to do that one live in about two weeks so if you want to sign up to sit-in on that one live then you can sign up for it on our Calendar of Events on our website or if not like I said you can listen to the recorded one. The last one is not posted yet but it's preparing and submitting an AFI application and that will review the logistics of preparing and submitting an application including how to register with grants.gov, navigating the Application Package and fonts and formatting and submitting and tracking an application.

There are some resources on our website already available about that though so I would definitely encourage you to check out the AFI Resource Center website - specifically the Apply section so like I said the address is IDAresources.acf.hhs.gov/Apply if you want to see that application specific area. The help desk is available standard business hours East Coast time. You can reach us by phone at 1-866-778-6037 or you can send an e-mail to info@IDAresources.org. We can answer, you know, really basic questions up to helping you think through what you want your project to look like.

Alright, now I'm going to turn it over to questions in a few minutes so let's start thinking about questions that you may have, but first I want to take two minutes to introduce you to another product that was developed by the Office of Community Services that maybe helpful to you as you think about developing -integrating financial capability services within your organization. It's called Building Financial Capability: A Planning Guide for Integrated Services and what this is is that it's an interactive guide to help organizations develop a comprehensive plan for integrating financial capability services into your existing program. And it was prepared by CFED for the Administration of Children and Family. So this can be used by any organization public or private who's mission include serving low-income communities and what it does, it provides a series of practical tools that walk organization step-by-step through planning, integrating a financial capability service component.

So it's really planning what this is going to look like and just saying, "Here's a curriculum. Okay, I'll, you know, start teaching classes tomorrow." It helps you figure out how to understand your clients' financial issues and identify their financial capability services to commit their needs, helps you asses the resources that you have available for financial capability services. Helps you determine how they provide these services or do you want to refer people? Do you want to do it yourself? How to develop in-house capacity to provide services if you decide you want to go that way? How to create successful partnership through referral system and then how to make the case for integration to the stakeholders and funder? And so this-- it's a PDF-based tool and it's available for download at the web link shown here.

So with that, I'm going to turn it back to questions that you may have about the AFI program and I'm going to start with a couple that we have--that I've seen that came in through the Q&A during the course of the presentation and of course go ahead and type in more if you have any additional questions. So one person asked, "Does the IDA interfere with other subsidized income such as an SSI et cetera?" And so it depends on the source of the benefit. If it's a Federal Benefit program then no because there is an exclusion in the federal legislation creating AFI that says that AFI should not be taking into consideration when considering benefits eligibility or benefits rates for other Federal Benefits program. But obviously that cannot apply to state-funded benefits programs so you would need to look at--specifically it's probably going to be around the asset test. You need to look at the asset test for the state-funded benefits program that your participants are receiving.

One thing that I would mention is the way these AFI IDAs are setup kind of helps to make that less of an issue because I talked about how the participant's savings is the only thing that appears in their IDA that's under their name and you can keep the matching funds in a separate account, in that project reserve account and it just needs to be like allocated or earmarked to them on every three months basis. But you don't actually move it into the account with their name on it so in that way, you know, it's only going to be the amount of their savings that's going to be considered their, added to their net worth, it would not be the matching funds. Because even at the time of asset purchase, the matching funds get paid out to the third party institutions, the eligible educational institution, into the business capitalization account—that one might be tricky, and then with home ownership, you know, probably like the closing company. So those are kind of ways that it's protected from being consider their accountable assets.

Someone asked, “Can a microenterprise development organization be the municipality?” So probably not, a microenterprise development organization is a 501(c)(3) non-profit that specializes in helping people--helping entrepreneurs start micro-enterprises so very small businesses. So if you want to find one near you, I would say you should go on the website of let's see it's called AEO, the Association for Enterprise Opportunity and I say that that's a great directory to find microenterprise development organizations in your area.

Somebody said that their credit union was recently approved for a charter and how long would you have to wait for your eligible to start an AFI IDA program. I'd say that's--it's not about how recently you've been chartered. Let me go back to the allowable--the entities that are allowed to apply for AFI funds would be as 501(c)(3) organization, or a low-income credit union -- certified community development financial institution, or local government agency. And so you're probably most likely to be a 501(c)(3), or a low-income credit union, or CDFI and so if you have those certifications then you're eligible now. The only thing I'd say is that maybe if you're brand new maybe you want to have some operational time under your belt so that you can establish yourself in the community and establish your target population that you work with and your understanding of their needs, but you know that being said that's not technically an eligibility requirement for applying for AFI.

Someone asked, "Does the indirect cost rate need to be on file with the federal government or do we just disclose which kind of indirect cost rate we have?" That's right. It needs to be on file with the federal government. You need to have a pre-existing cost rate agreement with HHS that you can submit along with your application in order to use some of that 15 percent towards indirect costs that having that letter on file does not increase and allow you to dip into that 85 percent that must be used for matching participant savings. It just means that you can use some of that 15 percent for indirect cost.

Okay, those are the questions that I have received via the Q&A box on the right-hand side of the screen. So I'll give it just a couple of seconds more to see if people have more questions. Okay, great, we got one more but otherwise I'm going to go ahead and wrap us up pretty soon. So no more questions so I'm going to go ahead and wrap us up with that and say feel free to reach out to the AFI Resource Center at 1-866-778-6037 or by e-mail at info@IDAresources.org and let me also show you the link to the financial capability resource again so that's http://1.usa.gov/1FxrLnE.

I'm not sure that these will be working as links for you. You may have to write it down on piece of paper and then go ahead and type it into your browser window. Alternatively, you can reach out to the AFI Resource Center where a copy of these slides and then if you open it in PowerPoint, then the link should work for you again but yeah, since we're presenting this through Adobe Connect, there's not necessarily a way that we can make it a clickable link, sorry about that. Alright.

Okay, we have one more question here about what's the indirect rate to be on file before the application submittal. Yeah, from what I understand, you need to have a previously approved indirect cost agreement with HHS that is signed and certified and, you know, complete that you can include with your AFI application.

So again, if you want a copy of today's PowerPoint, please go ahead and reach out to the help desk at 1-866-778-6037 or by email at info@IDAresources.org. Alright, thanks everybody and have a great afternoon.