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USDA that will support each respective targeted need area.

(h) Current and pending support. Each applicant must complete Form NIFA-663, "Current and Pending Support," identifying any other current publicor private-sponsored projects, in addition to the proposed project, to which key personnel listed in the proposal under consideration have committed portions of their time, whether or not salary support for the person(s) involved is included in the budgets of the various projects. This information should also be provided for any pending proposals which are currently being considered by, or which will be submitted in the near future to other possible sponsors, including other USDA programs or agencies. Concurrent submission of identical or similar projects to other possible sponsors will not prejudice the review or evaluation of a project under this program.

(i) Appendix. Each project narrative is expected to be complete in itself and to meet the 20-page limitation. Inclusion of material in an Appendix should not be used to circumvent the 20-page limitation of the proposal narrative. However, in those instances where inclusion of supplemental information is necessary to guarantee the peer review panel's complete understanding of a proposal or to illustrate the integrity of the design or a main thesis of the proposal, such information may be included in an Appendix. Examples of supplemental material are photographs, journal reprints, brochures and other pertinent materials which are deemed to be illustrative of major points in the narrative but unsuitable for inclusion in the proposal narrative itself. Information on previously submitted proposals may also be presented in the Appendix (refer to §3405.11(d)). When possible, information in the Appendix should be presented in tabular format. A complete set of the Appendix material must be attached to each copy of the grant application submitted. The Appendix must be identified with the title of the project as it appears on Form NIFA-712 of the proposal and the name(s) of the project director(s). The Appendix must be referenced in the proposal narrative.

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Subpart D—Submission of a Proposal

§3405.12 Intent to submit a proposal.

To assist NIFA in preparing for the review of proposals, institutions planning to submit proposals may be requested to complete Form NIFA-711, "Intent to Submit a Proposal," provided in the application package. NIFA will determine each year if Intent to Submit a Proposal forms will be requested and provide such information in the program announcement. If Intent to Submit a Proposal forms are required, one form should be completed and returned for each proposal an institution anticipates submitting. Submitting this form does not commit an institution to any course of action, nor does failure to send this form prohibit an institution from submitting a proposal.

§3405.13 When and where to submit a proposal.

The program announcement will provide the deadline date for submitting a proposal, the number of copies of each proposal that must be submitted, and the address to which proposals must be submitted.

Subpart E—Proposal Review and Evaluation

§3405.14 Proposal review.

The proposal evaluation process includes both internal staff review and merit evaluation by peer review panels comprised of scientists, educators, business representatives, and Government officials. Peer review panels will be selected and structured to provide optimum expertise and objective judgment in the evaluation of proposals.

§3405.15 Evaluation criteria.

The maximum score a proposal can receive is 200 points. Unless otherwise stated in the annual solicitation published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the peer review panel will consider the following criteria and weights to evaluate proposals submitted:

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Evaluation Criterion	Weigl
a) Potential for advancing the quality of education:	
This criterion is used to assess the likelihood that the project will have a substantial impact upon and ac the quality of food and agricultural sciences higher education by strengthening institutional cap	
through promoting education reform to meet clearly delineated needs. (1) Impact—Does the project address a targeted need area(s)? Is the problem or opportunity clearly	docu- 20 poin
(i) instead? Does the project address a State, regional, national, or international problem or opport Will the benefits to be derived from the project transcend the applicant institution and/or the gra riod? Is it probable that other institutions will adapt this project for their own use? Can the project as a model for others?.	unity? nt pe-
(2) Continuation plans—Are there plans for continuation or expansion of the project beyond USD/ port? Are there indications of external, non-Federal support? Are there realistic plans for makin project self-supporting?.	
(3) Innovation—Are significant aspects of the project based on an innovative or a non-traditional app toward solving a higher education problem or strengthening the quality of higher education in th and agricultural sciences? If successful, is the project likely to lead to education reform?.	
(4) Products and results—Are the expected products and results of the project clearly explained? D	they 20 point
have the potential to strengthen food and agricultural sciences higher education? Are the products to be of high quality? Will the project contribute to a better understanding of or improvement in the ity, distribution, effectiveness, or racial, ethnic, or gender diversity of the Nation's food and agric scientific and professional expertise base?.	qual-
 Overall approach and cooperative linkages: 	
This criterion relates to the soundness of the proposed approach and the quality of the partnerships lil evolve as a result of the project.	ery to
(1) Proposed approach—Do the objectives and plan of operation appear to be sound and appropria ative to the targeted need area(s) and the impact anticipated? Are the procedures managerially, of tionally, and/or scientifically sound? Is the overall plan integrated with or does it expand upon major efforts to improve the quality of food and agricultural sciences higher education? Does the table appear to be readily achievable?.	duca- other
(2) Evaluation—Are the evaluation plans adequate and reasonable? Do they allow for continuous frequent feedback during the life of the project? Are the individuals involved in project evaluation in evaluation strategies and procedures? Can they provide an objective evaluation? Do evaluation	skilled
 facilitate the measurement of project progress and outcomes?. (3) Dissemination—Does the proposed project include clearly outlined and realistic mechanisms th lead to widespread dissemination of project results, including national electronic communication terms, publications, presentations at professional conferences, and/or use by faculty development 	n sys-
search/teaching skills workshops. (4) Partnerships and collaborative efforts—Will the project expand partnership ventures among disc at a university, between colleges and universities, or with the private sector? Will the project long-term relationships or cooperative partnerships that are likely to enhance program quality or s ment resources available to food and agricultural sciences higher education?.	ad to
c) Institutional commitment and resources:	
This criterion relates to the institution's commitment to the project and the adequacy of institutional reso	urces
available to carry out the project. (1) Institutional commitment—Is there evidence to substantiate that the institution attributes a high- to the project, that the project is linked to the achievement of the institution's long-term goals, tha help satisfy the institution's high-priority objectives, or that the project is supported by the instit strategic plans?.	it will
(2) Institutional resources—Will the project have adequate support to carry out the proposed acti Will the project have reasonable access to needed resources such as instructional instrumentation cilities, computer services, library and other instruction support resources?.	
d) Key personnel:	20 poin
This criterion relates to the number and qualifications of the key persons who will carry out the project designated project personnel qualified to carry out a successful project? Are there sufficient numbers a sonnel associated with the project to achieve the stated objectives and the anticipated outcomes?	
 Budget and cost-effectiveness: This criterion relates to the extent to which the total budget adequately supports the project and is cost tive. 	effec-
(1) Budget—Is the budget request justifiable? Are costs reasonable and necessary? Will the total the adequate to carry out project activities? Are the source(s) and amount(s) of non-Federal masupport clearly identified and appropriately documented? For a joint project proposal, is the sudget explained clearly and in sufficient detail?.	tching
(2) Cost-effectiveness—Is the proposed project cost-effective? Does it demonstrate a creative use ited resources, maximize educational value per dollar of USDA support, achieve economies of scc verage additional funds or have the potential to do so, focus expertise and activity on a targeted area, or promote coalition building for current or future ventures?.	le, le-
) Overall quality of proposal:	10 poin
This criterion relates to the degree to which the proposal complies with the application guidelines and high quality. Is the proposal enhanced by its adherence to instructions (table of contents, organization nation, margin and font size, the 20-page limitation, appendices, etc.); accuracy of forms; clarity of the narrative; well prepared vitae for all key personnel associated with the project; and presentation (are effectively presented, clearly articulated, and thoroughly explained, etc.)?	pagi- udget