



Social Innovation Fund Pay for Success Competition FAQs

The Notice of Federal Funds Availability (Notice) and the application instructions are the primary sources of information about the requirements of this grant competition. This document is intended to provide further clarification, where necessary, and does not supplement nor duplicate those documents.

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) Social Innovation Fund (SIF) will host Technical Assistance (TA) conference calls or webinars for potential applicants. The schedule of these calls and the other applicant resources, including the answers to frequently asked questions, will be posted on the SIF webpage. Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to visit the website to access these resources and for updates. General inquiries may be directed to Innovation@CNS.gov.

1. Application Materials

1.1. Where do I get a SIF PFS grant competition application?

Applicants apply for SIF funds via the CNCS online grants management system called eGrants. The application instructions explain how to complete the application in eGrants. The Notice of Federal Funding Availability contains the selection criteria and other information necessary to complete an application. To create an eGrants account and begin an application, please go to the eGrants website: <http://www.nationalservice.gov/egrants/>

1.2. Is there a way to upload attachments/appendices so graphics, maps, charts, etc. can be included?

No, there is not. Beyond what is requested in the application, attachments and supplementary materials are not accepted. The only supplemental documentation that will be accepted is the match verification letter. Additional materials, including recommendation letters, will **not** be reviewed.

2. Eligibility and Proposed Activities

2.1. Can a for-profit organization apply?

For-profit entities are not eligible for SIF funding. However, for-profit organizations can be included as part of an eligible partnership and can be sub-contracted to complete activities proposed in the application. In addition, for-profit organizations can participate as providers of funding for the match requirement.

2.2. Are current SIF Grantees eligible? Can the PFS grant address a similar priority as a current grant?

As stated on page 17 of the Notice, current SIF Grantees and Sub-Grantees are encouraged to apply. If a current SIF Grantee applies, it must seek funding for a program that is distinct from the program currently being funded. This may include a project with similar priorities as long as the program is distinct.

2.3. How might an “eligible partnership” be structured?

There are a variety of structures that could function as an eligible partnership. Below is one illustrative example:

Example: State X has grown increasingly interested in encouraging PFS throughout the state, especially since the state recently passed legislation expressing support for learning more about PFS. State X and Intermediaries Unlimited (IU), a non-profit intermediary who facilitates the development of pay for success financing, decided to jointly apply for a grant to fund an open competition for proposals on PFS deals in the state. IU would be responsible for conducting an open competition and the state would provide marketing and outreach assistance and matching funds.

2.4. If two or more organizations plan to apply for Social Innovation Fund funding as an eligible partnership, how definitive of a structure needs to be in place at the time of application? Do the organizations need to have a legal agreement signed at the time of application submission, or is an intent to partner or collaborate sufficient until funds are awarded?

Intent to partner or collaborate is sufficient to apply. During the review process, CNCS may request additional information about the roles and responsibilities of each partner. Before final award, all partners and collaborating organizations will be required to formally agree to the full terms and conditions of the award, including those included in the Assurances portion of the application in eGrants. Eligible partners are encouraged, but not required, to share the costs of the application cash matching requirement in order to demonstrate the seriousness of the partnership.

2.5. Can an organization submit more than one application?

No, each organization may only submit one application as the lead organization. However, an organization can be a member of a partnership on multiple applications.

2.6. Given that the Notice states that organizations can only submit one application, can an organization submit an application and be part of a partnership on another application?

Yes.

2.7. We work in coordination with other federal agencies in our activities. Is this something we should mention and if so how is it best to do so?

You should mention any current partnerships that are relevant to the SIF program you are proposing and that would enhance your proposal.

2.8. Can a Sub-Grantee or Sub-Recipient be pre-specified in response to this Notice, based on a retroactive agreement formed on the basis of a competitive process?

No, a Sub-Grantee or Sub-Recipient may not be pre-specified in response to this solicitation, even if based on a previously held competitive process.

As stated in the Notice on page 14:

“In the context of Providing TA, Sub-Recipients can be selected by TA Providers to receive TA through:

- An open, competitive process in which the TA Provider runs an open competition that is available to eligible Sub-Recipients
- Alternative method(s) proposed at time of application that is open and transparent

In the context of Structuring PFS Transactions, Grantees may select Sub-Grantees, such as Transaction Coordinators, through:

- Approval of procurements (by cities, states or other payors who seek transaction structuring services) on a rolling basis
- An open, competitive process in which the Grantee runs an open competition that is available to all eligible Transaction Coordinators
- Alternative methods proposed at time of application that are open and transparent”

2.9. Can the proposed PFS activity include a federal government partner rather than a state or local government partner? Or must cities or states be involved?

Applicants may propose PFS activity with a federal government rather instead of, or in addition to, state or local government partners. Cities or states are not required to be involved in the PFS activity.

2.10. Can counties apply as grantees or sub-recipients? Or does the grantee have to be a city or state?

Counties and municipal level governments are eligible to apply as a Grantee, Sub-Grantee or Sub-Recipient.

2.11. We are a nonprofit service provider with an evidence-backed solution. We would like to expand the program and get involved in PFS efforts, perhaps through a PFS pilot. How can we get involved? Should we apply at the grantee level?

Nonprofit social service providers should keep in mind that the goal of the PFS Competition is to build the foundation of the PFS field by funding the provision of technical assistance, feasibility studies and deal structuring assistance to organizations that are interested in developing Pay for Success deals or projects. The funding from these grants cannot be used to fund social service programs or social service provision directly but rather to fund an intermediary that will provide technical assistance – either on the feasibility and assessment side or on the deal structuring side.

As stated in question 2.9, this competition intends to fund Grantees who will host open competitions to select sub-recipients or sub-grantees. As a result, at the grantee application stage, organizations should apply who are interested in providing technical assistance and capacity building services, rather than applying with a PFS project in mind to receive funding.

2.12. Is it considered innovative if the PFS model to be implemented is innovative as opposed to the TA approach that the grantee would implement?

Yes, it is considered innovative if the PFS model to be implemented is innovative. As written on page 4 of the Notice, this competition “requires that all proposed interventions be innovative, in addition to advancing the Pay for Success model which in itself is innovative...”

2.13. In the Selection Criteria, under Organizational Capability, there are some areas where the criteria only refer to experience with Sub-Recipients and not with Sub-Grantees. Does this mean this is only relevant to applicants to Provide TA and Assess Feasibility or should applicants to Structure PFS deals also refer to these criteria?

Applicants to Structure PFS Deals should respond to all sections of the Selection Criteria; in places where only Sub-Recipients are explicitly mentioned, applicants to Structure PFS Deals should complete the section as relevant for their proposal. Sub-Recipients in this approach could include cities and states (as mentioned above) but it may also be useful to mention experience working with Sub-Grantees as well.

3. Funding/Funding Restrictions

3.1. How and when will funding for grantees be available?

For applicants approved for funding, CNCS will provide information on how to establish an account in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Payment Management System (PMS). CNCS will obligate the entire amount of the grant upon award. This will take place prior to September 30, 2014. Grantees will be subject to the requirements of the Federal Cash Management Act which direct grantees to draw funds as needed for grantee and sub-grantee immediate needs. For more information, see <http://fms.treas.gov/cmia/>.

3.2. Are Grantees only “paid for success” or will Grantees receive the funding upfront?

As stated in the Notice, “CNCS expects to provide the first three years of funding at the time of the initial award to all Grantees”. Funds for the entire three-year project period will be disbursed upon completion of the cooperative agreement between the Grantee and CNCS and before September 30, 2014. After signing the cooperative agreement, the funds will be disbursed to the grantee’s U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Payment Management System (PMS) account. The cooperative agreement will specify CNCS’ expectations on the schedule for the drawdown of the funds but the funding will be placed in the HHS PMS account before September 30, 2014.

3.3. If at least 80% of Federal funding has to be spent on services or grants to sub-recipients, what can the remaining funding be used for?

Grantees may use the remaining funds for other direct and indirect costs associated with implementing grantee activities including hosting a competitive sub-recipient selection process, providing support to sub-recipients, supporting the program-wide evaluation and other activities designed to contribute to measurable outcomes of their portfolio. However, applicants should keep in mind that their overall budget (both federal and matching funds) will be evaluated as described in the *Notice*.

3.4. Do 80% of grantee matching funds have to be provided to sub-recipients?

No, there is no requirement that grantee matching funds “mirror” the use of Federal funds. However, of matching funds that are not used for sub-recipients, the balance must go toward program support costs, including evaluation, knowledge management and Social Innovation Fund implementation.

3.5. How can applicants pay for the costs related to evaluation activities?

Costs for evaluation activities should be covered by the 20% of funds allocated for administrative fees and other costs associated with providing grants and services.

3.6. If the Notice says one of the optional funding priorities is to diversify the geography and issue areas served by PFS, does that mean I should not apply if I want to target an issue area already addressed by PFS, such as recidivism, or target an issue in a place with PFS is being implemented?

As stated in the Notice on page 12, diversifying issue areas and geographies served by PFS is an optional funding priority and therefore applicants should consider this in developing their application but in balance with the other funding priorities and scoring criteria.

3.7. Are there government-wide grant requirements that apply to Social Innovation Fund?

There are government-wide regulations (referred to as the Cost Principles) which govern the costs that may be charged to Federal funds and matching funds under Federal grants. All Social Innovation Fund grantees will be required to comply with the Cost Principles that are applicable to their organizations. Refer to the Federal cost principles at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html> for information on allowable costs in Federal grants.

In addition, there are other government-wide requirements that generally apply to federal grant programs. These are referenced in the assurances which are part of the application in eGrants. A copy can be found in the appendix of the application instructions.

3.8. What grant requirements apply to sub-recipients who receive sub-grants?

The Cost Principles referenced above apply to sub-recipients as well.

3.9. Can sub-grants go to for-profit social enterprises or small businesses?

No, sub-grants may only go to nonprofit community organizations or city and state governments, as defined in the *Notice* as being eligible to receive sub-grants. However, as noted above, for-profit organizations can be included as part of an eligible partnership and can be sub-contracted to complete activities proposed in the application. In addition, for-profit organizations can participate as providers of funding for the match requirement.

3.10. Can grants be spent to invest directly in a PFS transaction as a payor or investor, by providing financing as part of a PFS deal or providing a guarantee for a transaction?

No – 2014 funds will be spent on activities which develop the PFS pipeline of deals and lay foundational groundwork for *future* PFS deals. However, these funds cannot be spent to fund deals directly as a payor or investor. This purpose may be allowable in future years, depending on Congressional appropriations.

3.11. Is the PFS Competition open to programs that target low-income communities outside the United States?

No, SIF funding can only be used to target low-income communities in the United States and U.S. territories.

3.12. Can a SIF grant be used to obtain legislation needed in the respective state and/or municipality?

Federal grants, including SIF grants, cannot be used for lobbying purposes. Please see 31 U.S.C. 1352 – Limitation on Use of Appropriate Funds to Influence Certain Federal Contracting and Financial Transactions for more information.

3.13. Can TA be provided to government and service providers? And does the open competition to select TA Sub-Recipients have to target only governments or only service providers?

A Grantee selected as a TA Provider can provide services to all eligible Sub-Recipients, which as stated in the Notice, includes “nonprofit organizations, public or nonprofit universities, foundations, state and local governments (and other political subdivisions), tribes, as well as certain faith-based organizations...” Applicants should propose their strategy for conducting an open, transparent, Sub-Recipient selection process.

3.14. The Notice requires that proposals identify an innovation solution - is the PFS model itself innovative or should the selected intervention service delivery model be innovative?

As stated on page 4 of the Notice, the PFS Competition “requires that all proposed interventions be innovative, in addition to advancing the Pay for Success model which in itself is innovative”. The term “innovative” can refer to the PFS model itself or to the selected intervention.

3.15. If a feasibility project is currently underway, can the organization apply for technical assistance funding?

As stated in the Notice on page 14, Sub-Recipients to receive Technical Assistance will be selected on an open and transparent basis. Therefore, the Grantee or TA Provider will be responsible for selecting the recipients of technical assistance, including a feasibility study, and can determine whether to select a feasibility study which is currently underway or is proposed as a new feasibility study.

4. Conflict of interest

4.1. Can a Grantee to Structure PFS Transactions, in its separate and ongoing business activity, act as an investor in any of the deals?

Since the Grantee for Transaction Structuring will not be providing direct services in deal structuring but instead will be involved with approving RFPs and potentially selecting Transaction Coordinators, the Grantee will not be prohibited from acting as an investor in any of the deals.

In order to mitigate any potential conflict of interest:

- The Grantee may not select the Transaction Coordinator for a deal if also considering investing in the deal. In these situations, the city or state government will be responsible for selecting the Transaction Coordinator that the Grantee would fund.
- The Grantee may not have funded or conducted the feasibility study design if also investing in the deal.
- The Cooperative Agreement, as negotiated between the Grantee and CNCS, will include clear standards to address any potential conflict of interest.

4.2. Can an organization be a Grantee for Deal Structuring and part of a partnership (with a different lead Grantee) for TA Provision and Feasibility?

Yes, a Grantee for Deal Structuring can also be part of a partnership for TA Provision and Feasibility. However, partner activities may be considered on a case by case basis, taking into consideration the nature of their role in the project.

4.3. Can a Grantee to Provide Technical Assistance to Assess Feasibility and Develop PFS Capacity also act as a Sub-Grantee to Structure PFS Transactions? In other words, can one organization act as a TA Provider and a Transaction Coordinator?

Yes, a TA Provider (or Grantee to Provide TA to Assess Feasibility and Develop PFS Capacity) can also act as a Transaction Coordinator (or Sub-Grantee to Structure PFS Transactions).

5. Budget

5.1. Do applicants have to submit budgets for the total project period or just for year 1?

Applicants must submit annual budgets for all three years of the project period. Costs should be divided by year.

5.2. Do annual budgets have to have the same costs for all three years in the project period?

No, budgets can differ each year of the project period depending on the activities proposed per year.

5.3. Can annual budgets exceed 20% for administrative costs if the budget over the project period includes no more than 20% for administrative costs?

It is not prohibited for more than 20% of an annual budget to be administrative costs as long as the budget for the overall project period includes no more than 20% for administrative costs. However, any annual budget which exceeds 20% for administrative costs must be approved by CNCS on an individual basis.

5.4. Should the submitted application budget include only the SIF grant amount or include the total project cost, with matching funds?

Budgets should reflect the total project cost, including matching funds. Therefore, an application for a \$500,000 grant per year or a \$1,500,000 grant over 3 years should include a budget for a project cost of \$1,000,000 per year or \$3,000,000 over 3 years.

5.5. Which parts of the budget are included in the page limit?

The narrative section on Cost Effectiveness and Budget Adequacy is part of the page limit of 40 pages. However, the budget itself – the budget entered in eGrants – is not included in the page limit.

5.6. What is the correct way to use my federally approved indirect cost rate?

Depending on the type of rate you have, the indirect cost rates applies to the entire amount not being sub-granted.

6. Match

6.1. What sources of matching funds are allowable?

Matching funds may come from state, local, or private sources, which may include state or local agencies, businesses, private philanthropic organizations, or individuals. Federal funds may not be used towards either the SIF grantee match requirements. The match can be made with in-kind services or funds from the sub-recipient or the grantee.

6.2. Can loans be used to meet the match requirement?

Loans cannot be part of the 10% match of year one funding that is required at the time of application; the 10% match at the time of application must be met by nonfederal cash. However, applicants can incorporate low-interest or no-interest loans as a small part of a diverse and sustainable plan for raising the match over the project period. Ultimately, raising the match is the responsibility of the grantee and it must be raised and spent on an annual basis. If an applicant is proposing to use loans as part of a diverse portfolio of match funds, applicants must demonstrate a viable, strong plan to repay such loans. CNCS will only fund applicants that demonstrate strong, feasible sustainability and match raising plans with reputable, reliable funding streams.

6.3. Can you give an example of how the match works?

The PFS Competition requires a 100% match of the SIF grant. Fifty percent of the match must be in non-federal dollars and fifty percent can be in-kind services. At the time of application, 10% of the match must be committed in non-federal dollars. An example of how an organization could meet this match requirement is below:

Pay for Success Advisory Services, Inc. (PASI) applies for a grant of \$500,000 per year – or \$1,500,000 over 3 years. They plan to provide 50% of the match in services and in-kind donations, including pro-bono legal services, software to analyze data and evaluation design services. The remainder of their grant will be matched by non-federal dollars which they have raised mainly from interested foundations. In addition, they plan to work with their local city government on a project and the city provides government funding in the form of block grants to provide part of the match. At the time of application, one of the foundations is willing to commit to providing \$50,000 – the required 10% of the first year matching requirement.

6.4. How does the applicant demonstrate that its unrestricted dollars can be used as match?

Applicants may demonstrate commitments by a dated and signed letter from each donor/foundation, indicating the amount of funds committed for the specific use of supporting the Social Innovation

Fund grant. The letter must contain a firm commitment to provide the applicant with the stated funding upon award of a SIF grant by CNCS.

6.5. Is it possible to redirect city government funding to these programs?

Yes. As sovereign entities, local governments may (consistent with their legal authorities) reallocate their unobligated funding to provide SIF matching funds.

6.6. Given that SIF will be providing three years of funding up front for the project, does the three years of match also need to be available up front?

No, it does not. However, in its application for funding, the applicant must demonstrate that they have cash-on-hand or commitments toward meeting 10% of the year one match. The value of in-kind services may not be included as a component of the 10% cash match required at the time of application. In addition, applicants must demonstrate that they have strong fund-raising capability and have the capacity to generate the match for funding in years 2 and 3.

6.7. Does the match requirement have to be met by the lead organization in a partnership, or can the match be shared with partners?

The Grantee is responsible for raising matching funds and can rely on multiple sources, including contributions from partners, Sub-Recipients or Sub-Grantees.

7. Other

7.1. The Notice mentions that CNCS will lead a national evaluation of the PFS program. Can a grantee or sub-grantee under the PFS program apply to be the third party evaluator?

This will be competed under the CNCS established BPA Expert Consultant. If you do not hold a BPA with CNCS under this agreement you will not be able to compete for the evaluator task order/contract. In addition, Grantees and Sub-Grantees will not be eligible to serve as the third-party national evaluator.

7.2. How is this different from the general SIF competition?

As part of the 2014 Congressional appropriations, SIF was given authority to use up to 20% of 2014 grant funds to implement a competition to test Pay for Success approaches. This allows SIF to spend up to \$11.2 million in grants for PFS which will have a complementary, though distinct, focus from the general SIF competition.

The goals of SIF and PFS are aligned: SIF has the simple, but essential goal of finding solutions that work, and making them work for more people. In line with this goal, the PFS Competition intends to encourage the implementation of PFS projects in order to enhance the reach and impact of innovative community-based solutions in low-income communities. Funding priority for both SIF and PFS will be given to applications which focus on Youth Development, Economic Opportunity or Healthy Futures. However, the PFS Competition will target approaches which support the development of PFS projects including feasibility studies, technical assistance and capacity building, and deal structuring support.

7.3. How can we learn which other organizations are applying to the competition to serve as grantees? Is there a clearing house or list that would help us know who is applying?

No, there is not a public list of potential applicants. Interested parties can learn more about organizations that are involved in Pay for Success and Social Impact Bonds by reading about existing projects, such as those in New York City, New York State, Massachusetts, Utah and California.

7.4. Are performance measures required at the time of application?

No performance measures are required at the time of application. Once applicants are selected, they will work with CNCS to finalize the expected performance measures they will use in the Cooperative Agreement.

7.5. What materials have to be public?

One of the goals of the PFS Competition is to build infrastructure for the PFS sector and to share lessons learned and tools. In order to facilitate this goal, grantees will be required to make publically available all documents and tools developed as part of this process, taking local, state and federal laws into consideration, including PFS contracts.

7.6. What are other federal agencies that are doing Innovation Funds and PFS?

Innovation funds currently exist in the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor to invest specifically in evidence-based programs in education, employment and training system delivery, teen pregnancy prevention, home visiting, and health care delivery.

- Department of Education : Investing in Innovation Fund - <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/innovation/index.html>
- Department of Health and Human Services
 - Teen Pregnancy Prevention Tiered Evidence Initiative: http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/teen_pregnancy/ ; http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/oah-initiatives/teen_pregnancy/db/
 - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Tiered Evidence Initiative: <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/>; <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/homevisiting/>
 - Employment Opportunity and Youth Development Research and Evaluation: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre>
 - Health Care Innovation: <http://innovation.cms.gov/>

In addition, PFS initiatives exist at the Department of Labor and Justice. To learn more, please visit their websites:

- Department of Labor
 - Workforce Innovation Fund: http://www.doleta.gov/workforce_innovation/
 - Office of Evaluation: <http://www.dol.gov/asp/evaluation/AllStudies.htm>
 - Employment and Training Administration PFS: <http://webapps.dol.gov/federalregister/HtmlDisplay.aspx?DocId=26150&AgencyId=15>
- Department of Justice
 - Second Chance Act and PFS: https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=90

7.7. SIF was authorized by Congress to spend 20% of 2014 grant funds on PFS. If SIF was appropriated \$70 million, this would result in \$20 million for PFS. Why is the competition only distributing up to \$11.2 million?

SIF spends 5% of grant dollars on evaluation of its programs and 1% of grant dollars on the general application review process. Finally, \$2 million from these grant dollars will be directed to the Performance Partnership Pilot. For more information on this model, please see: <http://www.ed.gov/blog/2014/03/performance-partnership-pilots-an-opportunity-to-improve-outcomes-for-disconnected-youth/>.

7.8. How can I learn more about the application process?

CNCS will host webinars and a town hall to provide an overview of the competition and to answer any outstanding questions. Please see the CNCS website for details on the schedule.

7.9. Which OMB circular(s) discuss the value of in-kind donations?

45 CFR 2543.23 are the CNCS regulations on match for non-profits.

7.10. Will the recordings of the webinars be available to participants?

Yes. All webinars will be recorded and recordings will be posted on our website.

7.11. Do you expect to offer this opportunity again in 2015?

We hope to offer this opportunity in future years but it will depend on Congressional approval of the FY 2015 Budget and Congressional Appropriations.

8. Additional Clarification Notice

8.1. The Pay for Success Competition is for organizations that will serve as “intermediaries,” conducting open competitions to identify, validate and support sub-recipients. This is not a competition for non-profits or governments seeking dollars to support their individual, pre-identified needs.

Applicants to Provide Technical Assistance and Assess Feasibility must host open and transparent processes, such as a competition, to identify Sub-Recipients (local governments/potential payors or non-profit service providers) who will receive technical assistance (in the form of expert consulting and capacity building grants) from the Applicant/Grantee to undergo feasibility studies to determine Pay for Success readiness. Applicants to Structure PFS Transactions must host open and transparent processes, such as a competition, to identify Sub-Recipients (local governments/potential payors or non-profit service providers). These Sub-Recipients will propose PFS transactions and the Grantee will validate the PFS potential of the Sub-Recipients' proposals and provide Sub-Recipients with a Transaction Coordinator (and the opportunity to receive capacity building grants) to support structuring and closing a Pay for Success deal. Grantees must also have an open, transparent process to select Transaction Coordinators.

Applicants applying to Provide Technical Assistance and Assess Feasibility will be scored on their plan to design and host an open competition to identify Sub-Recipients.

Applicants applying to Structure PFS Transactions will be scored on their plan to both select Transaction Coordinators through an open, transparent process AND to identify Sub-Recipients through an open, transparent process, validating the Sub-Recipients' proposed PFS transaction.

8.2. Grantees cannot apply with pre-selected Sub-Recipients or pre-identified PFS transactions.

Instead, PFS deals must be proposed by a Sub-Recipient in response to an open and transparent selection process. Therefore, if you are a city which has already been working on a PFS deal and are in need of additional dollars to support a feasibility study or a Transaction Coordinator to structure that deal, this competition is not designed for you. Rather, you would be eligible to apply for support as a Sub-Recipient of feasibility or transaction structuring services from winners of this grant competition.

8.3. Required minimum and maximum grant ranges are based on an annual budget for up to three years.

The minimum grant amount is \$200,000 per year if applying to Provide Technical Assistance and Assess Feasibility or \$350,000 per year if applying to Structure PFS Deals. Organizations can apply for an annual grant at either minimum (\$200,000 or \$350,000), but that minimum amount must be spent in one year, and not divided over three years. We expect most applicants will apply for three years of funding, given the typical amount of time it takes to complete this kind of work. As such, minimum total budgets for three years will be \$600,000 or \$1,050,000.

8.4. The SIF PFS competition is not affiliated with other Federal efforts in Pay for Success, such as Department of Labor and Department of Justice programs.

Unlike these other federal PFS programs, we are not providing grants or direct investments in PFS deals or nonprofit service provision at this time. If you are a nonprofit with a proven service or intervention model, you are eligible to apply as a Grantee to provide technical assistance to Sub-Recipients. However, nonprofits cannot apply to fund their service provision programs directly.

8.5. Potential applicants have asked questions about a range of project structures and scenarios, and we are interested in diversifying the field and providing room for innovation. Therefore, we look forward to creative proposals which propose structures which we did not imagine when drafting the Notice. However, all proposals should conclude with the deliverables listed in the Notice.

To Provide Technical Assistance and Assess Feasibility, deliverables should include completed feasibility studies on PFS potential and could also include the provision of technical assistance and requests for proposal, or other methods of procurement. To Structure PFS Deals, deliverables should include fully structured PFS transactions or analyses of alternate social finance strategies.