

Applicant Name:	

OMB Control No.	
xpiration Date:	

Public Wireless Supply Chain
INNOVATION FUND

Instructions and Summary

Please read the instructions on each worksheet tab before starting. If you have any questions, please ask your DOC contact. Do not modify this template or any cells or formulas.

- 1. First fill out the blank white cells in workbook tabs a. through j. Enter the project costs identified for each Category line item within each worksheet tab to auto-populate column B of this summary tab.
 2. Blue colored cells contain instructions, headers, or summary calculations and should not be modified. Only blank white cells should be populated.

- 3. All costs incurred by the eligible entity's sub-recipients and contractors, should be entered only in workbook tab. e. Contractual & Subaward. All other workbook tabs are for the costs of the eligible entity only.

 4. Ensure all entered costs are allowable, allocable, and reasonable in accordance with the administrative requirements prescribed in 2 CFR 200. Only include costs that can be directly attributed to the project. Do not include costs that will be incurred for any other Federal financial
 - Allowable refers to costs that may be charged to a grant in accordance with the cost principles prescribed in 2 CFR 200.403.
 - Allocable refers to costs that can be directly charged to the grant award based on the benefit provided. See 2 CFR 200.405.
- Reasonable refers to actions a prudent business person would employ and are necessary to the execution of the award. See 2 CFR 200.404.
- 6. Add rows as needed throughout tabs a. through i. If rows are added, formulas/calculations may need to be adjusted by the preparer. Do not add rows to the Instructions and Summary tab or tab j Program Income.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET CATEGORY COSTS PROPOSED

The values in this summary table are from entries made in subsequent tabs, only blank white cells require data entry

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Category	Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Comments (as needed)
a. Total Personnel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Wages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fringe	\$0.00					\$0.00	
b. Travel	\$0.00					\$0.00	
c. Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
d. Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
e. Contractual/Subawards	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
f. Construction	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
g. Other Direct Costs	\$0.00					\$0.00	
Total Direct Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
h. Total Indirect Charges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total Project Cost	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
i. Cost Sharing/Matching \$ (As applicable)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
i. Cost Sharing/Matching % (As applicable)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Total Federal Request	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Additional Evaluation (ac pooded):							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

IL its project costs solely for employees of the applicant. All personnel costs for subrecipients and contractors must be included under e. Contractual & Subawards.

2. All personnel should be identified by position title and not employee name. Identical positions can be combined on the same line, but indicate the number of positions budgeted

3. Enter the total yearly wage cost. For example, if hourly rates were provided, the yearly cost should be the hourly rate times the total number of hours expected per year

4. Personnel cannot exceed 100% of their time on all active projects (including other Federal awards or work unrelated to the Innovation Fund Program).

5. If loaded labor rates are utilized, a description of the costs the loaded rate is comprised of must be included in the Additional Explanation section below. NIST/DOC must review all components of the loaded labor rate for reasonableness and unallowable costs

6. Fringe benefit sare allowances and services provided to employees as compensation in addition to regular salaries and and how they are applied should not be averaged to get one fringe cost percentage. Complex calculations should be described/provided in the Additional Explanation section below.

7. The fringe benefit rates should be applied to all positions, regardless of whether those funds will be supported by Federal Share or Recipient Cost Share as applicable.

Position Title	Key Personnel	Number of Positions	Wage Unit	Unit Cost	Year 1 Wages	Year 2 Wages	Year 3 Wages	Year 4 Wages	Year 5 Wages	Subtotal Wages	Fringe Rate	Fringe Year 1	Fringe Year 2	Fringe Year 3	Fringe Year 4	Fringe Year 5	Subtotal Fringe Benefits	Total Personnel and Fringe	Justification of Need
Example: Grant Manager	Yes	1	Annual	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$0.00	\$320,000.00	35.00%	\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$0.00	\$112,000.00	\$432,000.00	The Grant Manager will be an FTE for the 4-year period of performance, responsible for completing Innovation Fund grant reports; archiving grant-related documents and documentation, preparing for, and supporting, any activities related to grant monitoring, audit or compliance requests; compiling, reconciling, and managing the submission of subgrantee reports and documents. The fringe benefit rate of the Grant Manager is expected to be 35% of the salary charges. Fringe benefits for this position include health and dental care, life insurance, long-term disability, retirement, workers compensation, and agency personnel charges.
										\$0.00		\$0.00							
										\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
										\$0.00		\$0.00							
										\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
										\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
										\$0.00		\$0.00					\$0.00		
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										\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
					\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

b. Travel

- Instructions PLEASE READ

 1. identify international and Domestic Travel as separate items. Examples of Purpose of Travel include subrecipient site visits, DOC meetings, project management. meetings, etc. Examples of Basis for Estimating Costs include past trips, travel quotes, GSA rates, etc.

 2. All listed travel must be necessary for performance of the project.

 3. Only travel that is directly associated with this award should be included as a direct travel cost to the award.

 4. Federal travel regulations are contained within the applicable cost principles for all entity types.

 5. Travel costs should remain consistent with travel costs incurred by an organization during normal business operations as a result of the organizations written travel policy. In absence of a written travel policy, organizations must follow the regulations prescribed by the General Services Administration (GSA).

 6. Columns B-J are per trip. If a trip will be made more than once, the total cost for all like trips should be accounted for in the yearly breakdown

 7. The number of days is inclusive of day of departure and day of return.

 8. Funds requested in the travel category should be only for project staff. Travel for consultants/contractors should be shown in the "Contract" cost category.

Purpose of TravellJustification of Need	Туре	No. of Days	No. of Travelers	Lodging per Traveler/per night	Flight per Traveler	Vehicle per Traveler	Per Diem Per Traveler	Total Mileage	Total Miscellaneous	Cost per Trip	Year 1 Travel	Year 2 Travel	Year 3 Travel	Year 4 Travel	Year 5 Travel	Total Cost	Basis for Estimating Costs
Example: MNOs Conference: Funds are requested to attend the Mobile Network Operators' Conference expected to be held for four days total (including travel) in Washington, D.C. The purpose of this travel is to participate in the MNO Conference to share best practices for T&E Events and discuss emerging telecommunications policy issues. Miscellaneous costs include taxi/ride-share of \$35 per person per day of travel.	Domestic	4	2	\$200.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$280.00	\$2,240.00	\$0.00	\$2,240.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,240.00	Current GSA rates
										\$0.00						\$0.00	
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										\$0.00						\$0.00	
										\$0.00						\$0.00	
											\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

c. Equipment

- INSTRUCTIONS PLEASE READ

 1. Equipment means a single item of tangible, personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000. Please refer to the applicable Federal regulations in 2 CFR 200 for specific equipment definitions and treatment.

 2. Do not include supply items, Internet Access or Cloud Services under equipment. Please refer to 2 CFR 200 and d. Supplies on what constitutes a supply item. Internet Access or Cloud Services should be listed under "Other".

 3. List all equipment below, providing a basis of cost (e.g. contractor quotes, catalog prices, prior invoices, etc.). Briefly justify items as they apply to the project.

 4. Any equipment that is leased must be listed under tab g. Other and not under c. Equipment.

Equipment Item	Qty	Unit Cost	Year 1 Equipment	Year 2 Equipment	Year 3 Equipment	Year 4 Equipment		Total Cost	Basis of Cost	Justification of need
Example: Lexmark Laser All-In-One Printer	1	\$13,699.00	\$7,669.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,669.00	Online Cost Comparison	The high-capacity printer is needed to support the project team in implementing the Innovation Fund Award. Cost comparisons across eligible vendors of renting for a period of five years or purchasing demonstrated that purchasing is more cost effective. The proposed cost was the best value among eligible vendors and included a warranty covering maintenance costs for a period of five years.
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-								\$0.00		
								\$0.00		
			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		

d. Supplies

- INSTRUCTIONS PLEASE READ

 1. Supplies are generally defined as an item with an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or less and a useful life expectancy of less than one year. Supplies are generally consumed during the project performance. Please refer to the applicable Federal regulations in 2 CFR 200 for specific supplies definitions and treatment. A computing device is a supply if the acquisition cost is less than the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes or \$5,000, regardless of the length of its useful life.

 2. List all proposed supplies below, providing a basis of costs (e.g. contractor quotes, catalog prices, prior invoices, etc.)

 3. Briefly justify the need for the Supplies as they directly apply to the project. Note that Supply items must be direct costs to the project at this budget category, and not duplicative of supply costs included in the indirect pool that is the basis of the indirect rate applied for this project. Supply costs must be allocable specifically items and costs are ambiguous in nature, contact your DOC representative for proper categorization.

General Category of Supplies	Qty	Unit Cost	Year 1 Supplies	Year 2 Supplies	Year 3 Supplies	Year 4 Supplies	Year 5 Supplies	Total Cost	Basis of Cost	Justification of need
Example: Server Mounting Rack	10	\$750.00	\$3,750.00	\$0.00	\$3,750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	Catalog price (based on online search).	Rack mounts for budgeted vCU servers. Will be purchased in years 1 and 3 to align with purchase of new servers.
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			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		·

e. Contractual/Subawards

ISTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

1. The eligible entity must provide all costs related to subrecipients and contractors in the applicable boxes below.

2. Subrecipients (sub-awardees): A subrecipient is a legal entity to which a subaward is made, who has performance measured against whether the objectives of the Federal program are met, is responsible for programmatic decision making, must adhere to applicable Federal program compliance requirements, and uses the Federal funds to carry out a program of the organization. All characteristics may not be present and judgment must be used to determine subrecipient vs. contractor status.

3. Contractors: A contractor is a legal entity contracted to provide goods and services within normal business operations, provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers, operates in a competitive environment, provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program, and is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program. All characteristics may not be present and judgment must be used to determine subrecipient vs. contractor status. List all contractors supplying commercial supplies or services to support the project.

4. In determining whether an agreement between a pass-through entity and another non-Federal entity casts the latter as a subrecipient or a contractor, the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important than the substance of the relationship is more important. Please relation 2 CFR 200.331 Subrecipient and contractor determinations for more information on the subst

making a determination on subrecipient vs contractor.

5. Justification of beed: Proper by longer large larg

Contractor / Subrecipient Name	Type of Organization	Year 1 Contractual / Subawards	Year 2 Contractual / Subawards	Year 3 Contractual / Subawards	Year 4 Contractual / Subawards	Year 5 Contractual / Subawards	Total Cost	Basis of Cost and Breakdown	Proposed Activities, Goods, or Services
Example: ABC University	Subrecipient	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$250,000.00	is based on the cost of the T&E activities (\$50,000 per testing, inclusive of software and accessories, according to an online search) and associated programmatic	ABC University will support the advancement of the fund's overarching goals and expand on T&E testing. ABC University is one of two subrecipients identified to carry out eligible T&E activities, identified in the Innovation Fund NOFO. They will be responsible for T&E activities with a range of criteria.
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							\$0.00		
		40.00	***	+0.00	40.00	***			
	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL		\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00		
	TOTAL SUBAWARDS		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
T	OTAL CONTRACTUAL/SUBAWARDS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		

f. Construction (As applicable)

INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

1. Confirm in the applicable NOFO if construction costs are allowable

2. Construction for the purpose of budgeting, is defined as the construction of new buildings, completion of shell space in existing buildings, renovation or rehabilitation of existing buildings, and construction or development of real property infrastructure improvements (e.g., site preparation, utilities, streets, curbs, sidewalks, parking lots, other streetscaping improvements, etc.).

General Description of Construction Activity	Year 1 Construction	Year 2 Construction	Year 3 Construction	Year 4 Construction	Year 5 Construction	Total Cost	Basis of Cost	Justification of need
Example: Installation for new buried fiber	\$375,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$625,000.00	Installation costs estimated at \$25,000 per route mile and includes trenching, labor, materials to bury 25 miles of new fiber.	Trenching costs required to install underground fiber along planned route
						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		

g. Other Direct Costs

INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

1. Other direct costs are direct cost are direct cost items required for the project which do not fit clearly into other categories. These direct costs must not be included in the indirect costs (for which the indirect rate is being applied for this project). Examples are: tuition, printing costs, internet access, etc. which can be directly charged to the project and are not duplicated in indirect costs (overhead costs).

2. Basis of cost are items such as contractor quotes, prior purchases of similar or like items, published price list, etc.

3. Contingency is that part of a budget estimate of future costs (typically of large construction projects or other items as approved by the Federal awarding agency) which is associated with possible events or conditions arising from causes the precise outcome of which is indeterminable at the time of estimate, and that experience shows will likely result, in aggregate, in additional costs for the approved activity or project. Amounts for major project scope changes, unforeseen risks, or extraordinary events may not be included. Amounts must be estimated using broadly-accepted cost estimating methodologies and accepted by the Federal awarding agency. Contingency costs are reserved until a demonstrated need is approved by the Grants Officer. Please refer to 2 CFR 200.433 for more information.

General Description	Year 1 ODC	Year 2 ODC	Year 3 ODC	Year 4 ODC	Year 5 ODC	Total Cost	Basis of Cost	Justification of need
Example: T&E-RAN Coordination Events	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	100 participants at \$10 per participant; \$1,000 in	Event costs for purpose of increasing awareness of the T&E activitiesin line with the proposed work plan and to increase awareness and participation from other vendors.
						\$0.00		
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						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
						\$0.00		
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		

h. Indirect Costs

INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

1. Indirect (facilities & administrative (F&A)) costs means those costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective, and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

2. Indirect costs may be charged to the award as per their indirect Cost Agreement with a cognizant Federal audit agency. Applicants that do not have a current negotiated (including provisional) indirect cost rate except for those non-Federal entities described in Appendix VII, paragraph D.1.b. of 2 CFR 200 may elect to charge a deminimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC). MTDC means all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, ravel, and up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). MTDC excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, uition remissions, eschalarishps and fellowships, participant support costs and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$25,000.

3. By their nature, indirect costs are those recipient costs that are not directly associated with the recipient's execution of its grant-funded project, but that are necessary to the operation of the organization and the performance of its programs. An applicant should describe the types of indirect costs that it will charge to the grant. A grant recipient can never double-charge a cost as both a direct and an indirect administrative cost.

4. The rates and how they are applied should not be averaged to get one indirect cost percentage. Complex calculations or rates that do not do not correspond to the below categories should be described/provided in the Additional Explanation section below. If questions exist, consult with your DOC contact before filling out this

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5. The indirect rate should be applied to both the Federal Share and Recipient Cost Share.

6. NOTE: A Recipient who elects on employ the Lord the second indirect costs as a Cost Share contribution. Neither of these costs can be reflected as actual indirect cost rates realized by the organization, and therefore are not verifiable in the Recipient records a required by Federal Regulation (\$200.306(b)(1)).

Rate Period	Indirect Cost Rate	Year 1 Indirect Cost Base	Year 2 Indirect Cost Base	Year 3 Indirect Cost Base	Year 4 Indirect Cost Base	Year 5 Indirect Cost Base	Year 1 Indirect Costs	Year 2 Indirect Costs	Year 3 Indirect Costs	Year 4 Indirect Costs	Year 5 Indirect Costs	Total Cost	Explanation of Indirect Cost Base
01/01/2022 - 12/31/2025	10.00%	\$320,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$205,000.00	\$210,200.00	\$200,090.00	\$32,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$20,500.00	\$21,020.00	\$20,009.00	\$115,529.00	The Eligible Entity does not have a Federally approved indirect costs rate and elects to charge a de minimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC). Indirect Cost Base of the MTDC is based on the following Tabs: Personne (\$552,000); Travel (\$12,190); Supplies (\$8,900); Other (\$32,200); First \$25,000 of each subaward (2 Subawards totaling \$50,000 and \$500,000 contracts)
							\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
							\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
							\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
							\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
							\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
							\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

i. Cost Sharing/Matching (As applicable)

- In A detailed presentation of the cash or cash value of all cost share/matching proposed by the applicant must be provided in the table below. Identify the source organization & amount of each cost share item proposed in the award. Any cost share/matching provided by a subrecipient should be entered in table. Contractual-Subawards.

 2. Cash Funds from other Federal programs may not be used as matching funds.

 3. In Kind Contributions, which may include third-party in-kind contributions, are non-cash donations of property, goods or services, which benefit a federally assisted project, and which may count toward satisfying the non-federal matching requirement of a project's total budgeted costs when such contributions meet certain criteria. NTIA encourages applicants to thoroughly consider potential sources of in-kind contributions that, depending on the particular property or service and the applicable federal cost principles, could include employee or volunteer services; equipment; supplies; indirect costs; computer hardware and software; and use of facilities.
- Loss, computer naturate and solvate, and use of natural natural.

 A. All matching must be necessary to the performance of the project. If questions exist, consult your NTIA contact before filling out In Kind cost share in this section.

 5. Program Income Only if used as Cost Share. See Tab j for additional instructions.

 6. A Recipient cannot claim "unrecovered indirect costs" as a Cost Share contribution, without prior approval.

Category	Cost Share Item/Description	Total Cost	Cost Share Type	Year 1 Cost Share	Year 2 Cost Share	Year 3 Cost Share	Year 4 Cost Share	Year 5 Cost Share	Total Cost Share / Match	Match Percentage	Notes / Comments
Example: Equipment	Six servers will be requested to run vRAN function testing. The applicant will provide a cash match of \$10,000 to offset some of the requested cost	\$60,000.00	Cash	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	16.67%	
									\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
									\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
									\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
									\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
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									\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		

j. Program Income(As applicable)

INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ

1. Program Income: Any gross income earned by the applicant that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the Federal award during the period of performance is considered program income. This includes registration fees for events or for services provided. The applicant should provide projected amounts of program income it anticipates generating through the life of the award, what activity will generate the program income, and how the applicant plans to use the additive or cost-sharing/matching method for this income as outlined in 2 CFR § 200.307.

2. Per the Federal-wide Research Terms and Conditions as adopted by the Department of Commerce, research projects must use the additive method of 2 CFR 200.307(e)(2) to dispose of program income

Question	Response
1. Does the recipient anticipate earning Program Income as a result of this grant program? If the answer is yes, please answer question 2.	
2. How does the recipient elect to use any earned Program Income? Please refer to 2 CFR 200.307 for the definition of each approach.	
Additional Explanation (as needed):	

Program Income Item/Description	Year 1 Program Income	Year 2 Program Income	Year 3 Program Income	Year 4 Program Income	Year 5 Program Income	Total Program Income	Notes/Comments
Example: Program Income from participant registration fees	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	
						\$0.00	
						\$0.00	
						\$0.00	
						\$0.00	
						\$0.00	
						\$0.00	
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	