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Commissioner

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Appendix D – Budget Narrative Format

Although there is no specific format for the supplemental budget, the budget should contain a narrative in paragraph format for each project in order for AMS to determine the costs are reasonable and allowable.

1) PERSONNEL – Persons employed by the grantee or sub-grantee organization should be listed in this category. Those employed elsewhere would be listed as subcontractors or consultants in the “Other” category.

In order for secretarial and clerical salaries to be allowable as direct charges to the awards, a justification of how that person will be directly involved in the project must be included in the narrative. General administrative or accounting duties are not considered acceptable. The duties must be directly related to the project plan.

For each project participant, indicate their title, percent of full time equivalents (FTE), and corresponding salary for the FTE.

For example, if a project participant’s salary is \$50,000 and they are participating 50% of their time on the project, the total budgeted salary cost would be \$25,000.

2) FRINGE BENEFITS – Provide the rate of fringe benefits for each project participant’s salary described in the personnel section.

3) TRAVEL – Please provide the following information in the narrative if applicable: destination; purpose of trip; number of people traveling; number of days traveling; estimated airfare costs; estimated ground transportation costs; estimated lodging and meals costs; estimated mileage costs for the travel.

4) EQUIPMENT – This category includes items of property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000. If the cost is under \$5,000, then include these items under SUPPLIES.

Provide an itemized list of equipment purchases or rentals, along with a brief narrative on the intended use of each equipment item, and the cost for all the equipment purchases or rentals.

Please see Sec.VI Restrictions and Limitations on Grant Funds for further guidance on equipment.

- Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct and indirect charges.
- Capital expenditures for special purpose equipment are allowable as direct costs, provided that items with a unit cost of \$5000 or more have the prior approval of AMS.

- Rental costs of buildings and equipment are allowable as direct costs in accordance with the cost principles in Subpart T of 7 CFR Part 3015.

5) SUPPLIES – This is anything with acquisition cost under \$5,000 and could be anything from office supplies and software to educational or field supplies. For non-typical materials & supplies items, include a brief narrative of how this fits with the project.

Provide an itemized list and estimate the dollar amount for each item

For example, office supplies such as pens, paper, toner, etc - \$500; Gardening supplies such as soil and fertilizer - \$500.

Items such as telephone, postage, fax and express mail are more appropriately listed under the “Other” category.

6) CONTRACTUAL – Provide a short description of the services each contract covers and include the flat rate fee OR the total hourly rate fee for each contract

Compensation for contractor/consultant services should be reasonable and consistent with that paid for similar services in the marketplace. Contractor/consultant rates shall not exceed \$130,000 or \$500 per eight-hour day, excluding travel and subsistence costs.

If the contract is for service or maintenance, costs should be in direct correlation to the use of the equipment for the project (i.e., if a particular copy machine is used 50% of the time for the project, the project should only be charged 50% of the service contract paid from Federal funds.)

7) OTHER – Provide a detailed description of all other direct costs such as:

a) Conferences/Meeting - Costs of holding a conference or meeting are included in this category. Some examples are the rental of facilities or equipment for the meeting. Details of costs for each conference or meeting should be broken out and provided in the budget.

- Meals may not be charged as project costs when individuals decide to go to lunch or dinner together when no need exists for continuity of a meeting. Such activity is considered to be an entertainment cost. Meals may be charged to the project if such activity maintains the continuity of the meeting and to do otherwise will impose arduous conditions on the meeting participants. Some examples of acceptable reasons are that the conference facility is located in a remote area where public facilities are not accessible; there will be a speaker and business discussions during the meal; there is insufficient time available to allow participants to go out on their own. If one or more of these justifications cannot be met, or if there are no other acceptable and compelling reasons, then the meals should not be charged to the award. The attendees should be responsible for providing their own meals.
- Breakfasts for conference attendees are usually considered unallowable as it is expected these individuals will have sufficient time to obtain this meal on their own before the conference begins in the morning. This does not pertain to persons in a travel status. When paying for the travel of a person to attend a conference, meals and lodging may be included in the cost without additional justification.

b) Communications – Mailings, postage, express mail, faxes, and telephone long distance charges. Provide the estimated cost for this category.

c) Speaker/Trainer Fees- Provide the amount of the speaker's fees and a description of the services they are providing

d) Publication Costs –Provide the estimated cost of printing of brochures and other program materials or scientific or technical journals.

e) Data collection - Provide the estimated cost of collecting performance data to measure the project outcome measures.

8) INDIRECT CHARGES – Indicate percent of indirect costs.

Indirect cost should not exceed 10 percent. Provide a justification if indirect costs exceed 10 percent.

Indirect costs represent the expenses of doing business that are not readily identified with SCBGP-FB but are necessary for the general operation of the organization and the implementation of SCBGP-FB related activities. These costs benefit more than one cost objective and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

Common indirect costs include, but are not limited to: pre-award costs, proposal costs; depreciation or use allowances on buildings and equipment; costs of operating and maintaining facilities; general administration and general expenses; and personnel, legal, information technology, and accounting administration.

A cost may not be allocated as an indirect cost if it is incurred for the same purpose under SCBGP-FB as a direct cost and vice versa (personnel/contractual, travel, equipment, supplies, etc.)

9) PROGRAM INCOME – Indicate the nature or source of program income (for ex: registration fees)

If program income is earned it may be used for 1) expanding the project or program; 2) continuing the project or program after the grant or sub grant support ends; and 3) supporting other projects or programs that further the broad objectives of the grant program.