

A grant is:

- A giving of funds for a specific purpose
- A relationship between grantor and grantee is an exchange relationship
- The exchange varies with the type of grant making organization
- It is not gift or charity

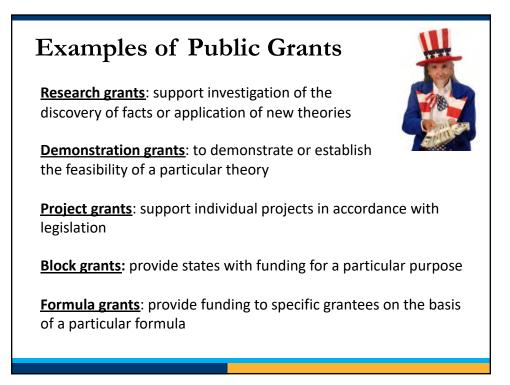
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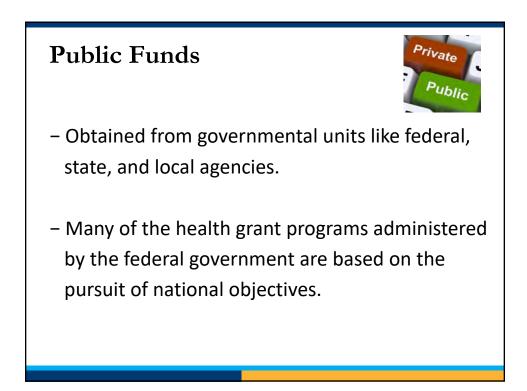
Throughout the grant writing process, two questions are commonly asked by grant seekers

- 1. "Where is the money available?"
- 2. "How do I seek funding?"









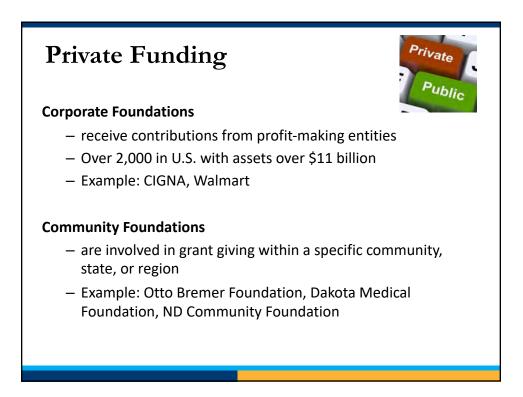
Private Funding



Can be obtained from a variety of sources, such as foundations, corporations, voluntary agencies, and community groups.

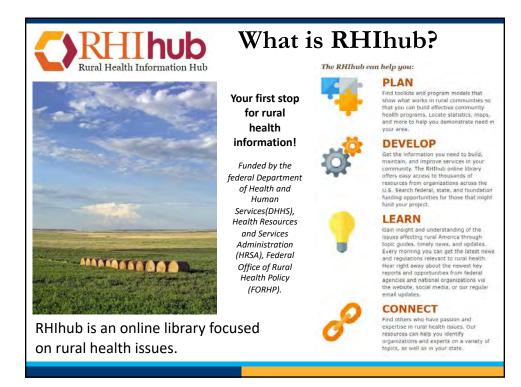
Private Foundations

- receive income from individual, family, or groups of individuals
- funding priorities are usually based on personal philosophies of the founding member
 - Example:
 - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
 - W.K. Kellogg Foundation



Seeking the Appropriate Funding Source





RHIhub Rural Health Information Hub

What RHIhub Does...



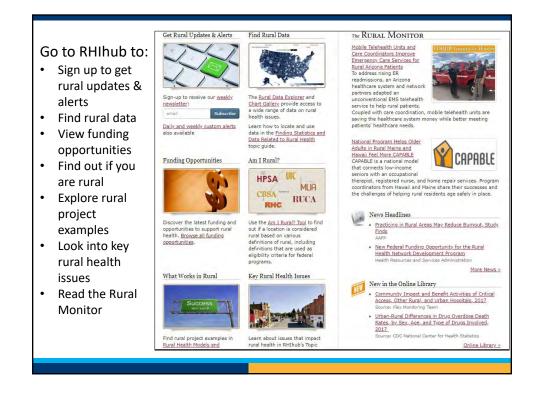
- "Clearinghouse for all things rural when it comes to healthcare"
- Help rural communities access the full range of available programs, funding, and research
- Provide easy access to information gathered from many sources

RHI hub

Funding Specialist

The RHIhub information specialists are trained to take funding request, which includes daily maintenance of RHIhub's funding library. There are over 3,000 funding records in their database, all of which have been known to fund rural organizations.

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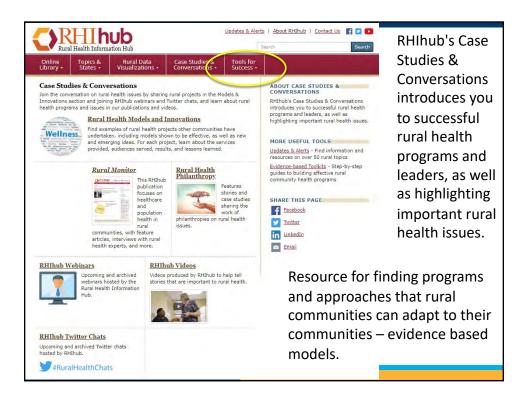
Rural Health Information	Hub R	Formerly ural Assistar		About RHIhub Contact Us
	nmunity Health Gateway +	Tools for Success -	RHIhub Publications & Updates -	
opics & States Topic Guides Guides covering over 50 topics mportant to rural health projects and providers • Browse all topics top Guides • Esderally Qualified Health Centers • Critical Access Hospitals • Rural Health Clinics • What is Rural?	resources. Also	reakdown of rura Incluides informat monwealthis and tates. • Nex •	al health tion for U.S. resources v Hampshire v Jersey v Mexico v York th Carolina th Dakota 0 ahoma 000	ABOUT TOPICS & STATES RHIhub's topic and state guides bring together key resources and information ir one spot. Start here for access to: • publications, maps and websites • news and events • funding • organizations • and more MORE USEFUL TOOLS Call Center - Need information? Free assistance to rural communities. 1-800-270-1898 info@rurathealthinfo.org Am.1kural2 - Find out if your location is considered rural for certain federal funding programs.



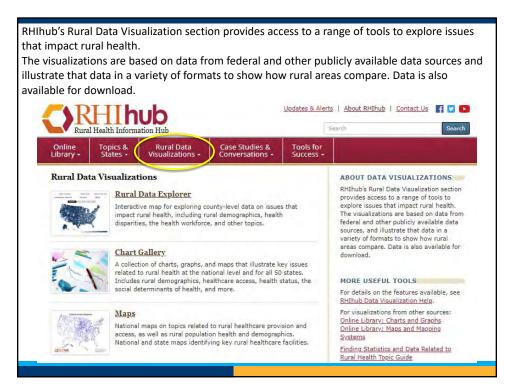
MORE FUNDING &	Rural Health > Online Library > Funding & Opportunities					
What's New	Developing Healthy Places				Organization: Kresge Foundation, view details	
direct a track	Link	Link view program website				
Funding by Type	Sponsor	Sponsor Kresge Foundation			interesting and the second	
Funding by Sponsor	Deadlines	Applications accepted o	n an ongoing bas	is s	HARE THIS PAGE	
Funding by Topic	ng by Topic Contact The pro		program website has an email contact form		Facebook	
Funding by State		or applicants can call 248.643.9630.			Twitter	
	Purpose Eligibility Geographic	Developing Healthy Places funding will be awarded to organizations that are working to improve the places that shape health. Priority will be given to programs that promote healthy housing and neighborhoods and are working to		ng to iority nealthy	in LinkedIn 8- Google+ Email	
		 Policies, systems change, and communication to connect health and housing Policies that promote healthy housing and 				
		mitigate the imp housing Innovative Inves community deve housing	Amount of funding	upon the nat projects.		
		Applicatio Nonprofit 501(C)(3) q agencies based in the classified as private f government entities a				
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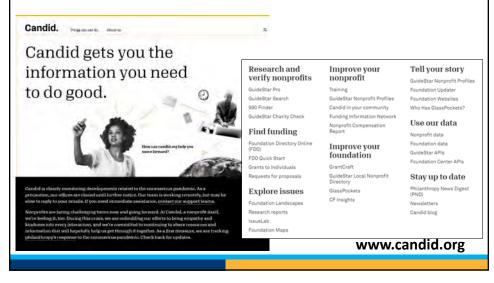






Foundation Directory Online by Candid

The Foundation Directory Online is a subscription-based online database of over 120,000 grantmakers (local, state, regional, and national). They also have a complete database of 1099 forms.



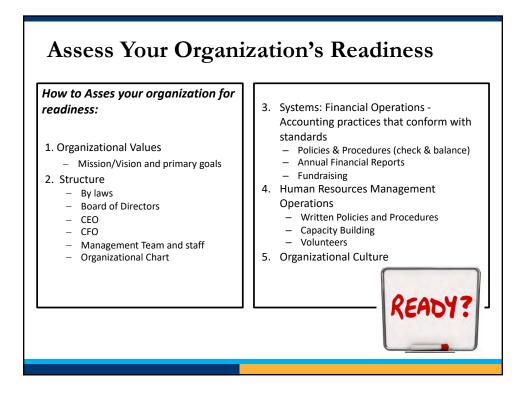


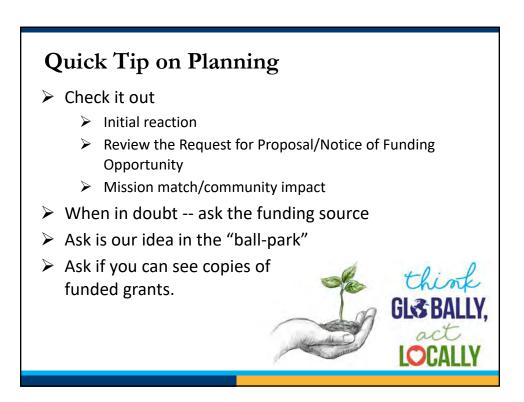
Match the focus of your project to the funding source

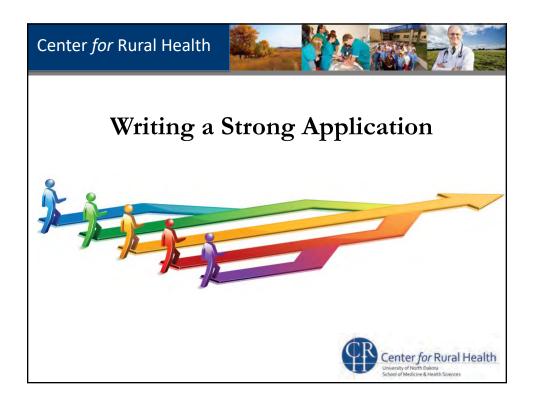
Review:

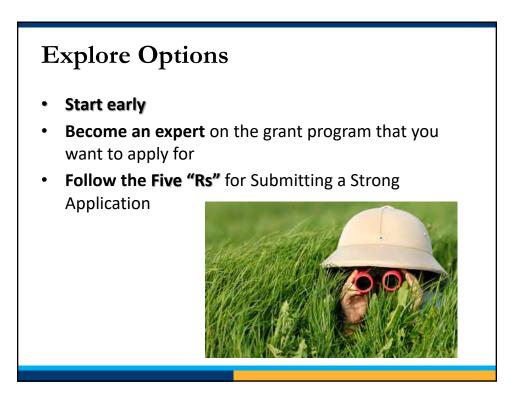
- Annual reports
- Application announcements
- Guidelines
- Information brochures
- Newspapers

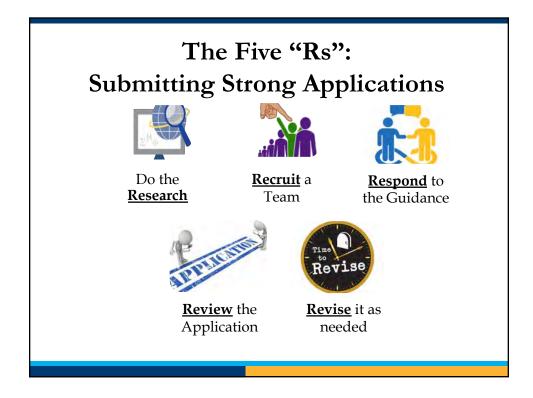


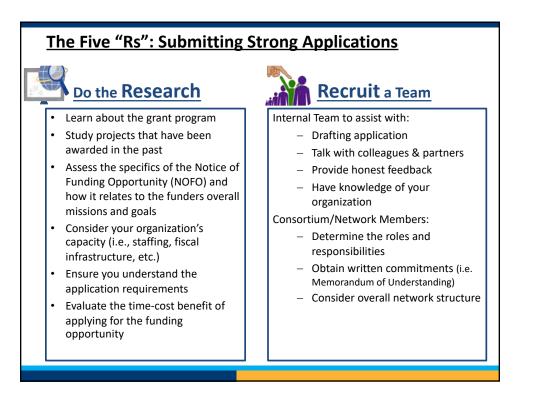


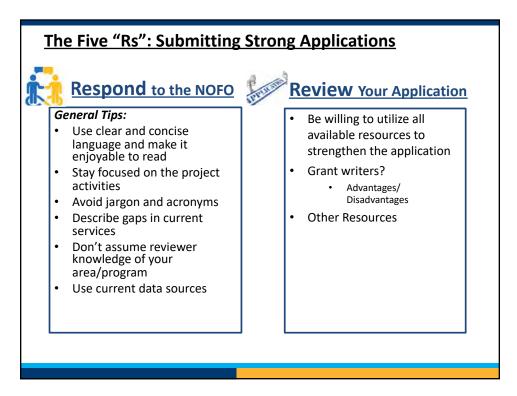


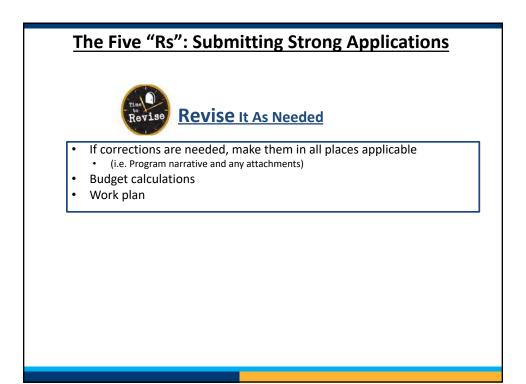


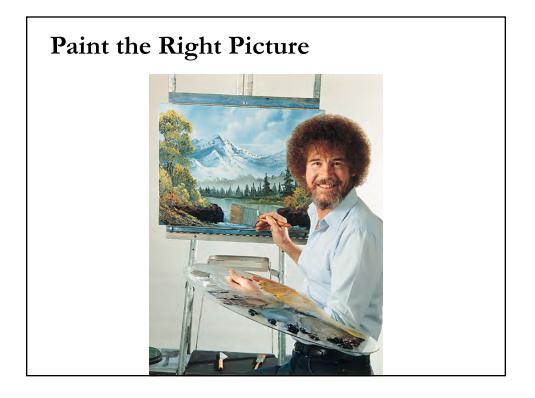






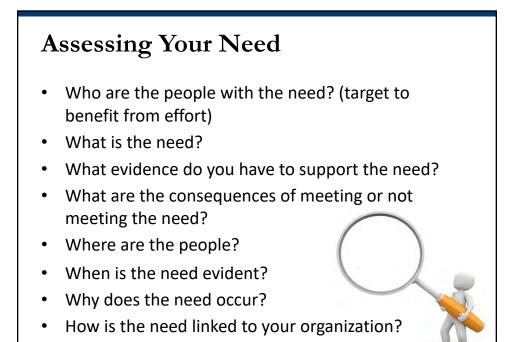




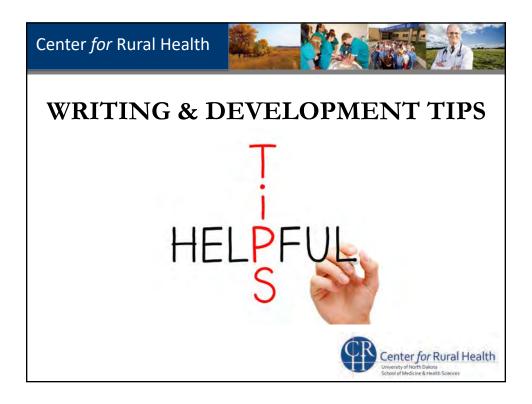


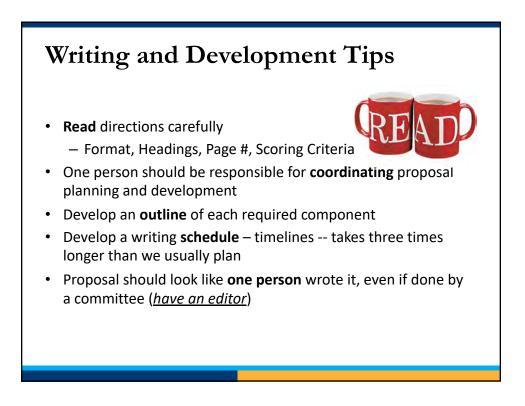
Story Telling

- Tell the "Story" of your community and its needs.
- Find someone who is organized, writes well and is good at following directions to help with writing the grant.
- After the grant narrative is completed, give it to someone not involved in the project to read.
 - If they understand what the needs are, why there are needs, who will be served and how the project will address the needs, the narrative is probably clear.



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Writing and Development Tips

Remember your audience: Reviewer

- Reviewer typically doesn't know anything about your situation, your community, or even your state
- Explain basic facts
 - Rural and frontier as a concept (distance, weather, roads); culture; and your unique circumstances

Central goal: convince reviewer of the legitimacy of your problem, your solution, your ability



Maximum amount of understanding with minimum risk. of confusion

Writing and Development Tips

Remember your audience: Reviewer

- MAKE IT EASY FOR THE REVIEWER
- Don't deviate from the guidance
 - they set the order of sections and the titles
 - they set the rules
 - they have the money
- Be detailed (even to the point of being elementary)
- Be concise (less words the better)

Writing and Development Tips

- Show that it impacts real people
- Emphasize collaborative nature of process and outcome
- Show how you included target audience in planning stage
- Find a hook, novel way of looking at the situation and show promise
- Show prospect of replication
- Show plan for sustainability and continuation essential!

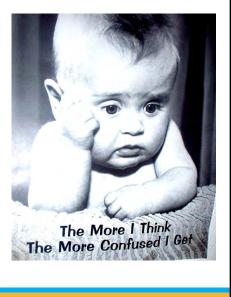


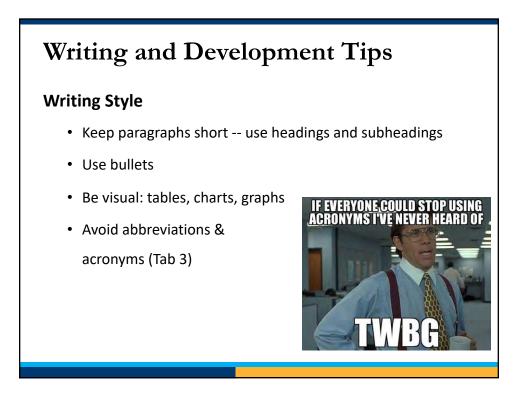
Writing and Development Tips

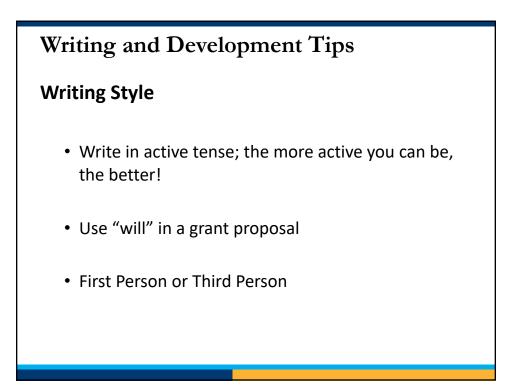
Logic

Does it make sense?
Can a reviewer easily and quickly understand your situation and your solution?
Is there a flow to the argument? Is there a flow to the solution? Is there linkage between the problem and the solution?

•Avoid being "too" intuitive





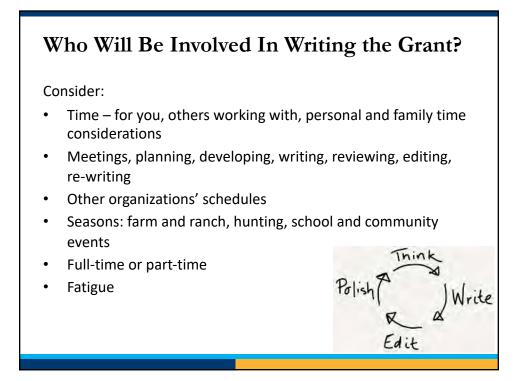


Writing and Development Tips

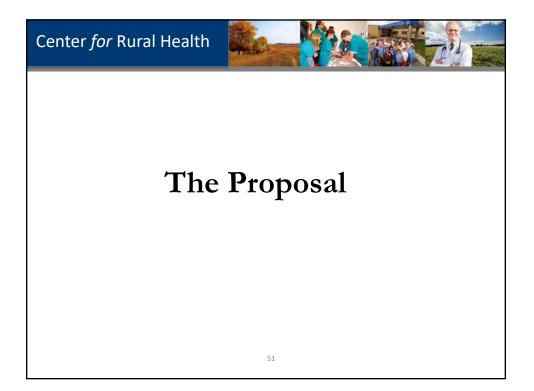
Review and Critique

- Allow time -- critical step
- Use an external reviewer
- Similar to "real" review because they know little about proposal
- Look for logic gaps
- Flow
- Jargon
- UND Center for Rural Health (ask us to critique)





	Proposal Sections
1.	Cover letter
2.	Summary or Abstract
3.	Introduction
4.	Needs/Problem statement
5.	Project description (with Goals and objectives, Time line, and Staffing plan)
6.	Evaluation and Sustainability Plan
7.	Letters of Support
8.	Budget and budget narrative
9.	Appendices



Cover Letter

- Use a cover letter for proposals to corporations and foundations, but not on federal or state grant applications. Those funders only want the things they ask for. They rarely ask for a cover letter.
- A good cover letter should be:
- brief
- get to the point quickly
- should not simply repeat the information that is in the proposal
- should tell the reader how well you understand the funder and how your grant fulfills the funder's requirements

Summary (Abstract/Synopsis)

- Appears at the beginning of proposal
- Identifies the grant applicant
- Your credibility
- State goals (objectives if space is available)
- Timeline -- year one, year two
- Methodology -- how
- Need/Problem statement
- Evaluation, replication, continuation

The Proposal

Introduction – 1 to 2 paragraphs

CONCISELY, ENGAGINGLY, and PERSUASIVELY states the basic reasons and goals for undertaking your project.



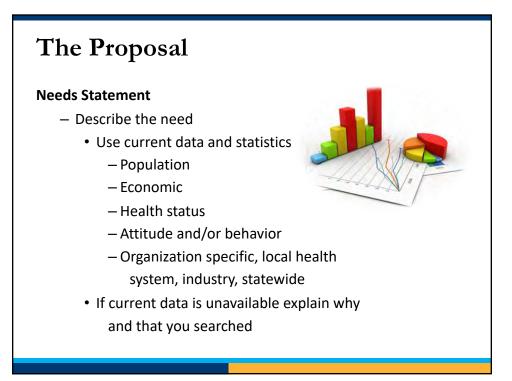
Introduction

- Introduce your topic, explain thoughtfully and clearly why it is important using specific information and data, and briefly state what key questions or matters you aim to address through your proposed work.
- What do you hope to accomplish/learn as a result of your efforts? What will be the impact of your project?
- Aim to write clearly, engagingly and directly. Avoid unnecessarily long or broad introductions; bring your project topic into focus quickly.

The Proposal

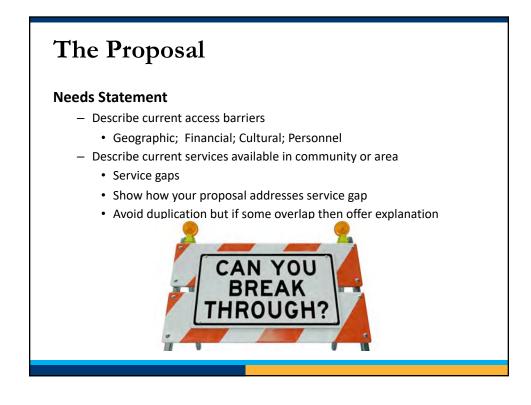
Needs Statement (Justification of Need/ Problem Statement)

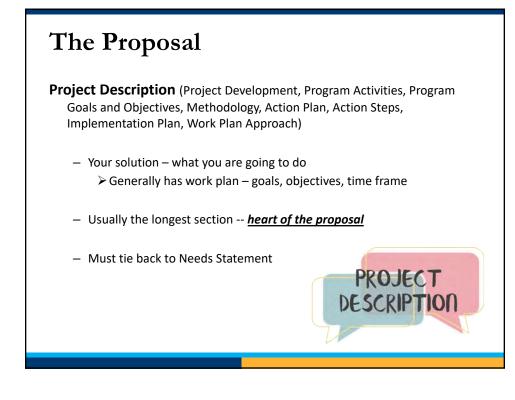
- If you say there is a problem, funding agency wants to know how do you fix this
- Describe the process used to identify needs
 - Survey, key informant, focus groups, community forum, secondary data, combination
 - Who was involved:
 - Your organization and members
 - Other organizations and members
 - Other communities



Needs Statement

- Identify target population
 - Statistics
 - Barriers to access
- Identify geographic service area
 - Assume reviewer knows nothing about you, your service area, rural, state
 - Describe climate and its impact
 - Devils Lake water, blizzards, Red River Valley flood
 - Dangerous roads oil patch





Project Description

- Describe in detail each activity that will be performed and show how each activity will be implemented, in a sequence, and who is responsible
- Use goals, objectives, roles/responsibilities, and time lines
- Organizational charts -- decision making process, reporting procedures
- LOGIC -- A to B to C
- It has to flow reviewer has to understand in one reading



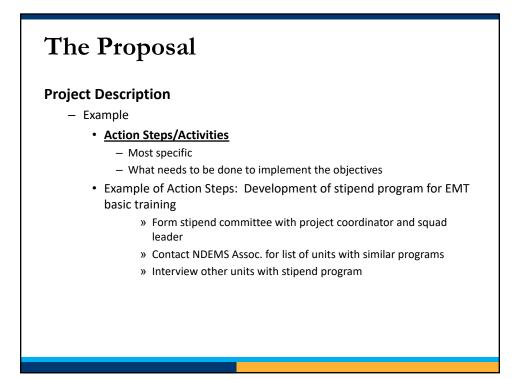
Project Description

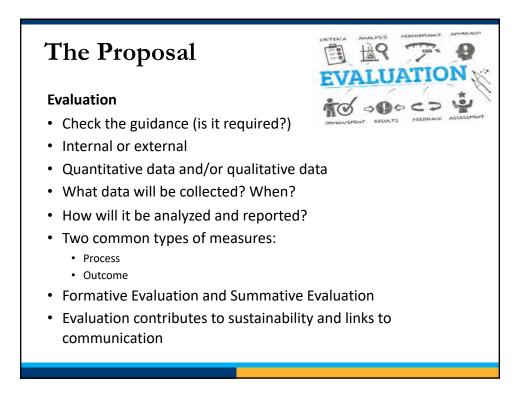
- Walk through of one model example
 - Goals
 - More broad and more global in nature than objective
 - In order to reach goal more effort, more steps must be shown (objectives)
 - Example of a goal
 - Strengthen community based volunteer ambulance services over a 3 year period by increasing # of volunteers

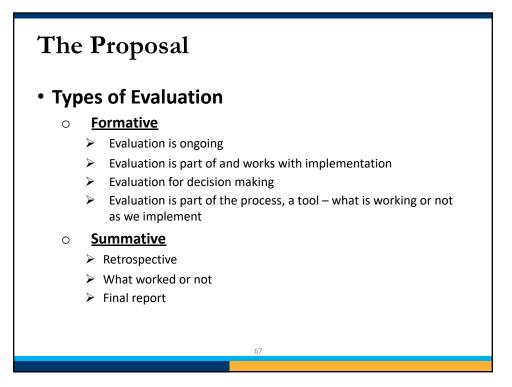
The Proposal

Project Description

- Example
 - **<u>Objectives</u>** (outcome oriented)
 - Specific activities that lead to goal achievement
 - More concrete, time sensitive, and measurable than goal
 - Example of objective: Increase active volunteer membership in each ambulance squad
 - » 100 percent EMT basic level staffing in each ambulance squad
 - » Annual volunteer retention rate of 80 percent or better
 - » First Responder time of 10 minutes or less to scene of emergency ambulance calls 95 percent of the time







Evaluation

- Process evaluation
 - Looks at progress did you do what you said you were going to do?
 - Looks at procedures -- how it was carried out
 - Looks at how the program was implemented by describing and assessing what services were provided, how many people were served, and when did this occur
 - Were implementation/program changes made? Why?

Sustainability

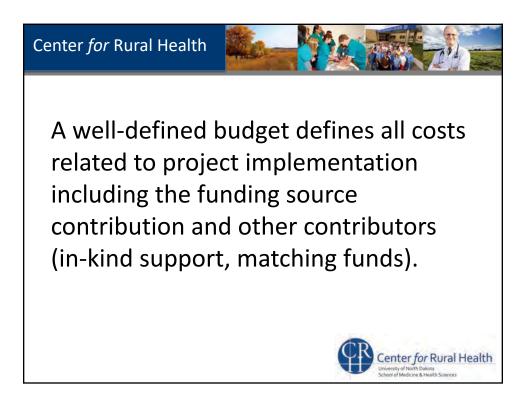
- Building awareness and support more than just funding
- Originates from accomplishment of goals and objectives
- Benefit of the program to the community clearly show why important
- Importance of <u>evaluation</u> to sustainability data and evidence of success
- **Building relationships with the community**, key stakeholders, partners, and others
- Community exposure civic group meetings, newspaper articles, marketing
- Communication plan and function has sustainability focus
- Local and non-local funding sources Private and Public: Fee-for Service

The Proposal

Letters of Support

- Demonstrate broad-based commitment to a project, from the range of stakeholders.
- Show that the planned collaboration is both appropriate and genuine.
- These are the two elements to a persuasive letter of support: (1) enthusiasm and (2) convincing details.
- Writers should tailor the details in their letters to their unique positions, entities, mission, and goals. The details should illustrate how the work of the grant affects their entity's ability to achieve its mission and/or goals.





Understanding the Budget Process

- 1. Identify the Projects/Tasks to be Performed
- 2. Assess the Costs required for each Project
- 3. Build a comprehensive spreadsheet
- 4. Prepare a detailed narrative that describes the budget request

Matching Funds

Participation by the grantee in the cost of a program on a dollar-for-dollar basis or other predetermined ratio or basis, such as 10% or 20%



Center for Rural Health

Direct Costs

- A. Salaries and wages of personnel who will work on the project
- B. Fringe benefits associated with these personnel
 - Taxes (FICA, Medicare, etc.)
 - Benefits (health insurance, disability insurance, retirement contributions, pension plan, etc.)
- C. Equipment needed to perform the tasks (purchased or leased equipment)
- D. Supplies
- E. Travel (purpose of travel should be outlined)
- F. Consultant services
- G. Subcontracts

Center for Rural Health

Indirect Costs

Budget item that represents costs incurred by the grantee in carrying out a program that are not readily identified a direct expenditure.

- A. Space (rent)
- B. Utilities
- C. % of Management Time (Executive Director oversight, accounting assistance, human resources)



Center for Rural Health

Budget Table and Narrative

- How many organizations are contributing to the budget?
- What percent of funds are being solicited from the funding source?
- What year will peak funding occur and why?
- Are subcontracts involved?
- Annual salary increases

	EXPENSES	GRANT FUNDS	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION
Budget	1. Transportation		
Table	Driver Stipends (\$100 x 2)	\$200.00	
Lable	Fuel	\$20.00	
SAMPLE ONLY	Ambulance		\$100.00
SAMPLE UNLY	2. Food for Students and Helpers		
	AM snacks (\$2 x 32)	\$64.00	
Example in Tab 14	Lunch (\$6 x 32)	\$192.00	
	PM Snacks (\$2 x 32)	\$64.00	
	3. Site Coordinator		
\$2,500 maximum allowed on	Plan, coordinate, travel, supervision	\$1,000.00	
grant;	4. Supplies/Program Expenses		
	Gloves	\$10.00	
	Glucose Testing	\$50.00	
\$2,011 amount being	Lab Slides		\$100.00
requested from the grant	Blood Pressure Kits and Thermometers	\$30.00	\$300.00
, ,	Career Speakers (\$25 x 20)		\$500.00
	Radiology/X-Ray Supplies		\$100.00
	Disability Equipment	\$100.00	\$100.00
	Misc Supplies	\$100.00	
	5. Communications		
	Student Folders (\$2 x 28)	\$56.00	
	Postage	\$30.00	
	Copies	\$55.00	
	Newspaper & Radio	\$40.00	\$100.00
	Subtotal	\$2,011.00	\$1,300.00
	Total		\$3,311.00
	•NOTE: These numbers are just samples. Please research	to find what the cost of items fo	r your specific camp would be.

	Budget Narrative
	The budget shows that our grant request (\$2,011) is less than the allowable amount (\$2,500) because of the generosity of the partners involved and the in-kind contributions.
Budget Narrative SAMPLE ONLY	 Transportation: We plan to use two mini-buses for transportation of the students. The two bus drivers will receive a stipend of \$100 each plus an estimated \$20 (5.5 gallons x \$3.59/gallon of fuel) to pay for the gas to transport the students between the hospital, nursing home, clinic, and school. Food for Students and Helpers: We are requesting reimbursement for the morning and afternoon snack and noon. All food purchased with be healthy choices – Apples and peanut butter for a morning snack, carrots and hummus for an afternoon snack, and a sandwich, baked chips, pasta salad, and milk for lunch. Water will be provided at both snacks. The morning snack will be \$64 (\$2 per student x3 2 students/helpers), lunch will be cost \$129 (\$6 per student x 32 students/helpers). Butch will be cost \$129 (\$6 per student x 32 students/helpers), and the afternoon snack will be \$64 (\$2 per student x 32 students/helpers). Coordinator: The coordinator will be given the allowable amount for planning, coordinating, supervising and travel. This amount will be split amongst two people that will be working together to coordinator the camp to assist in the payment of their stainters. The \$1,000 will pay for 100 hours of the coordinator stime (100 hours x \$10/hour). Supplies: Supplies will include an estimated 2 boxes of gloves (small and medium) at \$5 each totaling \$20, 2 boxes (15 sets/box) blood pressure & thermometer supplies at \$15 each totaling \$30, 2 boxes (16 sets/box) blocd pressure & thermometer (\$12/can totaling \$30, 2 hoxes (16 sets/box) blood are stimated \$2,0 cans of liquid thickener (\$12/can totaling \$24) for a total of \$100, as well as miscellaneous supplies that the speakers might request for an estimated \$100. We estimate the total to be \$290 for supplies bought through the grant. X-rays, lab slides, emergency supplies with the ambulance, canes, walkers, wheelchairs & needle-less syringes will be provided through in-kind donations from the hospital, clinic, and long ter
	school newsletters as well as the newspaper and radio will do some publicity for us. Postage will be used for sending presenter agreements, mailing bills, communicating with schools. In-kind contributions will include the ambulance, all career speakers time, and the rooms used at the hospital, nursing
	home, clinic and school.
	The total budget request is for \$2,011.00, with the total cost of the camp projected to be \$3,311.00. A conservative in- kind calculation is \$1300.

Center *for* Rural Health

Calculate all relevant expenses

- Salary
- Benefits (social security, workman's compensation)
- Printing and photocopying
- Postage and shipping
- Long distance and cellular telephone service
- Materials and supplies
- Mileage and travel
- Outside services

Appendices

- **Read guidance carefully** to be certain on page limitation.
- Include required items i.e. letters of support, memorandums of agreements.
- Include items that will strengthen and clarify your approach.
- Items that exemplify pre-planning and forethought on the project.

Follow-up

- Check notification dates
- Write thank-you note, funded or not
- If successfully funded, read Notice of Grant Award (NGA) carefully
- If proposal is not funded, ask for feedback from funding agency
- Rewrite/Resubmit
- Explore other funding sources

Common Federal Grant Mistakes

- Not Registered with Grants.gov
- Missing or Incorrect DUNS on application
- Expired SAM registration
- Application is rejected for errors and applicant did not leave enough time to correct before the deadline
- Rejection email is in spam folder
- Authorized Organization Representative (AOR), is not approved by E-Biz Point of Contact
- AOR is not available to submit the application
- Applying to the wrong announcement number
- Application exceeds page limits

