

Grant Writing 101: Show Me The Money.....



What if

Ruben Rivera-Jackman, MNPL
PRinSeattle@outlook.com 206-579-6038



Southern California Chapter

Overview of the Grant Writing Process

1. You need **an idea**.
2. It needs to be an idea **worth funding**.
3. It must be an idea **that you can achieve**.
4. Something you can do **successfully**.

Overview of the Grant Writing Process

- There is NO cookie cutter approach.
- Multi-step process, not a single activity.
- Most do not get funded 1st time around.
- Request feedback/grant scoring

What You Need to Do

Sell your idea, promote yourself as the best organization/person to implement the idea you are proposing and build goodwill and trust.

How?

By demonstrating that you know what the problem is and have a way to address it.

Research Grants that Best Match your Organization's Goals

- Conduct online research, Library databases
- Type “key words” in any internet search engine
- If you have a specific funder in mind, ensure that they are interested in funding your idea or program. (Offer a tour of your Organization; invite them to an event, panel of consumers)

Engage the Funder

- Private foundations must give away a minimum % of their assets each year.
- Funders have team members to help grant-seekers identify the best opportunities and determine if you are a right fit.
- Your outreach helps them do their job better.

Engage the Funder

- Don't be afraid to reach out. Send an email or make a phone call to request an informational interview; volunteer to serve as grant reviewer.
- Be persistent and professional.
- Don't be intimidated.

Cultivate Relationships

- Engage with prospective funders to find the best fit of interests and goals.
- Phone calls, in-person meetings, site visits, correspondence and concept papers.

Cultivate Relationships

- Deploy team members, community leaders, consumers, and allies.
- Takes time, effort and planning!
- At your first meeting, do NOT get into money discussions. Stick with sharing the impact your organization has made for the community..

Grant Administrator is your Best Advocate!

- Get to know the grant administrator.
- Make a personal connection beyond email.
- How well you understand each other can make or break your chances for funding.

Grant Administrator is your Best Advocate!

- Grant administrators have some or complete discretion in the distribution of funding.
- The better they know your work and its impact, the more likely you are to succeed with your funding request.

What if

LeadingAge™
Washington



**FY 2016
NOFA**

Notice of Funding Availability



Request for Proposals

Tips for Responding to RFP/NOFA



Before You Do Anything!!

Read the Request for Proposal
(RFP) or Notice of Funding
Availability (NOFA) Carefully!!

Before You Do Anything!!

- Recognize the level of personal and organizational commitment required to prepare a top quality and competitive proposal. (Collaborative Team Approach)
- Involve key stakeholders.

Before You Do Anything!!

- Do your research find the right funder for your idea.
- Ensure you are eligible. Read the full grant requirements before you start.

Responding to RFP/NOFA

- Make sure the grant fits your Agency's vision, mission and goals. (SMART).
- Do not just follow the money.
- Be careful what you ask for. You just might get it.
- Avoid over promising under delivering.

Your proposal must answer the following 3 questions

1. How much money are you requesting?
2. What will you do with the money?
3. Why should we give you the money?

Use a Checklist

- Create one or use the checklist provided.
- What you say and how you say it are the only ways grant reviewers can judge your proposal.

Writing Your Application



Organization is Key!

- Organize your application so the reviewer can readily grasp what you're proposing.
- Write clearly and concisely so that your application is easy to read and understand. (K-I-S-S)

Writing Your Application

- Follow ALL application instructions
- Application include: cover letter, title page, abstract, introduction, statement of need or problem description, project objectives, methods, evaluation, budget and attachments, e.g., support letters.

Cover letter

- Should create a favorable first impression.
- Should be well laid out, describe the project (idea) and intrigue and engage the grant reviewer.

Abstract

- Usually read first.
- Some reviewers only look at abstract and budget.
- Provides a clear and concise summary of the entire project.

Abstract

- ✓ Utilize any available plans, studies, reports, etc., that are current and applicable.
- ✓ Draft a brief project overview or concept summary, no more than two or three paragraphs.

Introduction

- Establishes who you are, your goals, your credibility and sets the stage for your problem statement.
- Don't assume the grant reviewer knows your agency's capabilities, staff expertise, or the projects you've successfully completed.

Problem Statement

- Must be compelling and describes the reason(s) behind your proposal.
- Make your story real to the reader include personal accounts, newspaper article quotes, testimonials, etc. (Grab the reviewer's attention/heart)
- Spell out the conditions you plan to change and the needs you will address (Impact).

Establish your Organization's Purpose

- Find your organization's niche.
- Identify and locate the most promising needs and opportunities in your field.
- Assess whether you have the capacity and the skills to make an impact.

Establish your Organization's Purpose

- Grant reviewers should be able to see its relevance.
- Steer away from BHAG: Big Hairy Audacious Goals

*“Our goal is to end homelessness
in the Seattle area”*

Identify your Target Population(s)

- Identify targeted population(s) that will be impacted by, or benefit from, programs and services addressed by your proposal.
- Who will your proposal serve?

Identify Geographical Area(s)

- Identify geographical area(s) your proposal will serve:
 - Rural vs. urban
 - Size of the geographical area.
 - Narrow down to determine groups within your population and/or geographical regions within your population.

Identify and Articulate Need

- Define programs and services that need to be provided. (Gaps, barriers, lack of access, etc.)
- Ensure lack of services or gaps can be filled by your proposal. (Avoid: duplication of services)
- Useful in preparing your budget.

Proposed Program Budget Expenses

- Start with a broad outline of the budget to make sure expenses are in proportion to the expected outcomes.
- Develop the detailed budget after the narrative is complete.

Clarity of Writing

- Write clearly, avoid agency jargon.
- Assume no pre-existing knowledge for grant reviewers.
- Make the problem real to the reader.
(heart)

Clarity of Writing

- Use accurate recent reliable data.
- Use tables and charts to summarize information.
- A picture is worth a thousand words.

Clarity of Writing

- Be creative but stay within the RFP guidelines.
- There should be one primary author or editor.
- Source your data.

Literature Review

- Search for publications, infographics, evidence-based best practices, research reports, consumer panels, etc.
- Identify other grant funded projects that are similar or related to your agency's field and scope of work.

Logic Model Template

Created by Lori Wingate • Evaluate

Inputs

What resources will be use to support the project?

Activities

What are the main things the project will do/provide?

Outputs

How many and what sort of observable/ tangible results will be achieved?

Short-Term Outcomes

What will occur as a direct result of the activities & outputs? (typically, changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes)

Describe the Program (Idea)

- Describe the program and how it will be implemented.
- Timeline of program development and implementation.
- Anticipated outputs and outcomes.
- How will the results be evaluated?
- Staffing and volunteer needs.

Describe your Program/Idea

- Purpose, objectives, methods and accomplishments.
- Provide staffing profile for key project personnel, include resumes, affiliations, awards, etc.

Explain the Concept

- How does the proposed program fit agency's vision and mission?
- How will the identified needs be addressed?

Outline Program Goals (SMART)

- Set goals to ensure they're necessary to achieve ultimate goal.
- Utilize a holistic client/consumer-centered approach.

Assess your Goals

Ask yourself the following questions:

- Would the grant reviewers view my goals as likely to exert a significant influence?
- Would my grant reviewers regard my goals as innovative, new and/or unique?
- Are my goals written clearly and easy for the grant reviewers to understand?

Anticipated Outcomes

Answer the following questions:

- What are my anticipated outcomes?
- Is my proposed idea/programs a good fit with my agency's expertise?
- Does my agency have the capacity to successfully implement idea/program?

Connect outcomes to problems

- Clearly define outcomes or results of your project.
- Describe your program activities in detail, indicating how you will accomplish your objectives, who will do what, time frames and how success will be measured.

Sustainability – Continued Funding

- Explain how project activities will be continued following end of grant support.
- Attachments: maps, drawings, brochures, letters of support, IRS documents, etc.

Sample Proposal Format

- 1. Introductory Project Summary:** Introduces the name, goal, objective, activities, participants and timeline in a concise and compelling paragraph. Is often in the form of a request for funding naming the funder and the amount requested.
- 2. Goals and objectives:** Goals - Broad statement(s) of your intention and desired outcome. Objectives - The specific aims or measurable results of your project.
- 3. Statement of Need:** The statement of need presents information and facts to support the need for your project. It states why you are capable of addressing this need and how this need is related to the goals and objectives of your project. It defines your intended community/constituency who will benefit from your project and justifies why it is important to address this need at this time.
- 4. Proposal Narrative:** This is the core of the proposal – it reinforces the goals, objectives and the desired outcomes of the project. It describes the activities of the project and who will participate in and implement these activities. It includes a timeline and may reference the method of evaluation.
- 5. Outcome of Project:** What will change as a result of realizing your objectives? Focus on the benefits of your project for your intended audience or community.

Proofread

- Once draft is completed, run a spelling and grammar check.
- Ask 2-3 people you trust to read draft and make comments on the content, spelling and grammar.

Write your Application

- Be realistic about how long it takes to write, review, and revise your application.
- Allow plenty of time to submit so you can resolve any issues that may arise.
- Make sure you have current copies on multiple devices, media storage, memory sticks, etc.
- Save document frequently. (Date)

Grant Writing Tips

- Attend funder's RFP/bidder's conference.
- Use the prescribed format, attached all requested information, only add extra information if useful.
- If you have questions about the application, ASK.

Grant Writing Tips

- Be logical, be factual, be succinct. Do Not use acronyms.
- Use an active voice rather than a passive voice.
- Be honest about your organization's strengths and limitations.

Grant Writing Tips

- Expect to write multiple drafts than cut and paste the final draft into the portal application.
- Watch your word count. Check to see what the cut off is for each section. Do not go over.
- Complete your application then come back to it after a few days, or even a week to re-read the application for clarity.

Grant Writing Tips

- Have a fresh set of eyes review your application.
- Complete your application with sufficient time before the deadline.
Do not procrastinate.

Grant Writing Tips

- Allow time for your application and other files to upload.
- Save often and sent to other devices.

Main Components of a Proposal

1. Executive Summary – overview of the request
2. Statement of Need – why is the project necessary?
3. Project description – details of development, implementation and evaluation
4. Budget – description of required resources, with explanations
5. Organizational Information – history, structure, mission and services, audiences
6. Conclusion – summary of main points

Importance of the Opening Paragraph

- Sets the scene.
- Identifies the significance of the work to be done and what actually will be done.
- Reviewers use it to organize information in the rest of the application.

Importance of the Opening Paragraph

- Reviewers use it to rate your application against the criteria.
- You can lose your reviewers right off with an unclear opening.

1. Executive Summary

- Provide a concise summary of key information
- Best chance to “sell” your proposal & engage the reader
- Be concise – keep it to one page unless the funder instructs otherwise

1. Executive Summary

Should include:

- Statement of problem or need your agency is going to address
- The solution you propose: what you will do, who will benefit, how and where it will operate, for how long and with what staffing
- How much funding will be required
- Very brief description of your agency, its history and mission, key services/activities, and its capacity to carry out the proposed program

2. Statement of Need

Helps the funder understand the issues better; lays out evidence to support the need for the project you are proposing.

Key Considerations:

- Which facts best support the need for the project? Info should be specific, not generic. Above all, make sure your facts are accurate!
- The funder should understand that the project you propose is viable and necessary solution to the problem, and that funding the project is a good investment. Avoid overstatement and emotional appeals.

2. Statement of Need

- Know what other organizations are doing to address the problem. Try to set your program apart without being critical of others.
- How does your work complement and not duplicate the work of others?
- Is the problem you address worse than other problems? Is your proposed solution better than other solutions? If yes, say so.

2. Statement of Need

- Contains the problem statement and your contribution to solving it.
- Short and attention-getting. (KISS)
- Be understandable to your colleagues, stakeholders, customers, friends, and family members.

3. Project Description

This is the meat of the proposal.

Five key elements are mutually supportive and together provide a complete picture of your proposed project.

Each element defines subsequent elements.

1. Objectives
2. Methods
3. Staffing and Management
4. Evaluation
5. Sustainability

3. Objectives

Objectives are measurable outcomes of the project or program. They describe what you want to achieve.

Objectives must be:

- Concrete
- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable in a specified period of time

3. Objectives

- Present your objectives clearly; don't bury them in the middle of a lot of verbiage.
- Try to set your objectives apart using numbers, bullets or indentation.
- Above all – be realistic. Set objectives that you know can be achieved.
- Don't promise more than you can deliver!

3. Methods

- Your methods and activities should align with the objectives of the project.
- Describe the specific activities that will lead to achievement of the objectives.

3. Methods

- How? Detailed description of what will occur from start to completion of the project.
- When? Order and timing of all activities. Provide a timetable or flow chart.
- Why? Explain why the activities you plan will lead most effectively to the outcomes you want to achieve. Try to use examples of other similar projects that work.

3. Staffing & Management

- How many staff members/volunteers/consultants are needed to accomplish the project activities you've described?
- Describe the time commitment and duties of each current staff member who will participate.

3. Staffing & Management

- Identify roles to be filled with new hires and/or volunteers.
- Define necessary levels of education and experience.
- Describe the credentials of all key staff on the project.

3. Staffing & Management

Describe how you will manage the project:

- Qualifications and credentials of the project director
- Who is responsible for financial management? For project outcomes? For reporting?

3. Evaluation

An evaluation plan should be built into your project from the very start:

- As a management tool for program improvement
- As a signal to the funder that you take your program objectives seriously and want to know how well you've achieved them

3. Evaluation

- Evaluation plans can seek to determine the measurable outcomes of your project and/or the impact of your project on the audiences you serve.
- Include both qualitative and quantitative data!
- Describe how evaluation data will be collected, analyzed and reported. How will the evaluation be used? How and how widely will it be disseminated, and to what audiences?

3. Evaluation

- Deals with how you plan to determine if your project has been successful.
- Two primary evaluation perspectives: process and product or outcome.

3. Evaluation

When conducting a program evaluation, you'll want to:

- Lay the foundation for your grant-seeking efforts
- Research different grants to find one that fits your organization's needs
- Assess your organization's qualifications

3. Evaluation

- Evaluate your knowledge, training, team members, etc.
- Be critical: look at yourself through the eyes of your future reviewers.
- Your Customers are your best project ambassadors.

3. Sustainability

- Is your project financially viable in the long term?
- How will you keep it going after this funder's investment has ended?
- Will the project contribute to the self-sufficiency of your agency or enable expansion of services that might generate additional revenue?

3. Sustainability

- Will the project make your organization more attractive to other funders in the future?
- Be specific and honest about current and projected funding streams and about your agency's base of financial support. What other funders are you asking to support the project?

4. Budget

- Budget is more than a statement of proposed expenditures.
- Another way of describing the objectives of your project.
- Work on early in the process, particularly if you have partners.

4. Budget

- Include relevant forms, line item format, and budget narrative.
- Match is usually required.
- Be frugal, but not cheap.

4. Budget

Include Budget Totals

- Total project costs
- Funds already secured
- Amount requested in the grant application
- In-Kind contributions

Is Your Budget

- Brief?
- Clear?
- Interesting?

4. Budget

- On the application you want the budget for your organization, not too big and not too small, but just right.
- Be realistic, request only what is necessary and reasonable, and justify everything, especially the unusual and more costly items.

4. Budget

- Includes all your volunteers
- Details fringe benefits separate from salaries (30%)
- Professional development costs
- Includes consultants and subcontractors
- Separately details all non-personnel costs
- Includes indirect costs were applicable
- Sufficient to perform project tasks listed in your narrative

4. Budget

Non-Personnel costs:

- Travel, equipment, printing, other materials

Indirect costs:

- Overhead – projects don't exist in isolation, but draw on a portion of your agency's resources such as utilities, support staff time, etc.
- Be sure to provide notes in the budget to explain any unusual line items.

5. Organizational Information

- In the project description, you have sold the funder on the need for the project.
- Now is your opportunity to sell the funder on your agency's ability and capacity to carry out the project.

5. Organizational Information

Describe:

- When your agency was established
- Your agency's mission tie the proposal to the mission.
- The services provided by your agency and the number of people served
- The audience served, their demographics, any unusual needs they have, and why they rely on your agency

5. Organizational Information

- Your agency's particular expertise, especially as it relates to the subject of the proposal
- The agency's structure, programs and leadership
- The agency's board, how board members are recruited and their level of participation
- Number of full-time and part-time staff and their levels of expertise
- Number of volunteers and their functions

6. Conclusion

- Summarize the key points to your proposal in about two paragraphs. Use your persuasive writing skills to leave the grant maker wanting to make your project come to life!
- No more than a page.

6. Conclusion

Highlight:

- The problem and the solution you propose to it
- The request you are making for your grant
- Why you or your organization is in the most advantageous position to execute the project
- Why the timing and necessity of the grant is imperative

8 Essential Tips

Tip #1:

- Have fun and let your passion show through.
- The proposal itself is an opportunity to create impact by engaging others in your work.
- If you don't feel strongly about your mission, why should the funder?

8 Essential Tips

Tip #2:

- Use data specific to the program you want to be funded.
- Demonstrate that the proposed work needs to be done and that your organization is positioned to do it.

8 Essential Tips

Tip #3:

- Understand and follow the funder's guidelines.
- Ignorance is not an excuse.
- Length, format and structure must be exactly as specified.

8 Essential Tips

- Check and double-check spacing, margins, typeface, type size.
- Get supporting materials right and keep them up to date.
- Don't send fluff.

8 Essential Tips

Tip #4:

- Use multiple proofreaders
- Is the content clear? Does it make sense? Budget realistic? Are outcomes measurable?

8 Essential Tips

- Don't bury your key points. State them clearly up front; don't hesitate to repeat them.
- Remember that not all reviewers will be experts in your work.

8 Essential Tips

Tip #5:

- Use formatting as allowed by funder guidelines to highlight important information
- Headings, underline, bold, bullets, etc.

8 Essential Tips

Tip #6:

- Write clearly and concisely.
- Short sentences are easier to digest than long sentences.
- Long, complex sentences are difficult to follow for many readers.

8 Essential Tips

Tip #7:

Be explicit about the details of the proposed project.

- Outputs & outcomes
- Measurable success

8 Essential Tips

Tip #8:

- “Just the facts, ma’am. Just the facts.”
- Avoid broad statements and exaggerations.
- Illustrate your points with real examples.

If Selected

- Celebrate!
- Inform others (Press Release, Newsletter, etc.)
- Finalize program goals, objectives, outcomes, etc.
- Build your team.

If Not Selected

- Don't get discouraged. We can learn more from failure than from success.
- Ask for feedback on your proposal.
- Keep in touch with the funder, if appropriate resubmit your application.

If Not Selected

- Incorporate funder feedback into the proposal and then consider submitting it to other funders.
- If you re-apply to the same funder, make sure your next proposal addresses all of the feedback you received.

10 Common Mistakes

1. The grant application is hard to read or boring.
2. Purpose is unclear due to over complex language.
3. Insufficient details provided to understand key aspects.

10 Common Mistakes

4. Inconsistency between the sections.
5. Confusing workplan lacking in details.
6. Unclear or inconsistent budget narrative or line items. Numbers don't add up!

10 Common Mistakes

7. Overlapping expertise of partners.
8. Poorly defined and justified resources.
9. Insufficient details about potential impact.

10 Common Mistakes

10. Lack of evidence to support stated outcomes.

(Evidenced=based/Best Practices)

Top 10 Steps to Writing a Successful Grant

1. Establish your Organization's Purpose
2. Set your Organization's Goals
3. Conduct Project Evaluation

Top 10 Steps to Writing a Successful Grant

4. Determine your Target Population
5. Determine the Needs of your Target Population
6. Research Grants that Best Fit with your Organization's Goals

Top 10 Steps to Writing a Successful Grant

7. Build your team.

8. Work out your budget.

9. Proofread.

10. Submit on time. (Authorized Signatures)

Final Thoughts

- ✓ Pursue grants for the right reasons, should fit within your plans and organizational goals.
- ✓ Don't just chase the money for money sake.
- ✓ Recognize the up-front costs associated with preparing a top-quality grant proposal.

Final Thoughts

- ✓ Cultivate relationships with the grant making organization as soon as possible.
- ✓ Don't forget about private foundations.
- ✓ Unlikely to be successful the first time so don't get discouraged!

Resources

- Consult with colleagues that have written successful proposals.
- Grant making organizations, books, Corporation, Government and Foundation grant databases. (GuideStar I-990)

Resources

- Internet- Hundreds of web sites devoted to grant writing tips and funding sources for both public and private grants, United Way, Board Source, etc.
- Training courses- colleges/universities, regional planning commissions, local cooperative extension system office, state/national associations.

Resources

The Foundation Center offers a comprehensive online course in Proposal Writing for a fee, and regular full-day Proposal Writing Seminars at locations around the country.

<https://www.foundationcenter.org/tools/knowledgebase/Funding-Research/proposal-writing>



BUILD COMMUNITY

DEVELOP SKILLS

TAKE ACTION

ABOUT

SEARCH



The Foundation Center

Grade Level: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Keywords: Carnegie, Andrew Foundations Nonprofits

The Foundation Center collects, organizes, and communicates information on U.S. philanthropy; conducts and facilitates research on trends in the field; and provides education and training on the grant seeking process. According to their website, "We're an innovative nonprofit that gathers and analyzes data, shares it worldwide, and empowers people like you to understand and increase philanthropy's ability to improve the world."

Login to bookmark this Resource

<https://www.learningtogive.org/resources/foundation-center>

Adapted by Vicki Smith with some content from an earlier edition by Cheryl Gage.

Definition

Established in 1956, The Foundation Center is the leading source of information about philanthropy worldwide. Through data, analysis, and training, it connects people who want to change the world to the resources they need to succeed (GuideStar 2017). In 2017, the Foundation reported in its 2016 fiscal year that 921,000 users took advantage of its free

Related Resources

[The Nonprofit Sector and Philanthropy in Nigeria](#)

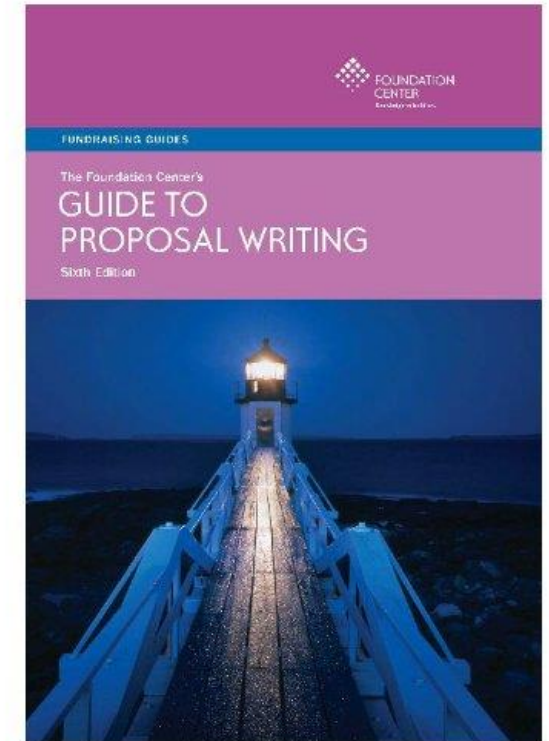
[Media Literacy](#)

[Filer Commission](#)

Resources

Print: The Foundation Center's Guide to Proposal Writing, 6th ed. (NY: The Foundation Center, 2012) by Jane C. Greever. Online and free of charge:

Proposal Writing Short Course
(www.foundationcenter.org/getstarted/tutorials/shortcourse/index.html)



Resources

- ✓ Grant Writing http://grants-svr.admin.iastate.edu/candg_writing.htm,
Iowa State University
- ✓ Grant W
- ✓ riting Basics
<http://www.megrants.org/grantwriting.html>

Resources

- ✓ Basic Elements of Grant Writing
<http://www.cpb.org/grants/grantwriting.html>,
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
- ✓ Grant Writing Tips
<http://www.seannet.net.com/~sylvie/grants.htm>

Grant Funding Options



- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Community and Neighborhood Grants (City)
- Hospital/Insurance/Pharmaceutical/Dental Foundations

Private Funding Sources

- Private (non-governmental) sources: Include private and corporate foundations in the U.S.
- Over 32,000 such organizations in U.S.; award more than \$4 billion each year (compared to about 26 federal sources)

Federal & State Government Sources

- Grants.Gov <http://www.grants.gov/>
- Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
<http://www.cfda.gov/>
- Federal Register
<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>
- FundsNet www.fundsnet.services.com

Federal & State Government Sources

- “U.S. Federal Government Agencies
<http://www.lib.lsu.edu/gov/fedgov.html>
- State grants
<http://www.alabama.gov/portal/index.jsp>
- Cong. Artur Davis, “Funding Alert”
Carolyn.Powell@mail.house.gov

Additional Resources

- <https://philantropynw.org>
- <https://guidestar.org>
- <https://hud.gov>
- <https://nonprofitready.org>



SECRETARY OF HUD WHAT WE DO PRESS ROOM



HOUSING HOME ABOUT US SINGLE FAMILY HEALTHCARE PROGRAMS MULTIFAMILY HOUSING COUNSELING MORE

Home / Program Offices / Housing / Multifamily / SCP / Multifamily Housing - Service Coordinator Funding

FUNDING SOURCES

HUD assisted multifamily housing, namely developments built with or subsidized by the following programs: Section 202, project-based Section 8, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below-Market Interest Rate are eligible for funding to cover the cost of a service coordinator. All housing must be designed or designated for occupancy by elderly persons (aged 62 and older) and/or younger people with disabilities (aged 18 to 61).

Funding may be provided through:

Grants. Service coordinators can be funded through HUD's Multifamily Housing Service Coordinator grant program. Owners of eligible properties may apply for funds through HUD's grant process. Applicants must show that they have no other funds available to pay for a service coordinator.

Want More Information?

- ▶ Snapshot of Program
- ▶ Funding Sources
- ▶ Annual Extensions
- ▶ Program Guidance
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Reporting Requirements



[Home](#) / [Program Offices](#) / [Office of the Chief Financial Officer \(OCFO\)](#) / [Grants Management and Oversight Division](#) / [Grants Information](#) / [Funding Opportunities](#) / [FY 2020 Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program](#)

FY 2020 Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

The Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program provides Capital Advance funding for the development of supportive rental housing for Very-Low-Income persons aged 62 years or older and project rental subsidies in the form of a Project Rental Assistance Contract (PRAC) to maintain ongoing affordability. This program provides elderly persons with the opportunity to live independently, but with important voluntary support services such as nutritional, transportation, continuing education, and/or health-related services.

Capital Advance funds must be used to finance construction, reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a structure with or without rehabilitation. Capital Advance funds bear no interest and repayment is not required provided the housing remains available for occupancy by Very-Low-Income Elderly Persons for at least 40 years.

PRACs are used to cover the difference between the tenants' contributions toward rent and the HUD approved cost to operate the project, including the cost of employing a service coordinator and HUD approved service costs (see 24 CFR 891.205).





Capital Advance funds are encouraged to be used in combination with other non-Section 202 funding (see Rating Factor 3), but they may only be used in connection with units that will be assisted under the PRAC. PRAC units may be developed or placed within a property that also includes non-PRAC residential units (whether restricted as affordable or rented at market rates) and non-residential units (such as first floor commercial space).

HUD seeks to fund Section 202 properties that advance housing for the elderly as a platform for living independently and aging in community even as residents may require more assistance with activities of daily living over time. Through this NOFA, HUD seeks sponsors that:

- will produce housing that is physically designed to promote the long-term wellness of Elderly Persons and allow them to age in place;
- can provide a robust package of services that support the health and social well-being of Elderly Persons; and
- leverage Capital Advance funds with other financing sources to maximize the number of units created per dollar of HUD funding.

Per 24 CFR 891.809, Capital Advance Funds can NOT be used:

- For acquisition of facilities currently owned and operated by the Sponsor as housing for the elderly, except with rehabilitation as defined in 24 CFR 891.105;
- For the financing or refinancing of Federally assisted units or properties servicing or encumbered by Federally insured debt;

<div>SHAG BARK HICKORY FARM</div> <div>Silver</div> <div>Shag Bark Hickory Farm Inc.</div> <div>Broad Brook, CT EIN: 82-4453099  BRIDGE Number: 4101068859 ⓘ</div> <div>Shag Bark Hickory Farm, Inc. offers permanet placement to semi-retired horses and equine assisted ... assisted activities to all ages in a family atmosphere. Shag Bark Hickory Farm is organized and shall be operated exclusively for charitable ...</div>	<div>GROSS RECEIPTS ⓘ</div> <div>\$0</div> <div>ASSETS</div> <div>\$0</div>
<div>Shaggers Incorporated</div> <div>Monroe, NC EIN: 46-4066621  BRIDGE Number: 7252193466 ⓘ</div>	<div>GROSS RECEIPTS ⓘ</div> <div>\$114,838</div> <div>ASSETS</div> <div>\$21,368</div>
<div>Columbia Shag Club Inc Columbia Shag Club</div> <div>Columbia, SC EIN: 57-0890869  BRIDGE Number: 3777344266 ⓘ</div>	<div>GROSS RECEIPTS ⓘ</div> <div>\$0</div> <div>ASSETS</div> <div>\$0</div>
<div>Shag Community Life Foundation</div> <div>SHAG CLF</div> <div>Tukwila, WA EIN: 46-0779043  BRIDGE Number: 5272127243 ⓘ</div>	<div>GROSS RECEIPTS ⓘ</div> <div>\$1,507,091</div> <div>ASSETS</div> <div>\$34,813</div>
<div>York Shag Club</div>	<div>GROSS RECEIPTS ⓘ</div>



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Home » Trends 2017: Top Funders

TRENDS 2017: TOP FUNDERS

Grants made by the top 10 funders to the Northwest — including five based in King County, Washington — accounted for more than half of total giving to the Northwest in 2014. Consistent with previous editions of Trends in Northwest Giving, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation tops this list, accounting for roughly one-third of total giving to our region.

Top 10 Funders to the Northwest, 2014*

1. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (WA)
2. The Oregon Community Foundation (OR)
3. Schwab Charitable Fund (CA)
4. Seattle Foundation (WA)
5. Microsoft Corporation (WA)
6. United Way of King County (WA)
7. The Boeing Company (IL)
8. M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust (WA)
9. Washington Research Foundation (WA)
10. Meyer Memorial Trust (OR)

*Based on grants data reported to Foundation Center by January 2017

KEY FINDINGS & TRENDS OVER TIME

- Introduction
- Top Funders to the Northwest
- Corporate Giving
- Giving by Funder Type
- Giving by Issue Area
- Giving by Support Type
- Giving by Population Type
- Methodology
- Previous Editions of Trends
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Monday | August 6th, 2007

Finding Grants Through Online Databases

Jacklyn P. Boice | News | August 6, 2007

Competition for funding has never been greater, with the proliferation of nonprofits well outpacing the robust growth in new foundations. Not surprisingly, online databases offering information on grant-makers are also increasing, and existing databases are improving their services.

The wide range of options now available makes it difficult to make sure you're picking the best one for you. Researching them all could take you days. Although most offer free online demonstrations, you don't get to test drive them to search for data that's relevant to you. Here's how to decide which is right for your organization.

The Foundation Center's Foundation Directory Online (foundationcenter.org) offers a comprehensive database of grants made by foundations, corporate foundations, and other grant-making nonprofits. This is a broad scope not available in some other online databases. Another virtue of this database is that the Foundation Center, in New

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Foundation Center and





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- » Grant Fraud



Grant Systems


Systems and Tools Supporting Federal Awards

The following systems and tools are involved in the registration, application, and reporting processes connected to federal awards. (Note: This is not an exhaustive list. Please email support@grants.gov to request that another federal system or tool be added.)




Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) - TREAS

ASAP, or the Automated Standard Application for Payments, is a platform through which award recipients and federal agencies may process grant payment requests and handle disbursement reporting activities.



Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code - DLA


The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) CAGE Code website provides a standalone solution to search for foreign and domestic entities' CAGE information.



Common Data Element Repository Library (CDER Library) - HHS

This federal-wide resource managed by the HHS DATA Act Program Management Office (PMO) facilitates the consistency of federal financial and business terms and definitions and collects the agreed-upon standardized data elements.

Type here to search



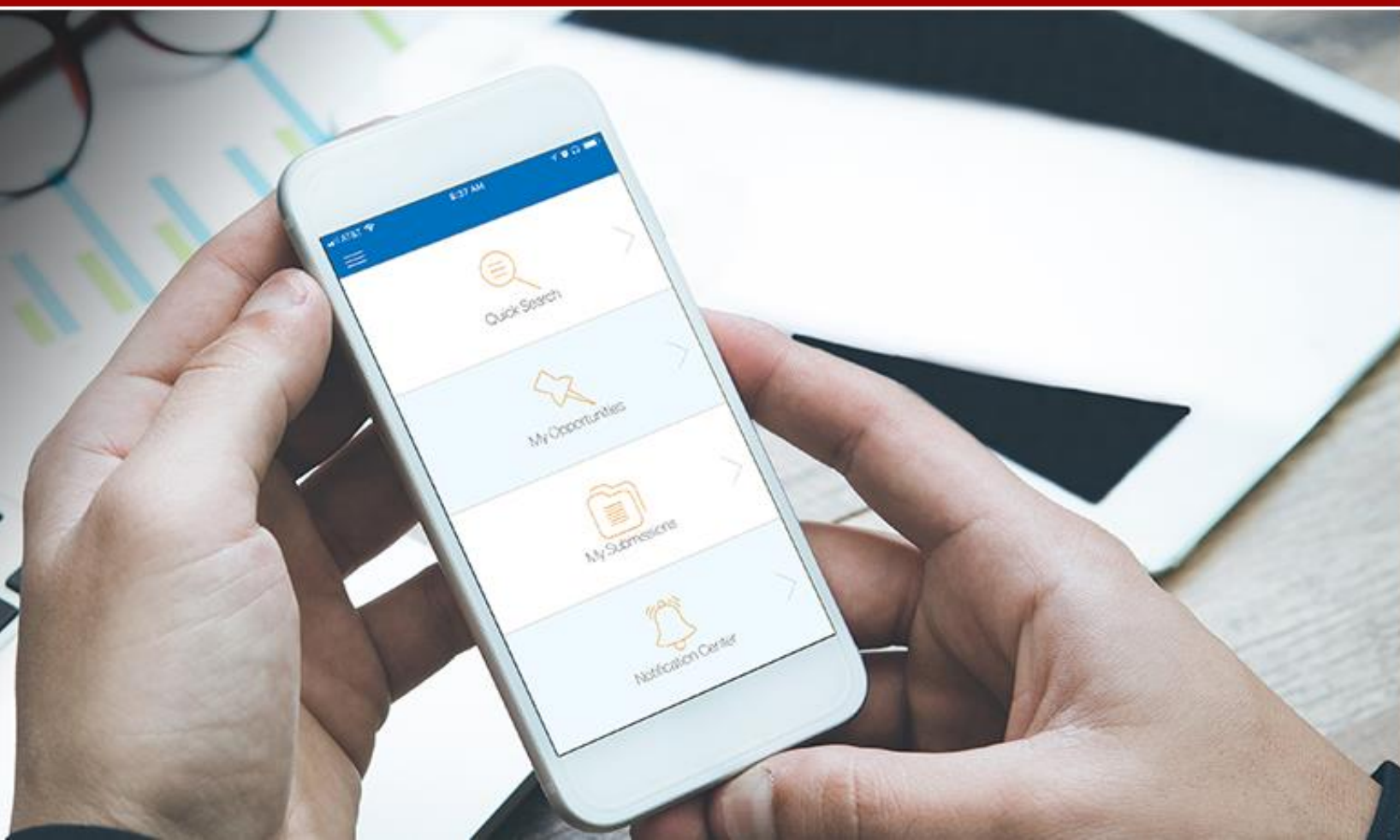
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UPDATED ALERT from SAM.gov: For your SAM.gov registration, you must submit a notarized letter appointing the authorized Entity Administrator. The review process changed for the Federal Assistance community on June 11, 2018. Read the updated FAQs to learn more.

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Home » Top 40 Foundations

Top Giving Foundations: WA


Foundations have far-ranging interests. With some research, you'll find one that's a "fit" for your work.

learn more: foundation funding

The foundations listed below are from [GrantDomain](#). They're prescreened: they have a staff, issue RFPs, or otherwise indicate interest in receiving grant proposals. Some foundations are omitted, even though they award large grants, because they don't accept unsolicited grant proposals. We list up to forty foundations for each state.

FOUNDATION NAME	TOTAL ANNUAL GIVING
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	\$4,280,463,865
The Seattle Foundation	\$75,578,476
The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation	\$42,890,595
M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust	\$40,607,621
The Marguerite Casey Foundation	\$26,688,486
The Norcliffe Foundation	\$20,868,537
Legal Foundation of Washington	\$15,065,517
The Wilburforce Foundation	\$11,209,421
The Starbucks Foundation	\$8,920,192
Greater Tacoma Community Foundation	\$8,076,080

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Learn the skills to win more grants:

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Where Do I Start?

Top Funders

Top 100 U.S. Foundations by Total Giving

The list below includes the 100 largest U. S. grantmaking foundations ranked by total giving, based on the most current audited financial data in the Foundation Center's database as of October 18, 2007. Total giving figures include grants, scholarships, employee matching gifts, and other amounts reported as "grants and contributions paid during the year" on the 990-PF tax form. Total giving does not include all qualifying distributions under the tax law, e.g., loans, program-related investments, and program or other administrative expenses. Fiscal records will be updated when more recent audited financial information is obtained.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name/(state)</u>	<u>Total Giving</u>	<u>As of Fiscal Year End Date</u>
1.	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (WA)	\$2,845,654,000	12/31/06
2.	The Bristol-Myers Squibb Patient Assistance Foundation, Inc. (NJ)	582,106,194	12/31/05
3.	Merck Patient Assistance Program, Inc. (NJ)	533,118,219	12/31/05
4.	The Ford Foundation (NY)	532,961,821	09/30/06
5.	GlaxoSmithKline Patient Access Programs Foundation (PA)	430,531,414	12/31/05
6.	AstraZeneca Foundation (DE)	397,670,922	12/31/05
7.	Lilly Endowment Inc. (IN)	352,335,165	12/31/06
8.	The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (NJ)	346,606,381	12/31/05
9.	Janssen Ortho Patient Assistance Foundation, Inc. (NJ)	339,648,095	12/31/06
10.	The Annenberg Foundation (PA)	273,414,830	06/30/06
11.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation (MI)	262,809,344	08/31/06
12.	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation (CA)	238,242,075	12/31/06
13.	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (CA)	218,758,756	12/31/05
14.	Aventis Pharmaceuticals Health Care Foundation (NJ)	217,845,821	12/31/05

Charitable Trust Directory

STATE OF WASHINGTON



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Kim Wyman, Secretary of State
Tsering Cornell, Director
Division of Corporations & Charities
Constance Parbon, Manager
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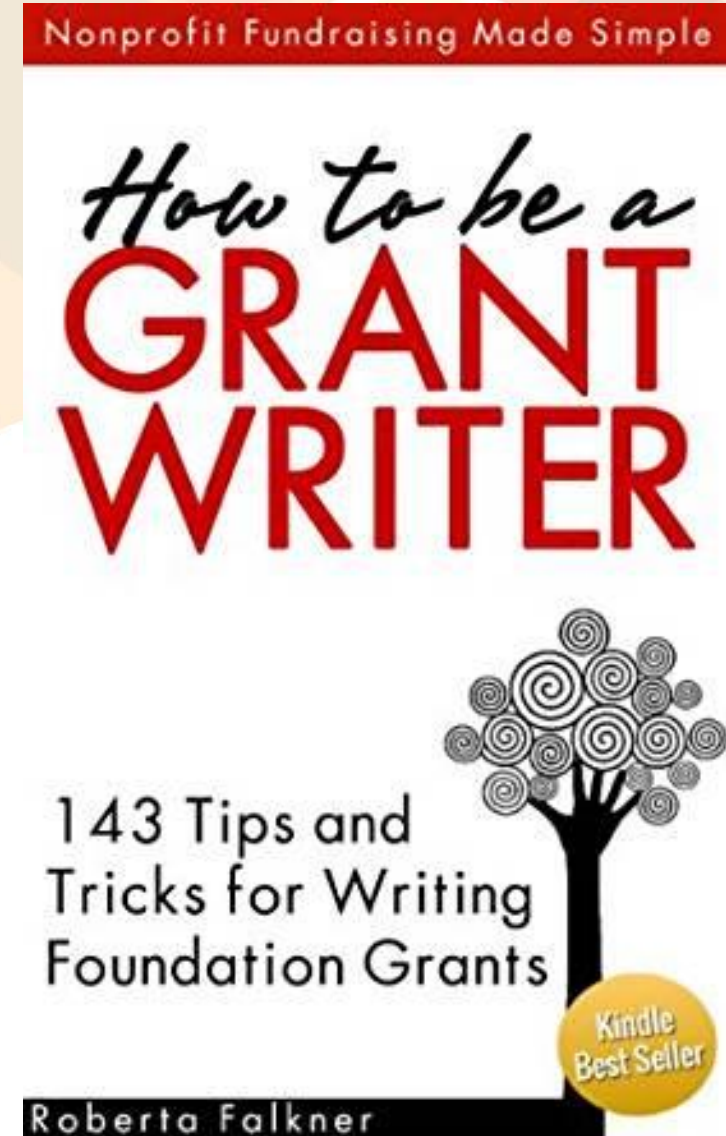
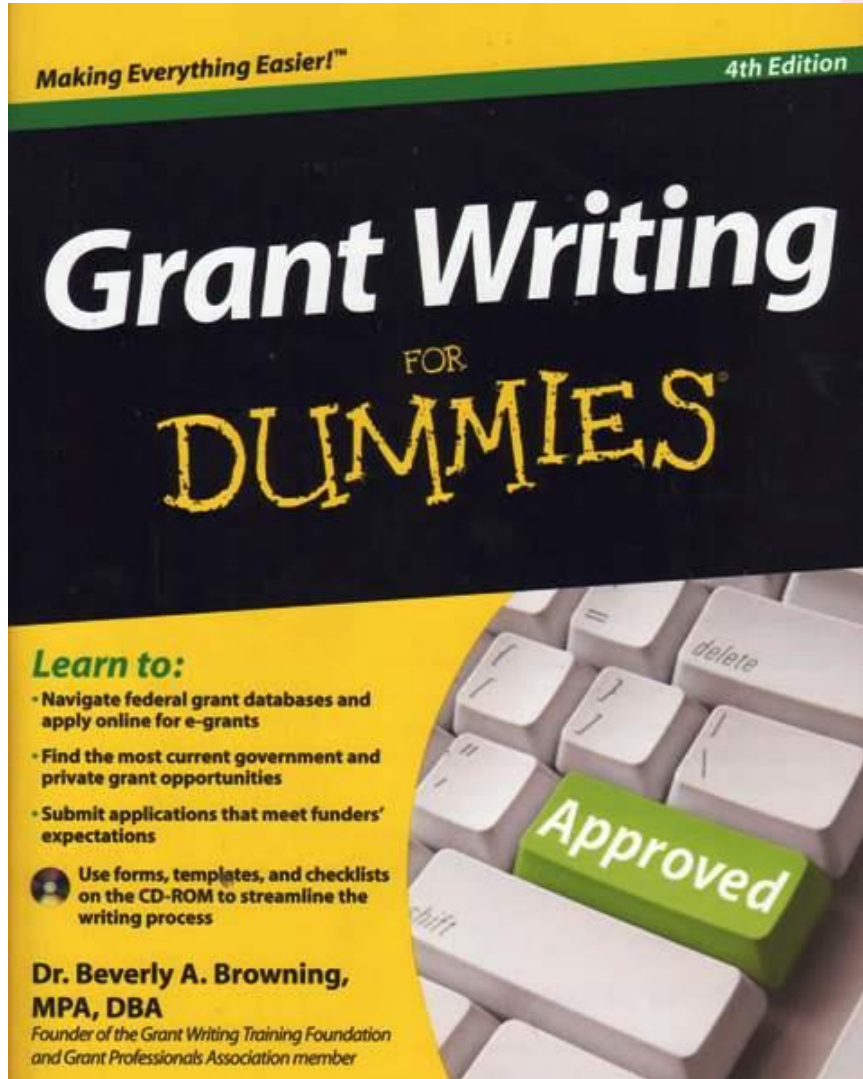
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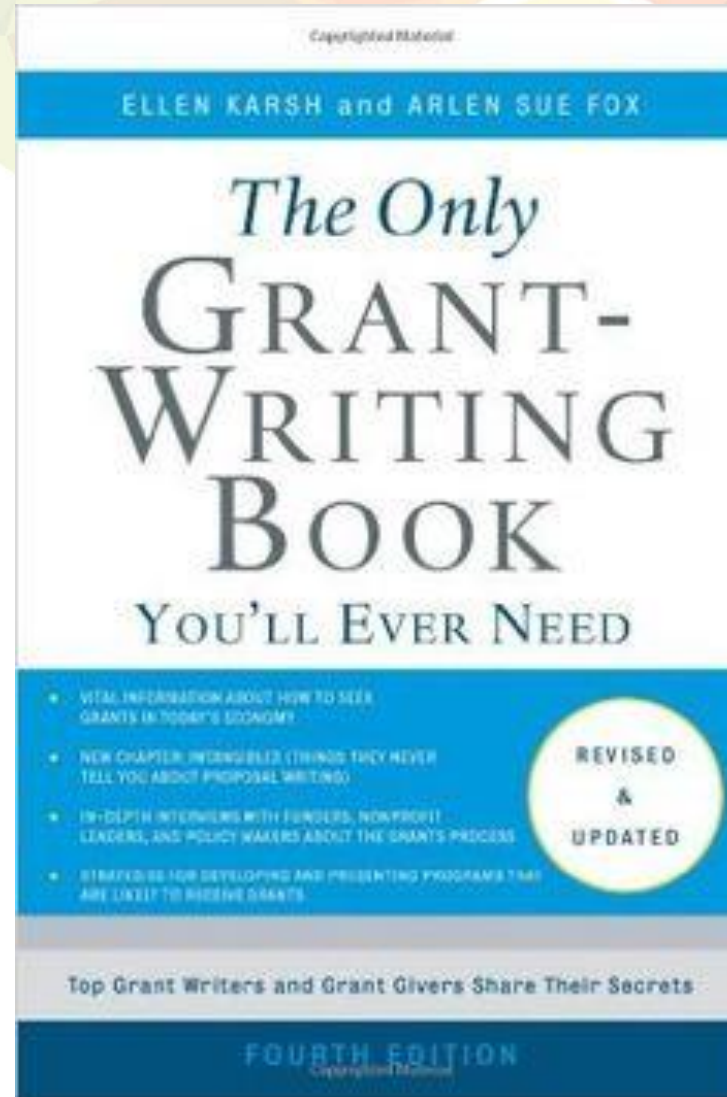
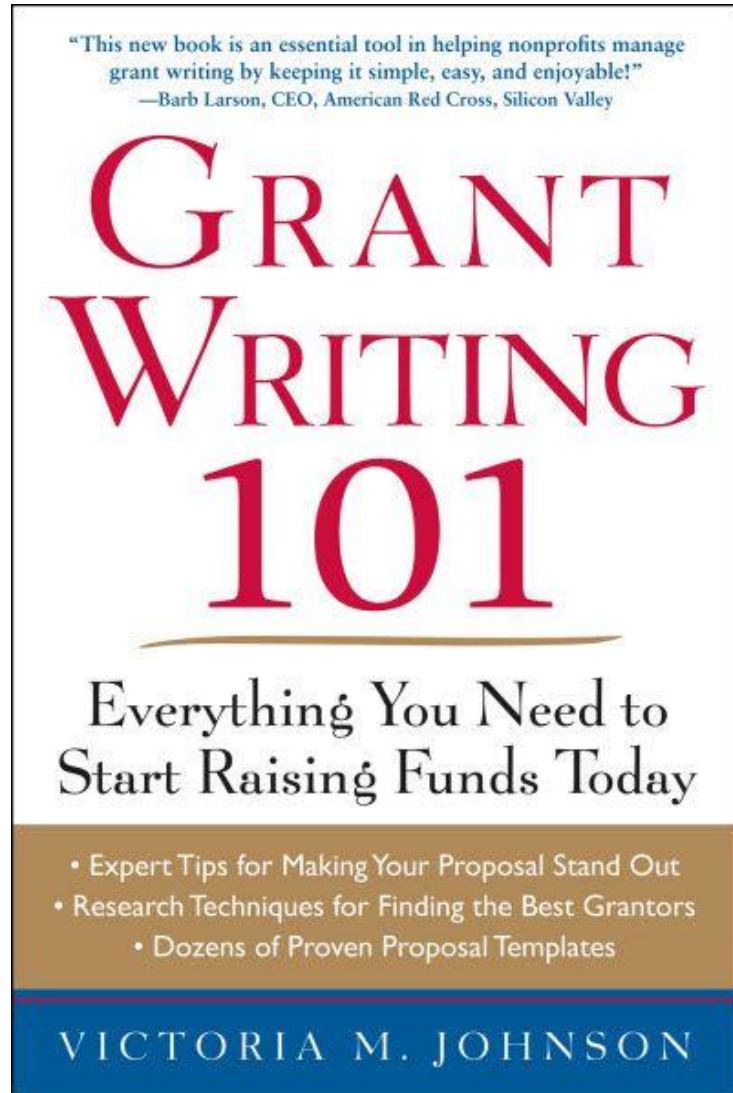
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