Equity in State Grantmaking: Accessing State Dollars for your Nonprofit Grantmaking

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State Grants are almost always highly restricted $$

They’re good for program/project support. They’re not good for General Operating needs
State Grant Proposal Development and Submission = average 150 hours

These proposals take more time than foundation proposals do.

- Must follow RFP formats
- Lots of picky Attachments
- Submission may require making lots of copies with picky tabs
Turnaround Time Considerations

• Multiple RFPs may be released at same time
• Deadlines may be 3 or 4 weeks max
• All the funding opportunities may be due on/around the same date
• **Choose best option/s for your programs and capacity.**
WHERE TO START?

What’s Our Focus?
What’s the Opportunity?
What’s Our Need?
What Are Our Resources?
What’s Our Capacity?
Proposal development is part of a larger organizational or program development process in which the grantwriter has a key role.
START HERE!
Not with the Funding Opportunity

1. Ideate and develop program
2. Connect with possible funders
3. Craft grant proposal
4. Actively wait
5. Steward, support and report
If awarded, do we have capacity to manage required tracking, reporting, reimbursement payments, etc?

Does everyone understand and agree with the funding requirements? Have Program and Finance staff been consulted on this funding opportunity as well as leadership and development staff?

Is the deadline doable at this time and with the staff capacity we have?

Do we have staff capacity to prepare and submit this proposal correctly?

Is this funding opportunity a good fit for our needs?
At the project level, we could start the conversation in several places...

- **People**: Who are the beneficiaries?
- **Vision**: What’s the goal?
- **Need**: What do they need?
- **Data**: What do we know?
- **Challenge**: What’s the problem they face?
- **Barriers**: What’s getting in the way?
- **Solution**: What will we do about it?
- **Plan**: What steps will we take to implement the solution?
- **What resources will we need?**
Who will develop the proposal?
Who will submit the proposal?
Who will assist and how?
What’s the deadline?
Is it doable?
Reflections? Insights? Questions?
Craft grant proposal

Connect with possible funders

Craft grant proposal

Pull it all together and submit

Actively wait

Steward, support and report

Ideate and develop program
Most grant proposals have these six sections

- Executive summary
- Organizational description
- Situation description
- Project description
- Evaluation plan
- Budget

From application to application, funders may call them by different names but the information they are looking for is generally the same.
Each section has a unique role to play in helping the funder understand your proposal.

- **Executive summary**
- **Organizational description**
- **Situation description**
- **Project description**
- **Evaluation plan**
- **Budget**
Just because there is a specific order to the grant proposal sections doesn’t mean that’s the best order in which to write them. Instead, try this!
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Describes the goals of the project and the strategies your organization will use to achieve them.

Also called project objective, program design, project narrative

The first part of the project description answers these key questions:
1. What is your goal?
2. What are your objectives (strategies) for achieving that goal?
3. What activities will you undertake related to your strategies?
Goals, Objectives, Activities

What’s the difference?
Goal: What is your proposed change?

Objective: #1 Way you will achieve Goal
Activity: #1 tangible thing that will move Objective

Objective: #2 Way you will achieve Goal
Activity: #2 tangible thing that will move Objective
Activity: #3 tangible thing that will move Objective

Project description
Budget Prep: Identifying Resources & Costs

• Proposed Activities are the key to identifying costs
• What resources are needed to provide the Activities?
• What are the costs attached to those resources?
• How are those costs determined?
• Which costs will the grant award pay for?
What resources do you need to carry out these activities?

Resources include:
- Money
- People
- Space
- Supplies
- Equipment
WHO? Who will carry out these activities?

WHEN? What’s the time frame in which this will take place?

IMPACT? How will the activities benefit (that is, impact) the community?
Reflections? Insights? Questions?
The BUDGET helps the funder understand the resources that are needed to carry out the work and how their funds will be used to support it.
What are the real costs of the proposed program?

Can the agency front costs if award is reimbursement or billing?
Tips for crafting the budget

Your budget should tell a story. Make sure it’s the same story you’re telling in the rest of your proposal.

Show full costs (including overhead, if allowed).

Identify your timeframe – how many months/years? Starts and ends when?

Show a balanced mix of funding sources.

Document your assumptions and your calculations.

Add a budget narrative, if possible, to clarify discrepancies and bring expenses to life.
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New slide
Reflections? Insights? Questions?
These are the questions funders will be asking when reading this section. Be sure you answer them well.

Why should this organization do this work?

Can we trust them to use our resources wisely?

Do they have the right experience to do this work?

Is their leadership stable and competent?

Does the organization know others that do similar work and how their work differs from them?
Pull it all together and submit

1. Ideate and develop program
2. Connect with possible funders
3. Craft grant proposal
4. Pull it all together and submit
5. Actively wait
6. Steward, support and report
Always write OUTSIDE of the funder’s application portal. Then copy/paste as needed.
Mirror the funder’s language
Print out the RFP. Write all over it. Highlight everything important. Believe what it says.

• Format it the way they want – margins and fonts
• Keep to word/page limits
• Don’t give them anything they don’t ask for
• Don’t leave out anything they request
Good grantwriting is good writing.

Good proposal submission is pulling together narrative, budget, attachments, formatting, and getting it to the funder on time and in the manner requested.
Actively wait

Ideate and develop program

Connect with possible funders

Craft grant proposal

Pull it all together and submit

Actively wait

Steward, support and report
While you wait: REVISE!
Award $$ may be less than requested
ID where to cut $$ and activities
Insights and Actions

What’s one insight you gained today?

What’s one action step you will take based on what you learned today?
Thank you for your active participation!

Check MCN’s Events page for upcoming State Grants trainings.