A GRANTS OFFICE PUBLICATION

FUNDED

The latest on recent presidential executive orders and memorandums as they pertain to grants

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Cyber Security in the Healthcare Sector

Also: A look at the What Works Clearinghouse, the future of K-12 E-Rate Funding, our series on Tribal Funding, the State of State Funding for Higher Education, and much more...

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The information presented in this issue of Funded was researched and written before the series of Presidential Executive Orders following the inauguration on January 20, 2025 - including OMB Memorandum M:25:13 Temporary Pause of Agency Grant, Loan, and Other Financial Assistance Programs. The information is relevant as the law and budget are currently written, as of publication. The grant landscape is ever-changing, and on this topic in particular, news is coming quickly. For the most up-to-date content, visit our article online: Navigating the Uncertain Grant Landscape.

Letter From the Editor



As we here at Grants Office celebrate 25 years of empowering communities to plan for, capture, and utilize grant funding, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the clients, community leaders, and Grants Office team members who have made it possible for us to become the thriving company we are today. With your support and encouragement, Grants Office has grown to become a leader in grants support and a trusted source of funding-related news and education for tens of thousands of grantseekers around the world.

Back in 2000, the Rochester Red Cross gave us two offices and a conference room, where our team of three pulled apart the Federal Register and the New York State Contract Reporter to find new grant opportunities for a handful of local clients, wrote and re-wrote proposals, and prepared conference presentations. Our home page (still available on the Wayback Machine) spelled out our mission: "The Grants Office makes municipalities and nonprofit organizations more successful in identifying and obtaining grant funds from government, corporate, and foundation sources."

Twenty-five years, thousands of projects in the US and around the world, and billions of dollars in funding later, our core mission hasn't changed. Our team has grown and specialized, the technology we use to deliver our services has become more sophisticated, and we serve a range of clients I couldn't have imagined back then. But we're still every bit as committed to our clients' success as ever, and still laser focused on giving our all to every project that we support, every day.

Work continues on our new platform for grant research and proposal management, including many features we think you'll find useful in building your organization's grants development capabilities. We are beyond excited about the potential for this new tool to transform the grantseeking experience, making it easier not just to find grant opportunities and manage proposals, but also to tap into grantwriting and management resources that can help make the process easier and more accessible to grantseekers everywhere.

As we look forward to the next 25 years, we hope you'll continue to see Grants Office as your resource to better understand and leverage the landscape of grant funding. And we'll be working, as ever, to merit the time, attention, and budget you choose to spend with us.

And while we look forward, I want to acknowledge some very timely goings on in the grant world. We at Grants Office are closely monitoring the impact of Memorandum M-25-13: Temporary Pause of Agency Grant, Loan, and Other Financial Assistance Programs and all that has occurred since. We have created a page on our website dedicated to updating you on the latest developments there. We also recently hosted an informative webinar on this topic and we invite you to watch it and share it with your colleagues.

In the meantime, be sure to check out the timely and informative Grantscasts our team will be presenting on, or view replays of past events on topics you find interesting. As always, if you have comments, feedback, corrections, or topics for future issues, feel free to drop me a line at: mpaddock@grantsoffice.com.

I hope you enjoy this issue of FUNDED as much as we have enjoyed bringing it to you!

Sincerely,

Michael Paddock
Editor and Publisher,
FUNDED

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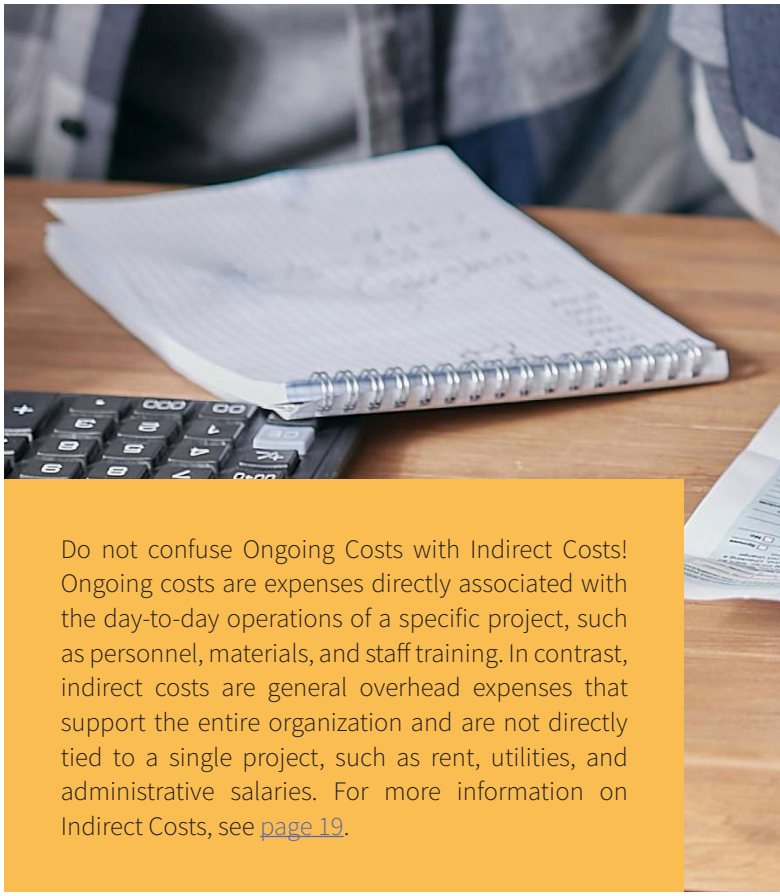
Grants Office

Paying for long-term, ongoing costs with grants

Ashley Schultz, Manager of Research and Consultation

In the flurried process of crafting a compelling proposal and constructing a comprehensive budget, it is important to keep track of program costs that may extend beyond your funder's program period.

These expenses, often referred to as ongoing costs, are paid long after the initial startup costs for new programs are incurred. If, for example, your grant budget includes the purchase of new computers for program staff, your organization may be on the hook for software subscriptions on those devices – like word processing programs, email access, and cybersecurity protection – once the grant period is concluded. Ongoing costs can quickly eclipse the original grant award if you need to factor in wages for new personnel, rent for new spaces, and repair/maintenance on new equipment. See the chart below for examples of ongoing costs that may appear in a grant budget -



Do not confuse Ongoing Costs with Indirect Costs! Ongoing costs are expenses directly associated with the day-to-day operations of a specific project, such as personnel, materials, and staff training. In contrast, indirect costs are general overhead expenses that support the entire organization and are not directly tied to a single project, such as rent, utilities, and administrative salaries. For more information on Indirect Costs, see page 19.

Budget Category	Examples of Ongoing Costs
Personnel Costs – Expenses directly related to the employment of staff working on the project	• Salaries and Wages • Benefits • Payroll Taxes
Operational Costs - Expenses associated with the day-to-day running of the project, excluding direct personnel costs	• Rent or Lease Payments • Utilities • Office Supplies • Maintenance and Repairs • Software access • Subscriptions
Programmatic Costs - Expenses directly related to the core activities and deliverables of the project	• Materials and supplies • Staff Training • Consultant fees (long term) • Data collection, analysis, and reporting • Program Evaluation
Indirect Costs - Overhead expenses that support the overall operation of the organization, but are not directly tied to a specific project	• General administrative functions (e.g., accounting, human resources) • Facility costs • Insurance



Considering these expenses are essential to successful grant-funded projects, you may be wondering why funders will not just pay ongoing costs in the first place. Why must their financial contributions be time-bound? Generally, there are three reasons grantmakers shy away from these enduring commitments –

1. **Adhering to bureaucracy requirements.** In many instances, grantmaker support is limited by the basic administrative requirements of their organization. A grant program funded through a legislative measure, for example, will have a concrete 'sunset' date that dictates when funding will no longer be available from the government. Similarly, a grant program funded through an annual budget will carry requirements that all resources be spent within those 12 months. To keep their own books in order, grantmakers enforce strict timelines as to when and how long funding support will be available to awarded organizations.
2. **Achieving programmatic goals.** Grantmakers want to throw support behind as many excellent projects with clear and measurable outcomes as possible. Ongoing costs present challenges to that goal as (1) they can be seen as less tangible and harder to track as time wears on; and (2) they increase the overall cost of each project – thus leaving less funding to go around for new ideas.
3. **Building organizational stability.** Grantmakers view their financial support as a small spark that can be fanned into a bright flame. Successful projects are not wholly reliant on their funders – they need a little outside boost. As such, funders expect awarded organizations to provide the time, care, and kindling (think - coverage of ongoing costs) to keep their program's flame alive and well.

While all parties may acknowledge that ongoing costs are essential for the long-term sustainability of any project, expect pushback from grantmakers on their ability (or their interest) to fund them.

So, what is to be done? How can your organization plan for large and compelling grant fundable projects, while keeping the reins on its own budget in the long term? Below are a few tips from the Grants Office team -

1. **Be mindful of the ongoing costs in your proposal budget.** Perhaps the best way to reduce long-term expenses generated by a grant project is not to make them in the first place. It can be tempting to build out large budgets with fun, nice-to-have extra features when you know someone else will be paying for them. Costs for subscriptions, maintenance, repair, and consultant fees will ultimately fall on you once the program is complete. Have clear, direct conversations with each vendor to fully understand the cost breakdown of their solutions before adding them to your grant proposal. Build in opportunities to reflect on each budget line item to ensure it is (1) necessary for the project's success; (2) the least expensive option available; and (3) cannot be accomplished by an existing person or resource within your organization.
2. **Ask vendors to bundle costs.** In some instances, vendors provide discounts to ongoing software subscriptions if they are paid at the same time as the hardware. A fixed surveillance system, for example, may be sold as a package of 100 cameras and three years of access to the cameras' software program for feed monitoring. This process allows your organization to pay for ongoing costs at the same time as one-time start-up costs which are more likely to be covered by the funder. Be sure to consult the program guidance to confirm this practice is allowed by the grantmaker before submitting your proposal.
3. **Pay attention to the Sustainability section of your proposal.** As noted above, funders will expect your organization to have a concrete plan for program sustainability – including how ongoing expenses will be paid – once their support is over. This question is often located at the very end of the application. Many organizations breeze through it because they are running against a tight deadline or are simply fatigued by writing earlier sections. Avoid this pitfall by writing the sustainability section as you build the proposal budget. This will ensure that you (1) accurately account for all ongoing expenses; and (2) fill the reviewers with confidence that your project will continue long after their financial support ends.
4. **Think ahead when planning for match dollars.** Once you are certain that every ongoing cost in your grant budget is necessary for your project, start making plans to pay for them over the next several years. Identify which sections of your annual budget will cover those costs. If that is not possible, present your budget needs to the school board, town council, or equivalent body as soon as possible. An excellent time to do so is when you request match dollars for the grant application. If you need a 20% match paid over two years for the proposal, for example, bring a detailed breakdown of all ongoing costs to the public meeting. If you receive formal approval for those ongoing costs at that moment, be sure to brag about it in your Sustainability section! Show funders you have already done the work to secure long-term support and funding for your proposed project.

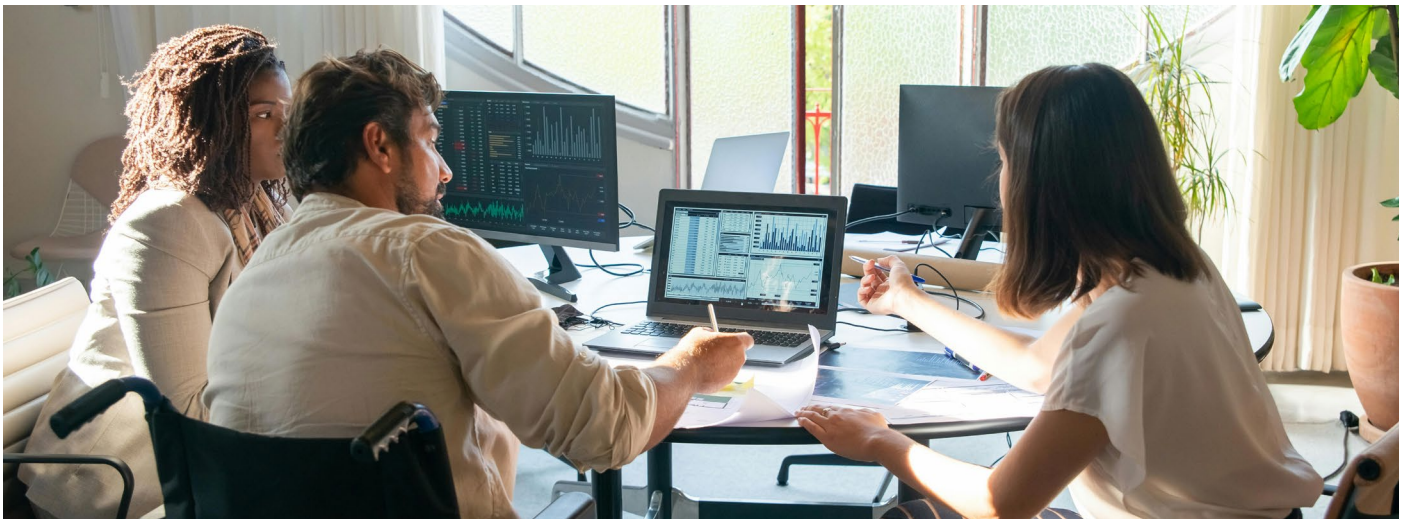
Ultimately, each of these pieces of advice can be boiled down to – ***plan ahead***. Be aware of what you need and minimize the long-term fiscal impacts of those needs on your organization.

Last, but certainly not least, keep in mind that "plan ahead" does not mean your organization will just apply for more grant funding to cover ongoing costs once the first award ends. In the short term, this mindset will reduce your score in the Sustainability section of your proposal. Funders know that winning another grant is not guaranteed and they will fear their funded program will be shut down once support is concluded. In the long term, relying exclusively on new grant funding sources can generate a sense of unease for program staff as they fret over the ephemeral nature of their efforts.

The best grant-seeking organizations understand these limitations and work to address them proactively through strong financial planning and a focus on long-term sustainability – ongoing costs and all.

Understanding the What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) and Evidence-Based Education Strategies

Christina Fernandez, Grants Development Consultant (K-12 Education)



Evidence-based interventions are key to making informed decisions when implementing new programming in schools. These strategies are critical for effectively improving student outcomes and are required for securing state and federal grants. Evidence requirements set by Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) require educators to search for high-quality research and intervention studies to ensure that states, districts, and schools identify programs, practices, and products that can effectively improve student success. ESSA uses a tiered system approach to classify interventions based on the strength of evidence supporting their impact—ranging from strong to promising to demonstrate a rationale. One way to find this level of information is through the **What Works Clearinghouse (WWC)**, established by the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences (IES).

The WWC is an online database that reviews and summarizes education research to identify previously implemented, well-designed interventions so educators can replicate and expand on these evidence-based practices. It also provides resources and tools on topics such as academics, behavior, and postsecondary readiness.

This article will explore what evidence-based practices are, the types of resources available on the WWC, and tips on determining which practice is best suited for your grant-fundable project.

WHAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES?

Evidence-based practices refer to programs, strategies, or interventions that have been rigorously tested and proven to effectively improve student achievement. These practices are supported by systematic research, often conducted through experimental or quasi-experimental studies, to validate their effectiveness in real-world settings. In the educational landscape, they provide a reliable framework for addressing student needs, improving teaching methods, and fostering academic success.

There are 4 main resources available on the WWC that can help determine which interventions are backed by high-quality research:

1. Practice Guides

Practice guides include actionable recommendations, examples, and potential roadblocks as well as solutions to specific challenges that educators may face in their classrooms or schools. These guides include 3-5 evidence-based recommendations that have little to no cost associated with them so they can be implemented by teachers or faculty on their own.

2. Intervention reports

Intervention reports focus on one specific intervention and provide a detailed summary and description, information on how and where it has been implemented, and how effective it is at improving student outcomes. These reports are intended to help districts make informed decisions on specific products or curricula that educators are purchasing by providing systematic reviews of the literature detailing how to best use these products, while also including cost analysis. Knowing the cost of implementation is important to determining if an intervention is accessible and feasible.

3. Individual study reviews

These are referred to as the "ingredients" that go into the practice guides and intervention reports. These are most useful for interventions that have been reviewed by the WWC but don't have a full intervention report associated with them. They can also be useful when looking for additional information about a specific setting (urban rural) or student demographic.

4. Data from study reviews

This data is extracted from the above resources and provides details about the design, sample size, topic areas, and evidence tiers of an individual study that was reviewed. The WWC provides this data so that educators and other users can conduct their own research to add to the field.

Each recommendation found in any of these resources will be assigned a tiered level of evidence. Each level indicates how confident the WWC study review panel is that the recommendation will improve student outcomes. Understanding the different resources and evidence tiers available will be important when trying to select an intervention that aligns with your project ideas and grant requirements.

Level of Evidence	Evidence Standards
Strong evidence, the highest tier, needs to be based on at least 1 well-designed, well-implemented experimental study demonstrating a statistically significant and positive effect of a project component on a relevant outcome	ED regulations require this study to meet What Works Clearinghouse evidence standards without reservations when assessed using WWC Handbook. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/essa
Moderate evidence needs to be based on at least 1 well-designed, well-implemented quasi-experimental design study demonstrating a statistically significant and positive effect of a project component on a relevant outcome	ED regulations require this study to meet What Works Clearinghouse evidence standards with or without reservations when assessed using the WWC Handbook. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/essa
Promising evidence needs to be based on at least 1 well-designed, well-implemented *correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias demonstrating a statistically significant and positive effect of a project component on a relevant outcome.	It is not necessary for this study to meet WWC evidence standards or be reviewed by the WWC. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Resources/Evidence
Evidence that demonstrates a rationale does not need to be based on research with a statistically significant finding, but should indicate that the project component is likely to improve a relevant outcome.	It is not necessary for this study to meet WWC evidence standards or be reviewed by the WWC. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Resources/Evidence

Depending on the grant program, it may explicitly require your project to meet a specific evidence level to apply. For example, the Education Innovation and Research (EIR) - Early Phase grant program, requires that projects must demonstrate a rationale, meaning that a key component of the project is informed by research and suggests that it will improve student outcomes. However, in the EIR- Expansion Phase Program, it is required that the project be supported by strong evidence meaning that there must be evidence from one or more well-designed and well-implemented experimental studies proving significantly positive outcomes. If a specific evidence level is not required in order to apply to a grant program, it may still apply to the allowable activities of a program or may be called out as a competitive priority.

TIPS ON DISCUSSING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN A GRANT APPLICATION

When applying for large state or federal grants that require evidence-based practices, it is important to understand your student population, their needs, and the root cause of the challenge you are trying to address. This will help determine what intervention will be best for your students. You can begin by identifying your student population (e.g. English language learners, students with disabilities, or students at risk of failure) and the skills or behaviors that you would like to address (e.g. literacy, problem-solving, or behaviors) among that demographic. You will also need to determine what type of practice or program you want to implement (e.g. personalized learning, hands-on learning, or social and emotional learning) that will help you achieve your desired outcome (e.g. improved reading comprehension among English language learners through personalized learning). The closer you can align these needs to an intervention, the easier it will be to determine which evidence-practice will be best for your grant project.

To help determine which evidence-based practice might be best for your project, consider asking yourself the following questions:

- Does the program, strategy, or intervention result in the outcome I am interested in?
- Was the research conducted in a setting that is similar to mine?
- Did the research study observe the same student population that I am trying to address?
- How much did it cost to implement the intervention, and can I sustain it over time with or without a grant?
- What kind of training or additional resources were needed to successfully implement this practice?
- What limitations or challenges were raised in this study? Am I willing to address these in my project?

It is important to note that not all education interventions have an evidence-based practice associated with them. Sometimes, little or no research exists that meets WWC design standards, which means that the WWC cannot rate the effectiveness of the intervention. In this case, it is important to find practices that align closest with your goals.



Educators may also find qualifying evidence for their grant projects on ERIC (Education Resources Information Center) or the National Library of Education

CONCLUSION

Evidence-based practices are just the starting point of a successful grant application. The creative and thoughtful implementation of these ideas is what will get you the award. It's important to remember that Grantmakers aren't just looking to fund projects that replicate what's already done. Instead, they're looking for innovative solutions that build upon these practices. By starting with evidence-based practices, applicants are demonstrating their commitment to making informed decisions based on data vs personal preference. This reassures grant funders that their dollars are going to projects with the highest potential of improving student outcomes.

Program Snapshot

Education Innovation and Research Program – Early Phase



SUMMARY

The EIR program is designed to generate and validate solutions to persistent educational challenges by creating, developing, or implementing evidence-based solutions to improve student achievement for high-need students. The central design element of the EIR program is its multi-tier structure that links the amount of funding that an applicant may receive to the quality of the evidence supporting the efficacy of the proposed project, with the expectation that projects that build this evidence will advance through EIR's grant tiers.

Early-phase grants are not intended to simply implement established practices in additional locations or address needs unique to one context. The goal is to determine whether and in what ways relatively newer practices can improve student achievement and attainment for high–need students. Projects must demonstrate a rationale. Examples of eligible activities include:

- STEM education initiatives;
- Educator recruitment and retention projects; and
- Social and emotional learning (SEL) programs.

A total of $251 million was available in FY24. Similar funding is anticipated in FY25.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible applicants include Local Education Agencies (LEAs), State Education Agencies (SEAs), The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE); A consortium of SEAs or LEAs; A nonprofit organization; and an LEA, an SEA, the BIE, or a consortium in partnership with a nonprofit organization; a business; an educational service agency; or an institution of higher education.

DEADLINE

A new solicitation is expected to be released in May with an anticipated deadline in July 2025

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-special-populations/economically-disadvantaged-students/education-innovation-and-research

COVER STORY

Cyber Security in the Healthcare Sector

Amber Walker, Grants Development Associate (Healthcare & Human Services)

As 2024 has ended, the state of hospital cybersecurity has come into focus. One thing is clear, hospitals are at an increased risk of cyber security attacks and attacks are getting more prevalent each year. Due to the nature of hospitals being technology-reliant, complex organizations with very sensitive personal data, they are especially vulnerable. The Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights HIPAA Breach Reporting Tool website lists 677 major health data breaches in 2024. These security breaches not only affected more than 182.4 million people in 2024, but they were also the cause of long-reaching IT outages across healthcare systems. Looking ahead, threats and security breaches are not expected to slow down. Experts are looking at trends in health service delivery to identify new avenues for ransomware attacks, data theft, and destabilization. The rise of telehealth services and remote patient monitoring increases the vulnerability and potential exposure of sensitive patient data.

As threats to hospitals and healthcare organizations increase, stakeholders from all areas recognize the severity and the long-term implications of the situations. From federal and state provisions, grant funding, and corporate programs, things are coming together to protect patients and hospitals.

For instance, at the federal level, new bills have been introduced, such as the "Healthcare Cybersecurity Act of 2024" proposed by a bipartisan group of senators would require the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency ("CISA"), in coordination with HHS, to enhance the cybersecurity of healthcare and the public health sector.

Individual states, like New York, are beginning to implement their provisions for hospitals and the healthcare sector. In October New York adopted regulations that would have implications for reporting incidents, cyber security, senior-level, or executive training on cyber security policies, testing and record maintenance, and more.

Grant programs at the state and federal levels aim to strengthen the cyber security posture of the nation's hospitals and healthcare systems. Programs like the **Physical and Digital Infrastructure Security Grant Program** in California, The **Delta Health Systems Implementation Program** (multi-state), or the **Non-Profit Security Grant Program** (federal passthrough funding to all states) administered by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) all include cyber security measures as a potential project focus.



Health and Human Services' department also provides valuable resources to healthcare systems across the country. To learn more about the free educational platform available, visit the knowledge on-demand page covering cyber security topics like terminology, top threats, preparedness, and resilience.

Corporations are also joining the efforts to curb cyber security attacks against the nation's healthcare systems. Both Google and Microsoft have established programs to aid organizations as they protect themselves and their patients. **Google's Rural Healthcare Cybersecurity Initiative** offers eligible rural healthcare organizations access to technology, consulting and support services, and security training resources at a discount or no cost to strengthen resilience to cyberattacks. Additionally, the **Microsoft Security Program for Rural Hospitals** provides help to rural hospitals to keep their health services safe and secure with affordable access to Microsoft security solutions and building cybersecurity capacity.

Protecting the nation's healthcare system and hospitals across the country from cyber security attacks should be of the highest priority for decision-makers in the healthcare industry and the governments shaping regulations. Although 2024 was a record-breaking year for the number of attacks and patients and individuals affected, multiple strategies are being deployed simultaneously to reverse this trend. As healthcare systems continue to increase their reliance on telehealth services, AI diagnostics, and remote medical devices, they must also expand their efforts to secure and protect those systems.

Program Snapshot

Delta Health Systems Implementation Program



SUMMARY

The purpose of the Delta Health Systems Implementation Program (DSIP) is to improve healthcare delivery in rural areas by implementing projects that will improve the financial sustainability of rural healthcare organizations and allow for increased access to care in rural communities. These projects focus on financial and operational improvement, quality improvement, telehealth, and workforce development in rural healthcare organizations in the rural counties and parishes of the Delta region.

Approximately $2 million is available for up to 5 awards in FY25.

ELIGIBILITY

Organizations can apply if they are located in a rural county or parish in the Delta region and are: Public or private, non-profit or for-profit, Community-based, or Tribal (governments, organizations). The Delta region includes 252 counties and parishes located across eight states - Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.

DEADLINE

Applications are to be submitted by March 20, 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/357868 or https://grants.hrsa.gov/2010/Web2External/Interface/FundingCycle/ExternalView.aspx?fCycleID=994e5551-f3e7-4d47-b7a2-28504a063feb

The Future of E-Rate Funding for K-12

Sam Rawdon, Grants Development Associate (K-12 Education)

With school districts facing tight budgets alongside an increased reliance on Internet connectivity for learning purposes, the Universal Service Administrative Company's (USAC) E-Rate program has proven to be quite beneficial. E-Rate assists schools and libraries in purchasing affordable high-speed Internet access and telecommunications. This program, under the authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), has been utilized by nearly every K-12 school district in the United States throughout its 28-year history. In fact, with an annual funding cap of $4.94 billion, schools and libraries requested $3.2 billion in E-rate funding in Fiscal Year 2024 alone. The utilization of the E-rate program by K-12 schools, especially those in rural and high-poverty areas, has allowed these communities to afford quality Internet access, supply high-performance networks, and support the expansion of digital learning.

In July 2024, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the FCC's method of providing E-rate funding through its Universal Service Fund (USF) unconstitutional, with the argument being the FCC violated the Consitution's nondelegation clause based on the separation of powers between the three branches of government by granting a private non-profit organization the power to administer federal funds. Two separate cases challenging this have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS), and arguments are anticipated to be made in March or April 2025.

This turn of events has left the future of the E-Rate program in a state of uncertainty. If SCOTUS sides with the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals' July ruling, many K-12 schools will have to reassess their budgets, leading to certain financial chaos for many, especially those in rural and economically disadvantaged areas. If SCOTUS rules against the USF and E-Rate, it is not likely the effects will be felt immediately, as it would take several months for the program to end. Due to E-Rate's bipartisan support, Congress will likely work to pass legislation to replace E-Rate, especially due to constituents' high demand and reliability of the program in the K-12 sector.

It is currently unclear whether SCOTUS will side with the ruling or not, and a decision is not expected to be made until June or July



2025. As of the writing of this article, schools are still able to apply for and take advantage of E-Rate funding in 2025. K-12 schools should not panic but should prepare for the potential ending of E-Rate. One major action item is for K-12 school districts to speak to their respective Congressional representatives to help them understand the merits of the program and what it means to them, not only from an operational standpoint but also from the perspective of how E-Rate has allowed them to provide quality education to their students.

With many K-12 schools across the country leveraging E-Rate monies for their Internet connectivity and telecommunications needs to deliver educational services, the idea of the program shutting down is cause for concern for many K-12 schools. From a financial perspective, district budgets may need to be completely reworked to allow ample funding for continued access to reliable and affordable Internet. In a worst-case scenario, funding may need to be cut for these services, leaving K-12 schools unable to deliver key learning services. While it is premature to expect the E-Rate program to end since SCOTUS will not make a final ruling on the future of E-Rate funding until the summer, now is the time for K-12 schools to voice their support and concerns to Congress by elaborating on the benefits E-Rate provides to their communities.

Program Snapshot

Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program



SUMMARY

The Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program, modeled after the FCC's Connected Care Pilot, will evaluate the effectiveness of using Universal Service Funding to support cybersecurity services and equipment to protect school and library broadband networks and data to determine whether to fund them permanently.

Examples of eligible services and equipment include:

- advanced/next-generation firewalls;
- endpoint protection;
- identity protection and authentication;
- and monitoring, detection, and response

A total of $200 million is available in one-time funding. The results of the pilot program may impact the future of E-Rate funding.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible applicants include schools, libraries, and consortia of schools and libraries (e.g., regional or statewide groups of schools or libraries that jointly apply for the Pilot Program) that meet the E-Rate program's eligibility requirements.

DEADLINE

Phase one applications were due on November 1, 2024. If selected, applicants will move on to phase two applications. The application window for phase two will be announced at a later date.

On January 16, 2025, the FCC announced in a public notice selected participants for this program. These selected participants will be required to submit detailed information about their cybersecurity needs in their phase two applications once they become available. The following steps will be to initiate a competitive bidding process to choose a service provider, request specific cybersecurity services and equipment, and submit requests for reimbursement once services and equipment are delivered.

A full list of selected participants may be viewed here: https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/cybersecurity-pilot-program-participants.xlsx.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://www.fcc.gov/cybersecurity-pilot-program

Tribal Funding Series: Part One- Transportation Grants

Amanda Day, Grants Development Consultant (State and Local Government)

Transportation is a critical component of modern life, connecting individuals to jobs, healthcare, education, and essential services. Efficient roadways and public transportation services affect access to jobs, education, and reliable healthcare. However, for many tribal communities, poor transportation infrastructure presents a barrier to social and economic opportunities.

Tribal lands often face unique transportation challenges due to factors such as:

1. Remote location: Many tribal communities are in rural or isolated areas, far from major cities and transportation hubs.
2. Limited public infrastructure: Roads and bridges on tribal lands may be in poor condition or might lack basic infrastructure and public transportation.
3. Limited financial resources: Many tribal communities face significant economic challenges, limiting their ability to fund adequate transportation infrastructure and services from their own budgets.

Recognizing these challenges, the federal government offers tribal grants for transportation initiatives to address the needs of these communities. Several federal agencies offer grant programs specifically designed to address the transportation needs of tribal communities. Some notable programs include:

Tribal Transit Program (TTP)

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) oversees this program, which supports public transportation services in tribal communities, including public buses, transit vans, and paratransit services. This program supports FTA's strategic goals and objectives that:

- Enhance safety;
- Renew transit systems;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the public transportation sector;
- Improve equity, and;
- Connect communities.



Tribal Transportation Program Safety Funds (TTPSF)

Funded through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and managed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), this program awards funding to tribal governments for transportation projects related to safety, safety planning, and safety/infrastructure. Eligible projects include:

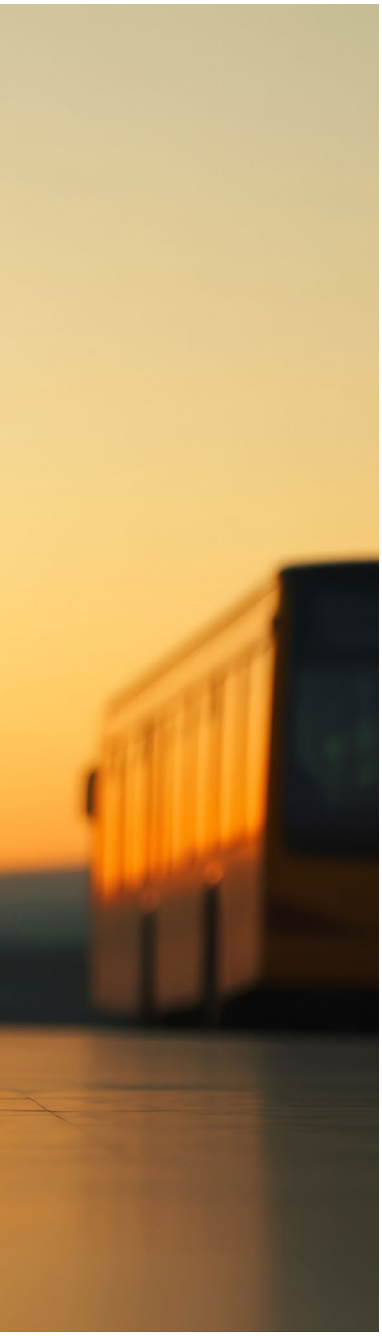
- develop and update transportation safety plans
- converting an intersection to a roundabout
- roadway improvements that provide separation between pedestrians and motor vehicles or between bicyclists and motor vehicles, including medians, pedestrian crossing islands, protected bike lanes, and protected intersection features
- installation of a skid-resistant surface at an intersection or other location with a high frequency of crashes
- improving intersection sight distance
- and other infrastructure improvements that reduce the risk of serious injury crashes.

In addition to tribal-specific grant programs, tribal governments are eligible applicants for many federal transportation programs, such as the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Discretionary Grant Program. This grant provides funding for capital and planning investments in surface transportation projects with a significant local or regional impact. Additionally, the Advanced Transportation Technologies and Innovation (ATTAIN) Program provides funding for the deployment, installation, and operation of advanced transportation technologies, such as connected and automated vehicles, intelligent transportation systems, and data analytics. And finally, The Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) program awards funds to local, regional, and Tribal communities for implementing, planning, and demonstrating safety improvements to reduce serious injuries and fatalities.

Securing federal transportation funds allows tribes to upgrade transportation infrastructure, enhance mobility, improve safety, and promote economic development within their communities. By taking advantage of the various funding opportunities, tribes can address critical transportation needs, from road construction and maintenance to smart transportation initiatives and the development of public transit systems.

Program Snapshot

Tribal Transit Program (TTP)



SUMMARY

Provides funding to federally recognized Indian tribes to provide public transportation services on and around Indian reservations or tribal land in rural areas. Awardees may use the funding for capital, operating, planning, and administrative expenses for public transit projects that meet the growing needs of rural tribal communities. Examples of eligible activities include:

- capital projects;
- operating costs of equipment and facilities for use in public transportation;
- and the acquisition of public transportation services, including service agreements with private providers of public transportation services.

A total of $9.9 million was available in FY24. Similar funding is anticipated for FY25.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible applicants are federally recognized Indian tribes or Alaska Native villages, groups, or communities as identified by the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

DEADLINE

The previous deadline to apply was November 13, 2024. A similar deadline is anticipated annually. A new solicitation is expected to be released in August.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://www.transit.dot.gov/tribal-transit

NTIA Awarded All 56 Entities Digital Equity Capacity Grants

Joseph Phelan, Grants Development Consultant (Broadband, Transportation, & Utilities)

By the end of 2024, every entity had its State Digital Equity Capacity Grant approved by the NTIA, paving the way for funds to funnel to reach populations throughout the United States.

As a refresher, included within the IIJA was the Digital Equity Act, which provided $2.75 billion across three grant programs for various digital equity and inclusion activities. Two of the programs went directly to the 56 entities that make up the US. The first provided allocations (totaling $60.6 million) to entities to create their digital equity plans. States and territories then submitted intentions for the State Digital Equity Capacity Grant by the end of May 2024. NTIA then approved on a rolling basis—beginning last summer with Nevada, and ending with Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Maryland, North Dakota, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands on December 19, 2024. This first round of capacity grants provided roughly $768 million in funding to states and territories. In addition to the planning and capacity grants, the NTIA offered competitive grants for any eligible entity through the Digital Equity Competitive Grant. Applications were due in September for the first round of funding, and in early 2025, NTIA announced the first awardees: https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/news/latest-news/biden-harris-administration-recommends-award-more-250-million-expand-digital

As entities applied for State Digital Equity Capacity Grants, they had to address Covered Populations with at least some of their proposed initiatives. Covered Populations include the following groups of people—individuals from low-income households; aging populations; incarcerated individuals; veterans; people with disabilities; people with language barriers; racial and ethnic minorities; and rural inhabitants.

Grants Office has been tracking how states and territories plan to use its capacity grants. Some states will open competitive grant processes within their region to conduct these activities, while others will establish refurbished device access initiatives, offer workforce development training, or implement digital skills and literacy programs, among many more uses, which will be touched on later. But first, here are the states and territories that will create grant programs for sub-awardees from their respective state to apply for and what they will fund.

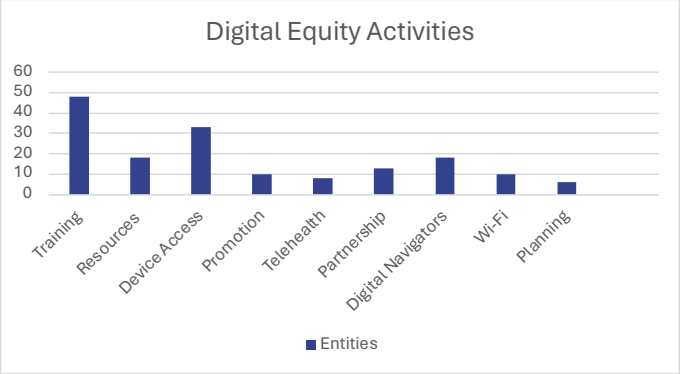
Entity	Description
Arkansas	Community Wi-Fi access
California	Expand statewide and community-based digital navigation and digital inclusion programs
Colorado	Fund projects that increase digital equity
Florida	Focus on workforce development, digital literacy, and device ownership
Idaho	Public libraries and educational institutions can use funds for device loaning and in-facility community use
Iowa	Help incarcerated individuals access educational opportunities such as digital skills and cybersecurity training
Maine	Support for Internet access, digital skills building, and Internet safety education
Missouri	Support affordability, digital skills, and access to low-cost, large-screen devices
New Jersey	Increase the skills and confidence of residents in need with using the Internet as well as devices
Ohio	Creation of a Digital Inclusion Grant Program
Pennsylvania	Digital inclusion activities

Entity	Description
South Carolina	Every county will offer a mini-grant up to $50k to increase access to devices, digital skills training, and life-essential training opportunities in finance, healthcare, and education
Tennessee	Broadband Access Grant: partnering nonprofits with ISPs to provide digital skills training, outreach on low-cost Internet options, and free/reduced household broadband subscriptions
Texas	Establish a Digital Opportunity Grant Program
Washington D.C.	Digital equity subgrant program for community and economic development agencies
Wisconsin	Digital Navigator Competitive Grant Program

Most of these states will offer competitive grant programs in 2025 for sub-awardees of all kinds to apply for. The rest of the funds will go towards initiatives administered by the state or territory. Examples of these initiatives can be found here:

- Training includes workforce development activities, digital skills programs, and digital literacy opportunities
- Resources include digital equity dashboards or maps, creating a statewide digital opportunity asset inventory, or expanding online English language programs for people facing a language barrier
- Device Access includes any recycling, refurbishing, or low-cost access to various Internet-enabled devices
- Promotion includes any awareness of digital inclusion programs or grant opportunities
- Telehealth includes increasing access to medical facilities, telehealth pilot programs, and establishing telehealth network connections
- Partnership includes any relationship the state or territory establishes with an ISP, nonprofit, local government, or private organization for the sake of broadband adoption, digital skills training, or cybersecurity education
- Digital Navigators include individuals who are well-trained in everything digital equity
- Wi-Fi includes the creation of broadband resilience, access to community Wi-Fi for low-income households or apartment buildings, and free Wi-Fi hotspots
- Planning includes any regional digital equity plan updates or accessing school IT curriculum

Below you will find a breakdown of the areas where states and territories are focused on with their digital capacity grant funds.



States and territories will receive additional rounds of digital equity capacity grants in the future. It is clear, based on how much funding is available, that accessing devices, participating in training, or learning about resources remains increasingly necessary. NTIA announced that over 700 applications were submitted requesting more than $6.5 billion under the Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program, which was six times available. There will be another round of funding under that specific program in the future, but it just shows how much of a need remains.

Unpacking Indirect Costs: What They Are and How They Work

Dr. Liz Shay, Senior Grants Development Consultant

Organizations pursuing grant funding often find budgets to be one of the most complex parts of an application. This is especially true for federal grant programs. These are also the programs that most typically have indirect costs.

In the following sections, we will break down what indirect costs are and how they work. By the end of the article, you will be able to confidently approach future budgets that require indirect costs.

WHAT ARE INDIRECT COSTS?

Indirect costs , also known as facilities and administrative (F&A) costs or overhead, are the expenses that are not easily attributable to a single project but are still necessary to enable the operation of the organization and the implementation of its programs. Costs that can be clearly assigned to a single project (such as salaries, travel, and equipment) are direct costs in the project budget.

Indirect costs are usually for things that are difficult to meter for individual projects. For example:

- Facilities expenses, such as heating, lights, and office/lab space
- Administrative expenses, such as accounting services and human resources personnel

Interested in on-going costs?
Check out the article on page 4.



HOW ARE INDIRECT COSTS CALCULATED?

There are two main components required to calculate the indirect costs for a given project. Typically, these are calculated for each fiscal year of the project.

Indirect Cost=Modified Total Direct Costs*Indirect Cost Rate

The first component of the indirect cost calculation is the Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC). We will talk more about how to calculate this number below. However, the most important thing to know is that the MTDC is a total of certain categories of the budget. This number is used only for calculating the indirect costs.

The other component of the indirect cost calculation is the indirect cost rate. We will also talk more about how to calculate this rate below. However, the most important thing to know is that this is a number that is usually represented as a decimal between 0 and 1. This number is a measure of the relative amount of indirect costs there are for the organization for every dollar of programmatic monies. You multiply this decimal value by the MTDC to get your total indirect costs.

Organizations must have an indirect cost rate agreement to determine how their Modified Total Direct Cost and indirect cost rate are calculated if they are receiving federal funds. This agreement is made once for each organization across the entire federal government (see the call-out box for more details about how your organization can negotiate this agreement). The exception is if the organization instead just uses the de minimus rate, which we will talk about on the following page.

Indirect cost rate agreements can be negotiated with a federal agency to cover all federal grant funding that your organization does. Once the negotiation is complete, your organization will have a set way to calculate MTDC, a set indirect cost rate (or sometimes more than one for different types of projects, if you're a large organization utilizing a lot of federal funding), with a set time period that the agreement will apply for.

The federal agency with which you negotiate the indirect cost rate agreement is called the cognizant agency. Most typically, this is the federal agency with whom you do the most federal funding work. However, there are some exceptions:

- **Institutes of Higher Education:** All institutes of higher education negotiate with either the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Defense's Office of Naval Research, depending on which of the two agencies (HHS or DOD) the organization received the most funds from in the past three years.
- **School Districts:** Negotiations for school districts and other local education agencies is delegated to State Education Agencies
- **State and Local Governments:** Usually the cognizant agency is determined by where the most funding is coming from for a particular government unit:
    - Department of Health and Human Services: public assistance and state-wide cost allocation plans, state and local hospitals, libraries, and health districts
    - Department of the Interior: Indian tribal governments, territorial governments, and state and local park and recreational districts
    - Department of Labor: State and local labor departments
    - Department of Education: School districts and state and local education agencies
    - Department of Agriculture: State and local agriculture departments
    - Department of Transportation: State and local airport and port authorities and transit districts
    - Department of Commerce: State and local economic development districts
    - Department of Housing and Urban Development: State and local housing and development districts
    - Environmental Protection Agency: State and local water and sewer districts

When negotiating a new indirect cost rate agreement, your organization will need to be able to provide data about your relative facilities and administrative costs compared to your programmatic costs. The cognizant agency may also ask for other information.

CALCULATING THE MODIFIED TOTAL DIRECT COST

There are two possible ways the Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) can be calculated, depending on whether your organization has a negotiated indirect cost agreement.

If your organization does not have a negotiated indirect cost agreement, then you can use the de minimus rate from 2 CRF 200. The MTDC in this case will include:

- Salaries and wages
- Fringe benefits
- Materials and supplies
- Services
- Travel
- Subawards up to $25,000 for the life of each sub-award, regardless of the period of performance of the sub-awards under the award

You simply add up the totals in each of these categories and that is your MTDC.

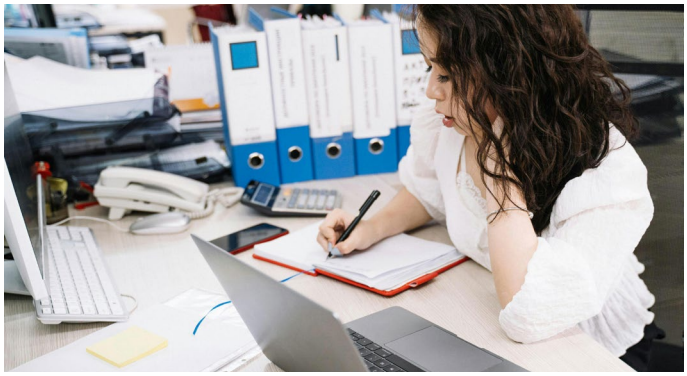
If your organization has a negotiated indirect cost agreement, then you must use it for every federal grant (see exceptions below). The MTDC in this case will be defined by your agreement. Talk with your internal grants office or finance team (whoever oversees liaising with the federal government for this type of situation) to see this agreement. Often the calculation is the same as for the de minimus rate, however, that is not always the case.

DETERMINING THE INDIRECT COST RATE

The indirect cost rate is a percentage, represented as a decimal in the calculation.

If your organization does not have a negotiated indirect cost agreement and you are therefore using the de minimus rate, then the indirect cost rate is 15% (0.15) as of October 1, 2024.

If your organization does have a negotiated indirect cost agreement, then your indirect cost rate is found in the same letter as the way you calculate the MTDC. Organizational indirect cost rates can vary wildly, with some larger research organizations having indirect cost rates of 50% (0.5) or more, but other organizations having smaller percentages.



EXCEPTIONS

In general, if your organization has a negotiated indirect cost agreement, you must use it for every federal grant that you are pursuing. If your organization does not have a negotiated indirect cost agreement, then you may use the de minimis rate. Additionally, most grantmakers will include indirect costs in the total maximum budget allowed. For example, if you are pursuing an Advanced Technological Education grant from the National Science Foundation in the Small Scale Projects funding track, then your maximum budget of $475,000 will include both direct and indirect costs for the full length of the project (up to three years).

However, there are some cases where there are exceptions to these rules. Occasionally federal grant makers will define how indirect costs work for a particular grant. In some cases, they define a particular indirect cost calculation process, which may be the standard de minimus calculation or something specific to that grant program. In other cases, the grantmaker will note that indirect costs are not allowed for that specific grant. Some grantmakers will also add indirect costs separately from the maximum program budget (the National Institutes of Health typically use this approach, where they give the maximum direct costs in their application guidance and then will calculate indirect costs as part of the grant award agreement if you are awarded). As with other parts of the grant application process, **you should always carefully read the grant program guidance before doing your indirect cost calculations.**

Regardless of the specifics of how a particular indirect cost is calculated for a particular grant, hopefully, this article can help demystify the process. Indirect costs are calculated through two numbers: the Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) and the indirect cost rate. Take this calculation into account when developing your budget for a federal grant and show your work in your budget justification as you do this calculation.

Unlocking Homes: How Federal Grants Are Helping Canada Tackle the Housing Crisis

Siddhi Aubeeluck, Grants Development Associate (Canada)

Canada's housing crisis is a matter of national urgency. As of 2024, nearly 45% of Canadians reported being very concerned about their ability to afford housing due to rising costs.[1] In Ontario, the average home price in 2019 was approximately $604,883, and in 2024, that number rose to $868,067, reflecting a 43.4% rise over these five years.[2] The supply is not meeting the demand, causing a sustained increase in prices. Grants have played a significant role in addressing the housing shortage. Among the many grants introduced by the Canadian government, three programs stand out: the **Affordable Housing Fund**, the **Housing Accelerator Fund**, and the **Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund**. To gain a deeper understanding of the government's efforts, let's examine these key initiatives.

THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING FUND

The Affordable Housing Fund (AHF), formerly known as the National Housing Co-Investment Fund, was initially launched in 2017 as part of the Canadian National Housing Strategy, a ten-year $115+ billion plan introduced by the federal government to address the country's housing demands.[3] In November 2023, the grant was retitled the AHF. Along with the name change, the Canadian government announced an additional $1 billion in funding over three years starting this year (2025-2026), bringing the total funding to over $14 billion. The fund is managed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), which oversees the administration and implementation of the program.[4]

The AHF provides funding through low-interest and/or forgivable loans or contributions to help build new homes and renovate/repair existing, affordable, and community housing.



The fund targets support for vulnerable populations, giving priority to projects targeting housing solutions for Indigenous Peoples, people with disabilities, women and children fleeing family violence, seniors, individuals with addiction issues, as well as young adults.

Beyond construction projects, the AHF also provides funding for rent-geared-to-income programs, helping low-income renters by tying their rent to their income levels.

Grants from the AHF are open to provinces and territories, municipalities, non-profit organizations, Indigenous communities, and private sector developers. Moreover, the fund facilitates and encourages partnerships between these various actors to deliver affordable housing projects.

To further streamline the development process, the CMHC established the Frequent Builder Framework to help expedite applications for the AHF program from existing housing providers with a proven record of building multi-residential units. As a result, frequent builders may receive priority treatment, underwriting and advanced flexibilities, the possibility of funding commitments for future years, and other benefits.[5]

As of now, the Affordable Housing Fund has facilitated the creation of approximately 60,000 new affordable homes and the repair of about 240,000 existing homes across Canada.[6] From building new housing complexes to transforming existing units, creating community shelters, and addressing Indigenous housing needs, the Affordable Housing Fund plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of the Canadian housing climate.

1. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/241119/dq241119b-eng.htm
2. https://wowa.ca/ontario-housing-market
3. https://www.placetocallhome.ca/
4. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2024/enhancements-affordable-housing-fund-apartment-construction-loan-program
5. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/project-funding-and-mortgage-financing/funding-programs/all-funding-programs/affordable-housing-fund
6. https://www.budget.canada.ca/2024/report-rapport/chap1-en.html



THE HOUSING ACCELERATOR FUND

Another key grant introduced by the Federal Government is the Housing Accelerator Fund (HAF). Launched in 2023, the $4 billion fund seeks to remove bottlenecks in housing development, speeding up the building process to address supply shortages. These "bottlenecks" include barriers concerning approval processes (e.g.: extended timelines for permits), infrastructure limitations (e.g.: utilities required to build new housing), and zoning restrictions (e.g.: regulations on mixed-use zoning) limiting new developments. The fund is intended to create a more streamlined housing development process with the goal of fast-tracking the approval system of 100,000 new homes within the first three years of the program.[7]

Just like the Affordable Housing Fund, the Housing Accelerator Fund is overseen by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. However, unlike the AHF, the Housing Accelerator Fund is not open to private developers. Instead, these resources prioritize funding the efforts of municipal, provincial, and territorial governments, Indigenous communities, and non-profit organizations.[8]

The City of Guelph exemplifies how the Housing Accelerator Fund addresses housing challenges linked to population growth and increased demand—pressures that reflect national trends. Amongst the many HAF awardees, the city received over $21 million in funding in 2024. Guelph aims to build 739 new housing units above the city average by 2026, using grant money to fund activities such as modernizing permit applications to facilitate the process for developers, reevaluating zoning laws to encourage gentle density in low-density residential areas, creating an inventory of city-owned lands that can be used for affordable housing, and renewing infrastructure (such as pipes or roads) to keep pace with housing targets.[9] By tackling these localized challenges, the Housing Accelerator Fund demonstrates its broader role in helping communities across Canada navigate similar issues.

Gentle density: Gentle density refers to the process of adding more housing options in established neighborhoods through smaller-scale developments, such as duplexes, triplexes, or townhomes. This approach aims to preserve the character of a community while accommodating more residents, promoting sustainable growth.

As stated by ex-Minister of Housing Sean Fraser, "The Housing Accelerator Fund is currently helping 177 communities across Canada increase their ambition on housing by reaching their goal of increasing housing supply in their municipality".[10] Though still in its early stages, the Housing Accelerator Fund has set ambitious goals, and its full impact will unfold in the coming years.

7. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2024/changing-how-build-homes-year-housing-accelerator-fund
8. https://search.open.canada.ca/qpnotes/record/pco-bcp%2CPCO-2023-PM-30
9. https://guelph.ca/2024/01/city-of-guelph-to-receive-federal-funding-to-help-build-more-homes-faster/
10. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2024/changing-how-build-homes-year-housing-accelerator-fund

THE CANADA HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

Lastly, we turn to the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF), a $6 billion federal initiative managed by Infrastructure Canada designed to tackle critical infrastructure barriers that impact housing development like upgrading water and wastewater systems, improving stormwater management, and enhancing solid waste infrastructure to facilitate the construction of new homes.

The fund is open to municipalities, provinces and territories, non-government organizations working with eligible governments, and Indigenous communities. Notably, at least 10% of the total funding is dedicated to Indigenous-led projects, recognizing the unique infrastructure and housing needs of these communities. Similarly to the HAF, the fund is not directly open to private developers.

The CHIF operates through two primary funding streams. The Direct Delivery Stream allocates up to $1 billion over eight years to the eligible recipients mentioned above and the Provincial and Territorial Delivery Stream distributes the remaining funds through agreements with provincial and territorial governments, who allocate resources to priority infrastructure projects that support housing development within their jurisdictions. The two streams ensure local needs and broad regional priorities are addressed comprehensively.[11]

Introduced in April 2024, the CHIF remains in its early stages, with limited data on its funded projects and overall impact.[12] As recently as May 2024, the federal government and the province of Ontario reached a $357 million agreement under the CHIF to address their housing needs. As this initiative moves forward, we eagerly await to see the impact and effectiveness of the fund in addressing the region's pressing housing challenges.



11. https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/housing-logement/chif-fcil/index-eng.html
12. https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/canada-ontario-deal-affordable-housing-amid-soaring-home-costs-2024-05-28/



CHALLENGES IN FEDERAL HOUSING GRANTS AND THE PATH FORWARD

While the federal government has made significant investments to address the national housing crisis through grants, a variety of factors continue to influence their effectiveness.

At the forefront of these challenges are rising construction costs. Inflation, supply chain issues, and a shortage of skilled and highly trained labor have impacted the Canadian construction industry for years. Thus, despite the hefty amount invested by the federal government through these grants, experts argue that the funding pool is still insufficient to solve the country's housing crisis as a result of the skyrocketing cost of construction within the country.[13]

Another significant barrier is the "Not in My Backyard" phenomenon. In some instances, local communities are opposed to new developments targeting their neighborhoods due to concerns about property values, neighborhood character, or increased demand for local services. This opposition can make it difficult for municipalities to use federal grants such as the AHF, HAF, or CHIF, to their full potential to build in areas where affordable housing is most needed. Critics argue that municipalities, notably elected officials, have too much control over the planning and development process, as the latter may be reluctant to increase housing density in some areas due to community opposition.[14]

An additional concern related to these federal grants is the uneven distribution of funding for housing projects across provinces and territories. For example, some provinces and territories have been able to leverage the AHF funding more effectively than others (e.g.: Ontario), while regions like the prairies or Northern Canada may not have seen the same benefits due to logistical, demographic, or other barriers. This regional disparity may hinder the programs' overall impact in certain areas, however, at the very least, efforts such as the CHIF's commitment to allocate 10% of its funding to Indigenous-led projects have contributed to addressing funding asymmetries in Northern communities.

While, through these key grants, the federal government has made substantial investments to address the national housing crisis, a broader solution is required to continue these preliminary efforts and collaborations. As the Canadian National Housing Strategy enters its final years and more recent funding programs gain momentum, Canadians continue to watch, hopeful for long-term meaningful progress in the effort to address the housing crisis.

13. https://www.altusgroup.com/insights/cost-escalation-in-new-construction-a-2024-update/
14. https://www3.ohrc.on.ca/en/zone-housing-human-rights-and-municipal-planning/overcoming-opposition-affordable-housing

Program Snapshot

Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) – Direct Delivery Stream



SUMMARY

The purpose of the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund – Direct Delivery Stream is to address critical housing infrastructure challenges in Canada by supporting projects that enable the development of new housing supply across the country. These projects aim to facilitate the construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of essential infrastructure that directly supports housing, such as drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste systems. The program focuses on increasing housing availability, enhancing infrastructure quality, and promoting sustainable and resilient solutions in urban, rural, and Indigenous communities across Canada.

Approximately $1 billion is available through the fund with awards ranging from $1 million to $100 million.

ELIGIBILITY

The fund is open to municipalities, provinces, territories, and non-government organizations collaborating with eligible governments, and Indigenous communities.

DEADLINE

Applications are to be submitted by March 31, 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://communityclimatefunding.gov.bc.ca/funding/06d2177c-67a7-ef11-b8e8-002248b000d7/
or https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/housing-logement/chif-fcil/index-eng.html

Grant Proposal Editing and Review: A Step-by-Step Guide

Meghan Jacobsen, Grants Development Associate



Securing grants is no small task. If you have gone through the process, you know the relief and satisfaction of completing a proposal after weeks—or even months—of effort. As you approach the finish line, one especially important step remains: the editing and review process. This step is crucial because small adjustments can transform your proposal from mediocre to competitive. While it might feel overwhelming after all your hard work, following these steps will make the process smoother and more manageable.

STEP ONE: READ AND UNDERSTAND THE GUIDANCE

Reading the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is an essential document to review before beginning the proposal development process. It is also crucial to have ongoing "check-ins" with the NOFO, especially in the edit and review phase.

The NOFO will outline all the required components of the proposal such as necessary forms, documents, letters, etc. It may also specify requirements around font size, page limits, or a prescribed outline. The guidance might give instructions on how to name your file and how to submit your proposal. Failure to adhere to these guidelines can result in disqualification. To stay organized, create a checklist based on the NOFO and tick off items as you review your proposal. This ensures you have not overlooked any requirements.

STEP TWO: CHECK YOUR SPELLING, GRAMMAR, AND CONTENT

Though obvious, proofreading for grammar and spelling errors is vital. Mistakes can distract reviewers and undermine their confidence in your organization. Read your proposal aloud to catch errors you might miss when reading silently.

In addition, it is important to evaluate your content. Make sure you are directly addressing the program's priorities throughout your proposal. Double-check that you are directly answering what the funder is asking clearly and succinctly. If you find any section unnecessarily wordy or veering off-topic, edit or delete them for clarity and focus.

STEP THREE: ENSURE THE PROPOSAL HAS ONE VOICE

When multiple team members contribute to different sections of a proposal – such as the budget, narrative, or needs statement – it can be a great strategy that enables more ease in the proposal development However, the end result will be a document that reflects varying writing styles. To combat that, assign one person to do a final edit of the entire proposal to create a cohesive voice and smooth flow throughout.

STEP FOUR: GET A SECOND (OR THIRD) SET OF EYES TO REVIEW

After reviewing your proposal multiple times, it is easy to overlook errors or unclear sections. Ask colleagues to review your proposal and provide feedback. They may catch undefined acronyms, overly technical language, or other elements that might confuse a funder. Likewise, they may find grammar or spelling errors you missed. The more perspectives you gather, the stronger your proposal will become.

STEP FIVE: ONE FINAL CHECK OF THE GUIDANCE

Before hitting "submit," revisit the NOFO one last time. Confirm that all requirements are met, and all documents are in order. Completing this final review can provide peace of mind and allow you to submit your proposal with confidence.

By following these steps, you will finish with a more competitive proposal and ultimately maximize your chances of securing funding. Good luck!

The State of State Funding for Higher Education

Dr. Marc Smithers, Grants Development Associate (Higher Education)

After hundreds of conversations with grantseekers at various institutions of higher education throughout the country, one of the tools I see most often overlooked can also be one of the most powerful: state funding. This consequence is likely attributable to the organizational structures present at most colleges and universities. If an institution has a Sponsored Programs Office that is distinct from the advancement or fundraising arm of an institution, the bulk of these staff members' time is devoted to securing large faculty research or student learning grants that are most likely funded by well-financed federal programs. If an institution has dedicated staff to grant writing housed in the fundraising office, their work often overlaps most frequently with the work of advancement professionals like relationship-building with foundations and other large individual donors in the philanthropic world. As a result of these structures that often work very effectively to bring in federal and foundation dollars, state grants are often unintentionally overlooked, even though they could serve as a vital and substantial portion of an institution's funding plans. Here are some reasons to consider state grants more seriously as a mechanism for institutional funding and steps institutions should take to begin including them in their grantseeking strategy.

WHY STATE GRANTS ARE IMPORTANT?

Substantial Funding Opportunities

Perhaps one of the biggest reasons that state grants should get more attention from institutional grantseekers is simply because some state funding programs are very substantial. While an institution in Arkansas, for instance, could put energy into applying for a federal grant for workforce development like the **Building Pathways to Infrastructure Jobs Program** from the Department of Labor that has a potential maximum award of $5 million, they should also consider applying for the state-funded **Higher Industry Readiness through Educational Development program** which also aims to increase workforce development opportunities in high-demand fields and has a potential maximum award of $4 million. Similarly, a campus in Maryland could pursue funding for campus safety initiatives



through a federal program like the **Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Program** through the Office on Violence Against Women, using a small portion of the maximum $400,000 award for security technology enhancements. Additionally, however, they should also pursue funding through the **Campus Safety Program** funded through the state of Maryland which had a $5 million maximum award, all of which could be used for security technology. Though these opportunities vary from state to state and year to year, grantseekers need to know that state funding can be a source of significant amounts of funding.

Showcase State Priorities

Another reason to give more attention to state funding opportunities is that it helps institutions see the educational priorities of the state. Attention to these priorities has predictive value in seeing where funding will be directed and can help institutions strategically align initiatives to these priorities. While federal dollars have increased in the areas of workforce development, for instance, some states like Ohio have followed suit and invested heavily in this sector, and institutions of higher education in Ohio would be wise to consider how this may shape their grantseeking plans and strategic initiatives. From the $25 million available in total funding in the **Aspire Grant Program** to $8 million available in the **Regionally Aligned Priorities in Delivering Skills Program**, Ohio and many other states are making significant funding available to institutions of higher education and other workforce development agencies in the coming years. Institutions seeking to grow enrollments and meet some of their technological needs through grant funding should pay close attention to these opportunities and seek to align aspects of their strategic initiatives to the educational priorities that their state has by paying attention to what programs the state is funding.

HOW TO BEST STAY UP TO DATE WITH STATE GRANTS?

Just as grant opportunities vary from state to state, the ways grantmakers can best stay on top of information for these programs vary as well. Some states, a small minority, cultivate helpful websites detailing all available opportunities in a kind of one-stop-shop for grantseekers. Regardless of how your state houses this information, there are a few pieces of advice that transcend these differences in state grant structures.

1. Familiarize yourself with the structure of education in your state.

Knowing where higher education fits within the structure of your state's government will help your grantseeking team know where to look for opportunities the institution would be eligible to pursue. In New York, for instance, the Office of Higher Education is housed within the New York State Education Department, whereas in Colorado, the Department of Higher Education is a standalone office distinct from other educational departments within the state. Understanding these nuances in your state will be imperative to improving your grantseeking efforts.

2. Remember to look outside of the traditional educational funding departments within your state.

Knowing how your state government is structured is important not only to keep tabs on education-specific funding opportunities but also to ensure you see programs your institution would be eligible for outside of the educational departments. Be sure to familiarize yourself with offices in your state that focus on Human Services, Agriculture, Workforce Development, and Cultural Activities as they may offer programs open to higher education institutions. The **Local Share Account program** from Pennsylvania, for example, is managed by the Department of Community and Economic Development and has awarded several projects at institutions of higher education. Being attentive to opportunities from outside traditional state funding routes will also help institutions broaden their funding streams.

3. Network with other higher education professionals in your state.

Grantseekers can still miss funding opportunities by only attending to what they find through advanced Internet searches and signing up for departmental listservs. The importance of networking with other higher education professionals cannot be overstated and can have an impact on grantseeking if you are intentional in your efforts! Taking the time to build relationships with other professionals who hold similar roles as you at other institutions within your state can expand your professional capabilities and also open up the possibility of talking about

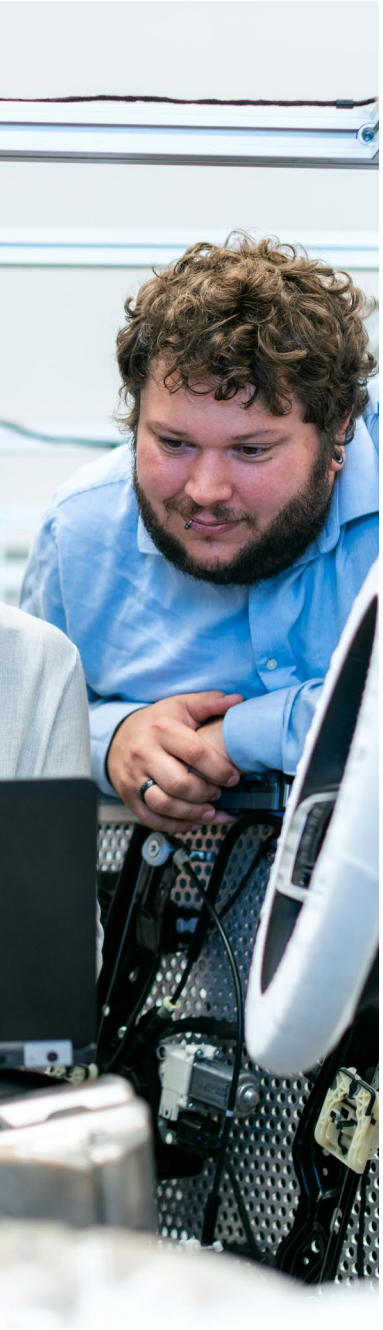


funding strategies with them. Seize opportunities to discuss funding challenges and potential opportunities for collaboration with others as you grow your professional network.

While it is understandable that state funding opportunities are often missed by some higher education grantseekers given the organizational structures found at colleges and universities, now is a great time to fight against this trend. As the nation welcomes a new presidential administration, one of the ways that institutions can prepare for the uncertainty in the federal funding landscape is by exploring the possibilities available to them through state funding opportunities. Diversifying your grantseeking portfolio to include state funding opportunities is an important skill for institutions to foster and could prove timely in our current educational climate.

Program Snapshot

Building Pathways to Infrastructure Jobs Program



SUMMARY

The program aims to train job seekers in industrial occupations such as advanced manufacturing, information technology, and professional, scientific, and technical services occupations that support renewable energy, transportation, and broadband infrastructure sectors. Awardees may use the funding for staffing, equipment, supplies, planning, and software expenses for career pathway programs that meet the growing needs of local employers. Examples of eligible activities include:

- developing distance learning courses;
- equipment and supplies for industry training and upskilling programs; and
- the hiring of faculty and staff to educate and support students in training programs.

A total of $35 million was available in FY24. Similar funding is anticipated for FY25. The program will have a similar focus but different goals.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible lead applicants include nonprofit organizations, labor unions and organizations, workforce development entities, Education/training providers, Economic development agencies, Native American Tribal Governments, and State, county, and local governments.

DEADLINE

The previous deadline to apply was July 1, 2024. A similar deadline is anticipated annually.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/skills-grants/h1-b-skills-training

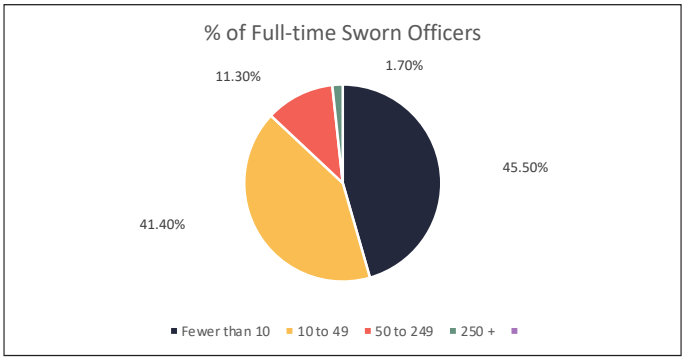
Grant Funding for Small, Rural, and Tribal Criminal Justice

Shannon Day, Senior Grants Development Consultant (Public Safety)

In the nearly five years I have worked with law enforcement agencies in their grant funding pursuits, I've often heard, "I'd love our department to apply for more grants, but we just don't have the time." The departments I work with most often are the little guys because small departments don't have the luxury of having a dedicated grant manager on staff, and certainly not an entire grants department. Let's be honest: when considering the priorities for first responders, grants don't often rank high on the list, in part because of their typically complicated processes.

Similar feedback has been heard across all sectors resulting in the bipartisan Streamlining Federal Grants Act of 2023 (H.R 5934). Introduced to Congress in October 2023, this act is currently awaiting a vote from the 119th Congress. The federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has proactively begun simplifying the grant process, including streamlining and standardizing application guidance and simplifying grants.gov.

As seen in the table below, small departments (fewer than 250 full-time sworn personnel) accounted for more than 98% of the 11,788 local police departments in 2020. Of the 258 tribal police departments[1] in the United States, 100% have fewer than 250 sworn officers, the largest being the Navajo Nation with 210 sworn officers. (Pomper, 2023).



Data sourced from Goodison, S. (2022, November). Local Police Departments Personnel, 2020. https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/lpdp20.pdf

The good news for criminal justice agencies is that the Department of Justice received feedback from small, rural, and tribal departments several years ago and has already made many changes to its grant funding process, including the creation of a single grant platform: the Justice Grants System, or JustGrants. The Department of Justice has also begun providing simple, one- or two-page solicitation overviews so potential applicants can quickly determine whether a grant program is right for them.

The DOJ has also made changes to existing grant programs. In 2010, the disparate funding areas of the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) were consolidated under one single program. While each purpose area is still administered through its related DOJ funding office, including the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the grant application and administration process has been streamlined.

In 2020, the Bureau of Justice Assistance created two funding categories under the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Local program. Category 1 streamlines the application process and reduces the reporting burden for applicants receiving an allocation of less than $25,000.

The feedback from small, rural, and tribal departments also led to new grant programs that mirror larger programs, making federal funds more accessible for these departments.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance's Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative provides funding and support to small (250 or fewer sworn officers), rural, and tribal law enforcement agencies to implement violent crime reduction strategies, improve investigations, improve services to victims, and enhance collaboration between local stakeholders. The funder understands that violent crime may look different in every community, so the program is flexible and may be tailored to suit each applicant's needs. The critical elements around which successful programs are built can be found in the Violent Crime Reduction Roadmap, organized around ten essential actions to reduce community violence.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance's Small, Rural, and Tribal Body-Worn Camera Program (SRTBWC), a micro-grant administered by Justice & Security Strategies, Inc., provides funding and support for small (50 or fewer sworn officers), rural, and tribal law enforcement agencies to purchase or lease body-worn cameras and related costs for the creation of pilot programs, implementation of new programs, or expansion of existing programs.

1. When it comes to grant funding, federally recognized Indian tribes are statutorily identified as rural, regardless of their location (Justice.gov, n.d.), so when considering federal grants, tribal agencies may be eligible to apply to all DOJ grants.

The Office on Violence Against Women's Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program (Rural Program) seeks to enhance the safety of rural victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The program encourages collaboration among criminal justice agencies, victim services providers, social services agencies, health professionals, and other community organizations to overcome the problems of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in rural communities.

There is no standard definition of rural, so when applying for grants, refer to the funder's guidelines!

These are just a few examples; many federal funding opportunities are available for your agency, depending on what you aim to accomplish. Below are some helpful links to more information on grant programs offered through the Department of Justice and some of its funding offices:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance Solicitation Overviews
- Office of Justice Programs Tribal Funding Directory
- Office on Violence Against Women Discretionary Grant Programs
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grant Programs

Grants.gov is where every Department of Justice grant application begins. While the site can be overwhelming for the average applicant, and even for seasoned grants professionals, dozens of helpful articles, videos, and blog posts are available. Here is a good place to start.

Grants can be overwhelming but don't panic and shut down when you are inundated with information. Take a breath, keep your focus, and remind yourself why you started this journey in the first place. And be sure to check out the many free resources available to you through Grants Office.



Register for our upcoming webinar: "Exploring the Security Grant Funding Landscape for Rural and Tribal Communities" to learn more...

Program Snapshot

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS)

SUMMARY

Provides federally recognized Tribes and Tribal consortia an opportunity to develop a comprehensive and coordinated approach to public safety and victimization issues and to apply for funding. Applicants may apply for funding under the Purpose Area(s) that best addresses Tribes' concerns related to public safety, criminal and juvenile justice, substance use-related crime, and access to treatment and recovery support, including Tribal healing to wellness courts; and the needs of victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

FY2025 purpose areas are:

- Public safety and community policing (COPS Office)
- Comprehensive tribal justice systems strategic planning (BJA, COPS Office, OJJDP, OVC)
- Tribal Justice Systems (BJA)
- Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA)
- Adult Tribal Treatment Courts (BJA)
- Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC)
- Youth Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP)
- Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP)

Approximately $105,000,000 is available in FY25, distributed across all-purpose areas.



ELIGIBILITY

Eligible applicants are federally recognized Indian tribes, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. This includes Alaska Native villages and tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes.

DEADLINE

Applicants are to submit a (SF-424 and the SF-LLL) to Grants.gov by March 18, 2025. Full applications are to be submitted to JustGrants by March 25, 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://bja.ojp.gov/funding/opportunities/o-bja-2025-172288



How to Leverage Form 990s to Identify Aligned Foundation Funders

Sandy Trowbridge, Grants Development Associate (Education)

WHAT ARE FORM 990S?

Tax-exempt organizations are required to file an informational tax form, known as Form 990, with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) each year. A completed Form 990 allows the IRS to confirm that an organization continues to qualify for its tax-exempt status by detailing the organization's governance, financial details, and activities for the year in question.

WHY DO FORM 990S MATTER TO GRANTSEEKERS?

Private foundations are tax-exempt organizations and thus are required to file Form 990s (specifically, Form 990-PF). Given that these forms are such a wealth of information, this is great news for grantseekers.

As a grantseeker, you may find yourself turning to foundation websites to verify alignment before application. But sometimes scouring a funder's website and reading their grant guidelines does not provide you with enough information to determine whether an opportunity is worth your time and effort to apply. Or, in some cases, you may find that a foundation of interest does not even have a website for you to review. This is where reviewing a foundation's Form 990 is incredibly helpful to grantseekers looking to identify best-fit grant opportunities.

As one might expect for a tax form, Form 990s can be quite long and overwhelming to read if you do not know what to look out for. The following table details key sections of Form 990s and the insights that can be gleaned from each to aid in your grant-seeking efforts.

WHAT INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN FORM 990 AND HOW CAN IT HELP?

Form 990-PF Section	Key Insights
Part I: Analysis of Revenue and Expenses	Refer to line 25 to see the total amount of grants paid during the year in question. This helps to give you a sense of the foundation's size.
Part III: Analysis of Changes in Net Assets or Fund Balances	Review line 6 "Total net assets or fund balances at end of the year" to get a better sense of the scale of the foundation. Are they large? If yes, then their capacity to fund grants is large. Are they small? Then they may have a more competitive application process due to limited funds. Is there a substantial change in their net assets or fund balances this year? If yes, this might show that they are undergoing financial hardship which might hinder your likelihood of grant award.
Part VII: Information About Officers, Directors, Trustees, Foundation Managers, Highly Paid Employees, and Contractors	Scan this list to see if you know any of these individuals. If not, share this list with your staff, board, and any other relevant parties associated with your organization to see if anyone has any existing relationships and would be open to making an introduction.
Part: Supplementary Information	Here the foundation will note via a check box in line 2 if they only make contributions to preselected charitable organizations and do not accept unsolicited requests for funds. If the foundation does accept unsolicited requests for funds, they will leave this box blank and further note the name and contact information of the person to whom any questions should be addressed as well as detail the application process, submission deadlines, and any restrictions or limitations on awards (such as geographical area). This section is particularly helpful when reviewing Form 990s for foundations that do not maintain a website.
Part: Supplementary Information (continued) Grants and Contributions Paid During the Year or Approved for Future Payment	This section is incredibly helpful as it provides you with an overview of who the foundation has given to, why, and for how much. This section also allows you to cross-compare against prior year Form 990s to verify whether the funder seems to give to the same organizations year over year, or if they frequently award to new organizations.
Recipient name	Knowing the names of past recipients allows you to analyze whether they are giving to organizations like yours. If you are a public school, for example, do you see them giving to other public schools? Or do you only see them giving to educational nonprofits? In addition, if a connection cannot be found between the grant-seeking organization and the grant-funding organization when looking at the list of Officers, Directors, etc. in section Part VII of Form 990, utilizing a relationship with a previously funded organization is possible. If you happen to have a connection with a previous awardee, they may be able to facilitate an introduction between your organization and the grant funding organization.

Form 990-PF Section	Key Insights
Recipient address	Knowing where past grantees are located can give you insight into whether the funder gives to organizations nationally, or largely limits their giving to a specific region, state, county, or even city. Where do they give the most awards? Do you see any significant giving happening in your state or region? If not, then this might not be a best-fit grant.
Purpose of grant or contribution	Reviewing the purpose of past grants enables you to quickly assess if the funder has funded projects like yours. For example, if you are looking for funding to purchase educational technology, look to see if they have given to similar projects in the past. If you find that they are only funding teacher professional development, then this might not be a best-fit opportunity for your specific project needs.
Amount	This section details the size of the foundation's grant awards. Are you seeing mainly $1,000 awards? If yes, consider if that is worth your time to pursue. Or does the award size align more closely with your project scope and scale? If yes, they might be worth taking a closer look at. If you decide to apply, use this information to inform the scale of your request. If you see a range of awards between $25,000 and $50,000, work to keep your request in a similar range.

Tip: Control-F is an extremely helpful tool when reviewing Form 990s (especially for larger foundations whose Form 990s can number hundreds of pages in length). Are you interested in quickly seeing whether the foundation has given to any organizations located in New York? Or do you want to quickly verify whether they have supported schools in the past? Open the foundation's most recent Form 990 and then simply click "ctrl-F" on your keyboard and then type in your search term (such as "New York" or "school") to review any locations within the file where the term is referenced.

WHERE CAN YOU ACCESS FORM 990S?

Form 990s are free and publicly accessible. Some foundations will link to them directly from their websites. If they do not, or if the foundation of interest does not have a website, several other access options are available. A sample of these options are highlighted below:

1. IRS Tax Exempt Organization Search Tool (free, no account required)
2. Candid / GuideStar (free, account required)
3. ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer (free, no account required)
4. Foundation Center Online (paid subscription required)

Types of Form 990s

There are several different types of Form 990s, including Form 990, 990-EZ, 990-N, and 990-PF.

Form 990 is used by nonprofit organizations with gross receipts of more than $200,000 or total assets of more than $500,000. Form 990-EZ is a shorter form that can be used by nonprofit organizations with gross receipts less than $200,000 and total assets less than $500,000. Form 990-N (e-Postcard) can be used by smaller nonprofit organizations with gross receipts of less than $50,000. Form 990-PF is used by private foundations regardless of their financial status.

NEXT STEPS

Once you have a short list of foundation prospects, turn to their Form 990s to confirm which are most worth your time to pursue. As detailed above, scanning foundation Form 990s will enable you to quickly assess whether the foundation has a history of 1) giving to organizations like yours, 2) giving to organizations in your geographic region, and 3) giving to projects like yours. All of this information will allow you to identify best-fit grant opportunities more effectively.



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The Pause on Federal Grants: Context and Proactive Strategies for Grantseekers

A Grants Office Production

About: With the release of OMB Memorandum: *Temporary Pause of Agency Grant, Loan, and Other Financial Assistance Programs* pausing "all activities related to obligation or disbursement of all Federal financial assistance," we dive into the implications for federal grants in the near term and provide proactive steps leaders can take in the interim to ensure they are are ready to make the most of federal grant opportunities in 2025 and 2026.

Access HERE

Spotlight on JAG: A Deep Dive into the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant

A Grants Office Production, Sponsored by Genetec

About: The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) provides funding for a wide range of criminal justice needs and projects. We explain the difference between the JAG State and JAG Local programs and how money for these programs is allocated from the federal government to states and local jurisdictions, as well as an in-depth exploration of the program's requirements, eligible projects, and costs.

Access HERE

Upcoming Grantscasts

New events are added weekly. Visit https://www.grantsoffice.com/Grants-Intelligence/Grantcasts for the most updated information and to see our entire library of global Grantscasts.

Unlock Healthcare Grant Funding

A Grants Office Production

Date: February 19, 2025

About: Join our 30-minute live webinar for healthcare organizations seeking grant funding! Discover a range of funding opportunities to support your programs, gain insights into key grant program goals, eligibility criteria, and allowable projects, and hear expert advice on enhancing your grant readiness.

Register HERE

Exploring the Security Grant Funding Landscape for Rural and Tribal Communities

A Grants Office Production, Sponsored by Genetec

Date: March 6, 2025

About: Join Grants Office, LLC, and special guests from Genetec, as we delve into the security funding landscape for rural and tribal communities. We'll cover various funding opportunities, including insights into program goals, eligibility criteria, and allowable projects. Additionally, we'll discuss how to incorporate essential technology into your proposal to align with funder objectives and benefit your community.

Register HERE



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Our FREE Guidance for Grantseekers Resource Library includes a series of short videos, designed to arm you with expert knowledge and confidence for the journey ahead.

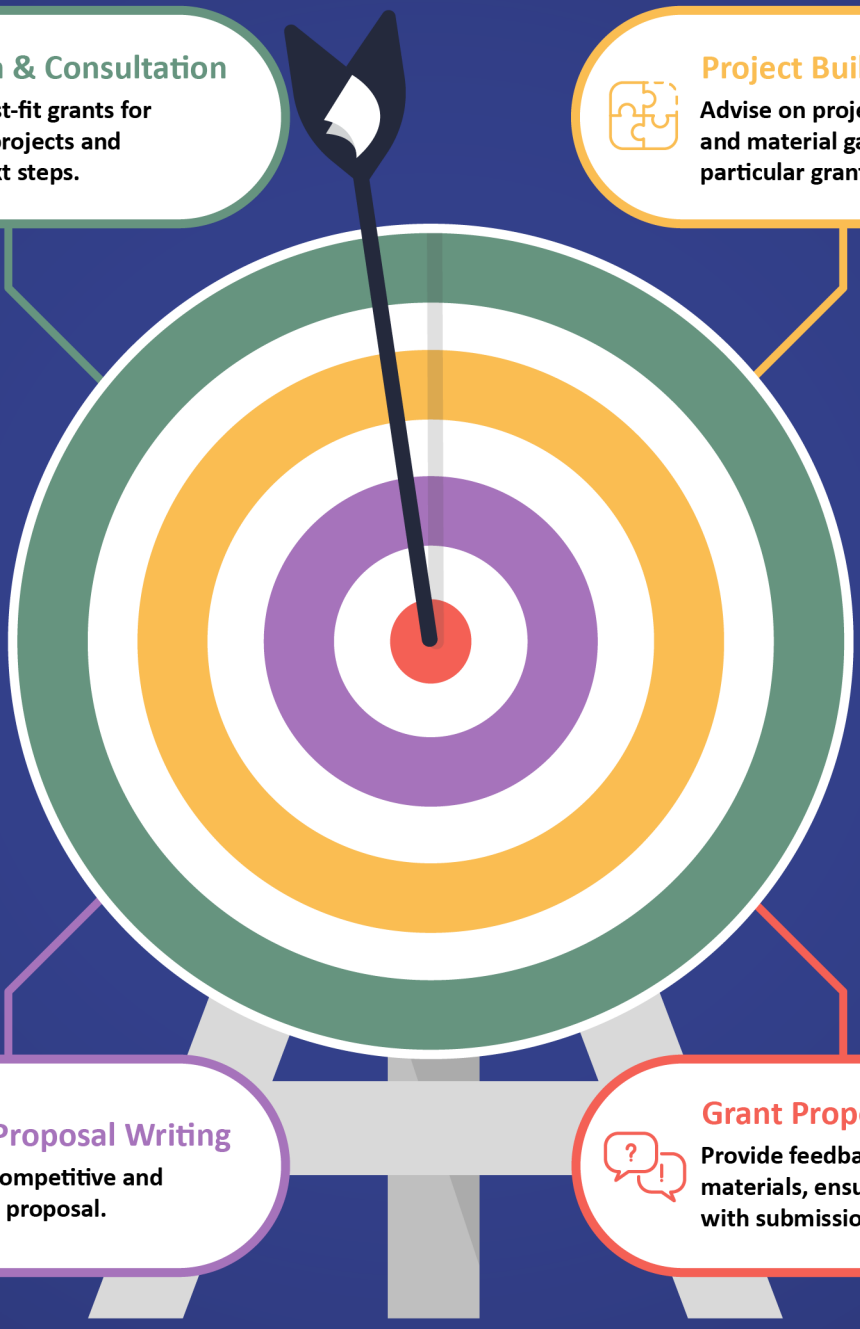
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