

TYPES OF GRANTS (BY FUNDER TYPE)

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Federal government

1. Direct from federal agencies to the awardee
OR
2. Federal agency “pass-through” funding that is distributed to states for redistribution

State government

- Money from the state budget

Local government

- City, county, etc., but be aware that many grants that look like local grants are actually just re-awarding state or federal funding (pass-through)

PRIVATE GRANTS

Foundations

Corporations

Professional associations

Local service clubs

WHO IS THE APPLICANT?

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

If eligible to apply, the college itself is usually the correct applicant

The legal identity of the college is the **Yavapai County Community College District**

PRIVATE GRANTS

In most cases, the only eligible applicants for private grants are 501(c)(3) nonprofits

When a 501(c)(3) entity is required, we apply using the **Yavapai College Foundation** as the applicant

TYPES OF FEDERAL GRANTS

Mandatory grant

- Must be awarded to **each** eligible applicant (generally a government entity) based on the conditions defined in the authorizing statute

Formula grant

- Type of mandatory grant that is awarded based on statistical criteria for specific types of work (for example, size of population, percent of population with income below poverty level, etc.)
- The regulations define these criteria and the amount of funds to be distributed; the term “formula” refers to the way the grant funding is allocated
- Example: U.S. Department of Education Perkins Career and Technical Education (Title I) Grants

Discretionary grant

- A discretionary grant is a grant in which a federal agency selects the recipient based on merit and eligibility; they are usually very competitive
- When people think about federal grantseeking, they are usually thinking about discretionary grants
- Examples: U.S. Dept of Education TRIO Student Support Services, National Science Foundation Advanced Technological Education (ATE) Grant

Block grant

- A specific type of federal financial assistance for a broadly defined function
- Primarily awarded by the federal government to U.S. state/territory governments, although some are awarded directly to local governments
- Example: Community Development Block Grant (U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development)

Cooperative agreement

- *Similar* to a grant, but not exactly the same
- A cooperative agreement “is distinguished from a grant in that it provides for substantial involvement between the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity and the non-Federal entity in carrying out the activity contemplated by the Federal award.” (grants.gov blog)

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT GRANTS

| GOVERNMENT GRANTS | NON-GOVERNMENT GRANTS |
|---|---|
| Organization typically needs higher administrative capacity | May be OK with lower administrative capacity |
| Previous grant experience very helpful | Good for beginners |
| May involve larger-scale activities or initiatives | May support smaller-scale activities or provide general operating support (rarely) |
| May be very large awards | Award amounts are usually small |
| Multi-year awards sometimes possible | More likely to be single-year or a one-time award |
| Often requires cash or in-kind matching from the applicant (i.e., applicant must contribute to the cost of the project) | May have minimal or no matching requirements, but funders may expect to see other funders or partners contributing to the project |
| Frequently reimbursement-based (do activities, then get paid) | Often receive lump sum award (get paid, then do activities) |

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COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT GRANTS (CONTINUED)

| GOVERNMENT GRANTS | NON-GOVERNMENT GRANTS |
|--|--|
| Usually has a complex multi-part application (narrative, forms, attachments) | May have specific application process, no process, or may be by invitation only |
| Detailed scoring criteria | May have scoring rubric or only vague information about how awardees are selected |
| Application may require very long narrative; funder may expect applicant to demonstrate use of evidence-based practices | Usually requires less narrative |
| Periodic reporting is almost always required | May require minimal reporting or only a final report |
| Awardee may be expected to publish or disseminate results in some way (or to make the work products available so others can benefit from the project and/or replicate the project) | Funder may expect visible recognition via outlets like social media, placing their logo on print or online materials, naming opportunities, etc. |
| Usually has defined performance criteria and/or expects formal evaluation activities, sometimes using a third-party external evaluator | Often involves limited metric tracking or simpler evaluation |

Exceptions:

Some foundations, corporations, and professional associations that fund nationwide may be more like government funders, expecting projects characterized by:

- Addresses problems of national significance
- Model programs or partnerships that can be replicated in other geographic areas
- Broad geographic impact
- Research with publication or dissemination of results

PRIVATE FUNDERS

Foundations

Family foundation -- “An independent private foundation whose funds are derived from members of a single family. Family members often serve as officers or board members of family foundations and have a significant role in their grant making decisions.”

(<http://www.coloradohealth.org/glossary.aspx>)

Examples:

- Margaret T. Morris Foundation
- Walton Family Foundation

Community Foundation -- “A 501(c)(3) organization that makes grants for charitable purposes in a specific community or region. The funds available to a community foundation are usually derived from many donors and held in an endowment that is independently administered; income earned by the endowment is then used to make grants.” (<http://www.coloradohealth.org/glossary.aspx>)

Example:

- The Arizona Community Foundation of Yavapai County

PRIVATE FUNDERS (CONTINUED)

Corporations

Examples:

- APS Corporate Giving (direct corporate giving)
- Wells Fargo Foundation (corporate foundation)

Professional associations

Examples:

- National Association for Education and Young Children (NAEYC)

Local service clubs

Typically, they fund projects in their local community or within a small geographic area

Examples:

- Kiwanis Club
- Prescott Noon Lion’s Club