

Resources for Technology Funding...

Typical Components of a Proposal: Most grantors expect to see the following eight components in grant proposals:

Summary: Very briefly summarize the project for which you are requesting funding. You should be able to describe your project in just 3-4 sentences.

Introduction: Use this section to tell a little about your organization - what qualifications do you have to administer the program/funds for which you are asking?

Statement of Need: Use facts to describe the needs your organization has that the proposed project will address.

Objectives: Describe the major ways the project is expected to impact your goals and the organization's needs. Objectives should be stated in measurable terms.

Methods: How are you going to accomplish the objectives of the program?

Evaluation: What quantifiable methods will you have in place to monitor the success of your program? [On-going monitoring of the program is required to determine that objectives are being achieved. Frequent self-evaluations enable timely corrections and adjustments if parts of the program are proving to be ineffective.]

Future Funding: How will your organization continue this program when the grant ends?

Budget: Clearly delineate costs borne by the grant. Be as accurate as possible.
(www.k12grants.org)

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ADDRESS

SITE INFO

http://iweb.tntech.edu/jwendt/3010/docs/grant.htm	From my iWeb
www.technologygrantnews.com	Great resource
www.Scholastic.com/21stCenturyLearning	Scholastic
www.nfie.org/grants.htm	NEA Grants
http://www.grants.gov/	The "Big" Government site
www.nsta.org	Another great resource

MORE ADDRESSES

SITE INFO

http://www.nctm.org/resources/content.aspx?id=198	National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
www.nctm.org/funding	NCTM Funding opps
www.grantsalert.com	Alerts you to grants
www.donorschoose.org	Tons of helpful info
http://staff.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/2educat.htm	Michigan Library



Winning proposals are written in positive terms. Some writers believe that if you describe how bleak a situation is, someone will throw money at you to solve your problems. This is not true. Funders hedge their bets by backing proposals that describe worthwhile programs that will meet identified needs and match the criteria set forth by the grant-maker.
(<http://www2.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=4173>)

Tips for grant writing...

Find out which foundations have given grants in your region similar to your planned proposal! Talk to those who got funded and ask for advice and ideally copies of their successful grants.

Get to know individuals who have worked with the foundations to which you're applying. Talk to foundation personnel as much as is politely possible. Typically, little suggestions, and hints, you'll pick up, even from a phone conversation, will make major differences in the final form and focus of your proposal.

A catchy name, like "Reach for the Sky" which is also descriptive of the project, can make a big difference.

Even if your first grant-writing effort doesn't get funded the planning and writing process still allows you to resubmit your idea elsewhere.

Read the current guidelines for those foundations on what they will fund and when the grants are due.

Use the same terms in your proposal that the foundation used to describe what they want to fund. Buzz phrases push important buttons.
(<http://lone-eagles.com/granthelp.htm>)