

TURNING GOOD IDEAS INTO FUNDABLE PROPOSALS

University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture

May 6, 2024

WEBINAR LOGISTICS



RUNTIME



~45 minutes plus 15 at the end for Q&A $\,$



Questions may be asked throughout the presentation via the chat link at the bottom of your screen. Some may be answered in the moment, while others may be saved until the end.

RECORDING & SLIDES

All attendees will receive a copy of the recording, including the slides.

TODAY'S PRESENTER



Paul Tuttle, MA grants consultant

TOTAL WINS

\$175+ MILLION

Total grant funding for clients since 2003 from nearly every Federal funder and many major foundations. • MA in English with a concentration in Rhetoric and Composition

• Former business and technical writing instructor

• Worked at Hanover 2011-2015 (and now 2022-present)

MAJOR AWARDS







Born and raised in North Carolina



Interested in classic and modern cars



Hiking, biking, swimming, and reading



TODAY'S AGENDA

GOOD IDEAS VS. FUNDABLE IDEAS

- Recognizing and Generating *Good* Ideas
- Transforming *Good* Into *Fundable* Ideas
 - Understanding the Context
 - Developing a Logic Model
 - Creating a Concept Paper
 - Consulting a Program Officer
- Key Takeaways
- Resources
- Q&A / Discussion

KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOOD AND FUNDABLE IDEAS

A good idea	A fundable idea
helps someone	addresses the funder's target audience
advances an important agenda	advances the funder's agenda
creates interest	aligns with funder priorities
is intellectually sound	is exciting
addresses something that is poorly understood	addresses something <i>important</i> that is poorly understood
can have undefined steps or processes	takes a clear path from A to B to C (with limited exceptions)
can be of any scale	is scaled by prior experience, a budget, and/or a period of performance



Adapted from <u>Helping Faculty Differentiate Between the Good and the Fundable</u>, by Michael Preuss and Susan Perri

RECOGNIZING AND GENERATING GOOD IDEAS

WHERE DO GOOD IDEAS COME FROM?

- Note the many problems, concerns, issues, and challenges surrounding us:
 - \circ Scientific/research problems
 - Capacity/infrastructure inadequacies
 - Information/visibility/assessment concerns
 - Discipline-specific teaching/pedagogical issues
 - Population-specific challenges/differentials in equity or progress
 - Workforce disparities or needs
 - Knowledge gaps
- To address one of them, consider a project design that provides realistic solutions, answers, and/or new knowledge based on:
 - \circ Your expertise/experience
 - Known content/disciplinary/methodological interest(s)
 - Testing an existing/proven approach in a new context
 - Leveraging partner expertise/experience



Scholarly work is contextual and collaborative.

Ask yourself and others whether your good idea might be <u>fundable</u>, if transformed into a <u>project</u>.

IS MY IDEA BAD, GOOD, OR FUNDABLE?

- Indicative preliminary data?
- Novelty or innovation?
- Low cost?
- Institutional/external financial support?
- Existing partnerships/expertise?
- Sustainability?
- Meaningful outcomes/significant impact?

Remember that your project outcomes or impacts serve as funders' return on their investments (ROI).

TRANSFORMING GOOD INTO FUNDABLE IDEAS

Different funders (and funder types) have different cultures and ways of doing business.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT: PROSPECTING

- Find pertinent funders via **prospecting** using the following:
 - Grants.gov, Candid, Pivot, or other databases
 - Funder websites: NEA/NEH, IMLS, ACLS, NSF SBE directorate, etc.
 - Colleagues, peers, and mentors
 - Hanover prospecting reports
- Adjust the **project concept** to suit the opportunity
 - Focus on what is important to the funder
 - Find ways to help the funder accomplish its mission or vision
 - <u>A caveat</u>: Avoid twisting your project concept into an unrecognizable mess merely to obtain funding

You're poised to request funding to help a grantmaker do positive work in the world.

Your goals and the funder's goals must therefore <u>align</u>.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT: ALIGNMENT

Review any relevant scholarly work, as appropriate
 Look for overall trends in problems, solutions, or funding

• Review the funder's website

- Learn its history, mission, and/or vision
- Understand its recent funding and future directions
- Analyze the **funding opportunity** (RFP, FOA, or solicitation)
 - Recognize its purpose(s)
 - Note caveats, preferences, and emphases
 - Look carefully for what will <u>not</u> be funded
- Review abstracts/proposals from prior awardees
 - <u>NEH</u>: examples of **funded proposals**
 - o <u>Other funders</u>: awards databases or USAspending.gov

Logic models represent the ways your project ideas fit together and move forward over time to advance knowledge.

DEVELOPING A LOGIC MODEL

- Flowchart showing a theory of change
- Planning and communication tool
- How and why the project will yield outcomes or impact

Logic models help you plan by:

- Forcing you to concisely describe your approach
- Summarizing linkages more simply than via prose
- Emphasizing the research bases for the project
- Narrowing the focus to *meaningful outcomes*

RESOURCES

Logic Model Development Guide (W.K. Kellogg Foundation) https://wkkf.issuelab.org/resource/logic-model-development-guide.html

Theory of Change materials (Annie E. Casey Foundation) <u>https://www.aecf.org/resources/theory-of-change</u> A logic model's constituent elements relate to each other in ways that synergistically optimize the positive effects of the project over time.

ELEMENTS OF A LOGIC MODEL

INPUTS → *ACTIVITIES* → *OUTPUTS* → *OUTCOMES*

- **Inputs** = resources invested in the project
 - Personnel, partners, funding, facilities, time and effort, community engagement, etc.
 - Activities = actions the project will perform
 Recruiting, training, marketing, evaluation, travel, workforce development, student support, etc.
- Outputs = expected immediate results
 Focus on project <u>implementation</u>
- **Outcomes** = expected impacts
 - Focus on project <u>effectiveness</u>

EXAMPLE: BICYCLE HELMET AWARENESS



14

A concept paper (1-2 pages long; also called an "abstract" or "elevator pitch") is your first attempt at describing your project vision in sentences and paragraphs.

CREATING A CONCEPT PAPER

Many funders specify Concept Paper (or Letter of Inquiry) requirements, but if they do not, here is a sample **concept paper outline**:

- Executive Summary/Introduction
 - Org/PI, project title, objectives, anticipated outcomes, amount, term, overarching alignment
- Problem/Need/Rationale/Background & Significance
- Project Plan/Statement of Work
- Expected Impacts/Outcomes
 - Alignment with funder mission/vision/purpose of opportunity
- Management Plan
 - Personnel, resources, and timeline
 - Experience with similar successful projects
- Budget/Amount Requested
- Conclusion/Contact Information

Program officers can help you confirm and validate that your ideas are fundable.

They can also help you target a more appropriate funding opportunity, if necessary.

CONSULTING A PROGRAM OFFICER

- Develop a 1- to 2-page concept paper (more detail = better)
- Make contact early to show preparedness/seriousness
- Request a phone or virtual consultation
- Ask great questions and take copious notes

RESOURCES

"Can We Talk? Contacting Grant Program Officers," by Bob Porter https://www.nordp.org/assets/resources-docs/porter-canwetalk.pdf

"What to Say—and Not Say—to Program Officers," by Michael Spires <u>https://www.chronicle.com/article/what-to-say-and-not-say-to-program-officers/</u>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

TO SUM UP

- Generating merely *good* ideas isn't enough. They need to be framed appropriately to be *fundable*.
- How to frame them appropriately:
 - Conceptualize them as a *project* with defined start and end dates; goals, objectives, and activities; a management plan; expected results, anticipated outcomes, and/or measurable impacts; a plan for sharing those results/outcomes/impacts with interested stakeholders; and a budget, budget justification, and timeline
 - Understand the *context* by reviewing disciplinary and funding *trends*,
 prospecting for funders and opportunities, learning the grantseeking *culture* and business practices of those specific funders, and *aligning* your project
 idea with the funder's mission/vision and the funding opportunity's purpose



• Develop a *logic model*, create a *concept paper*, and consult a *program officer*

LEVERAGE YOUR RESOURCES



RESOURCES AT YOUR INSTITUTION

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> 2621 Morgan Circle 225 Morgan Hall Knoxville, TN 37996-4514 Phone: 865-974-7357 Fax: 865-974-7451 Email: <u>aggrant@utk.edu</u> or <u>extensiongrants@utk.edu</u>

GRANTS SOLUTIONS FROM HANOVER RESEARCH



Developing organizational capacity to pursue and win grant funding, through training, strategic assessment, and benchmarking.

Identifying and evaluating grant opportunities aligned to member projects, while enabling longer-term planning through funded project research and forecasting.

Assessing and developing competitive project concepts, helping members to navigate funder requirements and build relationships prior to completing submissions.

Supporting member-led grant proposal projects by providing review and revision services designed to ensure the strongest possible proposals are submitted.

Leading programmatic grant proposals, in close coordination with member teams, crafting narrative drafts over a defined timeline towards a polished submission.





GRANTS LEARNING CENTER - GRANTS ESSENTIALS

Hanover's Grants Learning Center (GLC) has a new nine-module series designed to help you hone key grantseeking skills. The GLC also houses trainings on NSF CAREER and NIH R-Grants. <u>Register today</u> with the referral code **Smokey**.



Introduction to Grantseeking



Program Officer Engagement MODULE 6

- Laying the Groundwork
- Concept Development



Logic Models



Prospecting

- E Esse
 - **Essentials of Competitive Proposals** MODULE 7
- \bigcirc
- Resubmission Strategies MODULE 8

Stewardship MODULE 9

EMAIL ALERTS





GRANT ALERTS & DIGESTS

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Q&A / DISCUSSION

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