

Water Quality Grant Writing

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June 8, 2018

Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C.



Outline

Idea Development: Developing a Good Water Quality Project

- Problem statement
- Determining priority

Strategy Development: The Pursuit of Funding

- Selecting a funding source
- Initiating contact

Proposal Development: Honing your Ideas

- Identifying tasks needed to complete the proposal

IDEA DEVELOPMENT

problem statement

Identify problems and potential solutions. What are the public impacts of these ideas?

1. Organically develop ideas with others

Network with others working on related initiatives, such as health, economic, or recreational

2. Obtain data to evidence your ideas

Potential Avenues:

- *NYSDEC Priority Waterbodies List and other sources citing impairments or issues*
- *Local or regional plans outlining goals or priorities (LWRPs, Habitat Management Plans, Intermunicipal agreements, etc.)*

IDEA DEVELOPMENT

needs assessment

How does your project relate to water quality?

Where is your project located?

Who does your project impact?

What is the priority for your project?

How can your project relate to other existing needs?

Example Water Quality Projects

Harmful Algae Blooms

Improving septic systems

Invasive Species

Chemical treatment

Educational campaigns

Habitat Restoration

Fish passage improvements

Funding Sources

Non-Grant

- Capital funds
- Bonds
- Utility service fees
- State revolving fund loans
- Special fees or taxes

Grant

- Government agencies
- Private foundations
- Businesses
- Service clubs

STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

selecting a funding
source



Funding Sources

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Grant

- Government agencies
- Private foundations
- Businesses
- Service clubs

Frequently you need both.



STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

selecting a funding
source

Grants

- State or Federal Agencies
- Earmarked Funds
- Charitable Foundations (Private/Not-for-Profit)
- Fundraising Events

Topics

- Not just environmental - Also could be health, recreation, economic development, transportation, arts, housing

STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

considerations for
different types of
grants



Source	Pros (+)	Cons (-)
Federal Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good source for large projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting political priorities, highly competitive, tedious application process
State Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated Funding Application can increase the predictability • Diverse array of programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting political priorities, can be highly competitive, watch for match requirements
Earmarked Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively simple to access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly competitive
Philanthropic Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively easy to access, good for grants with social impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can have strict funding cycles



US Army Corps of Engineers®



STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

considerations for public grant sources



Source	Pros (+)	Cons (-)
Fundraising Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for projects that need high visibility • Can bring in high return on investment with good planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can require significant upfront costs
Crowd-Sourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation barrier • “Making a tax-deductible donation and getting something you want in return does make a big difference to people.” citylab.com 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can require significant upfront costs (marketing, reward system), average ROI is low. “It appears super-easy, but it’s kind of like the Gold Rush...”

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

considerations for private grant sources



Determine Eligibility Requirements

- Goals and objectives
- Maximum award amount
- Applicant organizational structure
- Matching fund requirements
- Deadline for both submission and project completion
- *Local commitment and support *
 - Leadership, financial, and political



STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

determining project
feasibility

Consider Different Stakeholders

For Example:

- Volunteer groups
- Scientists
- Farmers
- Water/sewer utility managers
- Local advocates

Choose the
Right Partners:

- Compatible goals and visions
- Commitment
- Understanding of the challenges and benefits
- Mutual gains
- Defined expectations



STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

developing a
project team



Questions to Ask Yourself

- What are you asking support for?
- What are the benefits?
 - ...to the community
 - ...to your organization
 - ...to the funding agency

Questions to Ask Potential Funding Agencies

- What is the funding program offering?
- Does your project complement the goals and objectives of the funding agency?
- Are webinars available?



STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT

initiating contact
with potential
funding agency



PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

general reminders

- Start early! Start with the basic components and the registration details.
- Carefully review all proposal components and utilize any provided templates.
- Organize your narrative around the selection criteria.
- Divide and conquer! Assign portions of proposal to project team (e.g., biographies, facility descriptions, budget justifications).
- Send drafts for review.



PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

needs statement

Succinct, yet persuasive.

- Compile well-rounded facts to support your project.
- Instill a sense of realistic optimism.

EXAMPLE: “Although integrated pest management addresses the symptom and not the source of invasive species, they are a recognized solution to address invasive species.”

- Abandon circular arguments for linkages to broad issues.

EXAMPLE: Instead of saying “The problem is that we have no way to access Lake Gorgeous. Building a trail the lake will solve this problem”, link it to broad issues. For example, describe how local residents and visitors do not appreciate the natural features of the area or how local residents have few options for outdoor recreational amenities.



Flows from the need statement.

- Goals: Related directly to the funder's purpose and priorities

EXAMPLE: To control Eurasian watermilfoil.

- Objectives: Provide metrics on how goals will be achieved

EXAMPLE: 60 acres will be treated and 50% of all milfoil will be removed.

PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

goals and objectives



PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

activities

- Flows from the goals and objectives
- What is it that you plan to do?
- Procedures, timeframe, personnel, target audience, outreach methods
- After this section is complete, a team-wide review/editing session is useful



PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

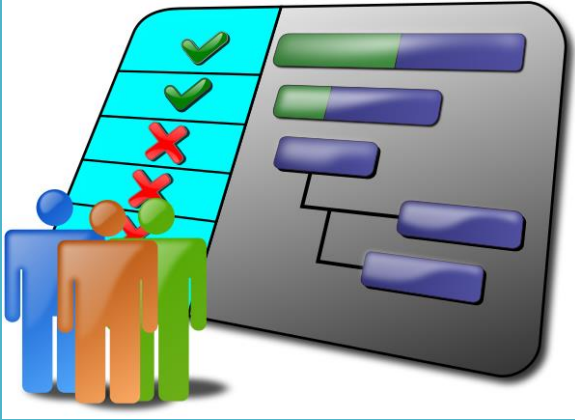
budget

Typically consists of a cost summary sheet and a budget narrative.

Verify Details:

- Maximum requested amount and previous award amounts
- Allowable expenses (e.g. travel costs, consultants, etc.)
- Necessary overhead rates
- Match requirements and details

Itemize according to activities and components/locations.

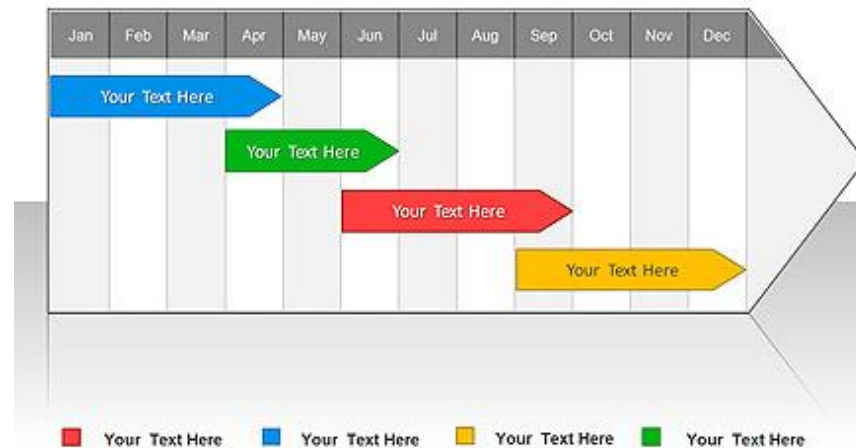


- Verify funding period, award notification date, and reporting requirements.
- Itemize according to activities and components/locations.

PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

schedule or timetable

Project Timeline – Your Text Here





PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

evaluation

- Structure according to the metrics proposed in your objectives.
- Describe how data will be collected and analyzed.
- What will be done with project findings? For example, will it be used in final report? Uploaded to a public database?



PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

finishing touches

- Cover letter to pique interest by reviewer and associated graphics (map, photos, etc.)
- Internal review by project team and organization
- Quality Control Review: Read for completeness, accuracy, grammatical errors, formatting/filing, etc.
- Submittal details (deadline and submission process should be confirmed as part of the very first step)

NYS Department of Environment and Conservation. n.d.
*Tips for Writing Grant Applications for Watershed
Restoration and Protection.*

https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/granttips3.pdf

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Pelley, V. The Rise of Public-Sector Crowdfunding.

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REFERENCES



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THANK YOU

