Grantwriting 101

Alaska Native Modern Business Practices
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Overview of Presentation

- Grant writing strategies
- Identifying appropriate funding agencies
- Pre-planning
- Developing a budget
- Developing a timeframe
- Writing a compelling narrative
- Role of a Principle Investigator or PI
- Writing a final report
Identifying Appropriate Funding Agency/ies

- Make sure your organization/tribe/foundation is eligible
- Does the organization fund for-profits or non-profits and tribes only?
- Does the organization focus on Alaska or our region?
- https://www.macphilanthropies.org
- https://www.akhf.org
- https://rasmuson.org
- https://www.bia.gov/topic/grants
- Consider other possible partners like the National Park Service, sometimes they have discretionary funds.
- King Island Heritage Project 2007
- A Beautiful Journey DVD 2008
DOI/BIA

https://bia-geospatial-internal.geoplatform.gov/bil/

Look at what has been funded by agencies - this will also help give you an idea of what can be funded

CONTACT THE PROGRAM OFFICERS
Pre-Planning

• Do you have the appropriate staff?
• Do you need to include hiring specialist for the grant that can carry out the activity?
• Do you have support of your board or council?
• Will you have partner organizations?
Develop a Time frame

Once you have identified a possible agency or grant look at the contractual funding cycle - is it less than a year - or multi-year? Develop a timeframe based on that.

Templates - the granting agency might have a template for this. You can also look at past awards to see how other applicants created a time frame.
Develop a Budget

Perhaps most complex part of grant writing.
- salaries and % of salaries/benefits
- Supply costs
- Professional services costs
- Indirect rate
- travel costs
Writing a compelling narrative

- Uniqueness of your organization/tribe/region
- Factoids sometimes are very compelling
- Example:

  - In terms of higher education, the University of Alaska system includes three separately accredited universities: the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA); the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF); and the University of Southeast (UAS). Additionally, there is Alaska Pacific University (APU), based in Anchorage which is moving towards becoming a tribal university. Alaska has one tribal college, Ilisagvik in Utqiagvik. Each of these institutions has significant numbers of Alaska Native students that average between 10% to 85%; Alaska Native students make up the largest percentage of ‘minority’ students at all these institutions.
| Alaska has the highest percentage of Indigenous populations in the U.S. at 21.9%, Oklahoma is second with 16.9%.  
[1] |
| --- |
| Alaska has over 229 federally recognized tribes (40%), out of a total of 574 in the U.S.  
[2] |
| Alaska has twelve regional corporations and 175 village corporations established by the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).  
[3] |
| Alaska has the largest percentage of Indigenous students in the K-12 school system with 22%, Oklahoma follows with 12%.  
[4] |
| Alaska has over 20 different Alaska Native Languages  
[5] and eight broad cultural groups.  
[6] |
| Alaska Native high school graduation rates average 68% compared to 85.7% of White students.  
[7] |
Compelling Narrative

- recent successes or projects?
- Is this proposal built upon a recent event/activity/smaller grant?
- Some applications have strict wordcounts - so be aware
- Consider hiring a grant writer - pros and cons
- Develop an outline of each section of the narrative, i.e. Intro, the ‘problem’, the ‘solution’, demographics, time frame, include references to similar grants if applicable
Role of Principle Investigator(s)

Principle Investigator(s) is the main person responsible for the entirety of the proposed project. There can also be co-PI's
- Show that the PI is the ideal person (experience, knowledge, ) and include a bio that reflects this
- If there are co-PI’s - then show what each co-PI is responsible for - their bio’s are very important
Institutional Review Board

IRB’s might come into play if there is research involved with human subjects.

https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/research/office-of-research-integrity-and-compliance/hrpp/roadmap.cshtml
Does your organization tribe have a IRB?

https://nnhrrb.navajo-nsn.gov/aboutNNHRRRB.html

Navajo Nation created their own IRB protocols
If your project or proposal involves interviewing people or ‘human subjects’ you HAVE to do an IRB - take into account that this can be a time consuming process - but very important and vital.
Best Practices

- Identify potential funding source(s) - review who they have funded
- Contact the Program Manager or Grants Officer - they will provide guidance
- Research the deadline - is it too soon?
- Don’t let the ‘tail wag the dog’
- Do you have buy in from your community/tribe/organizational leaders?
Interactive assignment

Do you have a project that you are seeking funding for?
Have you identified possible funding?
Let’s examine those websites
Q&A

Please share questions, comments, ideas, best practices