

# FUNDED



A GRANTS OFFICE PUBLICATION

## **PROPOSED CHANGES TO EDUCATION GRANT FUNDING UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION**

School Funding

**HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAMS**

**THE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE**

**COST-SHARING Q & A**

**POLICE K9 GRANT RESOURCES**

**PLUS SUMMARY INFO ON  
8 EXCITING GRANT OPPORTUNITIES!**

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### ON THE COVER

In this issue, we discuss the recent Skinny Budget proposed by the White House and what this could mean for the future of several education grant programs.

Read more on page 18.

## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

### Dear Readers,

Much of the buzz in the grantseeking community over the past several weeks has been focused on the impact of the new administration on grant programs, agencies, and priorities, and the future of grants as a means of creating positive social change across the country. In this quarter's issue of FUNDED, we discuss the changes and priorities that any new administration brings with it, as well as the potential for new funding programs and opportunities as a result.

Our coverage begins with a broad strokes assessment of what past experiences with presidential succession have meant for grants, and what we can extrapolate from that going forward. The short answer: stay calm - grants are alive and well.

We then continue with our largest issue yet, covering grant programs and developments across the funding landscape, from education and literacy funding to transportation, justice, and homeland security grants. We also highlight the popular Campus Cyberinfrastructure grants and describe a higher education project that has recently been funded through the program.

That, and much more, is waiting for you in the pages of this issue of FUNDED. Be sure to check out our webcasts and come visit us at the conferences our team will be presenting at on-site all over the country in the coming months. We'd love to meet you in person! As always, if you have comments, feedback, corrections, or topics for future issues, feel free to drop me a line at: [mpaddock@grantsoffice.com](mailto:mpaddock@grantsoffice.com). I hope you enjoy this issue of FUNDED as much as we've enjoyed bringing it to you!

Sincerely,

Michael Paddock  
Editor and Publisher,  
**FUNDED**



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# Keep Calm and Get Funded

The debt ceiling debate that threatens to shut down the government is just the latest in a litany of recent actions that are challenging the grants landscape as we have come to know it. We've been buffeted, for example, by the austere 2018 Budget Proposal, appointments at federal grantmaking agencies of executives who seem to want to take the agencies in uncharted new directions, and promises to shrink or completely shutter other agencies. All this uncertainty has left more than a few grantseekers feeling justifiably uneasy about the future of grant funding. Well, take a deep breath, sit back, and let's review what's really happening, what to expect, and how best to navigate the choppy waters ahead.

## Grants are going to change

Every new administration comes in with their own priorities and an eye toward keeping the promises they've made during the campaign. In fact, we're already starting to see some shifting in grantmaking priorities that reflect the orientation of the newly appointed department executives. That shift may be further magnified when the administration's first federal budget goes into effect in October.



But all priorities have to be reified, and there are a limited number of levers governments have to enact policies. Grants are one of the primary means by which the federal government can provide funds to the institutions - state and local governments, schools, colleges and universities, and healthcare providers being among the more prominent - that are on the front lines of producing outcomes in populations across the country.

As an example, we've seen support at both the executive and departmental levels for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants, which will provide up to \$970 million to states and territories over the next two years, beginning in fiscal year 2017.

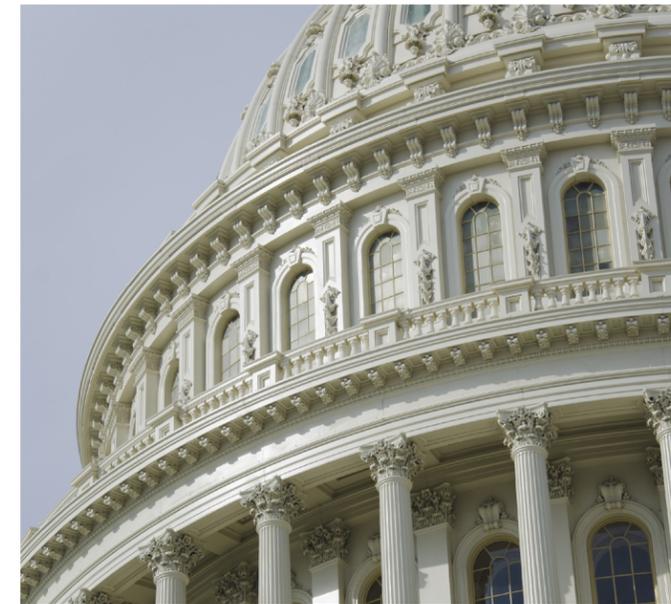
Just be prepared for the possibility that the new grants may be different in WHAT needs they focus on, HOW the funds are distributed, and WHERE you apply. Based on early information, for example, the new administration may place a heavier emphasis on public safety, and may distribute more grant funds through state agencies, thereby focusing grantseekers' attention away from federal agencies and toward the state administrative agencies. Unfortunately,

this approach may also subject the funding to the vagaries of state politics, thereby producing different results in different states, but that's nothing new and is already a factor in many pass-through programs.

## Congress has a role to play

Initial budget proposals coming out of both Republican and Democrat administrations over the past decade have certainly rattled grants professionals. President George W. Bush for example, proposed eliminating the Justice Assistance Grants, the largest single source of funding for the nation's law enforcement and justice officials; and President Barak Obama proposed to combine all the largest Homeland Security grant programs into a single, much smaller, grant program.

But Congress's role in debating and amending the federal budget tends to have a moderating effect on the final product, supporting continuity with prior years' program



Tip: Never get too wrapped up in an administration's budget proposal. It still has a long way to go before it becomes law and officially part of the federal budget. You can follow the appropriations bills that make up the federal budget as they make their way through the process at [www.congress.gov](http://www.congress.gov).

amounts and often re-inserting funding for what are ostensibly locally important issues and needs. Historically, Congress has taken the initial budget proposal coming out of the White House as a very preliminary starting point for their own machinations, resulting in a set of appropriations bills that only vaguely resemble the original proposal.

## Follow the money

It's easy, especially after eight years of the same administration, to believe that grant programs are more or less permanent. And while most grant programs do continue from year to year, a change in administration is a trigger for more change than usual to the grants that are available.

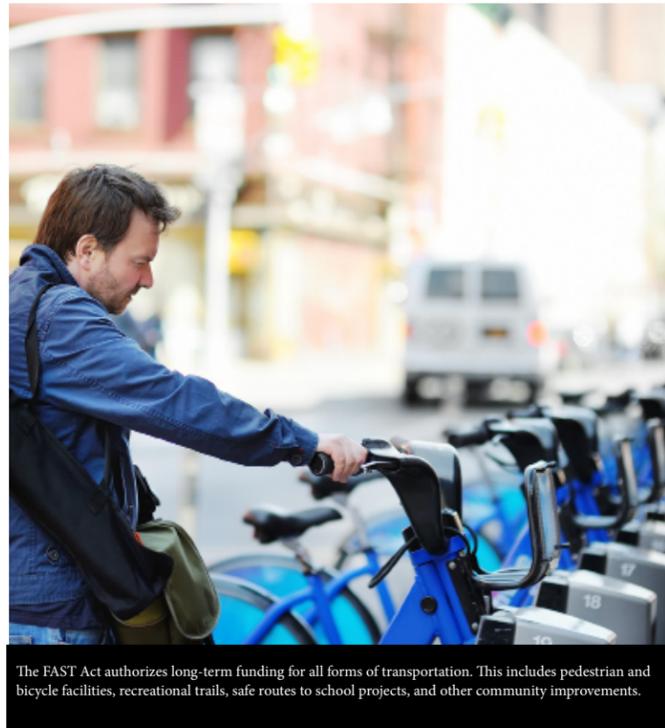
Of course, you'll need to be aware of any programs that are closed or defunded, so you don't waste time on them. But this year, it will be critical to your success as a grantseeker to stay apprised of new opportunities, and put your emphasis on the grants that are actively providing funding. As a grants professional who follows the grants that are available, you can embrace the next phase of grant funding and look forward optimistically to a robust and abundant future of grants development.

**Tip: Grants Office provides a number of free resources to help you stay on top of funding trends and important programs. To get started, check out our website at [www.grantsoffice.com](http://www.grantsoffice.com).**

# The FAST Act & Transportation Funding

The need to address the aging infrastructure of roads, highways, and bridges in the US transportation system continues to infiltrate news headlines throughout the first 100-days of the new Presidential administration. On the campaign trail, we heard proposals from several candidates about dramatically increasing funding for basic infrastructure. Then-candidate Trump pushed for \$137 billion in federal tax credits to private investors. Some estimated that such investment in the US transportation system would lead to \$1 trillion spent on construction, materials, and labor. More recently, we've heard a contradicting plan from now-President Trump that would actually reduce the Department of Transportation's (DOT) budget by as much as 7%. The President's widely-debated budget proposal eliminates "inefficient programs" and halts progress on several public transit projects still in the early development stages.

As these White House proposals and the 2018 Congressional budget take shape over the coming months, it's important to note that a significant portion of the DOT's \$98.1 billion annual budget was codified into law through 2020. On December 4, 2015, President Obama signed the **Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)** with strong bi-partisan support. The act authorizes \$305 billion in spending over five years for a variety of transportation projects, from pedestrian and motor vehicle safety to public transit improvement, congestion management, railway expansion, and air traffic modernization. While FAST Act funding is not enough to end all woes



The FAST Act authorizes long-term funding for all forms of transportation. This includes pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trails, safe routes to school projects, and other community improvements.

related to aging infrastructure in the US, it is - as former Secretary of Transportation Foxx stated - a "down-payment" for building a 21st century transportation system.

So what does this mean in the world of grant funding? First and foremost - the FAST Act provides a level of certainty for transportation developments that rely on federal assistance. Public and private entities can break ground on critical infrastructure projects, confident that these grant dollars will be available through their completion. The FAST Act also brings certainty to the annual cycles and funding levels of several DOT grants. The Secretary of Transportation is obligated by the FAST Act to request and award

applications each fiscal year (through 2020) for a set list of competitive grant solicitations. This includes several programs hosted in 2016 for the first time:

- Surface Transportation System Funding Alternatives Program
- Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects (NSFHP)
- Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment (ATCMTD)

Speaking of new grant funding - **Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment (ATCMTD)** is currently accepting applications for 2017! This program supports demonstration projects of the newest transportation technologies. ATCMTD can be leveraged in communities with more than 200,000 residents to deploy smart tech, such as self-driving cars, traveler information systems, or vehicle-to-infrastructure on existing roads, bridges, or transit centers. By having grants fund demonstration projects, the DOT is able to gather real-world information on how such technologies fit into the present, often outdated, US transportation system.

## Sample 2016 Project: San Francisco.

The City of San Francisco was awarded ATCMTD funding to implement a congestion pricing program for the Bay Bridge. During times of high traffic, travelers are told before entering the bridge that they will be subject to higher toll prices. This deterrent is intended to work much like Uber's surge pricing - when met with increased costs on the bridge, travelers are encouraged to seek alternative modes of transportation. This improves congestion on the bridge. If residents opt for eco-friendly options - say, carpooling or public transit - it also reduces the city's overall carbon footprint. The Department of Transportation is now looking to San Francisco as a model demonstration site. Lessons learned for this project will serve as reference for other US cities deploying advanced communications and electronic tolling systems atop long-standing infrastructure like the Bay Bridge, constructed more than eight decades ago.

## Sample 2016 Project: Los Angeles.

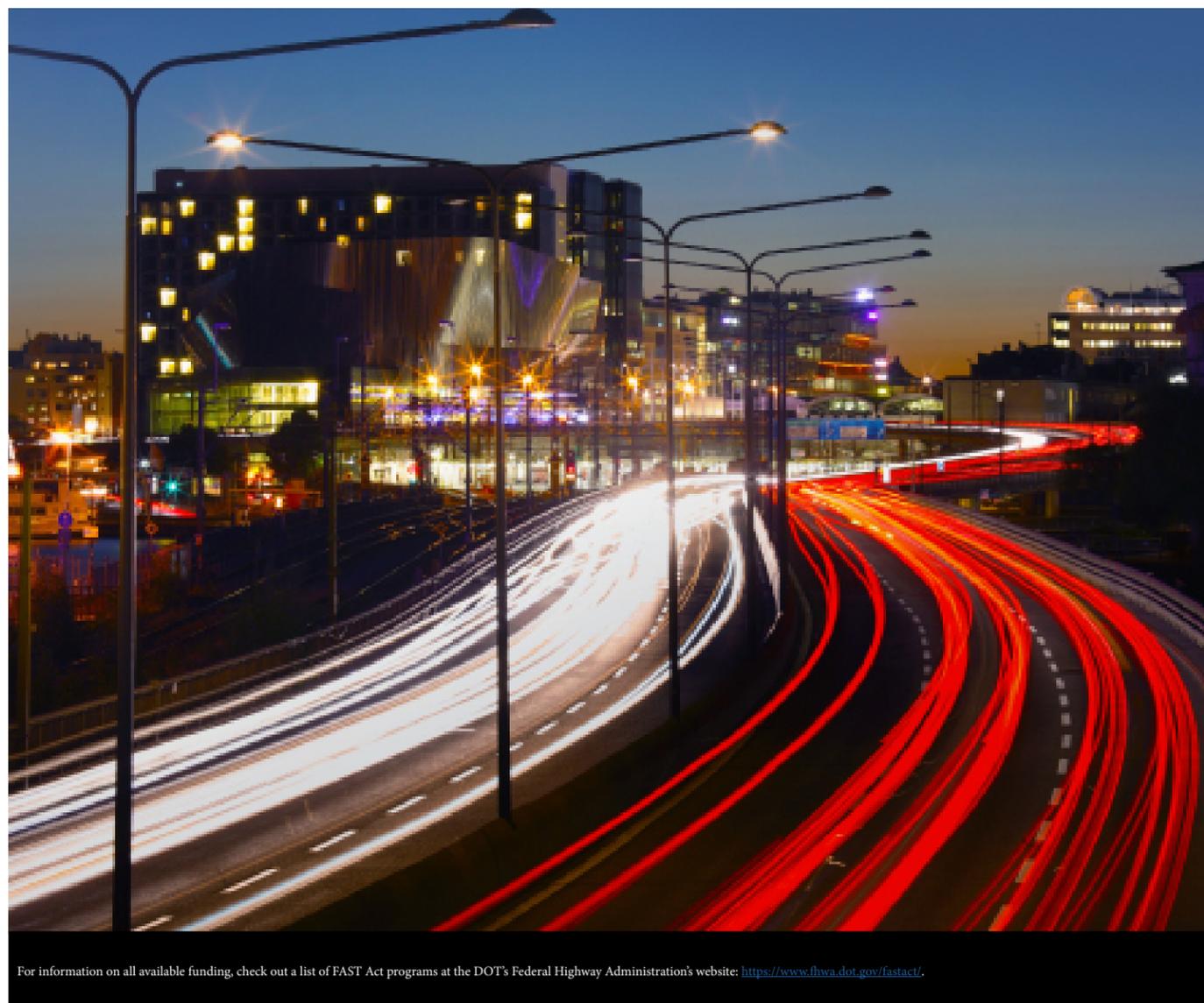
The City of Los Angeles utilized ATCMTD funding to expand Mobility Hubs across the metro region. These hubs, often located at major transit stations, provide "on-demand" transportation for first/last mile travel. Residents fresh off a subway ride, for example, can grab a bike-share or car-share for the remaining distance of their trip. ATCMTD funding supported tech innovations in these Mobility Hubs, allowing travelers to check a specific hub's availability from a computer or mobile app, reserve a vehicle, and then pay for the service ahead of time. Beyond serving as a model demonstration site for the 600+ cities around the world with bike- and car-share programs, Los Angeles also supports the ATCMTD priority of connecting people to essential services such as employment centers, health care, schools and education facilities, healthy food, and recreation.

## FEATURE

The FAST Act obligates \$60 million in ATCMTD funding each year through 2020. Individual awards may be up to \$12,000,000. Applicant cities, transit agencies, or metropolitan planning organizations (MPO) are required to match that award dollar-for-dollar, but they can get help from private sector, higher education research institutions, or other public agencies for the project.

**Full applications to ATCMTD are to be submitted by June 12, 2017.** If you're unable to pull a strong application together for 2017, don't fret. We can expect to see this grant funded with near-identical solicitations in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Full application details are available on Grants.gov at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=293139>.

Happy Writing!



For information on all available funding, check out a list of FAST Act programs at the DOT's Federal Highway Administration's website: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/fastact/>.

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

# HUMANITIES INITIATIVES AT HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS, HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, AND TRIBAL COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES GRANT PROGRAMS

**SUMMARY:** The National Endowment for the Humanities' (NEH) Humanities Initiative Grant Programs are intended to strengthen the teaching and study of the humanities in subjects such as history, philosophy, literature, religion, and the interpretation of the arts. These grants may be used to enhance existing humanities programs, resources, or courses, or to develop new ones. Applicants are encouraged to draw on the knowledge of outside scholars who would contribute expertise and fresh insights to the project. Each project must be organized around a core topic or set of themes. NEH Humanities Initiatives may:

- Create opportunities for faculty members to study together, in order to improve their capacity to teach the humanities;
- Support new humanities programs (which may include but are not limited to new humanities minors, first-year seminars, and capstone courses), and enhance existing ones;
- Support humanities contributions to professional training (in such fields as business, law, economics, technology, and nursing and medicine);
- Develop bridge programs for at-risk and nontraditional students;
- Help institutions take advantage of humanities resources, especially in the digital humanities; and
- Support collaborative projects in the humanities between the applicant institution and another institution, such as a college or university, a school or school system, a museum or library, or a historical or cultural society.

Please note that these are 3 separate, yet similarly themed programs.

**DEADLINE:** Applications for all Humanities Initiative grants must be submitted by June 22, 2017.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Nonprofit, tax exempt institutions of higher education which are designated as either a hispanic-serving institution, a historically black college or university, or a tribal college or university are eligible for their respective programs.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <https://www.neh.gov/grants/education/humanities-initiatives-hispanic-serving-institutions>

<https://www.neh.gov/grants/education/humanities-initiatives-historically-black-colleges-and-universities>

<https://www.neh.gov/grants/education/humanities-initiatives-tribal-colleges-and-universities>

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

# EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) LOCAL PROGRAM

**SUMMARY:** The JAG Local Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. This program provides states and units of local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and court programs including indigent defense, prevention and education programs, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, crime victim and witness initiatives, and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. JAG funds may be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems that will improve or enhance such areas as:

- Law enforcement programs;
- Prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense;
- Prevention and education programs;
- Corrections and community corrections programs;
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs;
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)

Additionally, BJA reminds applicants that the JAG program allows funding for broadband deployment and adoption activities as they relate to criminal justice activities.

**NEXT DEADLINE:** This program is not yet open. Applications are expected to be due in June 2017.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Applicants are limited to units of local government appearing on the JAG Allocations List. A list of FY16 JAG Allocation entities is available at: <https://www.bja.gov/programs/jag/16jagallocations.html>. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of an eligible unit of local government or other officer designated by the CEO must submit the application for JAG funds. For JAG Program purposes, a unit of local government is: a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may also be a federally recognized Indian tribe that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). Otherwise a unit of local government may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <https://www.bja.gov/Jag/>

## FUNDED PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

# EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) LOCAL PROGRAM

**AWARDED ORGANIZATION:** City of Portland;

Lifeworks North West - New Options for Women (NOW) Program

**AMOUNT FUNDED:** \$110,000 from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Lifeworks Northwest is a subgrantee of JAG Local grantee, the City of Portland, receiving an annual subgrant of approximately \$110,000, for their New Options for Women (NOW) program. NOW was founded in 2008 and is the only program of its kind in Oregon. The Bureau of Justice Assistance has long been a supporter of its work. The grant primarily supports the project through staff salaries and program supplies. The NOW Program partners with Portland's Sex Trafficking Unit to provide intensive outpatient mental health, chemical dependency, and case management services for women who have experienced sexual exploitation while involved in the sex industry. The program is unique in that law enforcement stays involved after referring a woman to the program. At any time, there are anywhere from 34 to 48 women enrolled at NOW. On average, women are with the NOW Program for six to nine months as they progress through the program's services.

Addiction counseling and treatment is also a key aspect to helping participating women function and become independent from sex work. Staff members at NOW work with women, either voluntarily or by referral, to reduce the likelihood that they relapse into this lifestyle that traditionally surrounds prostitution.

From July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016, three current clients of the NOW program worked together with the program's case manager and secured safe and sober housing for themselves and their children. All three of these women continue to live in their new homes while continuing to receive counseling and case management services from NOW staff.

NOW is currently in the process of launching a new prevention program aimed at keeping women on the right track. Staff will be facilitating a forward focus group for women who have graduated from the NOW program or are in the later phases. Through the focus group, these women may return for continued support and to offer peer support to other participants each week.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <https://www.bja.gov/SuccessStoryDetail.aspx?ssid=87>

<https://www.bja.gov/SuccessStory/supporting-victims-of-sex-trafficking-in-Portland.html>

# OPENING SOON: The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

Each year, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) groups its largest non-disaster preparedness grant programs under a single umbrella designation: the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). Together, these popular programs fund an array of readiness activities across the nation, including planning, management, equipment, technology, training, and exercises. While formula allocations and program announcements have experienced some delays this spring, you can still plan on these programs for your 2017 projects. For more information, check out <https://www.fema.gov/homeland-security-grant-program>

## **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)**

SHSP is the core assistance program for building capabilities at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels. Funding supports homeland security preparedness by building or enhancing capabilities that relate to the prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from terrorism.

**Anticipated Funding:** Up to \$402,000,000 is anticipated to be available in total funding for FY 2017. SHSP funds are allocated to all 56 states and territories based on a formula risk methodology.

**Flow of Awards:** Awards are made to each State Administrative Agency (SAA). State agencies, local law enforcement agencies, and other nonprofit organizations may apply to states for sub-grants.

## **Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)**

UASI assists high-threat, high-density Urban Areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. Such funding is specifically set aside to address the unique multi-discipline planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of these urban areas.

**Anticipated Funding:** Up to \$587,000,000 is anticipated to be available in total funding for FY 2017. UASI funds are allocated to those cities that represent 85% of the nationwide risk of terrorism based on a formula methodology.

**Flow of Awards:** Awards are made to State Administrative Agencies (SAA) that house the identified the urban areas. State agencies, emergency response teams, local law enforcement agencies, and other nonprofit organizations may apply to states for sub-grants.

## **Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)**

OPSG funds investments to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders. This includes travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.

**Anticipated Funding:** Up to \$55,000,000 is anticipated to be available in total funding for FY 2017. OPSG funds are allocated to Border States based on a formula risk methodology.

**Flow of Awards:** Awards are made to State Administrative Agencies (SAA) in Border States. State agencies, local law enforcement, and Tribal law enforcement agencies located in counties along the border of the United States may apply to states for sub-grants.



UASI funding is allocated to U.S. cities that represent 85% of the nationwide risk of terrorism. In 2016, 29 urban areas made that list for funding, including New York City, Boston, Houston, Miami, and Denver. We expect a very similar batch of cities to make that list this year.

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

# INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO LITERACY (IAL) GRANT PROGRAM

**SUMMARY:** The IAL grant program supports high-quality programs designed to develop and improve literacy skills for children and students from birth through 12th grade in high-need local educational agencies and schools. The U.S. Department of Education intends to support innovative programs that promote early literacy for young children, motivate older children to read, and increase student achievement by using school libraries as partners to improve literacy, distributing free books to children and their families, and offering high-quality literacy activities.

Many schools and districts across the Nation do not have school libraries that deliver high-quality literacy programming to children and their families. Additionally, many schools do not have qualified library media specialists and library facilities. Where facilities do exist, they often lack adequate books and other materials and resources. In many communities, high-need children have limited access to appropriate age- and grade-level reading material in their homes. The IAL program supports the implementation of high-quality plans for childhood literacy activities and book distribution efforts that are supported by evidence of strong theory.

In previous years of the competition, applications addressing any or all of the following competitive priorities have been given preference:

- Leveraging of Technology to Support Instructional Practice and Professional Development
- Improving Early Learning and Development Outcomes
- Serving Rural Local Educational Agencies

A "High-need LEA" is defined as any LEA in which at least 25 percent of the students aged 5 to 17 in the school attendance area of the LEA are from families with incomes below the poverty line, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for school districts for the most recent income year.

**NEXT DEADLINE:** Applications are expected to be released by mid May 2017. The deadline usually occurs within 30 days of the solicitation being released.

**ELIGIBILITY:** A High-need Local Education Agency (LEA), a national Non-Profit Organization that serves students attending High-Need LEAs, or a consortium thereof.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/innovapproaches-literacy/index.html>

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

# DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE (DLT) GRANT PROGRAM

**SUMMARY:** The DLT Grant Program is specifically designed to assist rural communities in acquiring distance learning and telemedical technologies so that local teachers, and medical service providers who serve rural residents can link to other teachers, medical professionals, and other needed expertise located at distances too far to access otherwise. The DLT Grant Program is primarily focused on providing equipment that operates via telecommunications to rural end-users of telemedicine and distance learning. DLT does not fund communications links between sites (wireless or wire-line) and it does not fund telecommunications or Internet connections. Grants (and eligible matching funds) can be expended only for the costs associated with the initial capital assets associated with the project.

The following are examples of eligible equipment:

- Computer hardware and software
- Audio and video equipment
- Computer network components
- Telecommunications equipment
- Data terminal equipment
- Interactive audio/video equipment
- Inside wiring

**NEXT DEADLINE:** Applications are expected to be released by mid May or June 2017. The deadline usually occurs in the summer of each year.

**ELIGIBILITY:** To be eligible for a grant, your organization must:

- Be legally organized as an incorporated organization or partnership; an Indian tribe or tribal organization; a state or local unit of government; a consortium; or other legal entity, including a private corporation organized on a for profit or not-for profit basis with the legal capacity to contract with the United States Government. Many applicants for DLT Grants are informal consortia.
- Either operate a rural community facility directly, or deliver distance learning or telemedicine services to another organization that operates a rural community facility.
- Currently deliver or propose to deliver distance learning or telemedicine services for the term of the grant.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants>

# Implementing a Body-Worn Camera Initiative Roadshow

As the numerous benefits associated with Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Technologies and the evidence they provide comes to light, the law enforcement community and the public these agencies serve are reaching a consensus that BWC applications are a core component of 21st century policing and beyond. However, the context for deploying this technology, including standardized policies and optimal technology configurations, is still being worked out. Lack of official guidance for the use and management of the cameras themselves, digital evidence, and public communication can leave even the most sophisticated agencies with lingering questions. Moreover, finding the money to purchase and operate all this technology is no minor detail!

Grants Office, the nation's leader in grants intelligence, invites you to spend the morning with a panel of experts on BWC technology and funding. Join us and you'll leave with a better understanding of:

- Body-worn camera technology **configuration and application models**
- Best practices for **leveraging data storage** to ensure the security and availability of digital multimedia evidence
- **Grants and resources to help you fund** your body-worn camera initiative

No matter what stage of contemplating, planning, or deploying a BWC program you are at, you're sure to take away valuable insights and actionable information from a morning well spent with colleagues from around the region!

**June 6, 2016**

**8-11:30 AM**

Marriot Downtown at  
City Creek

Salt Lake City, UT

<http://www2.grantsoffice.com/BWCSLC>

**June 7, 2016**

**10 AM-2:30 PM**

Sheraton Fairplex Hotel  
& Conference Center

Pomona, CA

<http://www2.grantsoffice.com/BWCPOM>

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# Changes to Education Grants Proposed by White House



When President Obama signed into law the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), funding for many grant programs became law. Funding for these programs was to continue through 2020. President Trump's Skinny Budget cuts funding for many of these programs (e.g. 21st CCLC), and would require Congress to overturn the ESSA.

In March the White House made public what is known as a “Skinny” Budget Proposal Request to Congress. While non-detailed budget requests (a.k.a. “Skinny Budgets”) are common among first term Presidents, Trump seems to have taking the meaning of skinny to heart - not just in detail, but also in terms of levels of proposed funding. Under his proposed request, titled “America First: A budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again”, several federal agencies would face significant cuts to their annual funding appropriations. Chief among them is the US Department of Education (DoEd) which may be staring down a \$9 billion dollar (13%) budget reduction from the previous funding levels of 2017.

As it is written now, Congressional approval of the “Skinny” Budget Proposal Request would force the DoEd to reduce or eliminate several staple competitive and formula grant-funded programs.

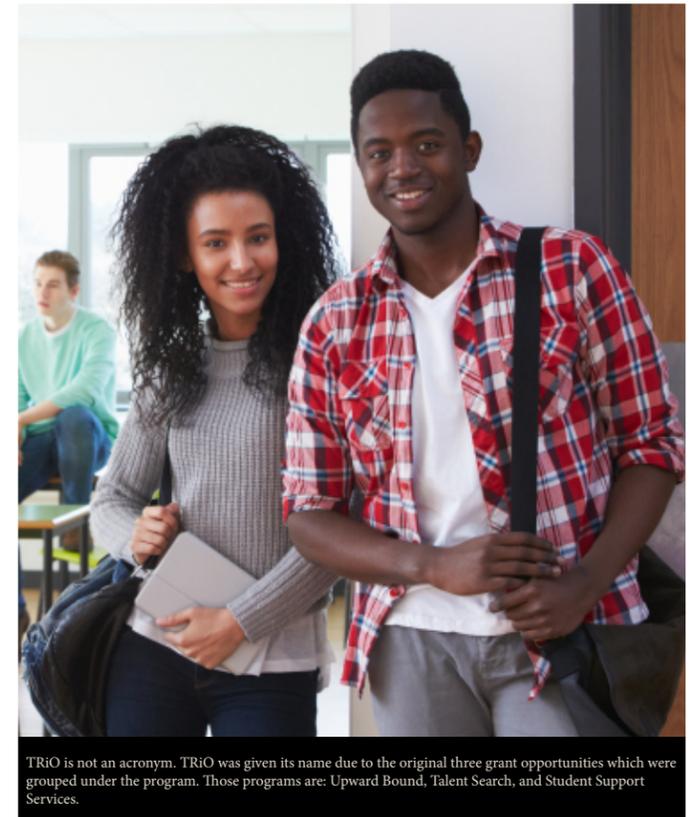
Most notable of these reductions is a proposed elimination of the \$1.2 billion dollars which funds the **21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (21<sup>st</sup> CCLC)** grant program. This program supports extended learning time initiatives (summer school, after school, before school) for students attending high need schools. The 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC grant program has been a DoEd staple since 1994, supporting a number of activities including: academic tutoring within the core subject areas, family engagement, literacy programs, drug/violence prevention, character development programming, technology education for students, and enrichment activities within the arts. Over the past 20 years, this program has posted significant positive impact on students from low-income or otherwise disadvantaged backgrounds. Students who regularly attend these programs show increased motivation and participation in class, improved grades (via test scores and homework completion) within English and Math, are less likely to have behavioral issues in class or be suspended, and express a feeling of safety.

An additional elimination of the \$2.25 billion funding allocation for **Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)** grants program has also been proposed. The SEED program supports states in their

effort to better recruit, train, and support educators - particularly at high need schools. This program was first funded in 2011 and has served as a vehicle for many teacher and principal professional development initiatives throughout the country. Ultimately, this program aims to improve student achievement by supporting educators to undergo rigorous training in order to become “highly-qualified” within their subject areas.

Next on the list are both **TRiO programs** and **Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)** - facing a combined reduction of \$193 million dollars to their total budget. These programs support college readiness initiatives for first-generation, low-income, and disabled students. Specifically, the TRiO program involves eight different subprograms (Education Opportunity Centers, Ronald E. McNair Post-baccalaureate Achievement, Student Support Services, Talent Search, Training Programs for Federal TRiO Programs Staff, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math-Science, and Veterans Upward Bound) which are designed to identify and provide services for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. Starting with just three of these programs in 1965, TRiO aims to strengthen the academic pipeline between middle school and college so that students are retained and graduate prepared to enter the workforce. GEAR UP also aims to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in post-secondary education. Since it was established in 1998, the program has provided grants to States (to conduct coordination efforts as well as offer student scholarships), and to partnerships between institutions of higher education and high-need school districts (in effort to increase college attendance and success rates for students, as well as reducing the need for remedial education at the post-

secondary level). With the proposed funding reduction, several facets of the TRiO program would likely be scaled back, or eliminated. GEAR UP, meanwhile, would only receive support for continuing awards. This likely means that, with no new competitions planned, the DoEd would eventually phase the program out entirely.



TRiO is not an acronym. TRiO was given its name due to the original three grant opportunities which were grouped under the program. Those programs are: Upward Bound, Talent Search, and Student Support Services.

An additional 20 “categorical” programs are also set to be reduced or eliminated if the proposed skinny budget is accepted as it currently stands. Some of these grant-funding programs include: **Striving Readers, Teacher Quality Partnerships, International Education Programs, Impact Aid Support Payments for Federal Property**, and the **Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program** (a need-based aid program separate from the Pell Grants Program).

## COVER STORY

Amidst these proposed cuts, there are two areas within education which stand to see a funding increase under the “Skinny” Budget Proposal Request: Charter Schools and Private Schools. The White House proposes a \$168 million increase to charter school funding and \$250 Million for a new private school choice program initiative. Exact stipulations around how these funds should be used by charter and private schools has not been released, however, the President has made it clear that he intends these funds to aid the concept of “School Choice”.



The Department of Education already funds several grant programs in support of Charter School Education. Many of these programs are intended to facilitate the creation or expansion of high-quality charter school offerings. To learn more visit: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oi/csp/index.html>

## COVER STORY

The Department of Education isn't the only agency facing cuts under the proposed budget, however, several other federal agencies may also be looking at a reduction in funding, including: the US Department of Agriculture (21% decrease); the Department of Commerce (16% decrease); the Department of Health and Human Services (17.9% decrease); the Department of Housing and Urban Development (13.2% decrease); the Department of the Interior (12% decrease); the Department of Labor (21% decrease); the Department of State (28% decrease); the Department of Transportation (13% decrease); and the Environmental Protection Agency (31% decrease). Note: only agencies facing cuts greater than 10% are listed. Several other agencies are facing smaller proposed budget reductions with the exclusion of the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security.

With that being said, the U.S. Constitution ultimately designates the “power of the purse” to Congress. Both the House and Senate must vote and approve any appropriation bills before the President is able to sign any budget into law. Given the popularity of the aforementioned DoEd's grant programs, and that House and Senate members must answer to their constituents or risk not being elected in 2 years, it is unlikely that the President's skinny budget proposal will pass “as is”. For now, the proposal rests in the hands of both the Senate and House Appropriation subcommittees for mark-up.

It's not too late for you, as a citizen, to be involved in the budget-making process. If you are interested in commenting on the “Skinny” Budget Proposal Request, now is an excellent time to call or write your legislators as well as the members of the House and Senate's Appropriation Subcommittees.

The names and contact information for the members of the House and Senate's respective Appropriation Subcommittees for Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies can be found here:

- Senate Subcommittee Members (includes links to each Senator's website which features contact information): <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/subcommittees/labor-health-and-human-services-education-and-related-agencies>
- House Subcommittee Members (Majority Party website): <http://appropriations.house.gov/about/members/laborhealtheducation.htm>
- House Subcommittee Members (Minority Party website): <http://democrats.appropriations.house.gov/subcommittees/labor-health-and-human-services-education-and-related-agencies-115th-congress>
- House of Representatives Member Directory: <http://www.house.gov/representatives/>

With the start of the new federal fiscal year (October 1) approaching, only time will tell the outcome for the Department of Education budget – and other federal agencies – under this new Administration.

# Making the Match: Q & A

We sat down with Grants Office's Manager of Research and Consultative Services, Chris LaPage, to have a quick chat about cost sharing for grant funds. Chris is a grants expert that has offered consultation across several sectors and has provided grants consultation to hundreds of agencies, including state and local governments, institutions of higher education, and health care facilities. Through his combination of government, industry, and consulting experience, Chris has been involved with all the aspects of the grants landscape.

## What are match funds and why do funders make them a requirement?

Some funders require applicants to share in the total cost of a project. The cost-share usually comes in the form of matching a percentage of the requested award or the total project cost. While many potential applicants view matching funds as an unnecessary burden, funders that utilize cost sharing do so for a couple of reasons. First and foremost, the funder is leveraging the total funding available through their grant program by requiring a match. If a grantmaker makes \$20 million available for a program and requires applicants to offer a 1:1 match, the funder is in essence doubling the total pot of money available for projects that address the concerns of the grant program. At the end of the day, in this particular example, the funder will be able to report on the positive outcomes associated with \$40 million in funding. In addition to leverage, the other goal of a match requirement is to force applicants to put some of their own "skin in the game". Nothing fuels a strong commitment on the part of the applicant organization like investing their own funds into the project. Grantmakers understand that requiring grant winners to participate in the costs of the project increases the likelihood that the project will be completed and successful.



Cost sharing or matching means that portion of project or program costs not borne by the funding agency. It includes all contributions, including cash and in-kind, that a recipient makes to an award. If the award is federal, only acceptable non-federal costs qualify as cost sharing and must conform to other necessary and reasonable provisions to accomplish the program objectives.

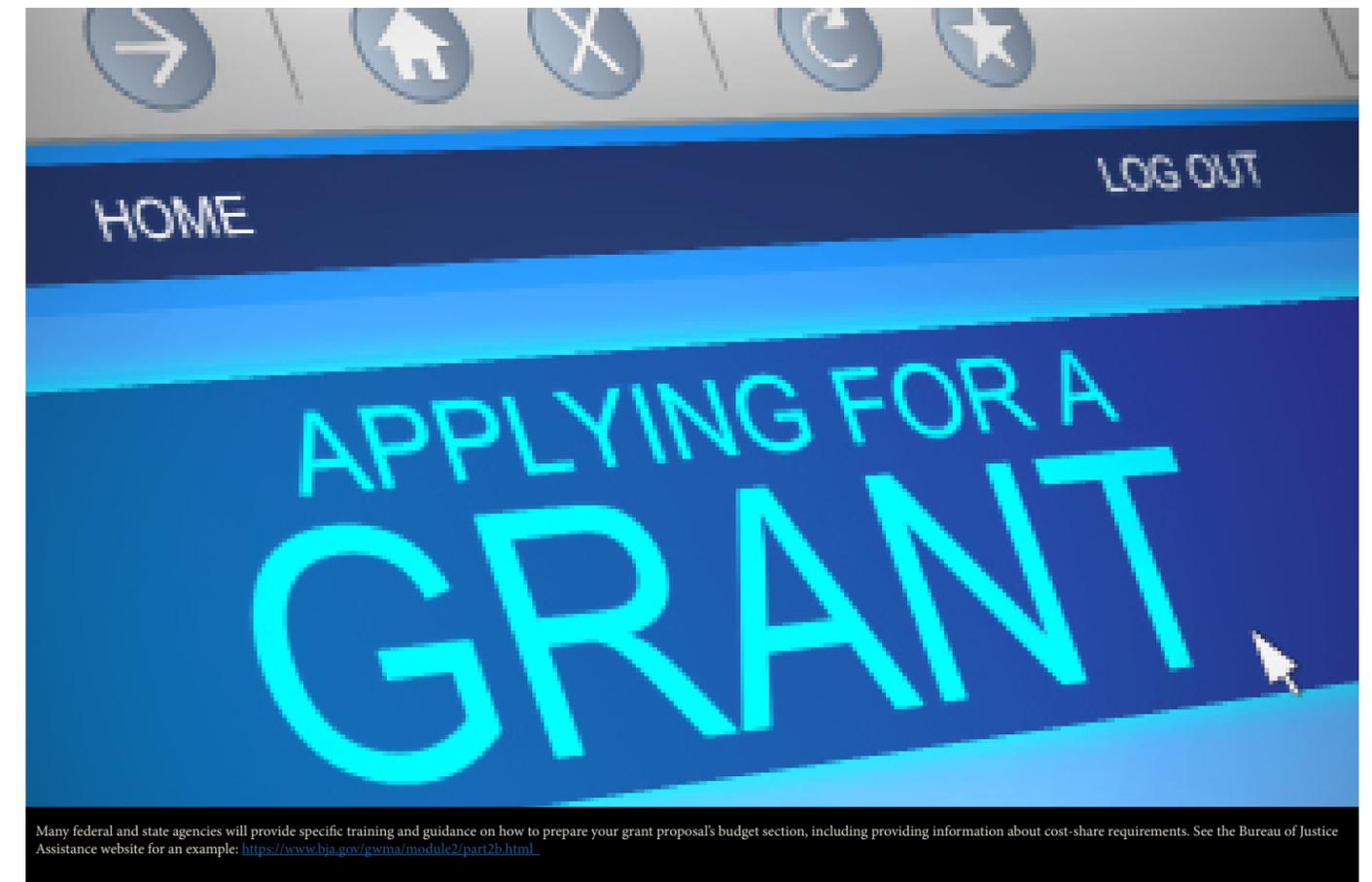
## Is a match required for all grant programs?

Absolutely not! For instance, in most cases, the National Science Foundation specifically prohibits cost sharing as it wants to ensure the project can be implemented without additional assistance. It is very important that grantseekers do their due diligence and make sure they are familiar with both the funder and the specific

solicitation to which they are applying. At the federal and state level, the solicitation (a.k.a. Request for Proposal, Grant Guidance, Notice of Funding) will usually contain all of the pertinent information relevant to a specific grant program, including any match requirements. In the private foundation space, these guidelines may be program-specific or apply across the board to all of the foundation's funding mechanisms. It is important to understand whether or not there is a cost-sharing requirement, and if so, what the minimum threshold of cost sharing is in order to be eligible for funding.

Even when a match is not required, it may be a good idea to propose one as long as the funder states that it is allowed. Remember the

forementioned reasons that a funder might require cost sharing. A match allows the funder to leverage their funding while simultaneously demonstrating a high level of commitment on behalf of the applicant. If a funder had two projects they were considering and all things being equal, the applicant that offered a match may be viewed more favorably. Likewise, applicants that exceed the minimum cost sharing requirement may stand out compared to their competitors that only offered the minimum. In fact, some grant programs may even give a preference or a higher score based on the level to which the applicant proposes a match. This is true of the United States Department of Agriculture's Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program, for example.



Many federal and state agencies will provide specific training and guidance on how to prepare your grant proposal's budget section, including providing information about cost-share requirements. See the Bureau of Justice Assistance website for an example: <https://www.bja.gov/gwma/module2/part2b.html>

## FEATURE

### **Are there any alternatives to providing the match in cash?**

Once again, it is very important to understand the specific guidelines associated with the grant program to which you are applying. If a match is required, some grant programs may require it to be in cash while others may allow for the use of in-kind contributions. In-kind contributions may be in the form of previously purchased equipment, or donated personnel, space, and other resources. Allowable in-kind contributions will vary with the grant program. In other words, one grant program may only allow equipment as in-kind contributions while another may consider other budget categories such as personnel. Generally speaking, match funds or in-kind contributions are subject to the same funding restrictions as any funds received by the grantmaker. For instance, if software is not an eligible use of grant funds, then the applicant's matching funds could not be used to purchase the item. Likewise, if salary and personnel costs are disallowed, these costs could not be considered for an in-kind contribution towards the applicant's match. However, it is important to know the particulars of each grant program as there are exceptions. Case in point, the federal Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Grant Program (available through the U.S. Department of Justice) allows matching funds to be used on line-item storage even though applicants are restricted from using grant funds in this manner. In this instance, if you are using grants funds, the storage must be bundled with the body-worn cameras in order to make it eligible for purchase.

While we urge folks to be creative in trying to make their match, there is one major pitfall that many applicants have trouble avoiding. Applicants often attempt to position discounts

given by vendors as a component of their match requirement. Unless the solicitation offers specific guidance in this area, it is generally not acceptable to position such discounts as either a cash match or donated in-kind contribution. In some cases, these agencies see hundreds of applications and understand how discounting works in the procurement process. In many cases, if the reviewers decided that the match is not valid or viable, the proposal will be outright rejected. As such, it is not worth putting your entire application at risk by trying to position vendor discounts as cost-sharing.



Many federal grant funded projects have involved cost sharing or matching to be provided by the state or community in which the project occurs. For example, many stretches of the Interstate Highway System were primarily built with a mix of 90% FHWA funds from the Highway Trust Fund and 10% matching state DOT funds.

## FEATURE

### **Does the match have to come directly from my agency's local budget?**

The general rule of thumb is that the match funds cannot be from the same source as the requested grant money. For instance, you can leverage state funding to secure a federal grant and vice versa. However, you could not use a federal source of funds as a potential match for another federal grant. As with any rule there can be exceptions, but they are few and far between and will be spelled out in the specific grant program's application guidance. Furthermore, be sure to pay careful attention as to whether the state funding in question is actually pass-through funding that originates with a federal agency (e.g. Justice Assistance Grants, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title Funding). These pass-through funds, while allotted to recipients by their state agencies often still count as federal funds.

If your local agency or jurisdiction is struggling with the match, another alternative is to explore funding from private entities, such as foundations and corporations. While many foundations support non-profits, there are exceptions for public entities such as schools, healthcare, and other human service organizations. In other cases, non-profit groups associated with the local public agency may be able to offer or secure foundation funding on the agency's behalf. For instance, considering that body-worn cameras advance offer safety, non-profit police unions and benefactor associations associated with law enforcement entities may be willing to contribute or raise funds for the project.

Foundations tend to provide funding decisions much quicker than federal agencies and also look for opportunities to leverage their contribution. You may be able to secure a letter from a foundation that willing to commit match funding on your behalf pending your project's

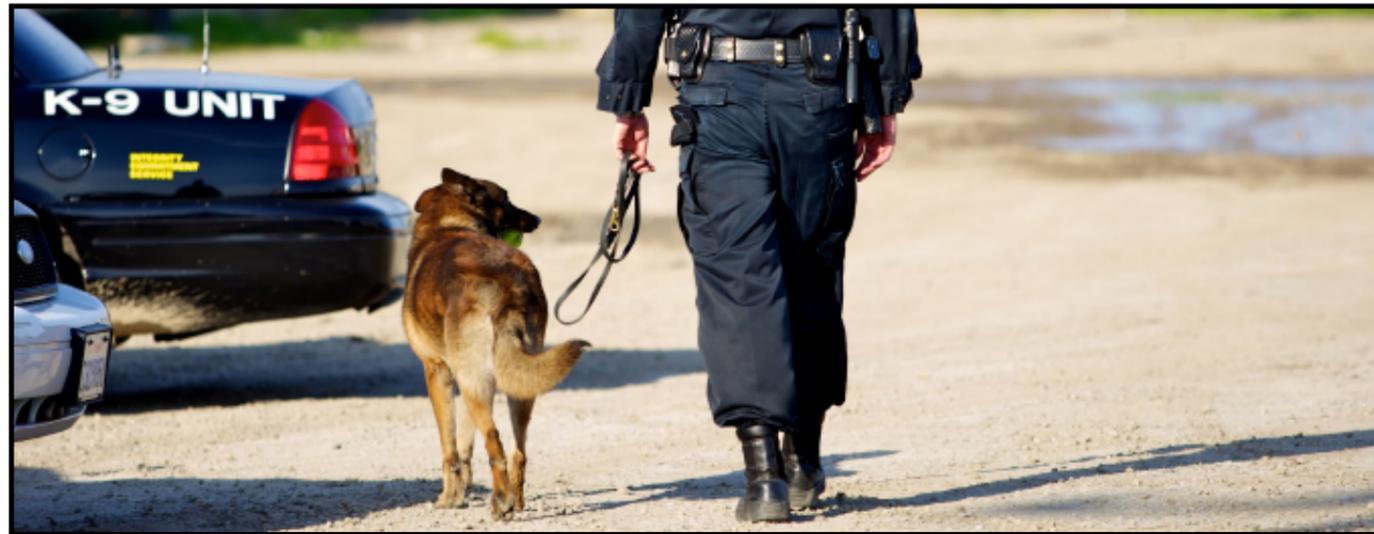
federal or state application approval. These contingency commitments are often times all that is needed to document evidence of match funding to the funder.

### **Is it worth applying to a program that requires a match if it is not secured by the time applications are due?**

The short answer is yes! But again, it is always wise to read the fine print. Some grant programs require that the applicant demonstrate that the full match is committed at the time of the application deadline. Other times, the funder may only require that a portion of the match is available when the proposal is due. In many cases, and as a precursor to contracting with the grantmaker to receive funding, the full match will not be required to be in place until the project start date. In the federal space, it can take 4 to 8 months to complete the review process and notify the winners. Many applicants use this time to finalize securing the match that they positioned in the proposal. This approach, however, would only be recommended for applicants that consider the burden of developing an application to be minimal and have a high probability of securing the necessary match funding. There is no worse feeling than being awarded a grant, then having to refuse these funds because a sufficient match was not secured in time.

# Key Funders for K9 Units

The team here at Grants Office loves talking about grant-funded tech. Sometimes, however, we branch outside of that realm into new territories. This month? Funding for K9 units! If your police department or school district is interested in adding a furry friend to your public safety team, we encourage you to consider the following foundation funders:



## **The K9s4Cops Foundation**

The K9s4Cops Foundation is a nonprofit foundation whose mission is place canine officers in communities and schools. The foundation will fund the purchase of a highly-trained canine. Recipients must, in turn, provide all required care, training, and transportation.

**Deadline:** Applications are available online and may be submitted at any time. Successful applicants will be contacted for a phone interview with the Foundation.

**Eligibility:** Law enforcement agencies and school districts may apply.

For more information: <http://k9s4cops.org/>

## **Police Dog Grants from Universal K9**

Universal K9 is a nonprofit foundation that trains personal protection dogs, narcotics dogs, bomb dogs, and tracking dogs. Canines are then donated to eligible applicants. Recipients must, in turn, provide all required care, training, and transportation.

**Deadline:** Letters of interest may be submitted at any time. Successful applicants will be invited to submit a full application.

**Eligibility:** Law enforcement agencies, military operations, and individuals may apply.

For more information: <https://www.universalk9inc.com/police-dog-grant/>

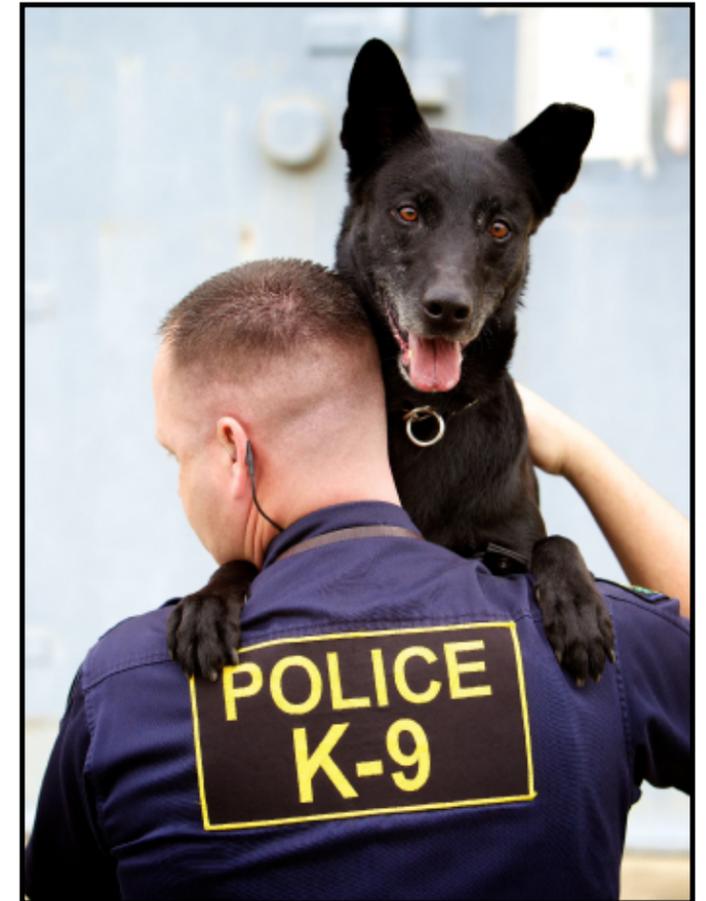
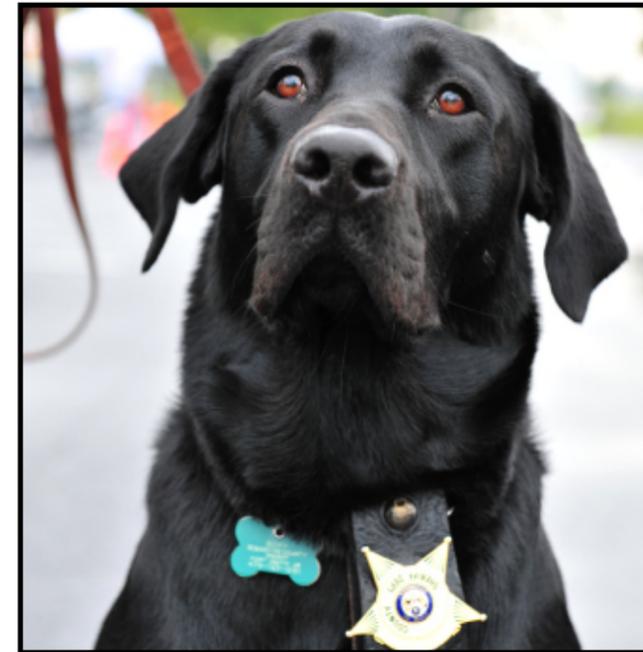
## **Firehouse Subs Foundation**

The Firehouse Subs Public Safety Foundation’s mission is to improve the life-saving capabilities of public safety organizations in communities served by Firehouse Subs by providing funding, resources and support. They fulfill this mission assisting first responders and public safety organizations in acquiring life-saving equipment and resources. Requests for funding typically range from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

**Deadline:** Applications are available online and are accepted quarterly. Remaining dates in 2017: June 2nd, September 7th, and December 1st.

**Eligibility:** Law enforcement agencies, EMS, and non-profit organizations may apply. Applicants should be within 60 miles of a Firehouse Subs restaurant.

For more information: <http://grants.firehousesubs.com/>



## **Gavin Buchanan Memorial Foundation**

The Gavin Buchanan Memorial Foundation is a nonprofit foundation that funds canine safety/ protective equipment, such as bullet-proof vests.

**Deadline:** Applications are available online and may be submitted at any time. Successful applicants will be invited to submit a full application.

**Eligibility:** Law enforcement agencies may apply.

For more information: <http://www.gavinmemorialfoundation.com/>

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

# CAMPUS CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE (CC\*) GRANT PROGRAM

**SUMMARY:** The CC\* program invests in innovative, coordinated, and secure campus, multi-campus and multi-institution cyberinfrastructure (CI) components of data, networking, and computing infrastructure, capabilities, and services. These investments are intended to exhibit demonstrable higher levels of performance, reliability and predictability for science applications and distributed research projects. Learning and workforce development in CI is explicitly addressed in the program.

Science-driven requirements are the primary motivation for any proposed activity. Proposals will be evaluated on the strength of the science enabled (including research and education) as drivers for investment and innovation in data, networking, and computing cyberinfrastructure.

In previous years of the competition, CC\* awards supported projects under these seven areas:

- Data Driven Multi-Campus/Multi-Institution Model Implementation
- Cyber Team
- Data Driven Networking Infrastructure for the Campus and Researcher
- Network Design and Implementation for Small Institutions
- Network Integration and Applied Innovation
- Campus Computing
- Innovative Integrated Storage Resources

All proposals into the CC\* program must include a Campus Cyberinfrastructure plan within which the proposed CI improvements are conceived, designed, and implemented in the context of a coherent campus-wide strategy and approach to CI that is integrated horizontally intra-campus and vertically with regional and national CI investments and best practices.

**NEXT DEADLINE:** This program is not yet open. Applications are expected to be due in August 2017.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Institutions of Higher Education (including community colleges), Independent Museums, Observatories, Research Labs, or other Non-Profit-Non-Academic Organizations

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** [https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\\_summ.jsp?pims\\_id=504748](https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504748)

## FUNDED PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

# CAMPUS CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE (CC\*) GRANT PROGRAM

**AWARDED ORGANIZATION:** University of South Dakota

**AMOUNT FUNDED:** \$198,184 from the National Science Foundation (NSF)

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The University of South Dakota has been granted funds through the Office of Advanced Cyberinfrastructure (OAC) of the National Science Foundation (NSF). OAC supports and coordinates the development, acquisition and provision of state of the art cyberinfrastructure resources, tools and services essential to the advancement and transformation of science and engineering.

Expanding opportunities for data-driven research and increasing requirements for data management in sponsored research have resulted in a growing need for retention of both long-term archival data sets that are infrequently accessed, as well as 'active archives' of data that are accessed periodically to revisit, revise, and share experimental results.

Funds awarded to the University of South Dakota will be used to support the University's project titled: "CC\* Storage: The South Dakota Store, a Modular, Affordable Platform to Enable Data-Intensive Research and Education."

The South Dakota Data Store (SDDS) includes two major services: The Sharing Tier and The Archival Tier. The Sharing Tier provides high-reliability, high-availability, network-accessible storage for research requiring persistent access to large quantities of data. The Archival Tier provides long-term offsite archival-grade storage.

With these funds the University of South Dakota will acquire, deploy, and maintain the SDDS. The South Dakota Data Store is a network-accessible, sharable, multi-campus storage resource integrated with existing campus cyberinfrastructure. Initially, SDDS will support twelve STEM projects across eight departments at four institutions in South Dakota, including 30 faculty, 43 postdocs, and 303 students. SDDS will provide South Dakota researchers with a centralized, efficient, high-performance platform for both archival of and shared access to large quantities of electronic data. The project leverages prior investments at the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University in dedicated Science DMZ networks. All participants will be able to access SDDS via existing 10Gb connectivity, and end-to-end performance measurement is ensured using existing PerfSONAR deployments at all involved institutions.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** [https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?AWD\\_ID=1659282&HistoricalAwards=false](https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?AWD_ID=1659282&HistoricalAwards=false)

## ART WORKS GRANT PROGRAM

**SUMMARY:** "Art Works" refers to three things: the works of art themselves, the ways art works on audiences, and the fact that art is work for the artists and arts professionals who make up the field. Art works by enhancing the value of individuals and communities, by connecting us to each other and to something greater than ourselves, and by empowering creativity and innovation in our society and economy. The arts exist for beauty itself, but they also are an inexhaustible source of meaning and inspiration. The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) recognizes these catalytic effects of excellent art, and the key role that arts and design organizations play in revitalizing them. The NEA wants to achieve the following four objectives through the Art Works category:

- Creation: The creation of art that meets the highest standards of excellence,
- Engagement: Public engagement with diverse and excellent art,
- Learning: Lifelong learning in the arts, and
- Livability: The strengthening of communities through the arts.

Applicants should apply to this program under the appropriate discipline for their proposed project:

- Artist Communities
- Arts Education
- Dance
- Design
- Folk & Traditional Arts
- Literature
- Local Arts Agencies
- Media Arts
- Museums
- Music
- Musical Theater
- Opera
- Presenting & Multidisciplinary Works
- Theater
- Visual Arts
- Creativity Connects Projects

**NEXT DEADLINE:** Applicants must submit form SF-424 to grants.gov by July 13, 2017. They then have until July 27, 2017 to submit their remaining application materials via the NEA's Applicant web portal.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Public agencies of state government, units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the foregoing that performs criminal justice functions (e.g. campus police departments).

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/art-works/grant-program-description>

## HEADED TO CONFERENCES? ATTEND ONE OF OUR SESSIONS!

### Campus Safety Conference

**(West) - Long Beach, California**

"Understanding What Government Grants are Available & How to Apply for Them"  
Monday, July 31, 2017 at 4pm  
Westin Long Beach Hotel  
More Info: <http://bit.ly/2nJXGBO>



### National Sheriff's Association (NSA) Annual Conference - Reno, Nevada

"Funding Law Enforcement Technology Through Grants"  
(Seminar TECH 2.1)  
Saturday, June 24, 2017 at 9:45am  
Reno Convention Center  
More Info: <http://bit.ly/2nK6IEC>



## UPCOMING GRANTSCAST EVENTS

- **Funding Your Campus-Wide Private Cloud for Research, Classroom, & Beyond!** - Sponsored by NetApp & Technology Data Solutions  
June 15, 2017 at 2:00 pm EST  
Register: [www2.grantsoffice.com/cloud](http://www2.grantsoffice.com/cloud)

## RECENT GRANTSCAST RECORDINGS

- **Funding Education Technology, Media, & Materials for Students with Disabilities** - Sponsored by Microsoft, Intel, & Connection Public Sector Solutions  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2p4Nu6c>
- **Securing Funding for Your Energy Efficient Data Center** - Sponsored by NetApp & Technology Data Solutions  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2oab5iX>
- **Funding Education Technology at Charter & Magnet Schools** - Sponsored by Microsoft, Intel, & Connection Public Sector Solutions  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2oEbrBr>
- **Bringing Classroom Technology Funding Home** - Sponsored by Microsoft & Connection Public Sector Solutions  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2oEbM7j>
- **Funding Technology-Fueled Innovation in State & Local Government** - Sponsored by NetApp & Technology Data Solutions  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2pbDIA1>
- **In Plain Sight: Funding Body-Worn Cameras & Other Video-Based Policing Initiatives** - Sponsored by WatchGuard Video  
Replay: <http://bit.ly/2ocbMYh>

Replay these and others at: <http://www.grantsoffice.info/webcasts.aspx>

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