

READY

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Appalachian
Regional
Commission

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

(ARC) is an economic development partnership entity of the federal government and 13 state governments focusing on 423 counties across the Appalachian Region. ARC's mission is to innovate, partner, and invest to build community capacity and strengthen economic growth in Appalachia to help the Region achieve socioeconomic parity with the nation.

READY Appalachia is an ARC initiative that helps Appalachian communities, organizations and individuals obtain the skills, knowledge and resources necessary to strengthen their local economies. Offerings include training and funding access, with special emphasis on serving Appalachia's most economically distressed counties. The *READY Local Governments* training program is designed to help local government officials better identify, secure, manage and implement federally funded economic development projects to maximize positive outcomes.

The curriculum was created in partnership with GrantWorks and CO.STARTERS to provide a nine week virtual cohort-based training at no-cost to participants. While the content has been developed with local governments in mind, it is relevant to many types of organizations doing important economic development work in grant application development.



AS YOU ARRIVE...

(10 minutes)

Building on your course and fieldwork from last week, please make note of the following so you are fully prepared for today's session.

1. After talking with your local team, what are the top three projects ranked in order of priority? List them below.

2. What did you learn through your conversations with local stakeholders? What did they see as the most pressing community needs or opportunities?

3. Review your completed CO.STARTERS Canvas of your project. Has anything changed in the past week? If so, make updates.

CO.STARTERS Canvas



RESEARCHING FEDERAL GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

(45 minutes)

You've identified an important project that addresses an ongoing need in your community. But there's just one problem: you lack the local resources to make it happen.

You know there are federal grants available for this type of work, but where do you even start?

REGISTER FIRST AT SAM.GOV

Before you can really start the research process, you need to make sure you have an active account set up in the System for Award Management (SAM.gov).

Registering on SAM.gov is a prerequisite for individuals, businesses, and organizations that want to apply for federal grants or engage in other activities with the U.S. government. It helps streamline processes, ensure eligibility, and promote transparency and accountability in government transactions.

TIP:

Download the “Entity Registration Checklist” to help you gather all the relevant information prior to starting the registration process.

TIP:

Consider creating or using an email address that is not tied to a specific person, like `grants@citytown.gov` and set up forwarding or share credentials with relevant people. This can help with consistency and not make your accounts person-dependent.

Every local government should be registered in SAM.gov. Although it is time consuming to do and must be renewed yearly, registering with SAM.gov makes you eligible to get federal money. You’ve got to do it if you want to get a grant!

The steps to register are as follows:

1. Go to the SAM.gov website.
2. Click on the “Create a User Account” button. Provide an email address and create a password.
3. Follow the prompts to complete your account setup. Verify your email address and provide basic information.
4. Log in to SAM.gov and enter information about your local government entity. This includes details such as the official name, address, and Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) for the entity.
5. Get assigned a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) —a 12-character alphanumeric ID assigned to registering entities by SAM.gov. Make sure to make note of this number. You’ll need it later.
6. Enter core data, specifying the type and size of the local government entity, and provide other relevant details.
7. Provide financial information, including banking details for Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) purposes.
8. Review all entered information, ensure accuracy, and submit the registration.
9. Wait for processing. SAM.gov will need some time to process and activate your account. This process can take several weeks, so it’s best to start the registration well in advance of any grant application deadlines..

GETTING STARTED WITH GRANTS.GOV

Once you are registered with SAM.gov, the best place to start searching for grant opportunities is `grants.gov`—the central website for finding and applying for federal government grants.

`Grants.gov` lists all the funding opportunities in one place, eliminating the need to go to each agency website individually to find funding opportunities.



Some of the great things about grants.gov include the following:

Robust Search Capabilities: Grants.gov provides extensive search and filter functionalities, allowing users to customize their searches based on keywords, funding opportunity numbers, agencies, or categories. This makes it easier to find relevant grants and narrow down options.

Notifications and Alerts: Users can set up notifications and alerts to stay informed about new grant opportunities, changes to existing opportunities, and other relevant updates. This feature ensures that users are aware of potential funding opportunities in a timely manner.

Always Up-to-Date: Grants.gov is the official government platform for federal grants. Using this centralized and authoritative source ensures that applicants are accessing accurate and up-to-date information directly from federal agencies.

To register:

1. Go to the grants.gov website.
2. Click on “Register” in the top navigation bar.
3. Scroll down and click on the “Get Registered Now” button to begin the registration process.
4. Create an account by filling in the required fields.
5. Review the information you entered and submit the registration form.
6. Verify your email address.
7. Select “Add Organization Applicant Profile” and fill out the organization fields (including UEI) to add your local government to the account.
8. Use your newly created username and password to log in to your grants.gov account.
9. Complete your applicant profile by providing additional information to enhance your local government’s profile.
10. If applicable, the AOR (Authorized Organizational Representative) will need to complete a confirmation process.
11. Start searching for grants!

ACTIVITY: Accounts for SAM.gov + grants.gov

Do you already have accounts set up with SAM.gov and grants.gov? If you didn’t set them up yourself, who else would know if your local government is already registered? Take notes below. Getting set up in these systems will be part of your fieldwork this week.

TIPS FOR USING GRANTS.GOV

Once you are registered with grants.gov, you're ready to start looking for those grant opportunities!

Because the database is comprehensive and contains all funding opportunities available from the federal government, it's easy to get overwhelmed. A couple tips can help you make the most of your searches:

TIP:

The most important filter to always use is "Eligibility," which selects your local government type. This will weed out anything that you'd automatically be disqualified from applying for.

Understand how the search function works. How you enter keywords will affect what turns up. Make sure you enter the words correctly to optimize results.

Get specific. Know the parameters of your project and hone in on your search criteria. The narrower you can be, the better. Don't waste time looking at opportunities not relevant to you.

Do lots of searches. Use different search parameters to see what turns up. Try searching one set of criteria at a time, changing only one or two variables to see what else you find.

Look at past grants. An interesting feature of grants.gov is that it includes historical grants as well as active ones. Reviewing past ones can help you learn what agencies did before and who got them. Some grants may be offered year-to-year, and historic grants can help you know what to watch for in the next year.

Set alerts. After configuring your search criteria, you can save your search so you can easily come back to it. Additionally, once a search is saved, you can subscribe to email notifications for that search and be informed when new opportunities arise.

Stay informed. Subscribe to grants.gov notifications and newsletters to stay informed about updates, new opportunities, and changes to the platform. This ensures that you are aware of relevant information in a timely manner.

Check regularly. New opportunities are added daily! Make it a habit to check back regularly—at least weekly if not more often—to make sure you don't miss relevant grants.

Once you are registered with grants.gov, you're ready to start looking for those grant opportunities!

UNDERSTANDING FEDERAL AGENCIES

(25 minutes)

A **federal agency** is an organizational unit within the executive branch of the United States government that is tasked with carrying out specific functions and responsibilities as defined by law. These agencies are created by Congress through legislation and operate under the authority of the president of the United States. Each agency has a particular focus—such as defense, health, or the environment. They make rules, enforce them, and run programs that directly affect people. Congress gives them money through the budget process to carry out their work.

THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR AND APPROPRIATIONS

The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30. Each year, Congress is expected to pass appropriations bills (plans for how money will be given to the federal agencies) by this time to make sure they have the funds needed to do their jobs. But sometimes, if Congress hasn't figured it out by then, they use temporary funding plans to keep the money flowing until they sort out the official budget. These backup measures prevent any gaps in funding and keep things running smoothly.

AN OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL AGENCIES + PARTNERS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Federal agencies that often have grants available for local governments include those focused on community development, public safety, infrastructure, and various social services.

Updated list to be provided by contractor in FY 2026.

TIP:

Grants given by the USDA are often a combination of grant and loan. While loans have to be paid back, they usually have terms set at over a 40 year period with low interest rates (1-2%).



TIP:

Some federal agencies have regional offices to make themselves more accessible to local communities. Get to know yours. In fact, Executive Order 12372, issued in 1982, was intended to ensure that when the federal government planned programs, it talked with state and local governments to get their input. This was to avoid conflicts, coordinate better, and make federal programs more efficient. Failure to connect with your local office could impact the success of your funding applications.

ACTIVITY: Federal Agencies

In your cohorts, discuss which federal agencies might have funding available for your three priority projects. Why do you think they are the best fit?

ALL ABOUT “NOFOS”

(30 minutes)

You’ve done your search and it looks like you may have found a match! What should you do next?

TIP:

If you see the term NOFA (Notice of Funding Announcement), NOSA (Notice of Solicitation of Applications), or FOA (Funding Opportunity Announcement), it’s essentially the same thing as a NOFO.

TIP:

Federal agencies may also issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) or a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) in order to help them with an initiative. While similar to a grant, they are slightly different.

RFPs ask for organizations to propose their own methodology and price to accomplish a project. The agency then figures out which project holistically is the best fit.

RFQs ask for a submission of qualifications to complete the work, i.e., their capability to perform. The scope of work and price are negotiated after the selection is made.

The answer is simple. Read the **NOFO—Notice of Funding Opportunity**.

A “NOFO” is a notice that announces the availability of funding for a particular project or program. It provides information on who can apply, what the requirements are, and when the deadline is. Essentially, it outlines all the details you need to know about the funding opportunity and how to pursue the grant. While the specific format may vary, common parts of a NOFO include:

Title and Overview: There will be a clear and concise title for the funding opportunity, as well as a brief overview or summary of the program or project.

Funding Agency Information: It will provide the name of the funding agency and any relevant details about the agency’s mission or goals.

Program Description: This section contains a detailed explanation of the purpose and objectives of the funding opportunity, including information on the expected outcomes and impact of the proposed projects.

Eligibility Criteria: The NOFO will clearly state who is eligible to apply for the funding, along with any specific qualifications or requirements for potential applicants.

Application Instructions: You’ll be given step-by-step guidance on how to prepare and submit an application. It will outline all required documentation, formats, and any specific instructions. Details will be provided on how and where to submit the application.

Funding Details: The NOFO will state the total amount of funding available, the potential range of award amounts for individual projects, and the duration of the funding period.

Timeline and Deadlines: Along with the application submission deadline, it will usually provide a timeline for the entire grant cycle.

Review and Selection Process: It will provide an overview of how applications will be reviewed and evaluated, including criteria for selecting successful proposals.

Reporting Requirements: It will outline reporting obligations for awardees, including frequency and format of required reports.

Contact Information: The NOFO typically gives the names and contact details of individuals or offices that can provide additional information or clarification regarding the funding opportunity.

Attachments or Appendices: They will explain any additional documents or forms that applicants need to include or reference.



ACTIVITY: Read a NOFO

In your cohorts, take a minute to review the *Example NOFO*. Jot down any questions you have in the space below. Then, discuss your questions in the group, leveraging the expertise of your Grant Professional to fully understand the NOFO.

Example NOFO



DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY

(20 minutes)

So, how do you ultimately know if you qualify for a grant?

STUDY THE NOFO

You guessed it: read the NOFO.

It will clearly state qualifying information. Criteria outlined may include:

- ❑ Type of organizations/applicants (for example, nonprofit organizations, for-profit businesses, state or local governments, tribal entities, individuals, or educational institutions)
- ❑ Financial status (for example, size of organizational budget or income thresholds)

Remember, if your application doesn't meet the basic minimum requirements, you'll automatically be disqualified.

OTHER ELIGIBILITY FACTORS TO CONSIDER

But just because you are technically eligible doesn't necessarily mean it's the right grant for you. You also need to consider:

- ❑ Will it give you enough money to complete the project?
Grant awards come in different sizes. If the amount being given isn't enough to cover the project and you can't raise the balance, then it's probably not the right opportunity.

TIP:

If you still aren't clear on whether you are eligible, never assume or guess. If you don't know, take advantage of the posted opportunities to learn more. Send an email with your questions. Join webinars. There are a variety of ways to get additional information.

- **Can you meet the timeline for the application?**
Crafting a quality grant application takes time. If you don't have sufficient time to complete the application, it's better to wait for another opportunity.
- **Will you be able to deliver on the stated timeline for completing the project?**
You need to take into consideration not only the application timeline, but also the amount of time being given for completing the project. If the amount of time isn't sufficient for your needs, you shouldn't waste your energy.
- **Do you have the capacity to execute?**
Getting the grant is often the easy part. Administering it and completing the project within the guidelines can require a lot of a local government. Make sure you have the capacity to execute the project if you get the grant. The last thing you want is to fall short in some regard, and jeopardize future grants.
- **Can you raise the match?**
Almost all federal grants require a local match and will outline what is required in the NOFO. If you don't have a plan for where to get those funds, you may need to wait for a different opportunity.
- **Will it actually help you complete the project and accomplish your local goals?**
Lots of opportunities will be posted for grants you could technically go for. But if they don't clearly align to local priorities and goals, you could potentially waste precious time and resources that could better be put to use elsewhere. Make sure grant opportunities are aligned to your local needs. If they aren't, keep looking.

Grant Checklist

GRANT OPPORTUNITY #1	
DEADLINE	DEFINITION
When?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Does it meet the deadline? □ Will you have enough time to craft a quality application?
How long does it take to deliver?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Will you have enough time to complete the project? □ Will you have enough time to complete the project?
Does it fit your budget?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Does it fit your budget? □ Does it fit your budget?
Do you have the capacity to execute?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Do you have the capacity to execute? □ Do you have the capacity to execute?
Can you raise the match?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Can you raise the match? □ Can you raise the match?
Will it actually help you complete the project and accomplish your local goals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Will it actually help you complete the project and accomplish your local goals? □ Will it actually help you complete the project and accomplish your local goals?

ACTIVITY: Grant Opportunity Checklist

In your cohorts, review the *Grant Opportunity Checklist* provided. You'll be working on this in the coming week to identify opportunities that align with your priority projects.

MATCHING FUNDS 101
(20 minutes)

TIP:
While typically a match cannot come from a federal source, in some rare cases, it is allowable. The NOFO will outline which sources are eligible.

Very rarely will a grantor fund the full amount for a project. One way they can ensure there is local support (commitment/buy-in) is by requiring some sort of “match” for the grant. This match is typically required to come from a non-federal source and can take one of two forms.



KINDS OF MATCHES

The most common type of match is a **cash match**—a direct project expense you or a non-federal partner provides as your contribution to the project.

Sometimes, a match can be an **in-kind match**—land, materials, services, space, utilities, equipment, or technical assistance provided by your organization or donated by a non-federal third party specifically for the project.

While a cash match is always allowed, in-kind matches vary depending on the opportunity. The NOFO will outline any match stipulations.

MATCHING SOURCES

Matches can be secured from a variety of contributors. Some common sources include:

Local Government: You can actually contribute the match yourself! Whether you utilize existing tax revenue or issue municipal bonds to raise capital for the matching funds, as long as the dollars are local, you can make the match yourself.

Private/Family/Community Foundations: These non-governmental entities are required by law to invest their money for public-benefit purposes. If your project aligns with their giving priorities, they can be a tremendous resource to get the match necessary to secure a federal grant.

Corporations: Although some businesses establish their own foundations and give grants, others support community causes through corporate giving programs. Particularly if there are businesses who will benefit from your proposed project, consider approaching them about contributing a match. It's a fantastic opportunity for a public/private partnership!

Part of determining the feasibility of going after a federal grant is ensuring you can provide the local match. Before you even begin the application process, you must have a plan.

TIP:

While the amount of the match is predetermined, you don't have to get all the funds from one source. Consider pairing multiple sources to raise the matching funds required.

ACTIVITY: Matching Funds

For your identified priority project, think of 3 potential matching sources and make notes below.

Match	Request?	Why them?

SELECTING THE BEST GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

(15 minutes)

Even if the answer is yes to everything on the checklist, you'll do well to keep a couple additional things in mind in order to focus on the very best opportunities.

CONSIDER THE FUNDER'S PERSPECTIVE

So far we've looked at opportunities from your local perspective. But, there is one more important consideration to make: the goals of the funder. Would this be a good investment for them?

Federal grants are federal investments of our tax dollars. We all want to see a good return on our investment. Above all, the agency has a responsibility to make sure those dollars are invested wisely for the benefit of the American people.

How do you know if your project is a good investment? Use the rubric in the NOFO to score yourself to see how you do! This can help you determine if it is worth applying and if you're competitive enough to actually secure the grant.

UNDERSTAND THE COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

Competition is high for federal grants. In fact, on average only about 20% (that's 1 in 5) of all grant applications submitted are actually funded. You want to make sure your project is a true fit. If you aren't competitive, you're wasting your time.



CONNECT TO EXISTING PLANS

Tying a project to existing regional plans—like economic plans, transportation plans, and comprehensive growth plans—can significantly enhance a local government’s competitiveness for a federal grant. A couple reasons are worth noting:

Priority Alignment: By aligning your project with existing regional plans, you demonstrate a clear connection to broader strategic objectives, making your proposal more appealing to federal agencies that prioritize projects with regional relevance.

Comprehensive Approach: Federal agencies like projects that tackle multiple issues. Regional plans typically take a comprehensive approach to development, considering various interconnected factors such as transportation, housing, environmental sustainability, and economic development. By tying your project to these plans, you showcase a holistic understanding of the community’s needs.

Community Backing: Regional plans often involve extensive collaboration with local stakeholders, including businesses, community organizations, and residents. Federal agencies often look for projects that have community backing and are likely to have a lasting positive impact.

Less Risk: Using existing regional plans as a foundation makes your project seem less risky. It shows you’ve done your homework and increases confidence in your project’s success.

Solid Evidence: Regional plans come with a lot of data. Using this data in your proposal gives your project a stronger, evidence-based case.

Efficiency and Collaboration: Regional plans emphasize collaboration and efficiency by coordinating efforts across different sectors and jurisdictions. Highlighting how your project leverages existing collaborations and promotes efficiency can make your proposal stand out as a cost-effective and coordinated initiative.

TIP:

Cooperation strategies with neighboring municipalities can help you work together to stack funding from multiple sources for maximum impact. You can each go for different grants to achieve regional aims.

ACTIVITY: Plans + Collaborative Partnerships

Take a minute to think about your identified projects. Do they fit in with any regional plans? Do any of the problems you are solving also affect neighboring municipalities? Is there an opportunity to work together? Take notes here.

FIELDWORK

- Make sure your local government is set up in both SAM.gov and grants.gov.
- Search for relevant grant opportunities on grants.gov and agency websites using the key words you identified. Be sure to use the tips we covered in this session to turn up the best results. Complete the *Grant Opportunity Checklist* for three potential opportunities that fit with your identified local needs.
- Identify 3 federal agencies whose priority funding areas align with local needs. Sign up to receive news and notifications from these agencies to help you stay in the loop about funding opportunities.
- If relevant, pull your regional plan and figure out how your project ties into existing priorities.
- If relevant, reach out to neighboring municipalities to begin conversations about collaborating on one of your priority projects. Are there ways to stack funding for maximum impact?
- Choose a grant opportunity and project to focus on moving forward. Update your *CO.STARTERS Canvas* for that project.

Grant Checklist

GRANT OPPORTUNITY	
Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this a local, state, or federal agency? What is the agency's mission? What is the agency's history? What is the agency's current focus? What is the agency's budget? What is the agency's funding source? What is the agency's funding cycle? What is the agency's funding amount? What is the agency's funding type? What is the agency's funding period? What is the agency's funding location? What is the agency's funding priority? What is the agency's funding criteria? What is the agency's funding process? What is the agency's funding contact? What is the agency's funding website? What is the agency's funding phone number? What is the agency's funding email address? What is the agency's funding fax number? What is the agency's funding mailing address? What is the agency's funding zip code? What is the agency's funding city? What is the agency's funding state? What is the agency's funding country?
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this a local, state, or federal project? What is the project's mission? What is the project's history? What is the project's current focus? What is the project's budget? What is the project's funding source? What is the project's funding cycle? What is the project's funding amount? What is the project's funding type? What is the project's funding period? What is the project's funding location? What is the project's funding priority? What is the project's funding criteria? What is the project's funding process? What is the project's funding contact? What is the project's funding website? What is the project's funding phone number? What is the project's funding email address? What is the project's funding fax number? What is the project's funding mailing address? What is the project's funding zip code? What is the project's funding city? What is the project's funding state? What is the project's funding country?
Local Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this a local, state, or federal need? What is the need's mission? What is the need's history? What is the need's current focus? What is the need's budget? What is the need's funding source? What is the need's funding cycle? What is the need's funding amount? What is the need's funding type? What is the need's funding period? What is the need's funding location? What is the need's funding priority? What is the need's funding criteria? What is the need's funding process? What is the need's funding contact? What is the need's funding website? What is the need's funding phone number? What is the need's funding email address? What is the need's funding fax number? What is the need's funding mailing address? What is the need's funding zip code? What is the need's funding city? What is the need's funding state? What is the need's funding country?

CO.STARTERS Canvas



Keyword search is comprised of two components: words and operators.

WORDS

There are two types: **single word** (e.g. *water*) or **phrases** (containing multiple words, e.g. *water conservation*). Phrases may or may not be surrounded by double quotes.

OPERATORS

Operator	Description	Example
" "	Exact phrase: To search for an exact phrase match	<i>"water infrastructure"</i> This searches for opportunities that contain the exact phrase of <i>water infrastructure</i> .
OR or	This is the default conjunction operator. If there is no operator between two words, this operator is used. The operator links two words and if either or both of the words exist then it displays them in the results. This is equivalent to a union of sets.	<i>water infrastructure</i> This searches for opportunities that contain <i>water, infrastructure, or both</i> .
AND or &&	The operator finds results where both words exist.	<i>"water infrastructure" AND "wastewater treatment"</i> This searches for opportunities that contain <i>water infrastructure</i> and <i>wastewater treatment</i> . <i>infrastructure NOT "wastewater treatment"</i>
NOT or !	Exclude opportunities that contain the word after this operator. This is equivalent to a difference using sets. Note: The NOT operator cannot be used with just one word or exact phrase.	This searches for opportunities that contain <i>infrastructure</i> but not <i>wastewater treatment</i> . <i>+water infrastructure</i>
+	Require that the word or exact phrase after the operator exists.	This searches for opportunities that must contain <i>water</i> and may or may not contain <i>infrastructure</i> .
-	Exclude opportunities that contain the word or exact phrase after the operator.	<i>"water infrastructure" - "wastewater treatment"</i> This searches for opportunities that contain <i>water infrastructure</i> but not <i>wastewater treatment</i> .
?	To perform a single character wildcard search. This looks for words that match with the single character replaced.	<i>te?t</i> This searches for opportunities that contain a word such as <i>tent, test, or text</i> .
*	To perform a multiple character wildcard search. This looks for zero or more characters.	<i>test*</i> This searches for opportunities that contain a word such as <i>test, tests, or tester</i> .

GRANT OPPORTUNITY #1

<p>OVERVIEW</p> <p>Agency:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>Deadline for Applications:</p> <p>Total Amount Available:</p> <p>Number of awards anticipated:</p> <p>Award amounts:</p>	<p>CHECKLIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are we a qualifying entity? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it give us enough money? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we meet the timeline for the application? <input type="checkbox"/> Will we be able to deliver on the stated timeline for completing the project? <input type="checkbox"/> Do we have the capacity to execute? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we raise the match? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it actually help us complete the project and accomplish our local goals?
--	--

GRANT OPPORTUNITY #2

<p>OVERVIEW</p> <p>Agency:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>Deadline for Applications:</p> <p>Total Amount Available:</p> <p>Number of awards anticipated:</p> <p>Award amounts:</p>	<p>CHECKLIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are we a qualifying entity? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it give us enough money? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we meet the timeline for the application? <input type="checkbox"/> Will we be able to deliver on the stated timeline for completing the project? <input type="checkbox"/> Do we have the capacity to execute? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we raise the match? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it actually help us complete the project and accomplish our local goals?
--	--

GRANT OPPORTUNITY #3

<p>OVERVIEW</p> <p>Agency:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>Deadline for Applications:</p> <p>Total Amount Available:</p> <p>Number of awards anticipated:</p> <p>Award amounts:</p>	<p>CHECKLIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are we a qualifying entity? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it give us enough money? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we meet the timeline for the application? <input type="checkbox"/> Will we be able to deliver on the stated timeline for completing the project? <input type="checkbox"/> Do we have the capacity to execute? <input type="checkbox"/> Can we raise the match? <input type="checkbox"/> Will it actually help us complete the project and accomplish our local goals?
--	--



