

Grants Resource Guide

Discover federal grants that can help your organization serve the public



Alexandria
OCASIO ★ CORTEZ
REPRESENTING NEW YORK'S 14TH DISTRICT

Letter from the Congresswoman

Dear Constituents of New York's 14th Congressional District,

Applying for a federal grant can seem daunting and complicated. My office is here to help you navigate the grant process, whether you are a first time applicant figuring out the grants.gov portal, or a seasoned applicant looking for new funding opportunities or different ways our office can support. We look forward to working with you to bring more federal resources back to New York's 14th Congressional District and support your work in our communities.

This Grant Resource Guide will, hopefully, take some of the mystery and surprise out of a process that can sometimes be overwhelming and difficult. By reviewing this guide, you will learn useful tips and best practices from every stage of the grant application process, and the specific ways in which my office can assist you. I hope that this guide will be a starting point for organizations tackling these applications for the first time, as well as a source of support and helpful reminders for those of you who apply on a regular basis.

In addition to this guide, I encourage you to sign up for our Grants Newsletter, and tune into our Grants Webinars, both past and future. I look forward to supporting your search for new grant opportunities, finding answers to questions or difficulties you may have throughout the process, and writing letters of support for eligible applicants. Please do not hesitate to reach out to me and my team if we can be of assistance or if you have any questions about the materials included here.

Thank you again for your interest in serving our community. I wish you all the best as you get started on this process, and I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez



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Understanding Grants

What is a Federal Grant?

Basic Definition: A grant is the transfer of anything of value from the Federal Government to a non-federal entity to carry out a public purpose authorized by U.S. law.

A grant is one of many different forms of federal financial assistance. Federal financial assistance is a broad term to refer to the various ways the U.S.

government redistributes resources to eligible recipients. A grant is a way the government funds ideas and projects to provide public services, stimulate the economy, support critical recovery initiatives, innovative research, and many other programs.

Grants are intended for projects serving broader needs at the local or state level. Most federal funding goes to state and local governments, which in turn may make subawards to local entities such as eligible nonprofit organizations, school districts, and in some cases for-profit organizations.

CPFs

In 2021, Congress introduced Community Project Funding (CPF) into the Appropriations process as a way to give Members of Congress the opportunity to identify specific projects in their districts to support with federal funds. This process has grown and developed in the subsequent years, but guidelines have been announced anywhere between January through March with submission deadlines, typically, before the end of April.

As of 2023, under guidelines issued by the Appropriations Committee, each Representative may request funding for up to 15 projects in their community for the following fiscal year – although only a handful may actually be funded. Funding is restricted to a limited number of project categories, and only state and local governments



and eligible nonprofit entities are permitted to receive funding. Additional information on the guidelines governing Community Project Funding can be found [here](#).

If your project was not selected, or you missed the deadline to apply, there may be an opportunity for funding next year - though it is not always given this process will continue year after year. Some of the considerations for strong proposals include depth of project planning, clear objectives and scope of work, demonstration of community support, and ability to manage federal grants.

An explanation of Our Office's selection process and criteria is outlined below:

Outreach

In order to inform our funding requests, our office posts widely about the opportunity and coordinates calls with eligible applicants from the district. Eligible groups with potentially suitable projects are encouraged to share a brief proposal for feedback by the appropriate Appropriations subcommittee. We then request a complete application, accessible by our congressional website.

Evaluation Process

After our submission deadline, our internal team screens applications according to 1) non profit status 2) service to NY14 and 3) eligibility according to committee guidance. We then score projects against the following criteria: service to historically underserved communities, project justification, project feasibility, project sustainability, and alignment with the office's priorities. Project justification criteria included rationale, significance of proposed work, and whether it addresses specific need(s) in the community. Multiple considerations go into determining feasibility criteria such as an organization's ability to manage federal funding, project detail and scope. Sustainability consideration includes whether the project or its impact can be sustained locally beyond the funds period, if results warrant.

The Congresswoman has final discretion on Community Project Funding requests submitted to the House Appropriations Committee.

Compliance

For every CPF submitted, in compliance with House Rules and Committee requirements, Rep. Ocasio-Cortez must certify that she, her partner, and her immediate family have no financial interest in any of the projects.

What is Not a Federal Grant: Individual Assistance

Federal grants are not benefits or entitlements to individuals. Individuals seeking financial help may find the resources below useful:

- Individuals looking for earned federal benefits such as for child or health care, housing or energy costs, or disability or veterans' needs, should visit <http://www.benefits.gov> for more information on federal assistance.
- Students seeking financial aid can search Student Aid at <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/>
- Individuals looking for assistance to start or expand a small business should visit the Small Business Administration (SBA) website at <http://www.sba.gov> to find information on programs, loans, and advisory and technical assistance (such as business counseling) as well as contact information for local SBA offices.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) warns that grant scams are common. Grant seekers may have seen or heard advertisements or received calls, text, or emails claiming federal grants are available to help individuals.

“Offers of free money from government grants are scams. Someone might offer you a grant to pay for education, home repairs, home business expenses, or unpaid bills. But they’re all scams. No government agency will ever contact you to demand that you pay to get a grant. And no government agency will ever ask you to pay with cash, a gift card, a cash reload card, by wire transfer, or with cryptocurrency. Not for a grant, and not ever.

[If you spotted a scam](#), report it to the FTC at [ReportFraud.ftc.gov](https://reportfraud.ftc.gov), or call toll-free, 1-877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357); TTY: 1-866-653-4261. The FTC uses and shares reports with law enforcement partners to help with investigations.

Who is Eligible for Federal Grants?

Determining whether you are eligible to apply for and receive a federal grant is very important. If you are not legally eligible for a specific funding opportunity, you would waste a lot of time and money completing the application process when you cannot actually receive the grant.

When considering eligibility, the first step is to know what type of organization you represent (or whether you are applying as an individual). If you already know whether you will apply on behalf of your organization or as an individual, then you are ready to [check your eligibility](#).

There are many types of organizations generally eligible to apply for grants, most organizations will fall into the categories below:

Government Organizations

- State governments
- County governments
- City or township governments
- Special district governments
- Native American tribal governments (federally recognized)
- Native American tribal governments (other than federally recognized)

Education Organizations

- Independent school districts
- Public and state controlled institutions of higher education
- Private institutions of higher education

Public Housing Organizations

- Public housing authorities
- Indian housing authorities

Nonprofit Organizations

- Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), other than institutions of higher education
- Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education



For-Profit Organizations

- Organizations other than small businesses

For the full legal eligibility requirements, you need to carefully read the application instructions that are attached to every funding opportunity on Grants.gov. The awarding agencies normally define eligibility in those instructions.

Types of Federal Grants

Discretionary Grants

A “discretionary” grant is a grant in which a federal agency selects the awardee (i.e., grant recipient) based on merit and eligibility. After you apply for a discretionary grant, the applications are sent to the federal agency for a competitive review process and final

funding decision. The review process can vary for each program and federal agency. For discretionary grants, the federal awarding agencies review, assess, and evaluate the quality of the grant application to inform their funding decisions—it's a competitive process.

Mandatory Grants

Mandatory grants are a type of grant that must be awarded to each eligible applicant (generally a government entity) based on the conditions defined in the authorizing statute. You may be more familiar with the terms “block grant” or “formula grant”. These can be types of mandatory grants in that, based on the eligibility, qualifications, or formula in the authorizing statute, the federal agency must award the grant. Non-governmental entities (e.g., a nonprofit or small business), may eventually receive mandatory grants via pass-through funding. Depending on the grant program, the state or local government may use the mandatory grant funding to issue subawards to local entities to accomplish the purpose of the grant.

Block Grant

A block grant is a specific type of federal financial assistance for a broadly defined function. Block grants are often awarded by the federal government to U.S. state or territory governments, although some block grants are awarded directly to local governments (e.g., Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Program to cities and counties on a formula basis). The block grant recipients then implement the programs within those broadly defined functions (i.e., the purpose & parameters defined by legislation). “Broadly defined” is relative to other types of grants, such as a discretionary grants, which often have much more specific and focused rules for how the grant program can be implemented. Block grants are distinct from discretionary grants because they generally allow for more autonomy and flexibility to the states to decide how to implement the program. States may use the block grant funding to establish a program or to make sub-awards to local organizations to provide the services within their region. As long as the legislatively defined purpose and parameters are met, the primary block grant recipients may elect how to utilize the funding.

Formula Grant

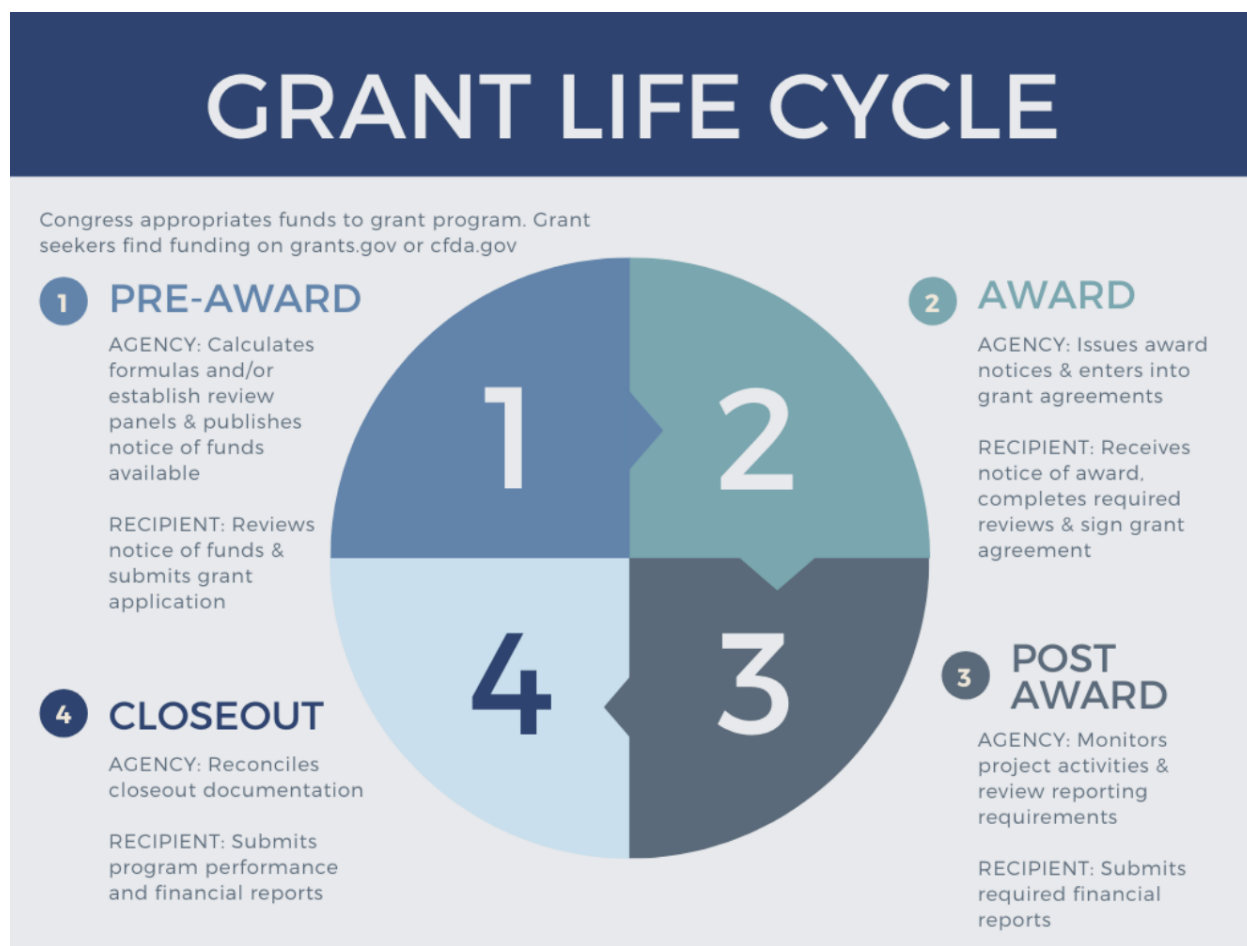
A formula grant is a type of mandatory grant that is awarded based on statistical criteria for specific types of work. The authorizing legislation and regulations define these statistical criteria and the amount of funds to be distributed. So, the term “formula” refers



to the way the grant funding is allocated to recipients. Medicaid is an example of a formula grant. Per legislation, there is an open-ended matching formula in which the federal government provides matching funds to state governments for all activities that fall within Medicaid coverage. So long as regulations are followed and the services are provided in compliance, the states receive the output of the formula (i.e., the matching grant funds). Formula grants are noncompetitive. The formula has been set by legislation and regulations, so funds must be awarded per that formula. Additionally, formula grants are generally for U.S. state, local, or territory governments rather than for private organizations; individuals do not directly receive formula grants.

Grant Life Cycle

The grant life cycle refers to the entire process a grant goes through—from creating the opportunity, through implementation, and ending with the closeout. While the grant lifecycle can be long and includes some complex elements, it also has a lot of consistency and follows a relatively linear path. The grant life cycle is comprised of three distinct phases: Pre-Award, Award, and Post Award. These main three phases are consistent across the different federal grant-making agencies as defined by the Uniform Guidance for Federal Awards.



The duration of the grant lifecycle and its phases varies based on several things: grant type, grant program, federal agency, and authorizing legislation. The duration of the Post Award phase varies the most because that is when implementation occurs (i.e., doing the work of the grant).

Pre-Award Phase

The pre-award phase represents the beginning of the grant lifecycle, which includes announcing opportunities, submitting applications, and reviewing applications.

Funding Opportunity Announcement

Both the grant-making agencies and prospective applicants conduct their planning processes. The awarding agencies prepare and publish Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA), aka Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) based on the related legislation and their budget. An FOA includes all the pertinent information and requirements for an applicant to assess their eligibility, competency, and interest in the funding opportunity.

In some cases agencies will release a Notice of Intent (NOI) and/or a Request for Information (RFI) ahead of opening the grant for applications. The NOI is a draft prepared by the agency to share the proposed guidelines and timeline of the grant. The RFI is an opportunity for potential applicants, elected officials at all levels, and other interested parties to submit feedback on the NOI to the agency. In these cases, the agency will then take that feedback into consideration and re-release the FOA for applicants.

Registering to Apply

Registering to apply for grants on Grants.gov includes several steps and types of registration, including DUNS, SAM.gov, and Grants.gov accounts. The process of registration may take up to 2-4 weeks to complete. Grants experts recommend that applicants prepare these accounts as soon as possible, whether you are ready to apply for a grant or not.

Completing Your Application

Before jumping into the process of filling out the application, you (i.e., an organization or individual) should spend time analyzing your own capabilities as compared to the specific eligibility and technical requirements detailed in the application instructions. The application planning process is lengthy, but it is critical when considering the importance of carrying out government-related work and the competition you may face for funding. While the specific steps vary widely depending on the type of grant you are applying for, major components of the planning process include developing your ideas, conducting research, writing your proposal, and completing the application in Grants.gov.

If you are interested in more specific information or training on the development of an effective proposal, there are a number of options out there. First, we recommend perusing the awarding agencies website. Often, the awarding agency provides specific information on pre-award processes pertaining to their types of funding opportunities. Next, we also recommend looking at the [Grants.gov Community Blog](#) for additional information and upcoming grant events from across the grants world.

Application Review Process

Once the application submission deadline passes, the awarding agencies get to work reviewing the applications. The specific process for reviewing an application varies based on the type of grant you applied for. The generally applicable steps are as follows:

- Initial screening to ensure application is complete



- Programmatic review and assessment of the substance of the applications
- Financial review of proposed budgets
- Award decision and announcement

Initial Screening of Application

In the initial screening, sometimes called a basic minimum requirements review, the agencies will check each proposal to ensure it includes all the required elements to qualify for the grant. What the specific requirements are will vary for each grant, but common elements are eligibility, program narrative, and budget attachment. The key for the initial screening is that the agencies are looking for the presence of the required element, not the quality of the element. If your application does not meet all of these basic requirements, then your application is likely to be rejected.

Programmatic Review and Assessment of Applications

The remaining applications undergo a thorough review and assessment for their technical and programmatic quality and competency. Again, this varies depending on the type of grant you applied for. For discretionary grants, the review is conducted by independent experts who assess the applications using the uniform rating or scoring system established by each awarding agency.

A common format is a peer review panel of at least three people, who assess and score each application independently. Then, the peer review panel will convene to discuss the merits of the applications. A series of policies and assurances are in place to maintain a fair, objective process based on material facts in the applications and without conflicts of interest (COI) for the peer reviewers. The federal agency staff monitor and participate in this review process.

Financial Review

While an application may have technical and programmatic quality, your budget also needs to be well-documented and reflect the requirements of the grant program. The federal agencies conduct a cost analysis, reviewing each line item and the overall proposed budget to ensure compliance with statutory and financial regulations.

Additionally, the financial review also factors in the total budget for the grant program in relation to how much money each application requests.

Award Phase

Once the Federal agency completes the application review process, the Award Phase begins. The final award decisions rest solely in the hands of the federal agency staff with fiduciary responsibility and legal authority to enter binding agreements. Federal staff review and make award recommendations based on the programmatic and financial reviews of the applications. These recommendations are reviewed by a series of levels in the agencies to ensure high-quality, fair, and unbiased decisions.



Once the final award decisions are made, the awarding agency sends a Notice of Award (NOA) to the entities selected for funding. The NOA is the official, legally binding issuance of the award. When you or your organization accepts the grant (i.e., by signing the grant agreement or by drawing down funds) you become legally obligated to carry out the full terms and conditions of the grant.

Post-Award Phase

The post award phase comprises a significant amount of work over the duration of the award dates, which includes implementing the grant, reporting progress, and completing the closeout requirements. The federal agency that makes the award to you is also there

to assist and ensure you or your organization complies with the grant terms and conditions. Your job is to faithfully and diligently carry out the grant program.

Reporting

The agency monitors your progress and expenditures through various programmatic and financial reporting procedures, as well as using performance metrics per the grant agreement. While the majority of award recipients carry out the grants ethically and efficiently, these monitoring procedures are necessary to maintain transparency and to prevent fraud and abuse.

The awarding agency typically has a grants management officer and program officer designated to each grant, both of which you will work with throughout the life of the grant. They are the ones who will review reports and conduct site visits, so we recommend you build an effective line of communication with these staff members. It is better to prevent issues by talking to your grant and program officers to clarify grant terms or expectations than it is to submit a report and wait for problems to be identified and recourse initiated. The specific reporting requirements, schedules, and systems can vary for each grant, so please review the grant terms and conditions carefully for this information.

Auditing

Federal grant-making agencies and grant recipients are audited. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), Office of Inspector General (OIG), and various departments within each Federal agency monitor and analyze policies, expenditures, and more activities within each grant-making agency. These same entities, as well as others, also monitor and analyze the performance of grant recipients.

Closeout Phase

The closeout phase is where the grant process ends. In order to complete a closeout, you, the award recipient, must submit the final financial and programmatic reports. According to the OMB Uniform Grants Guidance §200.343, the recipient must submit all financial,

performance, and other reports required under the grant within 90 days after the grant award expires or is terminated. The awarding agency will review these reports to ensure compliance with all the grant terms and conditions as well as to make sure you spent all the funds appropriately.

The Federal awarding agency has to confirm that the recipient has completed all of the required grant work and all the applicable administrative tasks. Until the awarding agency confirms this, you are still responsible for fulfilling all the terms of the grant. The closeout process can take several months if there are financial concerns or questions to reconcile. Also, if you or your organization acquired any property using grant funding, the closeout phase is when you must make sure to handle this property exactly as the grant stipulates, which includes completing the appropriate reports on this property. Lastly, you are typically required to retain your grant records for at least three years from the date of the final expenditure report.

Looking for Grants

Key Sources for Federal Funding Opportunities

SAM.Gov

Official descriptions of more than 2,200 federal assistance programs (including grants, loans, and other financial and nonfinancial assistance described above) can be found on SAM.gov. The website, maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA), houses federal assistance listings previously found in the now-retired Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). Each federal assistance program has a corresponding CFDA program number; these CFDA numbers are still used as numerical program identifiers. Programs are searchable at the “Assistance Listings” domain at SAM.gov.

Approximately 1,800 assistance programs are classified as grants. Assistance listing descriptions include the following:

- federal agency administering a program
- legislation authorizing the program
- objectives and goals of program
- types of financial or nonfinancial assistance provided
- uses and restrictions
- eligibility requirements
- application and award process
- criteria for selecting proposals
- amount of obligations for some past and current fiscal years
- range and average of financial assistance
- regulations, guidelines, and literature relevant to a program
- information contacts and headquarters, regional, and local offices
- related programs
- examples of funded projects
- formula and matching requirements, where applicable
- requirements for post-assistance reports

The listings on SAM.gov can be searched by keyword, beneficiary, agency, and other options for identifying appropriate program information. Descriptions of programs identified will need to be carefully analyzed by grantseekers to see whether they may be appropriate. Often a referral to a local or state office will be given. Many programs may be project or formula (block) grants to states that in turn accept local grants applications and determine award recipients.

Grants.Gov

The Grants.gov program management office was established, in 2002, as a part of the President's Management Agenda. Managed by the Department of Health and Human Services, Grants.gov is an E-Government initiative operating under the governance of the Office of Management and Budget. Under the President's Management Agenda, the office was chartered to deliver a system that provides a centralized location for grant seekers to find and apply for federal funding opportunities.

Using the Grants.gov system makes it faster, easier and more cost effective for grant applicants to electronically interact with federal grant-making agencies by centralizing more than 1,000 different grant programs and standardizing grant information. Applicants can register once to apply to as many federal agencies and grant programs as needed with just one secure login.

Grants.gov also makes it easier to research and find federal grant opportunities. The website can be used to conduct grant opportunity research with improved search capabilities from a simple keyword search to advanced searches over numerous grant opportunity categories, including agency and grant category.

GRANTS.GOV
FIND. APPLY. SUCCEED.

SEARCH: Grant Opportunities ▾ Enter Keyword... **GO**

HOME LEARN GRANTS **SEARCH GRANTS** APPLICANTS GRANTORS SYSTEM-TO-SYSTEM FORMS CONNECT SUPPORT

GRANTS.GOV > Search Grants

SEARCH GRANTS

BASIC SEARCH CRITERIA:
 Keyword(s):
 Opportunity Number:
 CFDA:
SEARCH

OPPORTUNITY STATUS:
☒ Forecasted (209)
☒ Posted (2,287)
☐ Closed (3,222)
☐ Archived (50,964)

FUNDING INSTRUMENT TYPE:
☒ All Funding Instruments
☐ Cooperative Agreement (723)
☐ Grant (1,884)
☐ Other (82)
☐ Procurement Contract (48)

ELIGIBILITY:
☒ All Eligibilities
☐ City or township governments (1,344)
☐ County governments (1,355)
☐ For profit organizations other than small businesses (1,328)
☐ Independent school districts (1,313)

Sort By: Posted Date (Descending) **Update Sort** **DATE RANGE:** All Available **Update Date Range**

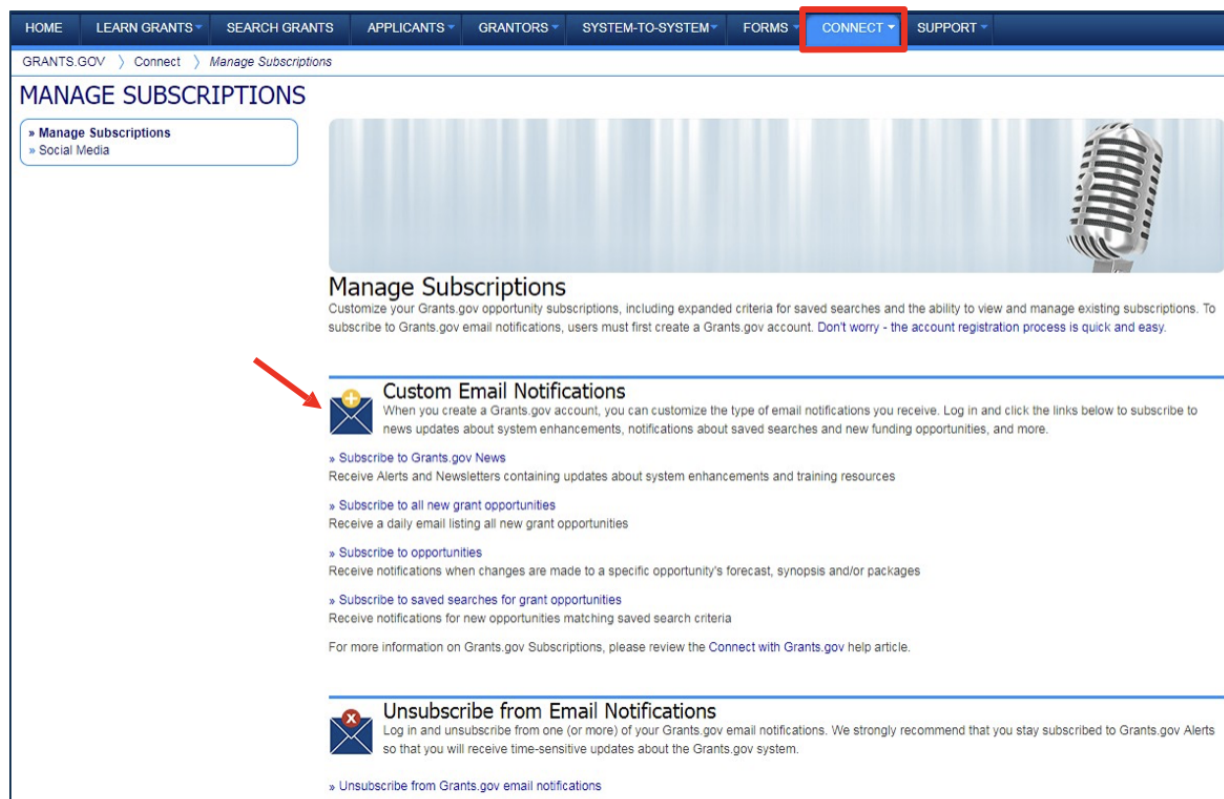
1 - 25 OF 2496 MATCHING RESULTS:

Opportunity Number	Opportunity Title	Agency	Opportunity Status	Posted Date	Close Date
PD-19-127Y	The Science of Learning and Augmented Intelligence Program	NSF	Posted	09/19/2019	01/15/2020
F19AS00396	15.678	DOI-FWS	Posted	09/19/2019	
F19AS00400	15.678	DOI-FWS	Posted	09/19/2019	
DE-FOA-0002171	PERFORMANCE-BASED ENERGY RESOURCE FEEDBACK, OPTIMIZATION, AND RISK MANAGEMENT (PERFORM)	DOE-ARPAE	Posted	09/19/2019	10/28/2019
RFA-DK-19-013	NIHDK Hematology Central Coordinating Center (U24 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)	HHS-NIH11	Posted	09/19/2019	11/21/2019
F19AS00399	Endangered Species Conservation - Recovery Implementation Funds	DOI-FWS	Posted	09/19/2019	09/26/2019
P19AS00619	Avian and Habitat Research, Monitoring, and Restoration at the Channel Islands	DOI-NPS	Posted	09/19/2019	
P19AS00608	The Earliest Americans National Historic Landmark Theme Study for Alaska	DOI-NPS	Posted	09/18/2019	09/19/2019
PAR-19-373	Research on biopsychosocial factors of social connectedness and isolation on health, wellbeing, illness, and recovery (R01 Clinical Trials Not Allowed)	HHS-NIH11	Posted	09/18/2019	03/17/2021
FR-SAN-19-001	FY19 River to River Rail Resilience (R4) Project	DOT-FRA	Posted	09/18/2019	09/23/2019
G20AS00004	Cooperative Research Units Program FY 2020	DOI-USGS1	Posted	09/18/2019	
FTA-2019-010-TPE	Pilot Program for Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Planning	DOT-FTA	Posted	09/18/2019	11/18/2019
CDC-RFA-GH20-2091	Accelerating Sustainability of Public Health Systems in India to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Infectious Disease Outbreaks and	HHS-CDC-	Forecasted	09/18/2019	

Select the Opportunity Status to find what you are looking for:

- Forecasted - Potential grants in the near future
- Posted - Currently open grants
- Closed - Recently ended grants
- Archived - Past grants available for reference

Applicants can also sign to have grant opportunities sent directly to them through custom search profiles, potential applicants can be notified via email or RSS feeds of future grant opportunities as they are posted by federal agencies.



The site can also be used to complete and submit grant applications. Applicants can be validated via a registration process, as well as complete and upload grant applications by authenticated and authorized users.

State and Local Grant Opportunities

Many federal programs are administered directly by state agencies or other entities within the state, and many states and cities have programs funded out of their own appropriations that supplement or complement federal programs.

[NYS Grant Opportunity Portal - grantsmanagement.ny.gov](https://grantsmanagement.ny.gov)

State government agencies provide coordination of local efforts to obtain federal funds through grant programs that are already allocated to the state. State government

agencies familiar with federal program requirements can assist with proposals and provide other guidance.

The NYS Grant Opportunity Portal provides a one-stop-shop for anyone interested in identifying New York State grant funding opportunities. Anyone can access the Grant Opportunity Portal. A username and password are not necessary to view anticipated and available grant opportunities.



Constituents can also visit the NYS Grants Gateway which allows users at registered organizations to apply for grants, manage contracts, and request payments. This site has many resources available to help users navigate the system. Username and password are required to access the Grants Gateway.

Grantseekers may also reach out to their State Assembly

Members and Senators to request assistance in navigating NYS Grant Programs. Your State representatives can be identified here:

- NYS Assembly - <https://nyassembly.gov/mem/search/>
- NYS Senate - <https://www.nysenate.gov/find-my-senator>

NYC Council Funding Opportunities

NYC Council Discretionary Funds

Each year the New York City Council awards discretionary funds to nonprofit organizations to meet local needs. Nonprofit organizations that wish to receive discretionary funding must submit a City Council Discretionary Funding Application. The

Application is generally available in January for six weeks only. City Council's website provides information on the application and submission schedule.

- <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/>

Nonprofit cultural organizations that wish to receive initiative funding through the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) must separately apply to the Cultural Development Fund in order to be eligible for discretionary awards through DCLA. Any questions concerning the application and pending City Council designation status should be directed to the City Council Discretionary Unit at discretionary@council.nyc.gov.

NYC Council Participatory Budgeting

Participatory Budgeting (PB) is a democratic process in which community members directly decide how to spend part of a public budget. Participatory Budgeting in New York City (PBNYC) plays an important role in giving communities the ability to directly impact the capital budgeting process. It motivates New Yorkers to engage the civic process and make decisions by sharing ideas, developing proposals, and voting on community projects.

If your City Council Member participates in the program, you can propose projects and vote for them through their office:

- <https://council.nyc.gov/districts/>

Private, Corporate, and Additional Funding Sources

Private foundation or corporate grant funding also might be used for federal grants that have requirements for non-federal cost share, otherwise known as matching requirements. Grantseekers might begin by identifying state or local foundations. These may have a greater interest in local projects than larger foundations mainly concerned with programs of national significance. Direct corporate giving also might be explored. Corporations sometimes support local projects in areas where they have their headquarters or plants.

Below are some resources for assistance finding non-federal funding opportunities.

Candid.org

Candid (formerly the Foundation Center and Guidestar) serves as a clearinghouse of information on private philanthropic giving and may be used to identify private funding sources. Candid's website, includes extensive information about private funders; requests for proposals (RFPs) for funding opportunities from foundations in all subject fields; web and in-person training, many of them free, including an Introduction to Proposal Writing; IRS Form 990 filings from nonprofit organizations; and a number of directories and guides to private and corporate funding sources.

Candid also maintains a national network of cooperating library collections in each state, with print and electronic resources available free to the public. Addresses of these library collections are provided at

<https://candid.org/improve-your-nonprofit/funding-information-network>. At these libraries, grantseekers may search the Foundation Directory Online database by field of interest, by foundation location, and other categories to produce lists of possible funding sources for projects.

Community Foundations Locator (Council on Foundations)

The Council on Foundations is a nonprofit membership association that serves as a guide for philanthropies as they advance the greater good. The Council has set a Community Foundations Locator to help grantseekers find community foundations in your area by clicking on the map.

- <https://cof.org/page/community-foundation-locator>

Funding Sources: State by State (The Grantsmanship Center)

The website provides listings by state of top grantmaking, community, and corporate foundations that grant seekers might consider in identifying likely sources of private foundation funding.

- <https://tgci.com/funding-sources/newyork>

Applying for Grants

Registering Your Organization

Before your organization can apply for a federal grant, there are several steps an organization must complete prior to submitting an application. An organization is an entity that submits grant applications on behalf of the group, such as a state government, nonprofit organization, or a private business. **If your organization may want to apply for a federal grant at any time in the future, it is strongly recommended that you register right away.** Grant funding can come and go quickly, and you don't want to miss an opportunity because you are awaiting the finalization of your registration.

Register with SAM.gov

The System for Award Management (SAM.gov) is a government-wide registry for organizations doing business with the Federal government. SAM.gov centralizes information about grant recipients and provides a central location for grant recipients to change organizational information. Grants.gov uses SAM.gov to establish organizational authority for its users and to provide unique entity identification numbers. SAM registration must be renewed annually.

Sign in and [search](#) to see if your organization is already registered.

If your organization is registered at SAM.gov, you can associate your SAM.gov account with your organization after you create your account. Your search results will include your organization's "Unique Entity ID" or Unique Entity Identifier (UEI). Ensure that your search results accurately reflect your organization. If so, note the UEI since you will need it to add a profile at Grants.gov.

If your organization is not registered at SAM.gov, first, go to [SAM.gov | Entity Registrations](#) to obtain a UEI.

The UEI is a 12-character alphanumeric identifier assigned to all entities (public and private companies, individuals, institutions, or organizations) to do business with the Federal Government. Organizations will also need to designate an E-Business Point of Contact (EBiz POC). It can take 7-10 business days to fully complete the registration process required for most funding opportunities. There is no fee for registering with SAM.gov.



The SAM.gov registration process can take up to TEN days!

Allow one business day after you register the Electronic Business Point of Contact (EBiz POC) name and EBiz POC email in SAM to receive a UEI. To receive federal funding, your SAM registration must be fully processed, which can take an average of 7-10 business days after all information has been entered in SAM.

Register with Grants.gov

After obtaining the UEI for the organization from SAM.gov, you must return to Grants.gov to continue registration.

Step-by-Step Guide to registering for a Grants.gov account:

1. Click the **Register** link in the top-right corner of the Grants.gov banner.
2. Click the **Get Registered Now** button on the Register page.

3. Complete the **Contact Information** and **Account Details** sections. All fields with a red asterisk (*) are required.
 - Email Address - When entering an email address, please keep in mind that all correspondence with Grants.gov will be sent to that email address.
 - Primary Phone Number and Mobile Phone Number - You are required to enter a primary phone number, and you have the option of adding a unique mobile phone number (US only) that can be used to reset a forgotten password. If you enter a mobile phone number, you will need to confirm the number by entering it a second time in the confirmation field.
 - Username - Enter a username to log in to Grants.gov. It may only contain alphanumeric characters, question marks, periods, dashes, underscores, and the @ symbol. Usernames cannot resemble a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), so 12-character usernames must contain one of the above special characters, or an "I" or "O". Your username also cannot contain a space, nor can it only include numbers. Select a username you will remember. Do not write down your account information.
 - Password - The password you choose must meet the following password requirements:
 - Must contain at least eight (8) characters
 - Must contain at least one (1) uppercase letter (A-Z)
 - Must contain one (1) lower case letter (a-z)
 - Must contain at least one (1) number (0-9)
 - Must contain one (1) special character (e.g. ! @ # \$ % ^ & *)
 - Cannot be the same as the previous six (6) passwords
 - Cannot contain dictionary words, names, or your Username
 - Cannot contain common password sequences (e.g. 1234, !@#\$%)
4. Select whether to subscribe or unsubscribe from Grants.gov Communications. The **Alerts** are important messages about time-sensitive or major system changes. The **Newsletter** features training, system enhancement updates, and other resources to help the federal grants community.
5. Click the **Continue** button.

6. Click the **Send Temporary Code** button, then access your email account to get the temporary code.
7. Enter the temporary code you received in the email from Grants.gov into the **Temporary Code** field and click the Continue button.
8. On the **Register** page under "How would you like to proceed?"
 - **APPLICANTS** - [Add an organization applicant profile or an individual applicant profile](#) to your Grants.gov account. "Organization" means you work for an organization and apply on behalf of the organization. "[Individual](#)" means you will apply for grants on your own to receive the award directly.
 - **GRANTORS** - Click the Continue button to log in to Grants.gov, then contact your federal agency point of contact (POC) who must initiate the [grantor profile affiliation process](#).

Add a Profile during the Registration Process

1. Complete the Grants.gov [account registration](#) process.
2. Under the **How would you like to proceed?** heading, select either the **Add Organization Applicant Profile** option or the **Add Individual Applicant Profile** option. You can also add a profile after registration by logging in and going to My Account.
 1. An [Organization Applicant Profile](#) affiliates you with an organization. It is for those of you who contribute to grant applications that are submitted on behalf of an organization, such as an institution of higher learning, nonprofit organization, or state government. Organizations may add users not affiliated with their organizations to a workspace application, though. Read more about this in the [Add Participants by Username](#) help article.
 2. An [Individual Applicant Profile](#) is for those who apply for a grant for themselves and not on behalf of an organization. Read more in the [Individual Applicant Registration](#) help article.
3. Enter the organization's [Unique Entity Identifier \(UEI\)](#) in the **UEI** field if you selected the Organization Applicant Profile option.

4. Create a profile name that will distinguish this organization profile from any other profiles you may have within your Grants.gov account.
5. Enter your job title for this organization in the **Job Title** field.
6. Click the **Save** button to complete the profile creation process.

Authorizing Administrative Roles and Access to Organization Applicants

Once an Organization Applicant profile is saved, Grants.gov sends an email notification to the organization's Authorized Organizational Representatives (AORs) with the Expanded AOR role or a custom role with certain privileges (e.g., Manage Applicants-All Roles). Authorized users can assign roles with specific privileges to a profile, such as creating a workspace or submitting applications for the organization. However, you don't need these roles and privileges to work on an application. Read the help article to learn more about participants work together on federal grant applications in Grants.gov. Refer to the [Applicant Management](#) help article for information on how the EBiz POC manages Grants.gov roles.

Submit an Application

Completing a grant application can take time and should be started as soon as possible. Before beginning an application, it's important to keep in mind:

- You must have a complete Grants.gov account. If you don't set up your account properly, you risk facing delays when you are ready to begin work on the application.
- You should read the Funding Opportunity Announcement's eligibility requirements carefully. You don't want to spend time on an application only to realize later that you are not eligible to apply.

For most federal grants, you will complete and submit your application through Grants.gov's workspace. Workspace allows a grant team to simultaneously access and edit different forms within an application. Plus, the forms can be filled out online or offline depending on what is best for the organization. How an organization manages their

application on Grants.gov workspace will depend on the organization, how many Grants.gov users are within the organization, how many Grants.gov users are within the organization or if the organization has hired a consultant, and more. For more information on using Grants.gov workspace including tutorial videos and informational articles, visit <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/workspace-overview.html>

The application itself requires everything from basic organizational information, to explanations of proposed work and financial data. When an application package has been completed per the opportunity instructions and checked for errors, it can be submitted through Grants.gov.

The basic sections of a standard grant proposal includes the following:

- Cover letter
- Proposal summary or abstract
- Introduction describing the grant seeker or organization
- Problem statement (or needs assessment)
- Project objectives
- Project methods or design
- Projects evaluation
- Future funding
- Project budget

Application Workflow for Organizations



Step-by-Step: Basic Approach

(Best suited for organizations with one or two registered Grants.gov users)

1. Make sure at least one person at your organization is registered and has one of the core AOR roles.
2. Design an internal application workflow that ensures each PDF form is download from the workspace and shared with unregistered team members
3. Log in and create your workspace by clicking on the Apply button on the View Grant Opportunity page of a posted grant announcement
4. Download individual PDF forms and distribute them to unregistered team members
5. Upload all completed forms to the workspace and submit the application
6. Track your application and download the submitted application for your offline record keeping

Tracking a Grant Application

Applicants have the opportunity to track the status of their application without logging in to Grants.gov. To do so, you will need the Grants.gov tracking number, which is displayed on the confirmation page in Grants.gov immediately after you complete the submission. Please note, this only confirms that an application was successfully submitted through Grants.gov to the federal award-making agency. Thereafter in the process, the award-making agency retrieves, reviews, and processes the applications independent of Grants.gov. The federal award-making agencies do not report the application status to Grants.gov. After a submission is validated, refer to the federal agency POC or website for updates.

When using the Track My Application function, please note the following:

- The system will only return a status for valid tracking numbers.
- Until the status is available for valid tracking numbers, the following message will be returned by the system: Tracking number(s) entered currently being processed, please check back later.
- For invalid tracking numbers entered, the system will return the following message: *Tracking number(s) you entered are not valid.*

How to Track My Application Without Logging in to Grants.gov

1. Click the [Track My Application link](#), which appears in the **Applicants** tab drop-down menu.
2. On the **Track My Application** page, enter up to five Grants.gov tracking numbers with one per line.
3. Click the **Track** button. The search results section will appear with a listing of the valid tracking numbers entered. The information listed includes:
 - Opportunity Package ID
 - Opportunity Number
 - CFDA
 - Competition ID
 - Grant Tracking Number
 - Date/Time Received
 - Status
 - Status Date
4. Review the [Application Statuses table on the Check Application Status help article](#) for more detailed status information.

How to Check Application Status

1. Log in to Grants.gov.
2. Click the Check Application Status link, which appears under the Grant Applications heading in the Applicant Center page. This will take you to the Check Application Status page.
3. Enter search criteria and a date range to narrow your search results.
4. Click the Search button. To review your search results in Microsoft Excel, click the Export Detailed Data button.
5. Review the Status column. For more information, read the Application Statuses table below.
6. Review the Actions column:
 - Click the Details link to view more detailed submission information.

- Click the Related Submissions link (if available) to view a list of submissions associated with the same funding opportunity package. Read the [Related Submissions](#) help article to learn more.

There are a range of statuses a grant seeker might see, here are some of their definitions:

- Received: Grants.gov has received the application, but the application is awaiting validation.
- Processing: The application has been received by Grants.gov and has begun checking the application for errors
- Validated: Grants.gov validated the application and it is available for the agency to download.
- Rejected with Errors: Grants.gov was unable to process your application because of an error(s) and cannot accept the application until you correct the error(s) and successfully resubmit the application. You will receive an email with a list of errors. You can also view the errors at any time via the Check Application Status page: just click the Details link associated with the rejected application.
- Received by Agency: The agency has confirmed receipt of the application.
- Agency Tracking Number Assigned: The agency has assigned an internal tracking number to your application. This is the last status that Grants.gov tracks. Updates beyond this must be checked with the agency directly. Note: All agencies do not assign tracking numbers. If you do not see an agency tracking number, this does not infer that the agency did not receive or process your application. The assignment of tracking numbers is based on the policy of a particular agency.

Once the federal grant-making agency receives the application, you will need to contact the agency point of contact for additional tracking and status information during the application review. When you are reviewing the FOA, you should write down the agency contact listed in the opportunity to help you track the status of the application once it is received by the agency and if you have any program-related questions throughout the application process.

How Our Office Can Help



Grants Newsletter

Rep. Ocasio-Cortez' office sends out a regular newsletter for organizations in NY-14 who are interested in grant opportunities. This newsletter will feature NY-14 Grant Awardees, tailored highlights of upcoming grant opportunities, and other grants related information.

To join the newsletter, please follow this link: <https://airtable.com/shrW3dcuHVMYlH1JG>.

Grant Opportunities Search Assistance

Rep. Ocasio-Cortez' office will assist organizations in NY-14 by helping identify available federal funding sources for organizations or projects in the district. Grant seekers can

share details about the organization and the type of project for which they are seeking funding. Rep. Ocasio-Cortez's staff can use this information to make recommendations on current funding sources and keep in touch with the organization to share new funding opportunity announcements that the grant seeker should consider exploring. Please reach out to us at the contact information below to request support for your organization.

Letters of Support

Grant applicants in NY-14 can request a letter of support from Rep. Ocasio-Cortez. We will consider writing letters of support for projects that benefit the constituents of the 14th District and those that take place in NY-14. These letters can be submitted with your application, so please reach out to our office with ample notice before the application deadline. To request a letter or request further information on Letters of Support please reach out to us at the contact information below.

Assisting with Federal Agencies

There are many steps throughout the grant process when grant seekers have questions, or require responses from federal agencies. Rep. Ocasio-Cortez' office can assist in communicating directly with these agencies, and trouble shooting the process. If you are seeing a delay in your grants.gov application, you have a question about eligibility for a specific grant, or need to follow up on a completed application, please reach out to us at the contact information below and we may be able to liaise with the appropriate agencies.

Tracking Grant Applications

Once an application is submitted by an organization, Rep. Ocasio-Cortez' office can assist in tracking the status of the application with the appropriate federal agencies. This includes getting feedback from agencies about why an application was denied, and what improvements could be made for future applications. Please reach out to us at the contact information below for assistance in tracking submitted applications.

Contacting Our Office

Please reach out to our office at the contact information below to ask any further questions you may have about the grants process.

Website: <https://Ocasio-Cortez.house.gov/contact>

Email: NY14Grants@mail.house.gov

Phone: 718-662-5970

Hunts Point Office: 1231 Lafayette Ave, Suite L-610, Bronx, NY 10474

Co-op City Office: 177 Dreiser Loop, Room 3, Bronx, NY 10475

Grant Making Agencies

<https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/learn-grants/grant-making-agencies.html>

USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development

- <https://www.usaid.gov/>
- Agency Mission: USAID partners to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Poverty is multidimensional, requiring an approach to address hunger and food insecurity, illiteracy and innumeracy, ill-health, dis-empowerment, marginalization, and vulnerability. USAID's Feed the Future, Global Health, Global Climate Change, and Power Africa initiatives target symptoms of and pathways out of poverty. USAID's work on education is already reaching millions in extreme poverty. Similarly, the organization's cross-cutting efforts in promoting democracy, rights and good governance, empowering women and girls, advancing prosperity, building resilient societies, and mitigating climate change are all essential to ending poverty.
- Agency contact: Lia Melakou lmelakou@usaid.gov
- Grant program highlights:
 - [Faith and Neighborhood Partnerships](#)
 - Faith-based and community organizations serve some of the most vulnerable populations in the world. They are often embedded in communities and uniquely qualified to identify and meet local needs. USAID's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships (FBNP) works to strengthen the Agency's work with faith-based and community organizations.
 - [Denton Program](#)
 - The Denton Program allows private U.S. citizens and organizations to use space available on U.S. military cargo planes to transport humanitarian goods to countries in need. The program is jointly administered by USAID, the Department of State (DOS), the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and the Department of

Defense (DoD). DSCA is the primary agency responsible for administering the program. The Denton Program provides transportation for approved humanitarian assistance commodities destined for approved countries. Approved countries include those that are supported by DoD transportation services, and where civil systems, local infrastructure and the supply chain will support immediate onward distribution of the commodities.

- [Grand Challenges for Development](#)
 - The Grand Challenges for Development initiative is rooted in two fundamental beliefs about international development: Science and technology, when applied appropriately, can have transformational effects; and engaging the world in the quest for solutions is critical to instigating breakthrough progress. Under the Grand Challenges for Development initiative, USAID will focus on defining problems, identifying constraints, and providing evidence based analysis. Addressing these challenges will require the creation and support of self-perpetuating systems, rather than one-off inventions or interventions.
- [Limited Excess Property Program \(LEPP\)](#)
 - The Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) was established through sections 607 and 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) as amended in 1961. LEPP allows nonprofit organizations registered as Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) with USAID to access government excess property through the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Disposition Services' excess property programs. LEPP program partners leverage excess property to build the capacity and further the efficiency of local in-country organizations. These local partners range from community hospitals seeking medical equipment and supplies to technical training facilities and schools in need of computer equipment and school furniture. These items allow our partners to provide a higher quality of service to a larger community

which facilitates a higher level of education and human resources development. An average of 30 million dollars' worth of United States Government (USG) excess property is transferred annually.

AC - AmeriCorps

- Website: <https://americorps.gov>
- Agency Mission: AmeriCorps, a federal agency, brings people together to tackle the country's most pressing challenges, through national service and volunteering. AmeriCorps members and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers serve with organizations dedicated to the improvement of communities. AmeriCorps helps make service to others a cornerstone of our national culture. By bringing people together to serve communities, AmeriCorps is making service to others an indispensable part of the American experience. We offer individuals and organizations flexible ways to make a local impact through our programs, which include: State and National, VISTA, NCCC, Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, RSVP, and Volunteer Generation Fund, along with initiatives including September 11 National Day of Service and Remembrance and Martin Luther King Jr., National Day of Service. Our purpose is to bring out the best of America by providing opportunities for Americans to serve their country domestically, address the nation's challenges, improve lives and communities, and strengthen civic engagement.
- Agency POC: Mariam Alao MAlao@cns.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [AmeriCorps State and National](#)
 - Each year, AmeriCorps members serve in thousands of service settings, including nonprofits, public sector, local government, colleges and universities, tribal communities, and faith-based organizations to better meet their missions. These powerful service experiences also help AmeriCorps members develop skills and passion for lifelong civic engagement, increase their personal growth, and open opportunities for diverse career paths. AmeriCorps

programs are designed to deliver direct and/or capacity building service.

- [AmeriCorps Seniors RSVP](#)
 - The AmeriCorps Seniors RSVP program provides grants to organizations with a dual purpose: to engage Americans 55 years and older in volunteer service to meet critical community needs, and to provide a high-quality experience for the volunteers. RSVP is one of the agency's most flexible grant programs. Organizations determine where the need is greatest and how volunteers can respond to the need as long as it falls within one of AmeriCorps' six focus areas: Disaster Services, Economic Opportunity, Environmental Stewardship, Education, Healthy Futures, and Veterans & Military Members.
- [AmeriCorps Seniors Foster Grandparent Program](#)
 - The Foster Grandparent Program provides grants to organizations with a dual purpose: to engage Americans 55 years and older in volunteer service and to provide one-on-one support to children with special needs to improve their academic, social, or emotional development. The volunteers in this program help children learn to read and provide one-on-one tutoring; mentor troubled teenagers and young mothers; care for premature infants or children with disabilities; help children who have been abused or neglected.
- [AmeriCorps Seniors Senior Companion Program](#)
 - The Senior Companion Program provides grants to organizations with a dual purpose: to engage persons 55 years and older, particularly those with limited incomes, in volunteer service to meet critical community needs; and to provide a high quality experience that will enrich the lives of the volunteers. The AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers in this program provide supportive, individualized services to help older adults with special needs maintain their dignity and independence.
- [Volunteer Generation Fund](#)

- The Volunteer Generation Fund (VGF) focuses on investments in volunteer management practices that increase both volunteer recruitment and retention. At a time of social need, when Americans of all ages are looking for ways to give back, we need to be ready to engage all those who answer the call to serve.
- [September 11th National Day of Service and Remembrance](#)
 - September 11th is Patriot Day and a National Day of Service and Remembrance. On this day Americans across the country are called to volunteer in their local communities in tribute to the individuals lost and injured in the attacks, first responders, and the many who have risen in service to defend freedom.
- [MLK Day of Service](#)
 - The Martin Luther King Jr. day of service celebrates the Civil Rights leader's life and legacy. Observed each year on the third Monday in January as "a day on, not a day off," MLK Day is the only federal holiday designated as a national day of service to encourage all Americans to volunteer to improve their communities. AmeriCorps has been charged to lead this effort for the last quarter century.

USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Agency Mission: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management.
- Website: <https://www.usda.gov>
- Agency POC: Kim Radcliff kim.radcliff@usda.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Federal State Marketing Improvement Program](#)
 - This matching grant program, also known as FSMIP, provides matching funds to State Departments of Agriculture and other appropriate State agencies to assist in exploring new market opportunities for food and agricultural products, and to encourage

research and innovation aimed at improving the efficiency and performance of the marketing system.

DOC - U.S. Department of Commerce

- Agency mission and values: The U.S. Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development and improved standards of living for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, universities, communities and our nation's workers. The department touches the daily lives of the American people in many ways, with a wide range of responsibilities in the areas of trade, economic development, technology, entrepreneurship and business development, environmental stewardship, and statistical research and analysis.

To drive U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace, the Commerce Department works to strengthen the international economic position of the United States and facilitates global trade by opening up new markets for U.S. goods and services. Here at home, the Commerce Department promotes progressive business policies that help America's businesses and entrepreneurs and their communities grow and succeed. Cutting-edge science and technology at the department fosters innovation, and a focus on research and development that moves quickly from the lab to the marketplace generates progress and new 21st century opportunities. No matter where businesses are in their life cycle, whether just getting off the ground or looking to expand into overseas markets, the Commerce Department is singularly focused on making U.S. companies more innovative at home and more competitive abroad, so they can create jobs.

- Website: <https://www.commerce.gov>
- Agency POC: Greg Cross gcoss1@doc.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Economic Development Administration](#)
 - As the only federal government agency focused exclusively on economic development, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) plays a critical role in fostering regional economic development efforts in communities across the nation. Through strategic investments that foster job

creation and attract private investment, EDA supports development in economically distressed areas of the United States. Guided by the basic principle that communities must be empowered to develop and implement their own economic development and revitalization strategies, EDA works directly with local economic development officials to make grant investments that are well-defined, timely, and linked to a long-term, sustainable economic development strategy.

- [National Telecommunications & Information Administration Programs](#)
 - National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA) administers grant programs that further the deployment and use of broadband and other technologies in America, laying the groundwork for sustainable economic growth; improved education, public safety, and health care; and the advancement of other national priorities. The agency manages two broadband grant programs funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) and the State Broadband Initiative (SBI) (formerly called the State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program). Through these programs, NTIA is overseeing an investment of approximately \$4 billion in projects throughout the United States to support the deployment of broadband infrastructure, enhance and expand public computer centers, encourage sustainable adoption of broadband service, and promote statewide broadband planning and data collection activities.

DOD - U.S. Department of Defense

- Agency Mission: The mission of the Department of Defense is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country
- Website: <https://www.defense.gov>
- Agency POC: Jason Day jason.o.day.civ@mail.mil
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [National Security Education Program](#)

- The David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 mandated that the Secretary of Defense create and sustain a program to award scholarships to U.S. undergraduate students, fellowships to U.S. graduate students, and grants to U.S. institutions of higher education. These awards are for study or program development in languages and regions critical to national security. Based on this legislation, the National Security Education Program (NSEP) was established. NSEP is one of the most significant efforts in international education since the 1958 passage of the National Defense Education Act, and it continues to play a critical role within the Department of Defense.

ED - U.S. Department of Education

- Agency Mission: The Department of Education's mission is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access.
- Website: <https://www.ed.gov>
- Agency POC: Holly Clark holly.clark@ed.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Institute of Education Sciences](#)
 - The mission of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is to provide rigorous and relevant evidence on which to ground education practice and policy and share this information broadly. By identifying what works, what doesn't, and why, IES aims to improve educational outcomes for all students, particularly those at risk of failure. IES is the research arm of the U.S. Department of Education.
 - [Academic Improvement and Teacher Quality Programs](#)
 - Academic Improvement and Teacher Quality (AITQ) Programs administer several major formula and discretionary grant programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. These programs provide financial assistance to state and local educational

agencies, institutions of higher education, community and faith-based organizations, and other entities. Funding supports activities designed to recruit and retain a high-quality teaching staff for America's schools, to strengthen the quality of elementary and secondary education, including through after-school programs, to test and disseminate information on new approaches for improving educational results, to improve literacy skills for children and students from birth through 12th grade, and to raise the educational achievement of at-risk students, such as Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native children and youth.

- Additional Department of Education Funding Opportunities:
<https://www2.ed.gov/programs/find/title/index.html?src=apply-page>

DOE - U.S. Department of Energy

- Agency mission: The mission of the Energy Department is to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.
- Website: <http://www.energy.gov>
- Point of Contact: Terry Diehl terri.diehl@hq.doe.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office](#)
 - The Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office (WIPO) collaborates with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and overseas U.S. territories to leverage resources to achieve near-term and measurable reductions in overall energy use, improvements in energy efficiency, growth in renewable energy capacity, and expanded economic opportunities. WIPO provides funding only to state and local governments, overseas U.S. territories, and Indian tribes to support their clean energy programs. WIPO does not provide any funding or assistance of any kind to private companies or individuals.
 - [State Energy Program](#)

- The State Energy Program (SEP) provides leadership to maximize the benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy in each state through communications and outreach activities and technology deployment, and by providing access to new partnerships and resources. Additionally, SEP helps states improve the security of their energy infrastructure by assisting them with the development of state energy plans. SEP provides financial and technical assistance to states through formula and competitive grants. States use their formula grants to develop state strategies and goals to address their energy priorities.

HHS - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- Agency Mission: The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services is to enhance the health and well-being of Americans by providing for effective health and human services and by fostering sound, sustained advances in the sciences underlying medicine, public health, and social services.
- Website: <https://www.hhs.gov>
- Agency Point of Contact: Sagal Musa Sagal.Musa@hhs.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Administration for Children & Families](#)
 - The Administration for Children & Families (ACF) promotes the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals and communities. ACF programs aim to empower families and individuals to increase their economic independence and productivity; encourage strong, healthy, supportive communities that have a positive impact on quality of life and the development of children; create partnerships with front-line service providers, states, localities and tribal communities to identify and implement solutions that transcend traditional program boundaries; improve access to services through planning, reform and integration; and address the needs, strengths and abilities of vulnerable populations including people with developmental disabilities, refugees and migrants.

- [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality](#)
 - The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ's) mission is to produce evidence to make health care safer, higher quality, more accessible, equitable, and affordable, and to work within HHS and with other partners to make sure that the evidence is understood and used. Grants from AHRQ support research to improve the quality, effectiveness, accessibility, and cost effectiveness of health care.
- [Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
 - The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Procurement and Grants Office (PGO) awards over 25,000 acquisition and assistance actions each year and obligates approximately \$11 billion in federal funds. PGO aids in achieving CDC's mission by quickly and effectively allocating funds to where they are needed.
- [National Institute of Health](#)
 - The National Institutes of Health (NIH) provides financial support in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. This assistance supports the advancement of the NIH mission of enhancing health, extending healthy life, and reducing the burdens of illness and disability. While NIH awards many grants specifically for research, we also provide grant opportunities that support research-related activities, including: fellowship and training, career development, scientific conferences, resource and construction.
- Additional Department of Health and Human Services Funding Opportunities:

<https://www.hhs.gov/grants-contracts/grants/get-ready-for-grants-management/index.html>

DHS - U.S. Department of Homeland Security

- Agency mission: The Department of Homeland Security has a vital mission: to secure the nation from the many threats we face. This requires the dedication of more than 240,000 employees in jobs that range from aviation and border security

to emergency response, from cybersecurity analyst to chemical facility inspector. The vision of homeland security is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards.

- Website: <https://www.dhs.gov>
- Agency Point of Contact: Heidi Custer Heidi.Custer@hq.dhs.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Federal Emergency Management Agency Grants](#)
 - The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror. FEMA offers both non-disaster grants and disaster assistance.
 - [Transit Security Grant Program](#)
 - DHS provides security grants to mass transit and passenger rail systems, intercity bus companies, freight railroad carriers, ferries, and the trucking industry to help protect the public and nation's critical transportation infrastructure against acts of terrorism and other large-scale events.
 - [Science and Technology Directorate](#)
 - The Department's Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate invests in scientific research leading to the development of new and innovative technologies. Technologies are developed and transitioned by the Directorate to enhance the mission capabilities of its customers.

HUD - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Agency mission: The mission of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. HUD is working to strengthen the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; and build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination.
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- Website: <http://www.hud.gov>
- Agency POC: Dorthera Yorkshire Dorthera.Yorkshire@hud.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant Program](#)
 - The Choice Neighborhoods program supports locally-driven strategies to address struggling neighborhoods with distressed public or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation. Local leaders, residents, and stakeholders, such as public housing authorities, cities, schools, police, business owners, nonprofits, and private developers, come together to create and implement a plan that transforms distressed HUD housing and addresses the challenges in the surrounding neighborhood. The program is designed to catalyze critical improvements in neighborhood assets, including vacant property, housing, services, and schools.
 - [Community Development Block Grant Program](#)
 - The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended 42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq. The program was designed to reinforce several important values and principles of community development:
 - CDBG's flexibility empowers people and communities to design and implement strategies tailored to their own needs and priorities.
 - CDBG's emphasis on consolidated planning expands and strengthens partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector in enhancing community development.

- CDBG's technical assistance activities and set-aside for grantees builds the capacity of these partners.
- Additional Department of Housing and Urban Development Funding Opportunities:
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo/fundingops

DOI - U.S. Department of the Interior

- Agency mission: The U.S. Department of the Interior uses sound science to manage and sustain America's lands, water, wildlife, and energy resources, while honoring our nation's responsibilities to tribal nations and advocating for America's island communities.
- Website: <http://www.doi.gov>
- Agency Point of Contact: Anita Hairston anita_hairston@ios.doi.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [National Park Service](#)
 - The [State, Tribal, and Local Plans and Grants Division](#) of the National Park Service provides preservation assistance through a number of programs that support the preservation of America's historic places and diverse history. The division administers grant programs to state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, educational institutions, and nonprofits in addition to providing preservation planning, technical assistance, and policy guidance. This work supports historic properties and place-based identity, key components to the social and economic vitality of our communities.

DOJ - U.S. Department of Justice

- Agency mission: The mission of the U.S. Department of Justice is to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of

unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

- Website: <https://www.justice.gov>
- Agency POC: Romia Mosby Romia.Mosby@usdoj.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Office of Justice Programs](#)
 - Office of Justice Programs offers federal financial assistance to scholars, practitioners, experts, and state and local governments and agencies. Many of the program bureaus and offices award formula grants to state agencies which sub-grant funds to units of state and local government. Discretionary grant funds are announced in the Federal Register or through program solicitations that can also be found through bureau and OJP Websites.
 - [Office on Violence Against Women](#)
 - The Office on Violence Against Women administers 19 grant programs to help provide victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives and enable communities to hold offenders accountable for their violence.
 - Additional Department of Justice Funding Opportunities:
<https://www.justice.gov/grants>

DOL - U.S. Department of Labor

- Agency Mission: The mission of the U.S. Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States; improve working conditions; advance opportunities for profitable employment; and assure work-related benefits and rights.
- Website: <https://www.dol.gov/grants>
- Agency POC: Kia Mason mason.kia@dol.gov
- Grant Program Highlights:
 - [Employment and Training Administration](#)

- The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal government job training and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and unemployment insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems. ETA also administers grant programs for targeted populations, such as the [Re-Entry Opportunity Programs](#) for justice-involved youth and adults, the [Indian and Native American Training and Education](#) grant program, [YouthBuild](#), a pre-apprenticeship program in construction for individuals ages 16-24, the [Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities](#) grant program to support economic development in rural communities, as well as grants to bolster Apprenticeship and strengthen Community Colleges.
- [OSHA - Workplace Health and Safety - Susan Harwood Training Grant Program](#)
 - The Susan Harwood Training Grant Program awards grants to nonprofit organizations on a competitive basis. Awards are issued annually based on Congressional appropriation. The focus of the program is to provide training and education for workers and employers on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in their workplaces, and to inform workers of their rights and employers of their responsibilities under the OSH Act. Target audiences include underserved, low-literacy, and workers in high-hazard industries. Since 1978, over 1.8 million workers have been trained through this program.
- [Veterans' Employment and Training Service](#)
 - The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) grant program is the only federal grant to focus exclusively on competitive employment for homeless veterans. HVRP has two core objectives which are to provide services to assist in reintegrating homeless veterans into meaningful employment within the labor force and to

stimulate the development of effective service delivery systems that will address the complex problems facing homeless veterans.

- [Women's Bureau](#)
 - [Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Opportunities](#)
 - The Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO) grant helps to expand pathways for women to enter and lead in all industries. Awarded organizations will provide one or more of the following types of technical assistance: Developing pre-apprenticeship or nontraditional skills training programs to prepare women for those careers; Providing ongoing orientations for employers, unions, and workers on creating a successful environment for women to succeed in those careers; and setting up support groups, facilitating networks, or providing support services for women to improve their retention.
 - [Fostering Access, Rights, and Equity \(FARE\) Grant Program](#)
 - The Fostering Access, Rights and Equity (FARE) grant program helps women workers who are paid low wages learn about and access their employment rights and benefits. FARE grant recipients will provide the following: conduct outreach to women who are paid low wages at work and otherwise marginalized and underserved; Share educational materials through various platforms, including social media, in-person or virtual events, brochures and leaflets, and one-on-one consultations; Assist women workers with navigating and calculating benefits; Help women to become focal points for rights, benefits and assistance in their own communities (i.e., a train-the-trainer model for navigation).
- [International Labor Affairs Bureau \(ILAB\)](#)
 - ILAB's international grants support projects to combat some of the most abusive labor practices, including the use of child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking in global supply chains. ILAB-funded

projects also promote trade partners' compliance with the labor requirements of U.S. trade agreements and preference programs – helping to ensure a fair global playing field for workers in the United States and around the world.

- Additional Department of Labor Funding Opportunities:
<https://www.dol.gov/grants>

DOS - U.S. Department of State

- Agency Mission: The State Department's mission is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.
- Website: <https://www.state.gov>
- Point of Contact: Sara Curley CurleySL@state.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs](#)
 - The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) aims to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that assist in the development of peaceful relations. ECA awards grants and cooperative agreements to nonprofit organizations to support academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs to promote mutual understanding.

DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation

- Agency mission: The mission of the Department of Transportation is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.
 - Website: <https://www.dot.gov>
 - Point of Contact: Scott Magat scott.magat.ctr@dot.gov
 - Grant Program Highlights
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- [RAISE Discretionary Grant Program](#)
 - The Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity, or RAISE Discretionary Grant program, provides a unique opportunity for the DOT to invest in road, rail, transit and port projects that promise to achieve national objectives. Previously known as the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) and Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants, Congress has dedicated nearly \$12.1 billion for fourteen rounds of National Infrastructure Investments to fund projects that have a significant local or regional impact.
- [Surface Transportation](#) Block Grant Program (STBG)
 - The Surface Transportation Program (STP) (23 U.S.C. 133) is one of the main sources of flexible funding available for transit or highway purposes. STP provides the greatest flexibility in the use of funds. These funds may be used (as capital funding) for public transportation capital improvements, car and vanpool projects, fringe and corridor parking facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and intercity or intracity bus terminals and bus facilities. As funding for planning, these funds can be used for surface transportation planning activities, wetland mitigation, transit research and development, and environmental analysis. Other eligible projects under STP include transit safety improvements and most transportation control measures.
- Additional Department of Transportation Funding Opportunities:
<https://www.dot.gov/grants>

TREAS - U.S. Department of Treasury

- Agency mission: The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad; strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of

the financial system; and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.

- Website: <https://www.treasury.gov>
- Point of Contact: Bill Beard beard.william@irs.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Restore Act](#)
 - On April 20, 2010, the largest offshore oil spill in the United States occurred, exacerbating the effects of previous natural disasters. Oil flowed unchecked for three months. On July 6, 2012, the President signed into law the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act (RESTORE Act; Subtitle F of Public Law 112-141). The Act established the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund in the U.S. Treasury Department. Eighty percent of the civil penalties paid after July 6, 2012, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in connection with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, will be deposited into the Trust Fund and invested. Under the Act, amounts in the Trust Fund will be available for programs, projects, and activities that restore and protect the environment and economy of the Gulf Coast region.
 - Additional Department of Treasury Funding Opportunities: <https://home.treasury.gov/services/grant-programs>

VA - U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

- Agency mission: The mission of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is to fulfill President Lincoln's promise "To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan" by serving and honoring the men and women who are America's veterans.
- Website: <https://www.va.gov>
- Point of Contact: Kevin Cone kevin.cone@va.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Veterans Cemetery Grants Program](#)

- The Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Cemetery Grants Program was established in 1978 to complement VA's National Cemetery Administration. The program assists states, territories and federally-recognized tribal governments in providing gravesites for Veterans in those areas where VA's national cemeteries cannot fully satisfy their burial needs. Grants may be used only for the purpose of establishing, expanding or improving Veterans cemeteries that are owned and operated by a state, federally-recognized tribal government, or U.S. territory. Aid can be granted only to states, federally-recognized tribal governments, or U.S. territories
- [Grant and Per Diem Program](#)
 - VA's Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program is offered annually (as funding permits) by the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care for Homeless Veterans (HCHV) Programs to fund community agencies providing services to homeless Veterans. The purpose is to promote the development and provision of supportive housing and/or supportive services with the goal of helping homeless Veterans achieve residential stability, increase their skill levels and/or income, and obtain greater self-determination. Only programs with supportive housing (up to 24 months) or service centers (offering services such as case management, education, crisis intervention, counseling, services targeted towards specialized populations, including homeless women Veterans, etc.) are eligible for these funds. The program has two levels of funding: the Grant Component and the Per Diem Component.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

- Agency mission: Born in the wake of elevated concern about environmental pollution, the EPA was established on December 2, 1970 to consolidate in one agency a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Since its inception, the

EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people.

- Website: <https://www.epa.gov>
- Point of Contact: Kevin Wilson wilson.kevin@epa.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Exchange Network Grant Program](#)
 - The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, territories, and federally-recognized Indian tribes to support the development of the National Environmental Information Exchange Network. All 50 states, five territories, and 87 federally-recognized tribes have received grants to facilitate their involvement in the Exchange Network.
 - [Environmental Education Grants Program](#)
 - Under the Environmental Education Grants Program, the EPA seeks grant proposals from eligible applicants to support environmental education projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with the skills to take responsible actions to protect the environment. This grant program provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, and/or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques.
 - [Environmental Justice Small Grants Program](#)
 - The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program provides financial assistance to eligible organizations to build collaborative partnerships, to identify the local environmental and/or public health issues, and to envision solutions and empower the community through education, training, and outreach.
 - Additional Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Funding Opportunities: <https://www.epa.gov/grants>

IMLS - Institute for Museum and Library Services

- Agency mission: The mission of the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is to inspire libraries and museums to advance innovation, lifelong learning, and cultural and civic engagement. We provide leadership through research, policy development, and grant-making.
- Website: <https://www.imls.gov>
- Point of Contact: Sandra Narva snarva@imls.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Museums for America](#)
 - The Museums for America (MFA) program supports projects that strengthen the ability of an individual museum to serve its public.
 - [National Leadership Grants for Libraries](#)
 - The National Leadership Grants for Libraries (NLG) program supports projects that address challenges faced by the library and archive fields and that have the potential to advance practice in those fields. Successful proposals will generate results, such as new tools, research findings, models, services, practices, or alliances that can be widely used, adapted, scaled, or replicated to extend the benefits of federal investment.
 - [National Leadership Grants for Museums](#)
 - The National Leadership Grants for Museums program supports projects that address critical needs of the museum field and that have the potential to advance practice in the profession so that museums can improve services for the American public.
 - Additional Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS):
<https://www.imls.gov/grants/grant-programs>

NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Agency Mission: The mission directives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are to enable a safer, more secure, efficient, and environmentally-friendly air transportation system through aeronautics research;
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operate the International Space Station and prepare for human exploration beyond low Earth orbit; explore the Earth-Sun system, our own solar system, and the universe beyond; and develop the crosscutting, advanced and pioneering new technologies needed for current and future missions, benefiting the aerospace industry and other agencies, and addressing national needs.

- Website: <https://www.nasa.gov>
- Point of Contact: Jamiel Charlton jamiel.charlton@nasa.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Space Grant](#)
 - NASA initiated the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, also known as Space Grant, in 1989. Space Grant is a national network of colleges and universities. These institutions are working to expand opportunities for Americans to understand and participate in NASA's aeronautics and space projects by supporting and enhancing science and engineering education, research, and public outreach efforts.
 - [NASA Research Opportunities](#)
 - Supporting research in science and technology is an important part of NASA's overall mission. NASA solicits this research through the release of various research announcements in a wide range of science and technology disciplines. NASA uses a peer review process to evaluate and select research proposals submitted in response to these research announcements. Researchers can help NASA achieve national research objectives by submitting research proposals and conducting awarded research.
 - [Small Business Innovation Research \(SBIR\) and Small Business Technology Transfer \(STTR\) Programs](#)
 - The NASA SBIR and STTR programs fund the research, development, and demonstration of innovative technologies that fulfill NASA needs as described in the annual Solicitations and that have significant potential for successful commercialization.

NARA - National Archives and Records Administration

- Agency mission: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) drives openness, cultivates public participation, and strengthens our nation's democracy through public access to high-value government records. The National Archives' mission is to provide public access to federal government records. Public access to government records allows Americans to claim their rights of citizenship, hold their government accountable, and understand their history so they can participate more effectively in their government.
- Website: <http://www.archives.gov>
- Point of Contact: Jeff de la Concepcion jeff.delaconcepcion@nara.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grant Program](#)
 - The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a statutory body affiliated with the National Archives and Records Administration, supports a wide range of activities to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of documentary sources, created in every medium ranging from quill pen to computer, relating to the history of the United States. The NHPRC supports projects to research and develop means to preserve authentic electronic records; assist archives through a network of state partners; preserve and make accessible records and archives; publish papers documenting America's founding era; publish papers documenting other eras and topics important to an understanding of American history; and improve professional education for archivists and historical documentary editors.

NEA - National Endowment for the Arts

- Agency mission: The National Endowment for the Arts is an independent federal agency that funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of our communities by providing all Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation.
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- Website: <http://www.arts.gov>
- Point of Contact: Daniel Beattie beattied@arts.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [National Council on the Arts](#)
 - The National Council on the Arts advises the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, who also chairs the Council, on agency policies and programs. It reviews and makes recommendations to the Chairman on applications for grants, funding guidelines, and leadership initiatives.
- Additional National Endowment for the Arts Funding Opportunities: <https://www.arts.gov/grants>

NEH - National Endowment for the Humanities

- Agency Mission: The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent federal agency created in 1965. It is one of the largest funders of humanities programs in the United States. Because democracy demands wisdom, NEH serves and strengthens our republic by promoting excellence in the humanities and conveying the lessons of history to all Americans. The Endowment accomplishes this mission by awarding grants for top-rated proposals examined by panels of independent, external reviewers.
- Website: <https://www.neh.gov>
- Point of Contact: Beth Stewart bstewart@neh.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Division of Education Programs](#)
 - The Division of Education Programs works to strengthen humanities education through programs aimed at pre-collegiate and post-secondary levels of study. Through intensive summer programs of reading and discussion with recognized scholars, individual teachers have opportunities to strengthen their mastery of the subjects they teach in history, philosophy, literature and languages, world cultures, art history, and political science, among others. These residential programs encourage schoolteachers and college teachers

to study common texts, visit collections in libraries and museums, exchange ideas about the art of teaching, and share insights and materials with their colleagues and students. The Division has several grant programs to support institutional endeavors.

- [Division of Preservation and Access Programs](#)
 - A substantial portion of the nation's cultural heritage and intellectual legacy is held in libraries, archives, and museums. These repositories are responsible for preserving and making available collections of books, serials, manuscripts, sound recordings, still and moving images, works of art, objects of material culture, and rapidly expanding digital collections. The challenge is great: to preserve diverse formats of materials that are threatened by factors inherent in their physical structures or by the environments in which they are housed, and to create a level of intellectual control sufficient to enable users to find and use the materials relevant to them. Increasingly, these humanities collections are being used to create the kind of Web-based resources that NEH supports, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, descriptive catalogs, and digital archives. Both the creators and users of these resources also need our support to develop digital tools to enhance access to and promote integration of these materials. The division's grant programs recognize that good stewardship of cultural resources requires equal attention both to preservation and to access. All of the division's programs focus on ensuring the long-term and wide availability of primary resources in the humanities.
- [Division of Public Programs](#)
 - The Division of Public Programs supports a wide range of public humanities programs that reach large and diverse public audiences. These programs make use of a variety of formats—interpretation at historic sites, television and radio productions, museum exhibitions, Web sites, and other digital media.
- [Division of Research Programs](#)

- The Division of Research Programs supports scholarly research that advances knowledge and understanding of the humanities. Awards are made to scholars working on research projects of significance to specific humanities fields and to the humanities as a whole. For example, grants support projects as diverse as the deciphering and editing of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and the editing of the correspondence of Charles Darwin.
- Additional National Endowment for the Humanities Funding Opportunities: <https://www.neh.gov/grants>

NSF - National Science Foundation

- Agency Mission: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is the only federal agency whose mission includes support for all fields of fundamental science and engineering, except for medical sciences. NSF is tasked with keeping the United States at the leading edge of discovery in areas from astronomy to geology to zoology. So, in addition to funding research in the traditional academic areas, the agency also supports "high-risk, high pay-off" ideas, novel collaborations and numerous projects that may seem like science fiction today, but which the public will take for granted tomorrow.
- Website: <https://www.nsf.gov>
- Point of Contact: David Saunders dmsaunde@nsf.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Biological Sciences Program](#)
 - The mission of the Directorate for Biological Sciences (BIO) is to enable discoveries for understanding life. BIO-supported research advances the frontiers of biological knowledge, increases our understanding of complex systems, and provides a theoretical basis for original research in many other scientific disciplines.
 - [Computer and Information Science and Engineering Program](#)
 - The Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) supports investigator-initiated research in all areas of computer and information science and engineering, fosters

broad interdisciplinary collaboration, helps develop and maintain cutting-edge national computing and information infrastructure for research and education, and contributes to the development of a computer and information technology workforce with skills essential for success in the increasingly competitive global market.

- [Advanced Cyberinfrastructure Program](#)
 - The Advanced Cyberinfrastructure (ACI) Division 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. ACI also supports forward-looking research and education to expand the future capabilities of cyberinfrastructure.
- Additional National Science Foundation Funding Opportunities:
<https://new.nsf.gov/funding/opportunities>

SBA - Small Business Administration

- Agency Mission: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our nation. Although the SBA has grown and evolved in the years since it was established, the bottom line mission remains the same. The SBA helps Americans start, build, and grow businesses.
- Website: <https://www.sba.gov>
- Point of Contact: Dana White Dana.White@sba.gov
- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Small Business Innovation Research Program](#)
 - The Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) is a highly-competitive program that encourages small businesses to explore their technological potential and provides the incentive to profit from its commercialization. By including qualified small businesses in the nation's R&D arena, high-tech innovation is

stimulated and the United States gains entrepreneurial spirit as it meets its specific research and development needs. SBIR targets the entrepreneurial sector because that is where most innovation and innovators thrive. However, the risk and expense of conducting serious R&D efforts are often beyond the means of many small businesses. By reserving a specific percentage of federal R&D funds for small business, SBIR protects the small business and enables it to compete on the same level as larger businesses. SBIR funds the critical startup and development stages and it encourages the commercialization of the technology, product, or service, which, in turn, stimulates the U.S. economy.

- [Small Business Technology Transfer Program](#)
 - The Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR) is an important small business program that expands funding opportunities in the federal innovation research and development arena. Central to the program is expansion of the public/private sector partnership to include the joint venture opportunities for small business and the nation's premier nonprofit research institutions. STTR's most important role is to foster the innovation necessary to meet the nation's scientific and technological challenges in the 21st century.

SSA - Social Security Administration

- Agency Mission: The Social Security Administration (SSA) delivers a broad range of services online at [SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.ssa.gov) and through a nationwide network of over 1,400 offices that include regional offices, field offices, card centers, teleservice centers, processing centers, hearing offices, the Appeals Council, and our State and territorial partners, the Disability Determination Services. We also have a presence in U.S. embassies around the globe. The mission of SSA is to deliver Social Security services that meet the changing needs of the public.
 - Website: <https://www.ssa.gov>
 - Point of Contact: Tonya Saunders tonya.saunders@ssa.gov
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- Grant Program Highlights
 - [Research and Demonstration Grants](#)
 - The Social Security Administration's Office of Acquisition and Grants (OAG) funds research and demonstration grants involving the Old-Age Survivors Program, the Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSDI), and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program. Grants are awarded for innovative research and demonstrations, adding to existing knowledge and improving methods and techniques for managing and administering SSA programs.
 - [Service Grants](#)
 - This program provides funding to support beneficiaries in their efforts to return to work and to gain self-sufficiency. Such services include trial work periods, early referral for rehabilitation services, and greater use of employers and others in the rehabilitation and placement process.

Other Grant-Making Agencies

There are a number of independent federal agencies, executive branch offices, and commissions that make grants available to the public. Although these grants are generally smaller in size and number than those from the federal executive departments, the following federal government entities provide beneficial funding opportunities.

- [Appalachian Regional Commission \(ARC\) Grants](#)
- [Election Assistance Commission \(EAC\) Grants](#)
- [Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service \(FMCS\) Grants](#)
- [Inter-American Foundation \(IAF\) Grants](#)
- [James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation \(JMMFF\) Fellowships](#)
- [Japan-United States Friendship Commission \(JUSFC\) Grants](#)
- [Marine Mammal Commission \(MMC\) Grants](#)
- [Millennium Challenge Corporation \(MCC\) Contracts and Grants](#)
- [National Credit Union Administration \(NCUA\) Grants and Loans](#)

- [Nuclear Regulatory Commission \(NRC\) Grants](#)
- [U.S. African Development Foundation \(USADF\) Grants](#)
- [Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars \(WWICS\) Fellowships and Grants](#)

Sources

Grants.Gov

<https://www.grants.gov/>

Grants.Gov Community Blog

<https://grantsgovprod.wordpress.com/>

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/>

