

How To Receive Funds From a Foundation

Randy Scheid,

CEO and Founder

RGS Partners Consulting



Introductions



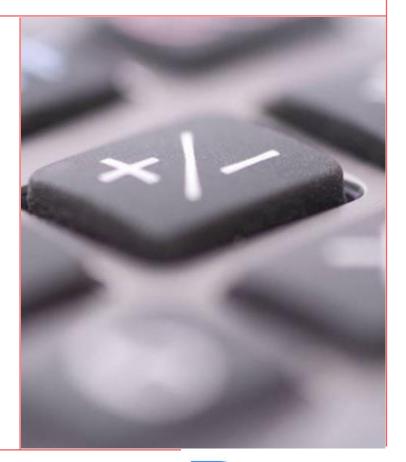
Practical Advice

How to write

What to watch for

Important tips

Field perspectives





Disclaimer

- 'If you've seen one foundation, you've seen one foundation.'
- My word is not law, only based on my experience.
- Including public funds (government); not a 'foundation.'

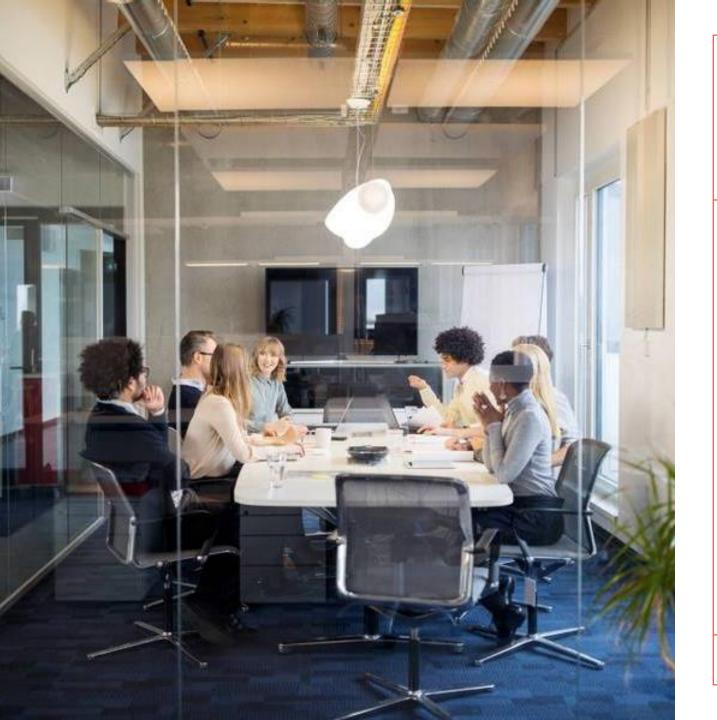


What do you need to receive funding from a foundation?

Administrative requirements

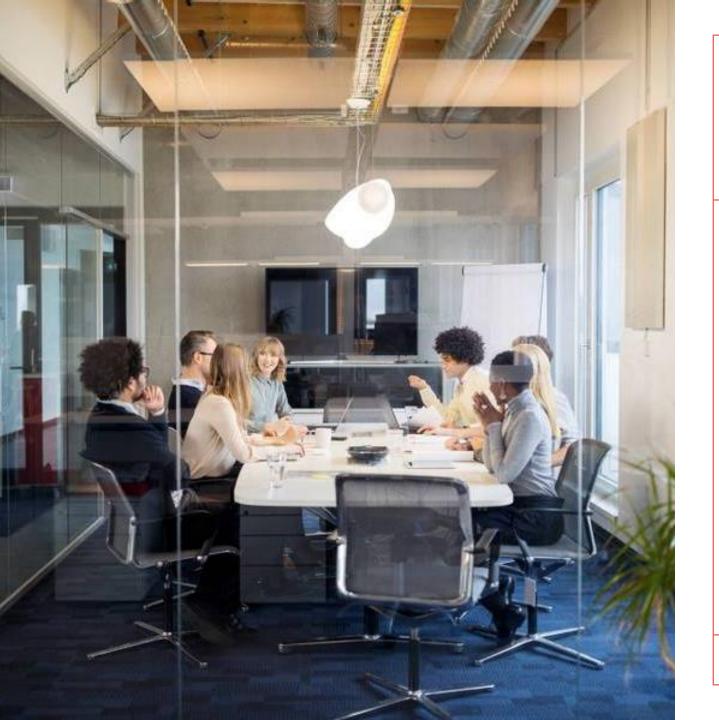
State registration to solicit on behalf of non-profit





To receive funds from most foundations, your charity will need to be a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit. Foundation grants are most often awarded for a specific program or distinct purpose. Foundations often focus on giving to a specific population: people in a particular demographic group or specific geographical area or specific area of interest: substance abuse, the environment.





All foundations are themselves charitable organizations, which are tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. But their funding comes from different places.



How do you receive funding from a foundation?

Online application

Paper

Person-to-person contact

Other channels...







Application Process Varies

By type of foundation

- 1. Corporate
- 2. Family
- 3. Private
- 4. Community Foundation
- 5. Government



Family-based foundations

- Family-based foundations are sometimes so private that you might think they want you to just go away and leave them alone. Or they may just not be staffed by a full-time employee.
- Informal application process; if any.

Corporate foundations

- Corporate foundations account for a small percentage of the foundation money granted yearly. That's because most corporate giving is given out directly by parent corporations rather than being channeled through foundations.
- Formal application process



Public foundations

- Public foundations don't have a source of cash backing them up. They must typically forage for their own funding in order to make grants. They might have a focus or list of interests, but they also need you, as a member of the nonprofit community, to feed them exciting new ideas that they can use to stimulate their donors' interests.
- Formal application process

Private foundations

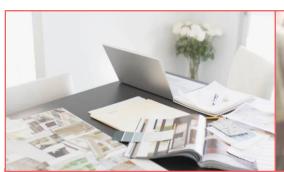
- Private foundations are usually funded by a wealthy individual or one or more families or corporations. They thus often follow the narrow interests of their founders. Private foundations must spend at least 5% of their investment assets on philanthropy each year. (This includes money spent on reasonable administrative expenses, such as salaries, facilities, and travel.)
- Formal application process



Government

- Public funds often allocated via competitive grant process.
- Application requirements can be highly technical and heavy on administrative requirements.
- Formal application or RFP (Request for Proposal) process.
- Tight deadlines with no allowances.
- Community members and/or technical experts on review panel.
- 'Cone of silence'











Who makes the final decisions?

- Board of Trustees: Family, Private and Public Foundations
- Advisors (Internal or external): Corporate Foundations
- **☐** Community Members: Public funding and select Foundations



Private Foundations

Required to payout 5% of assets

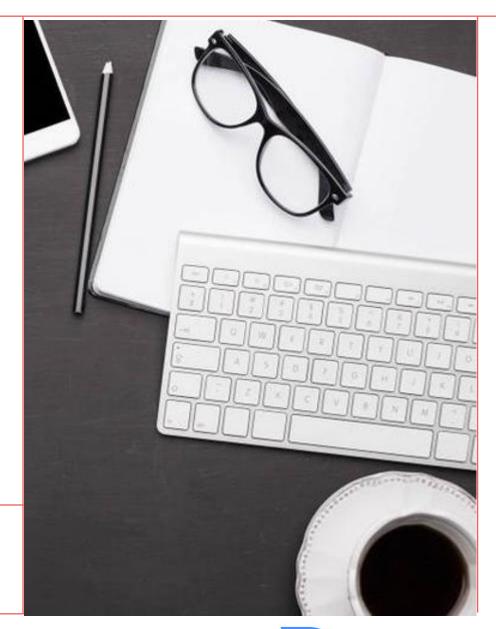
Pay annual excise tax of 1-2%

The excise tax was supposed to fund IRS oversight mechanics of private foundations; does not

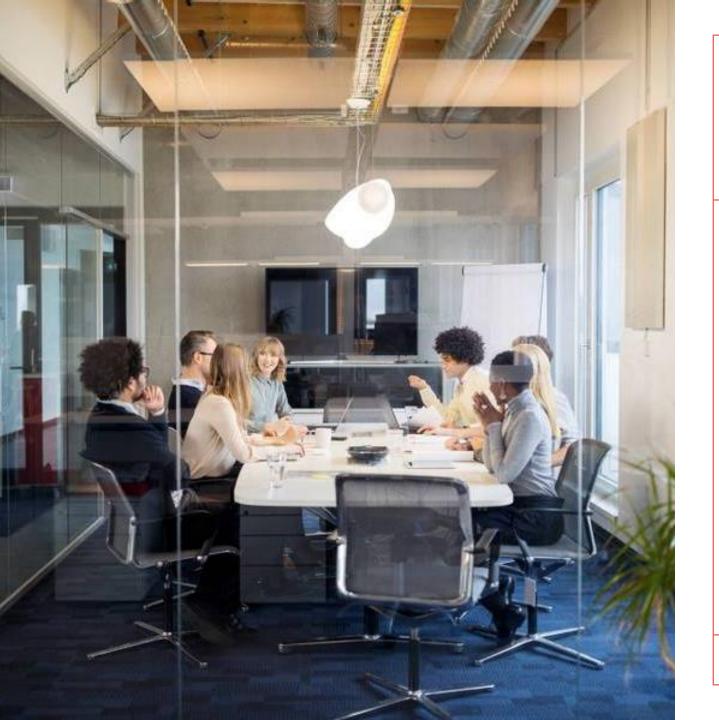


Private Foundation Governance Requirements

- ☐ IRS Reporting
- ☐ Form 990
- Publicly available documents







No oversight of grantmaking decisions

Records of meetings, decisions, internal documents, emails

not public record



Closed v. Open foundation

- Purpose clearly stated
- Physical presence (not a PO Box)
- Information readily available
- Grantmaking and contact for a human being
- Working phone number and email







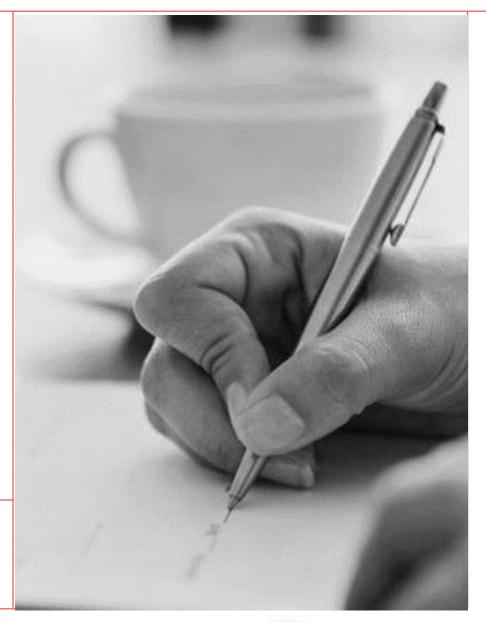
Other types of foundations

- ☐ Family (Zuckerberg)
- ☐ LLC is not a private foundation
- ☐ Gates (Family)
- ☐ Corporate (Wall Mart/Bank of America)



Grant application considerations

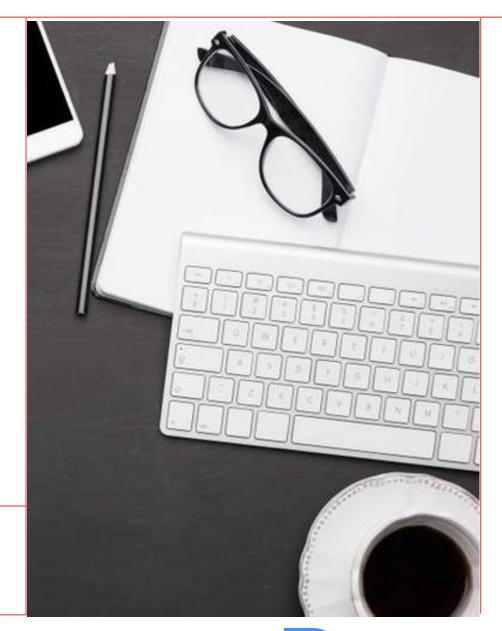
- b. Financial
- c. Strategic





- □ Finances
- Governance
- **□** Leadership
- Staffing
- □ Record of impact
- **□** Connectivity with partners

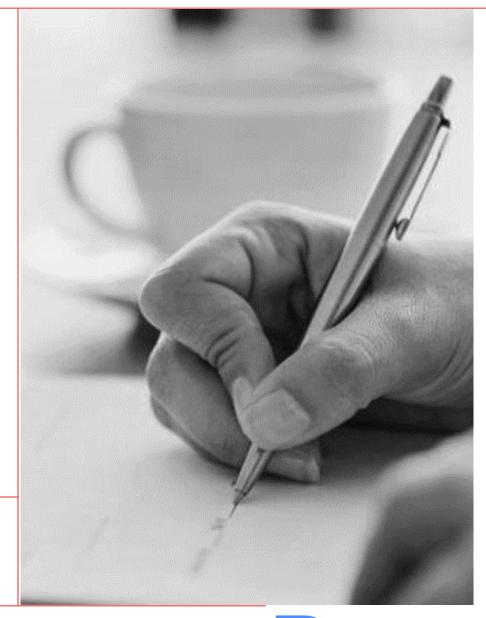
Due Diligence





Competitive Process

Look for the best opportunities with the greatest impact













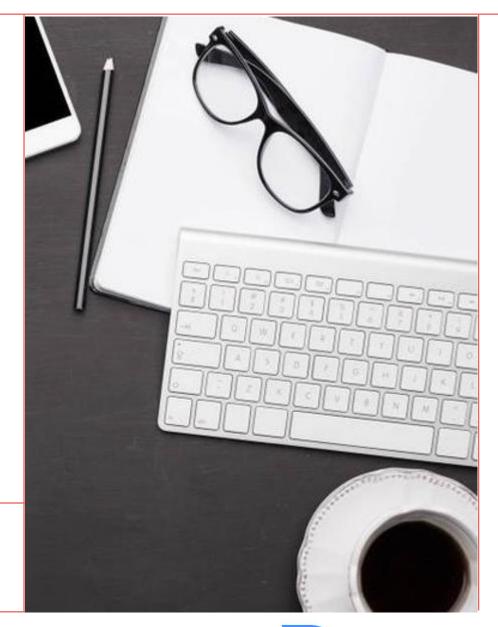
What will foundations provide funding to support?

- ☐ Hire staff person
- Marketing
- □ General Operating
- ☐ Capital Campaign



Size of the grant is dependent on:

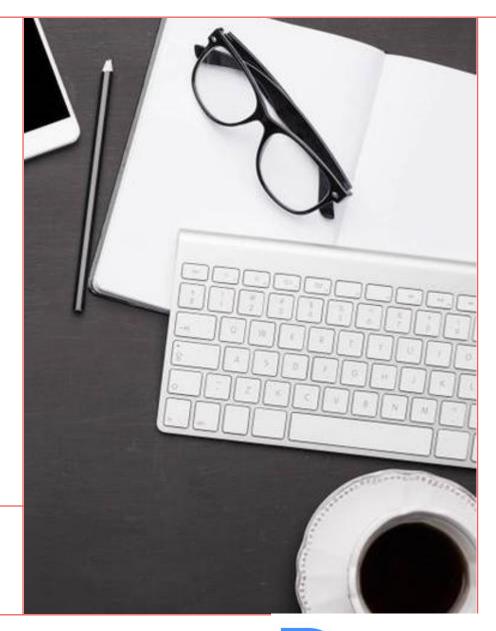
- Ability of agency
- ☐ Track record of success





- Sustainability: program 'lives' after the grant
- ☐ Best projects involve more than one partner
- ☐ Built on strong collaboration
- Cross-sector(business/government/non-profit)

What makes a 'good grant?'





Where to find funding online:

- ☐ https://candid.org/
- □ 990 Finder
- Guidestar







Other Ways

- ☐ Grants listed on 990s
- ☐ Press releases covering events or organizations















Audience research

- Website
- Individual Bio's
- □ Company webpage
- ☐ Linkedin

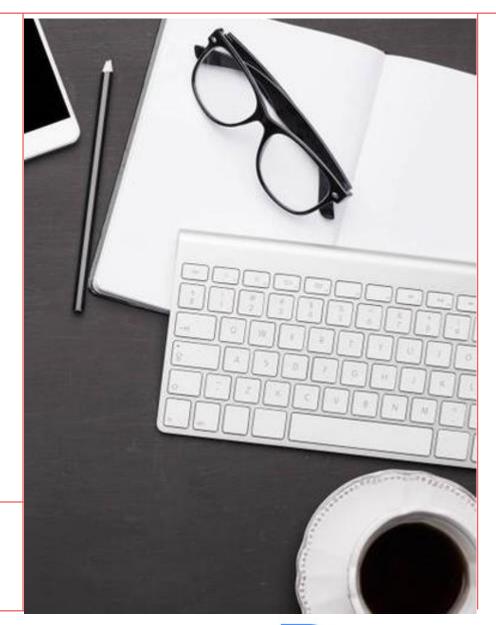


- □ Impact 100
- □local leaders

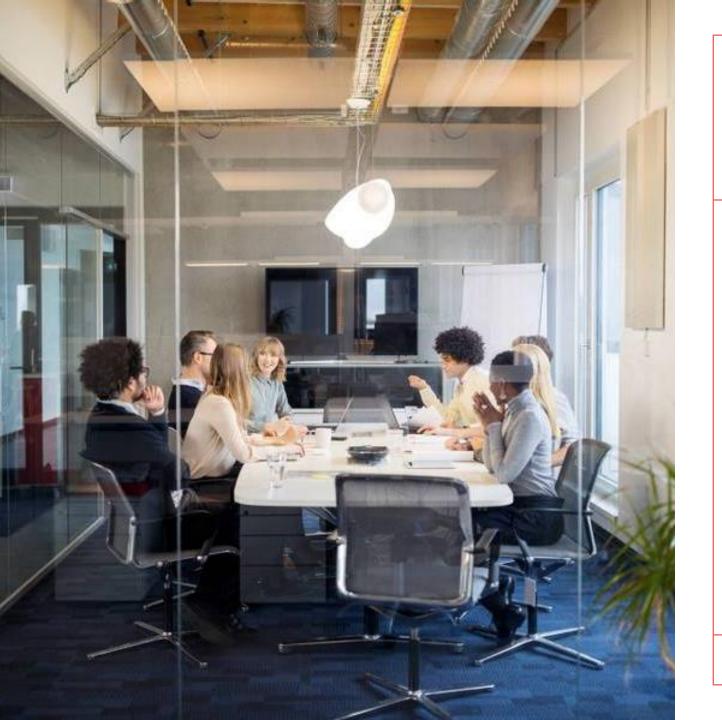
☐ The Great Give

□ Individual donors

Other ways to connect with your audience







Other ways to get a grant

Personal or professional connection:

Board members

Advisors to board members/philanthropists

Legal/financial advisors











Administrative Considerations for grant applicants Grants management system

- Deadlines
- Contract management
- Program management
- Deliverables







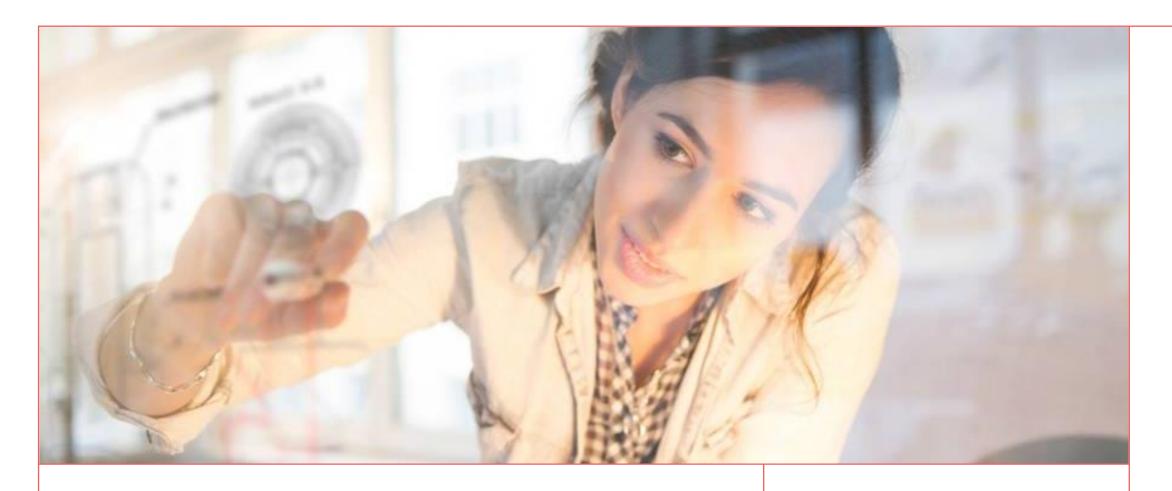




'Make of Break' Considerations

- Reports (don't miss the deadline!)
- Stewardship
- □ Transparency





QUESTIONS?

RGS Partners Consulting rgs.partners@outlook.com

