Grants and Foundation Support: 
Selected Sources of Information on 
Government and Private Funding

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Summary

Congressional offices receive numerous requests for information on how to obtain funds. Many worthwhile projects can only be carried out with outside assistance. This bibliography is intended to help planners learn about assistance programs and sources of funds. Of the many good guides to grants and foundation support, those listed in this report have been selected as representative of the variety of resources available.

The publications and databases included in this bibliography describe general sources of support and a few of the current general guides to writing grant proposals. In addition, Internet resources are listed for federal government, private foundations, corporations, and charity information resources. In the descriptions of the publications and databases listed below, Library of Congress call numbers have been provided where available.
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GRANTS AND FOUNDATION SUPPORT:
SELECTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON
GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FUNDING

INTRODUCTION

Congressional offices receive numerous requests for information on how to obtain funds. Many worthwhile projects can only be carried out with outside assistance. We have prepared this bibliography to help planners learn about assistance programs and sources of funds. Of the many good guides to grants and foundation support, those listed below have been selected as representative of the variety of resources available.

Before determining whether the best funding source is a federal program, a small private fund concerned primarily with local projects, an organization providing grants in a particular subject area, or a national foundation, the grantseeker should prepare an analysis of the contemplated project. Any request for funding will require a clear, brief, and specific presentation which describes:

- existing problems to be addressed by the project;
- anticipated immediate and long-term results;
- a description of proposed implementation, organization, staffing, budget, and evaluation of the project.

A number of research tools are available to help choose which government agency or private foundation may be interested in a particular project. It is important to know the organization’s or agency’s stated purposes, the amount of funds available, any conditions or restrictions on the grant, and the types of projects the organization has previously supported.

Every attempt should be made to identify only those funding sources whose stated purposes are consistent with those of the grant seeker. Since more than 70% of foundations limit their giving to their own city, state, or region, important sources of funding are community foundations dedicated to the encouragement of local endeavors.

The publications and databases included in this bibliography describe general sources of support and a few of the current general guides to writing grant proposals. In the descriptions of the publications and databases listed below, Library of Congress call numbers have been provided where available.
GUIDES TO WRITING GRANTS AND PROPOSALS

A number of guides to funding and grantsmanship in specific areas have been published in recent years. These may be available at public or research libraries under such subject headings as "fund raising," "endowments," "grants-in-aid," "research grants," and "federal aid to ..." [followed by broad categories such as education, hospitals, law enforcement agencies, libraries, outdoor recreation, the arts, or transportation]. Other titles may be located under a subject heading with "research grants" as a subdivision, such as "humanities--research grants."


Provides insights into the grants marketplace. The book gives advice on organizing a proposal-development workbook, writing proposals, and choosing the correct marketplace. The books also gives guidance on locating government and private funding sources.


This book is designed for use by nonprofit organizations. Provides assistance in developing a work plan (using worksheets and checklists) to identify grants sources.


The book provides guidance in writing a proposal, including developing the idea into a detailed outline, finding a potential sponsor, submitting and evaluating the proposal, and administering the grant.


Covers the principles and skills involved in preparing and presenting written proposals. The author emphasizes the importance of developing a strategic approach to proposal writing and grant seeking, and discusses various components and types of proposals. An appendix presents a sample proposal with criticisms and suggestions for improving it.

This book outlines how to locate funding sources, develop project ideas, prepare grant proposals, communicate and negotiate with funders, monitor projects and their budgets, retain grant records, and seek continued funding. This manual explains how to set up an organized, well-coordinated system for bringing new funds into the organizations and making sure they are used properly.


The institutions which agreed to participate in this collection selected the works they wished to include. The only direction they were given was to supply a proposal of which they were especially proud, both for its quality and its success, that had received support since 1990. The result is a fairly diverse lot, with applications to corporations, foundations, individuals, and the U.S. government. Provides examples of good work.


Besides providing information on funding trends, funding sources and databases, Getting Funded gives a broad range of examples of both how to and how not to go about proposal writing. In addition, it offers many critical checklists, sample formats, and models.


Outlines grants application procedures and a standardized application format, which has been adopted by many government agencies and private foundations. It describes appropriate cover letters and provides examples.


This book describes the various types of foundations, the regulations that govern their activities, and the relationship of foundations to other funding sources. Describes the planning process prior to seeking funding. Discusses the resources available and how grant seekers can use them to find the funders most likely to be interested in their proposals. Takes the reader step by step through the three basic approaches to finding a funder: subject, geographic, and type of support.

Focuses on strategies for developing a competitive application for research funding. Presents the components of making choices in preparing the application. Discusses key contacts that the authors have found useful. Presents the strength and weaknesses of various research environments. Gives practical suggestions for writing persuasive applications.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The best single resource for leads on federal funding programs is published by the federal government and is called the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. This manual of more than 1,000 pages provides the most comprehensive information on federal funds, cross-indexed by agency, program type, applicant eligibility, and subject. The Catalog and some of the other publications listed in this guide are also available as online databases. Such databases can be searched using personal computers with modems, or perhaps by arranging for a search to be conducted at a local library. While not all libraries offer online searching services, many larger public and research libraries do, generally for a fee. If a local library does not have online searching capabilities, library personnel may be able to direct interested parties to outside search services or consultants. In addition, congressional offices have access to various congressional databases (PREAward Grants and POSTaward Grants), which include data from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance and current grants information from the Federal Register.


A government publication available in many libraries, describing federal government programs which provide funds or nonfinancial assistance to state and local governments, public agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. Included are the program’s legislative authority, explanations of each program, types of assistance provided, restrictions, eligibility requirements, financial information, application and award procedures, information contacts, and related programs. Updated information on federal programs and grant awards appears in the daily Federal Register, also available from the Government Printing Office.

Online availability:

- Internet: http://www.gsa.gov/fdac/default.htm
- The full text of the Federal Register is available online on NEXIS, produced by LEXIS/NEXIS, Inc.; Legi-Slate, produced by Legi-Slate, Inc.; and Washington Alert, produced by Congressional Quarterly.
· Information given in the printed Catalog is also available online through the Federal Assistance Program Retrieval System (FAPRS) database. Access is by both category and keyword. To request a FAPRS search, contact the General Services Administration to inquire about obtaining the FAPRS database information on magnetic tape or eight high-density floppy disks. (FDAC Staff, Ground Floor, Reporters Building, 300 7th St. NW, Washington, DC 20407. Telephone: 202-708-5126.)

· In addition, House offices have access to two databases known as PREAward Grants and POSTaward Grants, available through the House Information Resources/Member Information Network System. (Senate offices have access to these databases via the Senate Library or Senate Reference Center.) These files include current grant availability data from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance and the Federal Register, as well as reports from federal agencies about grants awarded during the latest four quarters. The databases are available only through congressional offices; requests for a search of these databases may be made through an individual Member of Congress.

DIALOG. DIALOG, a commercial online service, offers a number of grants databases (described below), including:
· Federal Research in Progress: file 266 (FEDRIP)
· NTIS: file 6
· Foundation Directory: file 26
· Foundation Grants Index: file 27
· Grants: file 85

Many large university and research libraries offer DIALOG searching for a fee. For information about obtaining DIALOG service, contact: Knight-Ridder Information, Inc., 2440 El Camino Real, Mountain View, CA 94040. Telephone: (415) 254-7000 or (800) 334-2564.

Federal research in progress database. Washington, National Technical Information Service (NTIS). (DIALOG file 266.)

Contains summaries of ongoing, federally-funded research projects in the physical sciences, engineering, and life sciences. Project descriptions generally include title, keywords, start date, estimated completion date, principal investigator, performing and sponsoring organizations, summary, and progress report. Although primarily used to avoid research duplication, it can also be used to locate sources of support. No printed equivalent.

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) database. Washington, National Technical Information Service. (DIALOG file 6.)

Consists of unclassified government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, as well as other analyses prepared by government agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is particularly useful in identifying sources of support. It represents the reports of three major U.S. federal
government agencies: the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as well many other agencies. Its printed equivalent is *Government Reports Announcements & Index.*

**Internet availability:** [http://www.ntis.gov/](http://www.ntis.gov/)


HG 4027.7.B6

This directory lists grant programs in seven general areas: agriculture, community development, environment/conservation, general business, research and development, minorities, and housing. Lists the individual state or regional offices through which a grant seeker from a given state should apply.

**FOUNDATION GRANTS**

The Foundation Center is a nonprofit organization which gathers and disseminates factual information on foundations. The Center’s libraries in New York City, Atlanta, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Washington, DC, contain copies of foundations’ tax returns, extensive collections of books, documents, and reports about the foundation field, and current files on the activities and programs of about 37,000 U.S. foundations, plus knowledgeable staff to assist users in locating appropriate information.

The Foundation Center also publishes funding directories specific to certain fields, such as: aging; arts and culture; children, youth, and families; health; higher education; international programs; libraries and information services; religion; women and girls; and elementary and secondary education.

In addition, the Center has established cooperating reference collections in each state, where Center publications and information on foundations in the immediate state or region can be consulted. A list of cooperating libraries housing these regional collections appears in most of the Center’s publications.

It is a good idea to look for foundations close to home; they are more likely to have a greater interest in local problems than would larger foundations with a national focus. Foundation Center resources are a good starting point for identifying likely funding sources. The next step is to learn more about these foundations by obtaining copies of their annual reports and/or grants guidelines. Some may be available at the Foundation Center’s cooperating libraries. Grantseekers will need to find out whether their projected proposals match the foundation’s areas of interest and geographic guidelines, whether the proposal is within the foundation’s budgetary constraints, and whether the foundation normally funds the type of project being considered. For further information, contact the

Provides a description of over 7,200 large American foundations having at least $2 million in assets or $200,000 in annual giving. Each entry includes factual and financial data, statement of purpose and activities, and grant application procedures; indexed by fields of interest, names of donors, trustees, and administrators, and by state and city.

The Foundation Directory Part 2 provides information on 4,273 private and community foundations making grants of $50,000-$199,000 annually and holding assets of less than $2,000,000. This is a guide to smaller but significant grantmakers whose giving often supports local organizations. Over 83% of the entries include geographic limitation statements showing preferences for giving within specific cities or states. The directory provides lists of sample grants whenever available, to provide concrete indications of the foundation’s fields of interest, geographic preferences, and range of giving.

A supplement is issued 6 months after parts 1 and 2 are published in order to update the information.

Online availability: DIALOG. File: 26 (FOUNDATION DIRECTORY).


Describes over 68,000 grants awarded by approximately 1,000 foundations within the previous year or two. This is a selective listing, useful for identifying potential funding sources based on previously awarded foundation grants. The main listing of grants is arranged by major subject fields with the grants listed alphabetically by State. A typical grant record includes the name and location of the recipient, the amount awarded, the date authorized and a description of the grant. Grant descriptions are succinct but descriptive, for example: "To promote community involvement in ground water protection in Ohio." Includes a detailed subject index.

Online availability: DIALOG. File: 27 (FOUNDATION GRANTS INDEX).

Foundation grants to individuals. New York, Foundation Center. Biennial. LB2336.F598 [year]

While the majority of foundations in the United States limit their grants to nonprofit organizations, this publication gives information on funds available to individuals from approximately 2,600 foundations. Emphasis is placed on educational and scholarship awards. Six indexes help users target prospective grants by subject area, types of support, geographic area, sponsoring company (for employee restricted awards), educational institutions, and foundation name. Bibliography included.

Lists over 37,000 private, corporate, operating, and community foundations, including thousands of smaller ones not described in other sources. These smaller foundations are especially important as local sources of funding. Overall arrangement is by state, with foundations listed from largest to smallest in terms of grants awarded. For each foundation, the Guide gives the foundation’s address, telephone number (when available), financial summary, list of officers, trustees and donors, geographic limitation, and (when available) contact person.

Online availability: DIALOG. File: 26 (FOUNDATION DIRECTORY).


Provides data on the 1,000 largest U.S. foundations, including names of officers and staff to contact, current program interests, and names of nonprofit organizations which have already received grants for similar projects. Indexed by subject field, foundation name, type of support, and geographic location.

CORPORATE GRANTS

Within the past decade, as government funding on the federal, state, and local levels has declined, there has been a steady increase in grant seekers pursuing corporate support. Many corporations provide funds for local projects in areas where they have their headquarters or plants, or sponsor projects which somehow enhance their corporate image. Information on corporate foundations and direct corporate giving is listed below.


Detailed profiles of over 228 of the largest corporate foundations, those that give at least $1.25 million annually. Includes address, contact person, purpose, and statement on limitations in giving, application guidelines, key officials, and sponsoring company profile. Subject, type of support, and geographic area indexes are included.


Comprehensive descriptions of over 1,900 corporate foundations plus 650 direct giving programs. Alphabetically arranged by company name with a general description of the company and its activities and a description of the company’s direct giving program and/or foundation for each entry. Indexed by corporation, officers, donors, trustees, geographic areas, types of support, subject, and types of business.

This directory identifies the key people in the corporate public affairs profession. The first section is arranged by companies, an alphabetical list of almost 2,000 companies of varied sizes with public affairs programs. It includes corporate headquarters, and (where they exist) Washington, DC, area offices; political action committees; foundation or corporate giving programs; and corporate publications. Key facts and figures on corporate philanthropic activity and political action committee involvement are also summarized. Also included is a list of each company’s public affairs personnel, and the office in which they are located. The second section of the book is an alphabetical list of approximately 16,000 individuals in the public affairs field.


Describes the giving programs of 1,002 corporate contribution programs. The entries are arranged alphabetically by company (or company foundation), and lists size, locations of operation, products, contacts, amounts and types of grants, philosophy of giving, typical recipients, executives, and a statistical breakdown of the year’s giving. The indexes to biographical information on corporate officers and program decision makers include officers and directors by name, place of birth, alma mater, corporate affiliation, and nonprofit affiliation. A monthly newsletter, *Corporate Giving Watch*, updates the directory.

**OTHER**


Descriptions of over 3,000 government and private programs, arranged by broad fields of interest, which give purpose, types of awards, eligibility requirements, financial data, application, and deadline information. Access is provided by subject, organization, geographic, and personnel indexes.

**Directory of research grants.** Phoenix, Oryx Press. Annual.  LB2338.D57 [year]

Concise descriptions of nearly 6,000 research programs that offer nonrepayable funding for projects in medicine, the physical and social sciences, education, the arts, and humanities. Grant programs are listed in alphabetical order, followed by three indexes: subject, sponsoring organization, and program type.

**Online availability:** DIALOG. File: 85 (GRANTS).
RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

Catalog of federal domestic assistance
Information on federal grant programs. Searchable by keyword.
http://www.gsa.gov/fdac/default.htm

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
An official resource for U.S. scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related information.
http://www.ntis.gov/

GRANTSNet
Grants information service of the Department of Health and Human Services.
gopher://gopher.os.ddhhs.gov:70/11/Topics/grantsnet

FEDIX (Federal Information Exchange)/MOLIS (Minority On-Line Information System)
Provides information on federal opportunities for the education and research communities, and for the minority education community.
http://web.fie.com/htdoc/fed/all/any/any/menu/any/index_.htm

The organizations listed below provide links to dozens of additional funding sources from their home pages.

Benton Foundation
http://www.benton.org/cgi-bin/lite/Cyber/cp-charities.html

Council on Foundations
http://www.cof.org

The Foundation Center
http://fdncenter.org

Foundations Online
http://www.foundations.org/page2.html

University of Michigan
http://www.umd.umich.edu/resources/funding.html

The Internet Nonprofit Center
http://www.nonprofits.org

Select Nonprofit Organizations on the Internet:
http://www.ai.mit.edu/people/ellens/non.html
The dynamic nature of the Internet means that information resources appear and disappear without warning. The sources listed above were chosen because the organizations which provide the home pages are stable, committed to the sharing of grant information on the Internet.

It is possible to find additional Internet resources by using different World Wide Web search engines, such as AltaVista (http://www.altavista.digital.com/), InfoSeek (http://www.infoseek.com), Yahoo (http://www.yahoo.com/), Lycos (http://www.lycos.com/), Hotbot (http://www.hotbot.com/), Excite (http://www.excite.com/), Open Text (http://www.opentext.com/), Metacrawler (http://metacrawler.cs.washington.edu:8080), and others. When searching for grants or funding resources, combine a subject of interest (e.g., education or small business) with terms such as:

- grants
- financial aid or financial assistance
- charities or charity
- foundations
- fund raising or fundraising

The search engine home pages listed above offer advanced searching techniques. To limit the number of items retrieved in the Open Text search engine, for example, it is possible to search for certain words in the title of a Web page, i.e., to retrieve pages with the words "small business" and "fundraising" in the title.

Current and updated information on Internet grants sources can also be found in newspapers and such periodicals as Internet World, Net Guide, Internet User, Yahoo Internet Life, and The Net, which may be available at a local public, university, or research library.