



Types of Funding:

An overview of
standard Federal project types

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Five types of
federal funding

COMPETITIVE OR DISCRETIONARY
GRANTS

FORMULA
GRANTS

CONTINUATION OR
RENEWAL GRANTS

SUPPLEMENTAL
GRANTS

PASS-THROUGH
GRANTS

A Question of Eligibility

One of the first steps is determining whether you are eligible to apply for and receive federal grants.

Not all agencies or solicitations have the same eligibility.
Closely read the FOA!

Institutional Eligibility Questions

WHAT TYPE OF ORGANIZATION DO YOU REPRESENT?

Governmental, educational, public housing, nonprofit, for-profit, small business, individual, foreign

WHAT TYPE OF INSTITUTION ARE YOU?

IHE, K-12, Community college, minority-serving, hispanic-serving, tribal-serving, land-grant

WHERE ARE YOU LOCATED OR OTHER RELATED CRITERIA?

Rural, urban, underserved, special populations, special geographic locations

HOW MANY APPLICATIONS CAN YOU SUBMIT TO AN AGENCY?

Unrestricted, limited submissions (check with ORED)

Investigator

FACULTY ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONS?

New/Early-Stage investigators, mid-career investigators, postdoctoral students, etc.

A Question of Eligibility

Continued...

Institutional Eligibility Questions

IF YOUR INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION TYPE IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO LEAD, DOES THE SPONSOR ALLOW FOR COLLABORATION WITH ELIGIBLE PARTNER?

IS THE SOLICITATION OPEN ONLY TO FOUNDATIONS?

Investigator

IS THE PI AWARE OF OR HAVE RECORD OF ALL SPONSORED PROJECTS?

These grants are based on merit through a competitive application process and are not predetermined.

Several subtypes make up this category: research, programmatic, training & career development, small business, centers, capital requests, conference requests, equipment, and fellowship/scholarship requests.

COMPETITIVE OR DISCRETIONARY

COMPETITIVE
RESEARCH
GRANTS

These are the main funding instruments for public sector research.

They influence all the activities and outcomes associated with public sector research, such as strategic orientation of research, scientific publications, R&D collaborations, technology transfers, and knowledge diffusion.

Formula grants are typically set aside through legislation to be awarded to predetermined institutions, and as such are not competitive but are issued for a unique or specific issue.

Legislation sets forth the requirements an institution must follow to be eligible for award.

- *enrollment, demographics, institution type*

FORMULA GRANTS

- Office of Justice Programs: BJA Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
- OJJDP Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
- OVC VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grants
- ED Indian Education Formula Grant
- ED Predominantly Black Institutions Formula Grant

MSU Specific:

- USDA NIFA – Hatch Act of 1887 (MSU Forest and Wildlife Research Center)
- USDA NIFA – McIntire-Stennis Capacity Grant

EXAMPLES OF FORMULA GRANTS

These offer current awardees the option of a program/research extension to the existing award.

Requests can be made on an individual award in progress or on those expiring.

Most agencies offer some variation on continuing/renewals.

CONTINUATION OR RENEWAL GRANTS

CONTINUATION & RENEWAL GRANTS

These grants can be either non-competing or competitive. Each agency sets its own restrictions.

Continuation awards can depend on the availability of funds, recipient progress in meeting project goals and objectives, timely submission of required data and reports, and compliance with all terms and conditions of award.

Supplemental Grants is the process by which funds are added to an existing grant or cooperative agreement and are intended for unanticipated opportunities.

May not be competitive but must be justifiable, such as unanticipated costs that fall within the scope of the original award.

Most agencies offer some variation on supplemental funds.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

National Science Foundation

- Grant Opportunities for Academic Liaison with Industry (GOALI)
- Facilitation Awards for Scientists and Engineers with Disabilities (FASSED)

National Institutes for Health

- Known as Administrative Supplements – noncompetitive
- Supplement FOAs for specific programs (Research Supplements to Promote Diversity)
- Notices of Special Interest

Speak with a program officer to get started with supplemental awards!

EXAMPLES OF SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

Federal agencies may issue pass-through grants to a State agency or institution as Prime Recipient; from there, the State or institution will pass on these funds as competitive or formula – based on legislation – to other In-State institutions as sub-recipients.

You compete against only other grant applications in your jurisdiction, resulting in smaller funding but less competitiveness.

PASS-THROUGH GRANTS

EXAMPLES OF PASS-THROUGH GRANTS

- Head Start/Early Head Start Expansion (ED)
- State Technical Assistance for National Resources Conservation Services (USDA)
- Studies on rivers/waterways (EPA)

State Agencies, non-profits, private industry, and other agency types offer similar and unique funding types. Much of the previously discussed guidance applies as a PI and/or institution must still determine their eligibility as well as the appropriateness and applicability of the funding type.

****NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES**



The Takeaway

1. Know your funding source and what is allowable/requested for each type.

2. Know the eligibility of yourself as investigator, of your institution, and of possible collaborators.

QUESTIONS???

For more information or to request an ORD consultation or assistance, please email us or visit our website.

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