# **Creating a Successful Proposal**



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A National Science Foundation Center of Excellence since 2004



## **Outline**

- What we hope to cover today:
  - Getting Started
  - Internal Research and Support
  - External Research
  - Proposal Components
  - Constructive Practices
  - Aids to Success
  - Participant Survey
  - Summary







## **Getting Started**

- Identify why you want to write a proposal:
- Identify a need or an idea
- What do you want to accomplish?
- What is the focus?
- Why is the problem/issue important?
- What, in the long term, do you hope to gain?
- Who/what will be impacted?
- Why do you/your institution want the grant?



## **Internal Research and Support**

- Is there internal support for the idea?
- Grants your institution currently hold?
- What is their focus?
- Will the proposal concept fit in the future?
- Are there possibilities of leveraging grants?
- Identify help in writing the proposal
- Create a concept paper







# **Internal Research and Support**

contd

- Is your institution prepared to be the fiscal agent?
- Institutional buy-in is critical
- Everyone need to have a stake in the game"
- Identify potential mutual gains
- What academic programs might the grant complement? (need "buy in").



## **External Research**

- Identify the target audience that would benefit from the proposal outcomes
- Which funding agency might be the best fit based on the proposal outcomes
- Are there federal dollars available? DOL; NSF; DOE; DOD; NIH; DoE, etc.
- Would private foundations be a good fit?
  Gates Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, private
  companies, national, local, etc.
- Leveraging grants and existing resources





## **External Research**

- What are the specific funds available?
- What is their funding cycle?
- Familiarize yourself with <u>submittal</u> guidelines
- Familiarize yourself with <u>review</u> guidelines
- Who do they make awards to?

## Do your homework







# Proposal Components

- Background and need statement
- Management & timeline
- Evaluation
- Dissemination
- Collaborations
- Budget & justification
- Bios
- In kind donations/leveraging
- Data management
- IRB approval (institutional review board)
- Funding agency requirements

# hecklist







## **Proposal Components - Narrative**

#### **Project Summary:**

- clearly indicates the disciplinary focus
- identifies activities that will be undertaken
- primary audience affected by the activities
- addresses key need

#### **Project Description:**

- explains motivating rationale
- goals, activities, timeline, management, team roles/responsibilities
- sustainability, evaluation and dissemination





# **Proposal Components – Evaluation**

- Identify clearly assessment points, instruments, and timeline
- Include formative and summative
- Create outcomes monitors/metrics
- Report assessment summaries
- Measure impact and effectiveness
- Provide recommendations







# **Proposal Components - Dissemination**

- What kinds of products/processes will this project produce?
- How will disseminating activities share project information & results?
- How do they intend to reach their target audience?

## Be innovative!







# **Proposal Components - Collaborations**

You do not have to do this alone - but someone has to take the lead

#### Characteristics of strong partners

- ✓ mutual benefit
- √ shared information
- √ common goals
- √co-management
- ✓ resources investment
- √ results focused







# **Proposal Components - Collaborations**

- Advisory committees or industry partners that can assist and support Identify team members Identify partners Identify roles and responsibilities
- Will they go to bat for the proposal?
- Build an effective communication system

if there is difficulty getting responses: move on!



## **Proposal Components - Budget**

- ✓ Standard process and forms
- ✓ Know what qualifies for funding
- √ Focus on personnel
- ✓ Indirect costs
- ✓ Detailed justification
- Acknowledge fiscal reporting requirements

#### KEY!! Use models from the funding agency



## **Proposal Specifics - Letters**

- Be aware of the types of letters <u>required</u> by funding agency
- No cookie cutter/generic format
- Letters of Commitment "we commit to..."
- Letters of Support "this is a great idea…"
- Letters reflect what team members and partners are bringing to the project
- Individualize

#### Build relationships with these partners







## **BIG No-No's**

#### Seven Deadly Sins of Proposal Writing

- 1. Failure to focus
- 2. Poorly organized
- 3. No competitive analysis
- 4. No compelling value proposition
- 5. Key points are buried
- 6. Difficult to read
- 7. Credibility killers







## **Constructive Practices**

- Succinct education of the reviewers
- Address a specific issue/problem
- Be engaging
- Articulate your story
- Address how the project will solve this issue/problem
- Focused vitas/resumes
- Be familiar with the proposal review process

#### Memorize the RFP!



## **Aids to Success**

- Ask questions contact the program officers
- Be flexible and open to input
- Organize a grant team
- Memorize the program solicitation
- Allow plenty of time
- Rewrites and revisions are inevitable
- A proof reader is key
- Reviewers generally spend 1 hour on a proposal that can take over <u>150</u> hours to develop





## Summary

- 14% to 33% of all submitted proposals are funded
- Do NOT get discouraged
- From submittal to award 6 months to 1 year
- Situations/environments/budgets can change
- The fun <u>starts</u> after you are awarded a project



# Do you really want to do this









# Thank you!

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