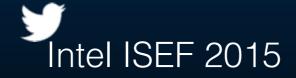
Fundraising 101

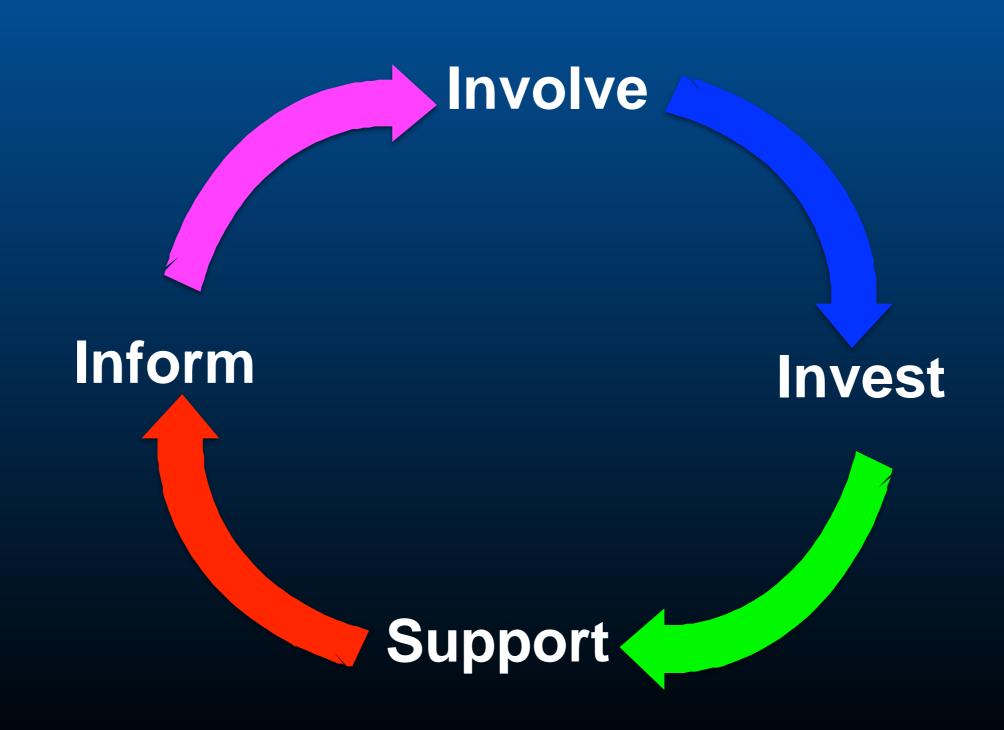
Fundraising Committee, Advisory Council



What are we doing here?

- Fundraising Cycle
- Identify Challenges and Opportunities
- "Fundraising 101"
- Question and Answer Period

Fundraising Cycle



Donor Pyramid

Planned

Capital Gift

Major (XK+)Gift

Annual Gift

First Gift

Special Events

Overall Awareness

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Sheer volume of registered charities and its growing
- Changes to levels of government and corporate support
- More pressure for accountability from ourselves and our donors
- Technology and its impact
- Constant Expectation to do more with less
- Donor and Volunteer Fatigue
- Sustainability and Diversification of donors

Challenges

- Willingness to take the role
- Historical records, continuity of team
- Planning to fundraise identifying need, determining options, identifying skills - writing, presentations, event planning
- Time
 - Value for Time Spent
 - What role does fundraising play in your fair
- The Big Question

"Fundraising 101"

Best Practices

- Fair Director and executive leadership need to play a key role
- Everyone views fundraising as part of their role, and allocates time to supporting it
- Records are maintained year over year
- Donors are thanked each year, and encouraged to become more involved
- Broad diversity of funding sources if more than 25% of your fair is funded by one source, you could be in trouble if that source disappears

Opportunities: Planning to Fundraise

- What is your story
- What makes you unique
- What resources are available to you
 - time who is going to do it
 - talent what have you got available
 - spend money to make money
- How much do you need
- What do you need it for

Getting Ready

- Collecting and evaluating information from your fair and all its staff, volunteers, supporters
- Prospect pool
- History of giving
- Process for needs identification, analysis, and decision-making on priorities
- What resources do you have in terms of time (writing letters, stuffing envelopes, follow up calls, personal visits), talent (writing skills, online skills, visits), budget (grants, gifts in kind, spending)
- Data Management how do you know who is doing what?
- 501c3 status (or your country equivalent)

Getting Ready

- Pictures
- Stories (do you need permissions?)
- Collateral material (needed for grants)
 - budget and audited financial statements
 - board members and formalized structure
 - policies and procedures
 - charitable number

What is your story?

- WHY does anyone care that your fair keeps going?
- What makes you unique or different or special
 - first, oldest, largest, newest, smallest, fastest growing
- What is your history
 - your students have gone on to do what
 - your alumni are where and contributing how
- What role do you play in the community
 - supporting STEM
 - providing future employees or students

Types of support

- Cash
- Grants
- Gifts in Kind (product or equipment)
- Gifts of Stock
- Deep Discount
- Expectancies
- Annual programs already in existence

Example

- Current Fair
 - We cover our basic facilities costs
 - · Each project has three judges, and we provide coffee for them
 - Awards ceremony is very basic
 - Sending half our allocation of students to state/national/international fairs
- Our Dream Fair
 - Funded activity day
 - Each project has five judges, and we can provide lunch for those judges
 - Able to provide tools and resources to help teachers and make it easier for students to enter
 - Would provide a souvenir for all students, not just winners
 - Would be sending our full complement of students to state/national/international fairs

Who are we going to ask: Suspects and Prospects

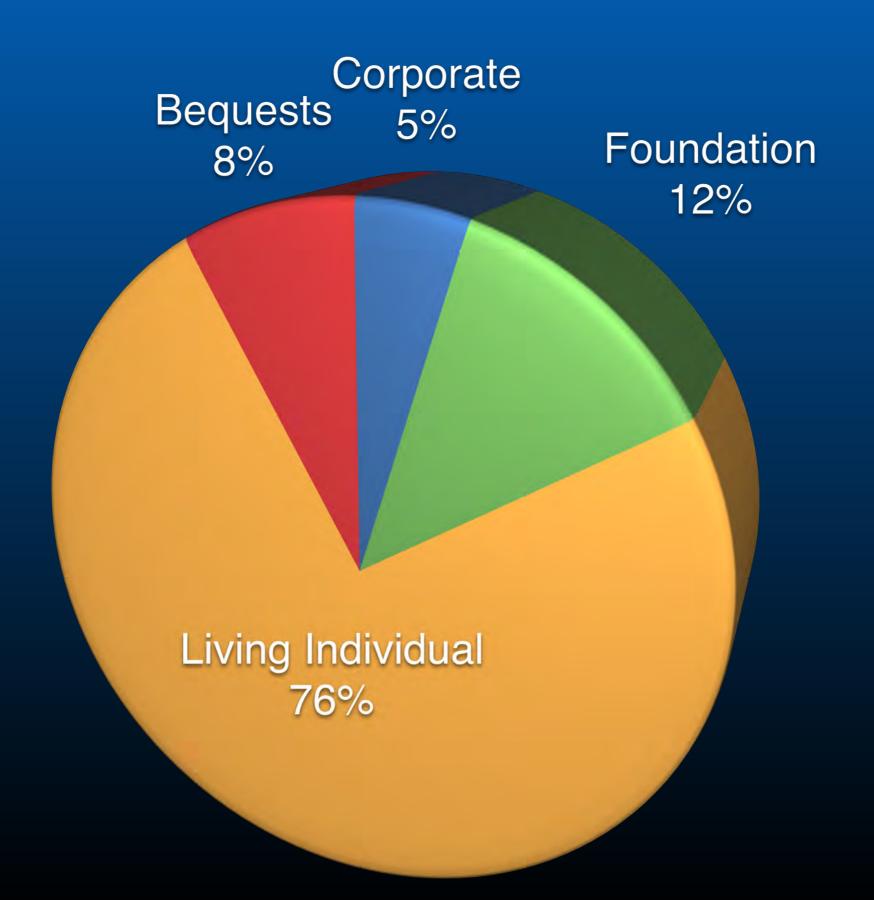
- Students
- Alumni
- Retirees
- Board of Governors
- Chambers of Commerce

- Faculty and Staff
- Service Clubs and Organizations
- Individuals
- Companies
- Foundations

- Government
 - Local
 - Regional
 - Provincial
 - Federal
 - First Nations

Boards of Trade

Opportunities: Trends in Giving



Types of Fundraising

- Special events
 - one time raffles, bake sales
 - ongoing bingo
 - crowdsourcing
- Annual asks
 - letters
 - grant or funding proposals
 - face to face asks
- Multiple year asks
 - funding or grant proposal
 - face to face asks for pledges

How are we going to ask them?

- Special Event
- "Hope"
- Broad based Media
- Electronic
 - Email individual or bulk
- Letter
 - Targeted
 - Grant Application
 - "Spray and Pray"
 - Phone Call

How are we going to ask them?

- Personal Visit
 - Individual Donor
 - Corporate Donor
 - Foundation Donor
 - Group (ie Service Club, Association)
- Technology

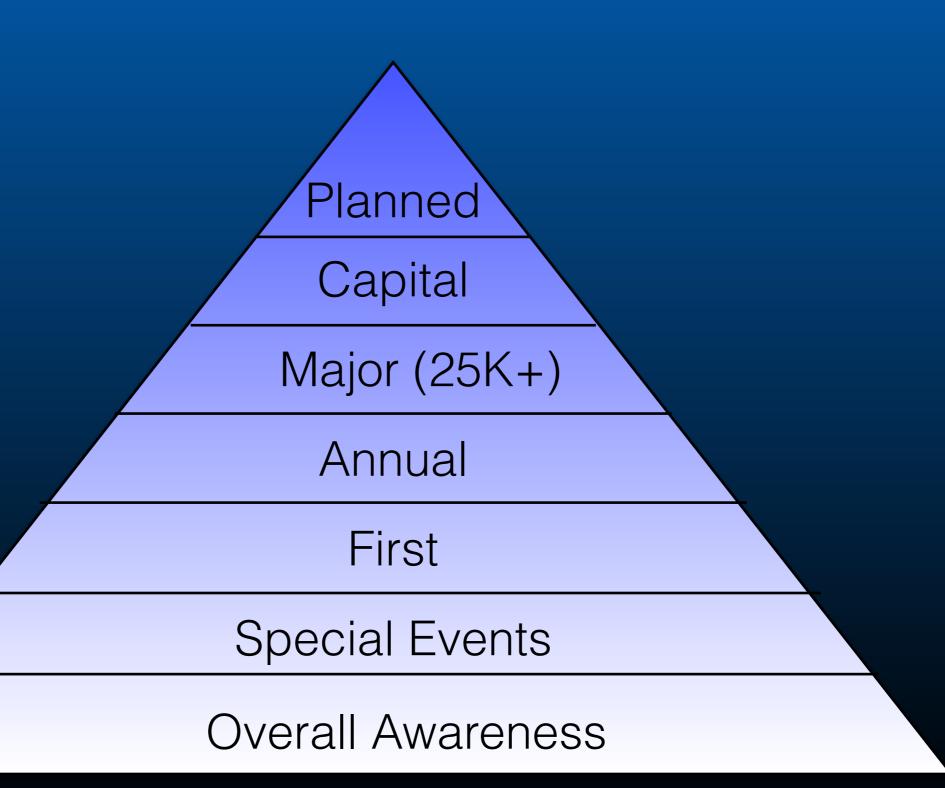
What are we asking them for?

- General Fair Support
- Specific Fair Support
- Merit Awards
- Special Awards
- "Extras" or Required
- Gifts in Kind
- Services

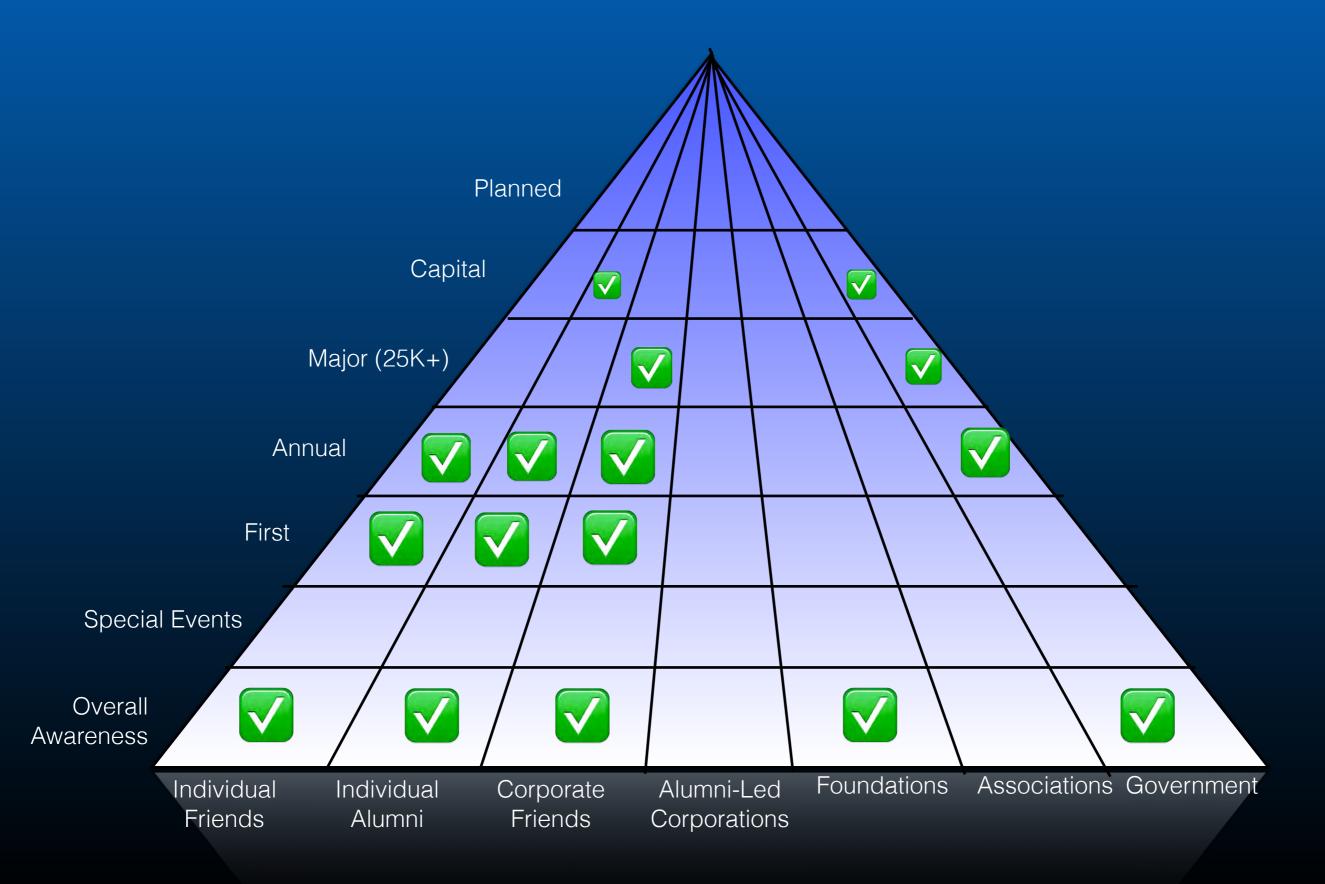
Basic Principles

- Planning
- Preparation
- Sorting
- Execution
- Evaluation

Donor Pyramid



Cathy's Pyramid



Ask process is year round

- Planning (Months 1 3)
 - Overall fair plan, needs and priorities
 - Any changes to program and policies, rough budget
- Specific Planning and issues (Month 1 4)
 - Identify resources and needs this year
 - Do we have any new potential funders
- Priority Asks (Months 5 7)
 - Enlist key volunteers or staff, solicit lead gifts

Ask process is year round

- Other Asks (Months 6 12)
 - Expand volunteer base
 - Run events, set up technology asks
 - Overcome staff/volunteer burnout
 - Resolicit those who are ready
 - Communicate successes

Ask process is year round

- Wrap-up/Analysis (Months 11 12)
 - Wrap-up
 - Stewardship
 - Evaluate funding successes and disappointments
 - Return to pre-campaign

Special Events

- Small Scale (Bake Sale, Raffle)
- Large Scale (Gala, Auction)
- Regular and Ongoing (Bingo)
- Pros:
 - Reach a broader audience
 - Successful ones build momentum
- Cons:
 - Can be very labour intensive for the financial return

New technologies

- Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram)
- Crowdfunding
- Paypal
- Pros
 - wide distribution
 - market to a different group of donors
- Cons
 - hard to track solicitations
 - no opportunity to "up sell"

Written Requests

- Letters
 - to last years donors
 - to potential donors
 - need a longer lead time
- Grant Requests
 - need significant lead time
 - need more collateral material
 - becoming more focused

Written Requests

- ALL written requests need a follow up plan
 - phone call, email, personal visit
- Pros:
 - opportunity for extremely targeted solicitations
- Cons:
 - direct mail response of 1-3% is considered good
 - mailings getting more expensive

Phone Calling

- Provide a basic information sheet with details about the fair
- Always ask if it is a convenient time to talk. If not, book a time to call back and follow up
- Know what your specific ask is ahead of time
 - calling to follow up or answer questions
 - can I list you as a supporter this year
 - have a list of questions and answers

Phone Calling

Pro:

- you know that your message has reached its target
- less expensive than mail

Con:

- new technologies make avoiding calls easier
- lose face-to-face interaction
- can be inconsistency in experience for donor

Personal Visit

- Set up appointment
- Determine what materials you might need
- Confirm appointment day before
- Actual Visit (2 people if possible) and ask
- Follow up with anything you promised to follow up with ...
 and a thank you

Personal Visit

- Pro and Con:
 - can take the longest time
- Pro:
 - most effective use of time per dollar
 - allows for interaction with your donor, resulting in a higher gift
- Con:
 - many people are uneasy about doing it

Anatomy of a Call

- 1. Suspect Identification
- 2. Research
- 3. Suspect Evaluation
- 4. New Opportunity Identified
- 5. Pre-Approach
- 6. Initial Communication
- 7. Opportunity Analysis
- 8. Interview
- 9. Solution Development
- 10. Solution Presentation Draft

- 11. Customer Evaluation Draft
- 12. Negotiation
- 13. Solution Presentation
- 14. Customer Evaluation
- 15. Negotiation
- 16. A) Commitment to Give
 - B) Decision Not to Give
 - C) Decision Delayed
- 17. Follow Up

Asking: How to get "Voted off the island"

- Not asking for the gift
- Not asking for a large enough gift
- Not providing creative gift structuring options
- Not genuinely listening
- Not knowing enough about the prospect
- Forgetting to discuss next steps before leaving

Asking: How to get "Voted off the island"

- Talking instead of waiting after asking for the gift
- Forgetting to "sales dog" in advance with your solicitation team
- Go by yourself
- Understanding that "no" isn't personal
- Understanding that "no" isn't necessarily the end of the conversation

Managing this whole process

- Who are you asking
- How are you asking
- Who is doing the asking
- When are they asking
- How are you following up
- What reporting are you doing
- Data, data, data, data

Next years ask: Stewardship

- Fair thanking their donors
- Student thanking their donors
- Engaging your donors further
- How and when to thank
 - when support is provided
 - after the fair
 - after IISEF

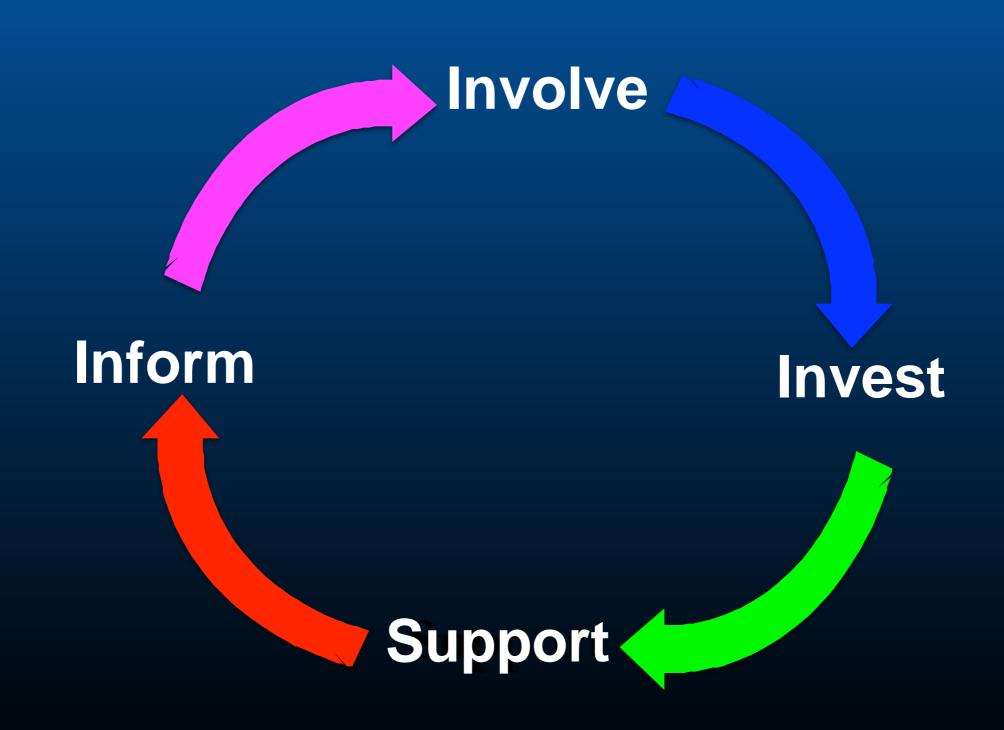
Best Practices in Stewardship

- Thank you letters from students provide a PWATLL (Please Write A Thankyou Letter Letter) template
- Take students to see your top donors
- Invite donors to your fair
- Champions Lunch/Coffee/Dinner
- Invite students

Elements of a PWATLL

- Student introduces themselves
- Student says something about their project
- Student thanks donor for award and says what it means to them
- If student is moving on to another level, promises to let donor know about their success
- Copy sent to donor and one to fair

Fundraising Cycle



Resources

- www.foundationcenter.org
- www.grantspace.org
- www.philanthrophynewsdigest.org
- www.guidestar.org
- www.networkforgoo.org
- www.charityvillage.ca
- www.basef.ca
- www.sarsef.org
- www.fundraiserhelp.com/fundraising-auction-donations-sources

Thank you!

Questions???
Answers!!!!

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