



National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Addendum to Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Child Traumatic Stress and Other Trauma- Focused Initiatives (2006)

National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN)

The document is an addendum to *Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Child Traumatic Stress and Other Trauma-Focused Initiatives*, which was originally published in 2006. This addendum highlights additional funding sources within the Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Justice that may support National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) programs and initiatives. This addendum provides NCTSN leaders with relevant information and considerations to access funding sources. It is organized as follows:

Section I: Funding Sources – This section describes funding sources that can support NCTSN programs. It is important to note that while the funding sources in this section may not be currently available, NCTSN grantees can monitor many of these funding streams for grant opportunities throughout the year. The Finance Project staff has developed this list of funding sources by scanning and identifying federal requests for proposals or requests for applications that are aligned with the purposes and priorities of NCTSN members.

Section II: Steps and Considerations to Access Funding – This section provides relevant information for NCTSN grantees to consider in selecting funding sources.

Section III: Helpful Resources – This section highlights websites and publications that provide supplemental information on seeking funding sources that may be helpful for NCTSN members.

Section I: Funding Sources

Department of Education

- **Funding Source:** [21 Century Community Learning Centers](http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/index.html) (21st CCLC)
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/index.html>

Funding Type: Formula/Block Grant

Purpose: In addressing its primary goal of ensuring that academic enrichment opportunities are available to students who are not meeting state standards in core academic areas, 21st CCLC funding can be used to provide a broad array of services, such as youth development activities; tutorial services; entrepreneurial education programs; drug and violence prevention programs; counseling programs; art, music, and recreation programs; technology education programs; and character education programs that are designed to reinforce and complement the regular academic program of participating students.

Applicant Eligibility: Initial recipients: State Educational Agencies (SEAs)

Secondary recipients: Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), faith based organizations, community-based organizations, other public or private entities, or consortia of two or more of such agencies, organizations, or entities. States are required to make awards only to applicants that will primarily serve students who attend schools with concentrations of poor students. Also, States must provide a priority for projects that will target services to students who attend low-performing schools.

Funding History: FY '07 \$981,180,000; FY '08 \$1,081,166,187

Flow of Funds: Funds flow to SEAs based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. SEAs then award discretionary sub-grants to eligible entities.

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN programs may partner with grantees to assist with administering drug and violence prevention programs and counseling programs.

- **Funding Source:** [Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse](http://www.ed.gov/programs/dvpalcoholabuse/index.html)
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/dvpalcoholabuse/index.html>

Funding Type: Discretionary Grants

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to develop and implement innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students.

Applicant Eligibility: Local educational agencies

Funding History: FY 07 \$32,408,640; FY 08 \$24,500,000

Flow of Funds: Funds flow to grantees.

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN programs may partner with grantees to help administer programs to prevent alcohol abuse.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- **Funding Source:** [Community Outreach Partnership Center Program \(COPC\)](http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/copc.cfm)
<http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/copc.cfm>

Funding Type: Discretionary Grant

Purpose: This program funds partnerships among institutions of higher education and communities. The partnerships solve urban problems through research, outreach, and exchange of information. The grants must address at least three of the following issues in a targeted urban community: housing, neighborhood revitalization, infrastructure, health care, job training, crime prevention, education, planning, and community organizing.

Applicant Eligibility: Accredited public or private institutions of higher education which grant two- and four-year degrees

Funding History: Not available at this time.

Flow of Funds: Funds flow directly to grantee institutions.

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN grantees may partner with universities to address violence prevention issues.

Department of Justice

- **Funding Source:** [Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html)
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html>

Funding Type: Formula/Block Grant

Purpose: Funds may be used for law enforcement and prevention programs aimed at youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs. Generally, funds may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, facilities (including upgraded and additional law enforcement crime laboratories), personnel training and equipment for more widespread apprehension, prosecution and adjudication of persons who violate state and local laws relating to the production, possession and transfer of controlled substances and to improve the criminal justice system

Applicant Eligibility: State governments, the District of Columbia, and territories

Funding History: Not available at this time.

Flow of Funds: Funds flow to the designated state agency or territorial agency, who then administers sub-grants to organizations within the state.

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN grantees may partner with grantees to address violence prevention issues.

- **Funding Source:** [Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/jabg/)
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/jabg/>

Funding Type: Formula/Block Grant

Purpose: Funds may be used to improve the administration of juvenile justice cases through the court system and other governmental entities; and support programs that address drug, gang and youth violence problems.

Applicant Eligibility: States and territories

Funding History: FY 07 \$49,361,000; FY 08 \$51,700,000

Flow of Funds: Although only designated state juvenile justice agencies can apply for the federal monies, eligible units of local government can receive an allocation from the agency as a subgrant.

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN grantees may partner with grantees to address violence prevention issues.

- **Funding Source:** [Juvenile Drug Courts/Reclaiming Futures Program](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=44&ti=&si=&kw=&PreviousPage=ProgResults#Funding)
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=44&ti=&si=&kw=&PreviousPage=ProgResults#Funding>

Funding Type: Discretionary Grants

Purpose: Funds may be used to develop juvenile drug courts to rehabilitate substance-abusing juvenile offenders. In June 2007, a solicitation was issued inviting communities to propose the implementation of a juvenile drug court program committed to integrating a Reclaiming Futures best practices model in substance abuse treatment.

Applicant Eligibility: States, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments

Funding History: Not available at this time.

Flow of Funds: Funds flow to grantees

NCTSN Relevancy: NCTSN grantees may partner with grantees to address substance abuse issues.

Section II: Steps and Considerations to Access Funding

Choosing Among State and Federal Funding Sources

When considering whether to seek state and federal funding, several factors are important. (*For an overview of types of federal funding see the text box at the end of this section.*) NCTSN grantees should begin with a clear idea of what needs to be funded and within what time frame. Being clear about the initiative or program needs will help focus the search for relevant funding sources that are likely to yield the best results. Program leaders should consider the following questions below as they weigh alternative state and federal programs.

- ***How well does the potential funding source fit with the mission of the program?*** How will it help the program meet its goals? Will this funding source require a significant change in the structure of the program or existing partnerships? In the services and activities offered? In the population served or in staffing?
- ***How well does the potential funding source address the program's immediate, short-term, and long-term needs?*** If the program needs funding for a particular purpose, how well do prospective funding sources match this need? How narrowly restricted are they? How flexible are they? Can they be applied elsewhere and free up current funding to cover other priorities? Can funds be used to cover infrastructure and indirect costs as well as direct costs? Will the timetable for receiving funds enable program leaders to meet obligations to staff, partners, and vendors?
- ***Will this funding help promote sustainability?*** How will funding from state and federal sources help to diversify the current mix of public- and private-sector funding? Will this funding give the NCTSN initiative a better balance between restricted and unrestricted funding? Will it enable the program to adequately cover program and infrastructure needs? Will it be renewable? Can it help build the long-term security of the program? Can it help attract additional partners and funders and leverage additional public- and private-sector resources?

- **What are the political ramifications of seeking funding from alternative state and federal programs?** Are there political sensitivities program leaders should be aware of when seeking funding from particular programs and sources? Who is the competition for these funds? What allies will NCTSN program leaders need to successfully tap a particular source? Will pursuing this funding create tension with partners or limit future opportunities for partnerships with other local organizations?
- **Is the juice worth the squeeze?** Is the amount of funding worth the time, energy, and political capital that will be required to secure it? Do NCTSN program leaders have the resources—time, people, and expertise—to successfully apply for funding? How does the potential payoff from one funding source compare with that of other funding sources?

These are all important questions that NCTSN program leaders should consider when seeking state and federal funds.

Steps for Accessing State and Federal Funding

Tapping state and federal funding programs is a **multistep process** that involves identifying relevant funding sources; knowing how a funding source is allocated; learning who in the state or community makes decisions; and implementing a plan to access the funds.

The following actions will help program leaders to successfully access state and federal funds.

- √ **Tap information sources that will help track what is happening with federal and state funding.** The first step in accessing state and federal funding is knowing what sources will be available and when they will be available. NCTSN program leaders must also understand the application process and grant and contract requirements. Several government information resources and professional organizations track this information and make it available in published form and on the Internet. If program leaders are interested in considering state and federal programs as potential funding sources for child traumatic stress initiatives, they, along with community partners should monitor these information resources regularly. (See *Section III: Helpful Resources* for more information.)
- √ **Understand how the funds from state and federal programs are being spent.** In many instances, these funds are already flowing into communities. Identifying which public agencies and community organizations are receiving funds can help program leaders determine potential partners and avoid unnecessary competition for funds. Finding out the typical size of grant and contract awards will help leaders to assess the value of seeking support from these sources. Similarly, knowing the typical funding period will help appraise the potential durability of program support from these sources.
- √ **Know how allocation decisions are made.** Know who has responsibility for allocating the funds available through state and federal programs. Is it a federal agency? Is it a state agency? Is it a county agency? In each case, the process will be different and the competition for funding will vary. Know the players and know the priorities for funding. If these priorities are detailed in state or county plans, NCTSN program leaders will need to be able to position child traumatic stress programs or initiatives to be responsive. To decide whether it makes sense for a program to seek funding from a specific funding source, leaders will need to be able to determine whether the prospects for receiving a grant or contract make it worth the time and effort it will require to apply.

- √ **Identify and cultivate relationships with key persons who make the decisions about how funding will be allocated.** In some cases, states and localities have discretion to determine exactly how federal and state funds are allocated and distributed to communities. Officials who make funding decisions need to see child traumatic stress programs or initiatives as appropriate providers of the services and activities that program funds are designed to support. Leaders should cultivate relationships with decision makers to build awareness of how the initiative or program responds to the goals of the funding program. For example, if the initiative or program reduces youth crime and delinquency and aims to keep children safe –it is important that leaders demonstrate how their program will help produce overall positive outcomes for families and the community.
- √ **Create partnerships to expand your funding options.** Many state and federal programs place a high priority on collaboration and coordination. Some even require it as a condition of funding. Public agencies and community-based organizations working together can often make a more persuasive case for funding than individual organizations going it alone. Moreover, collaborative partnerships can expand available funding opportunities by making a child traumatic stress initiative or program eligible for funding sources that are targeted to partner agencies and organizations. Finally, partners can share the burden of tracking grant announcements and preparing proposals.
- √ **Think creatively about how the work of the initiative is framed.** Figuring out how the initiative or program helps meet the goals of various state and federal funding programs is a key to success. For example, if a program includes a drug prevention component, it can open the door to funding from juvenile justice agencies. This does not mean program leaders should change program and activities to fit the funding. Instead, program leaders should consider how their program responds to various funding priorities that may make them eligible for additional funding.

Overview of State and Federal Funding

Federal funds flow to states and localities through a variety of funding mechanisms. The ways that funds flow often determine who is eligible to apply for funds, requirements needed to access funds, and how flexibly funds can be used. Each program serves a specific purpose and comes with its own rules and requirements. The type of program can affect how program leaders access the funds. The following section provides a general overview of the funding mechanisms.

Entitlement programs guarantee funding to all eligible individuals. Because program funds are disseminated to states through a formula, these programs can also be classified as formula grants. States have the option of operating their particular program or providing the funds to local agencies and nonprofits to provide services.

Formula or block grants support a wide range of activities. Formula or block grants provide states with a fixed allocation of funds based on a formula prescribed by law to address particular issues. This funding provides states and localities with significant flexibility in determining how to spend formula and block grants to meet program goals. Unlike entitlement programs, formula grants typically provide federal funding to states according to their need (e.g., the number or percentage of needy children and families). Block grant funding does not guarantee coverage for all eligible parties. Although states are the primary grantees of these funds, they can allocate funds to other localities through subcontracts or contracts. States are

generally required to match funding or spend a minimum amount of state funds to access these grants. States must also submit a general plan describing the broad functions and population that are served by the grant-receiving program to the federal agency that oversees it.

Discretionary or project grants fund targeted program activities. These funds are usually awarded through a competitive process and flow from the government agency administering the grant program directly to local grantees (e.g., state and local governments, community-based organizations, coalitions of community groups and agencies, etc.). State and federal agencies make announcements concerning the availability of funding, the timeframe for submitting proposals, and the criteria for selection. NCTSN grantees should monitor the [Federal Register](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html) (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>) and relevant federal agency websites to keep abreast of requests for proposals and their deadlines. For state discretionary grant program funding, NCTSN grantees should monitor state agency websites for announcements.

Section III: Helpful Resources

- The online [Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance](http://www.cfda.gov/) (<http://www.cfda.gov/>) provides access to a database of all Federal programs available to State and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally -recognized Indian tribal governments; Territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals. After leaders research a potential program, they should contact the office that administers the program and find out how to apply.
- The [Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America](http://www.cadca.org/CoalitionResources/Funding.asp) offers grant-writing tips. (<http://www.cadca.org/CoalitionResources/Funding.asp>)
- [Grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) is a valuable source to find and apply for federal government grants.
- The [Federal Register](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html) (<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>), published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), is the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.
- Federal Funding Tools and links are highlighted on [Michigan State University Libraries](http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/federal.htm). (<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/federal.htm>)

Publications

- The National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) has developed four funding updates this year. Previous NCTSN Funding Updates include:
 - **National Institutes of Health** available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/NCTSN_Electronic_Funding_November_2008.pdf

- **United States Department of Justice** available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/NCTSN_Electronic_Funding_Update_September_2008.pdf
 - **Administration for Children and Families** available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/NCTSN_Electronic_Funding_Update_July_2008.pdf.
 - **Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration** available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/word_docs/NCTSN_Electronic_Funding_Update_April_2008.doc
- **A Guide to Private Funding to Support Child Traumatic Stress and Other Trauma-Focused Initiatives** provides practical information and guidance on how child traumatic stress initiative leaders can attract and access private funding to address their financing challenges and support the development, implementation and dissemination of trauma-informed interventions. Available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/Private_Funding_Guide_Final.pdf
 - **Thinking Broadly: Financing Strategies for Child Traumatic Stress Initiatives** presents a conceptual framework for financing child traumatic stress initiatives' work and a set of approaches that initiative leaders can implement to provide comprehensive and coordinated trauma supports and services. Available at:
http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/ThinkingBroadlyCTS_final.pdf
 - **Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Child Traumatic Stress and Other Trauma-Focused Initiatives** catalogs 69 federal funding sources that can potentially support child trauma services. Available at: http://www.nctsn.org/nctsn_assets/pdfs/CTS_FFG_finalRev.pdf
(This is the original publication for which this addendum was created.)

About the National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Established by Congress in 2000, the National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) is a unique collaboration of academic and community-based service centers whose mission is to raise the standard of care and increase access to services for traumatized children and their families across the United States. Combining knowledge of child development, expertise in the full range of child traumatic experiences, and attention to cultural perspectives, the NCTSN serves as a national resource for developing and disseminating evidence-based interventions, trauma-informed services, and public and professional education.

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