

APPENDIX D

Major Federal Funding Opportunities

Nearly all federal programs that serve children, youth, families, and communities can be aligned to finance community schools. Here are some examples of relevant major federal programs.

U.S. Department of Education

- ▶ **Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act** provides grants to local education agencies (LEAs) with high percentages of poor children. Title I can provide support for a variety of components of a community school model in a school operating a school wide program.
- ▶ **21st Century Community Learning Centers** are dedicated to out-of-school time programming to provide learning opportunities for academic enrichment, including program activities in the arts, music, recreation, drug and violence prevention, and youth development activities.
- ▶ **School Improvement Fund** grants are awarded to the lowest-performing Title I schools. Community schools can use these funds to support a variety of programs and activities.
- ▶ **Full Service Community Schools** program funding encourages coordination of education, developmental, family, health, and other services through partnerships between schools and community-based organizations and public-private ventures to provide comprehensive education, social, and health services for students, families, and communities.
- ▶ **Promise Neighborhoods** provides funds to improve educational and developmental opportunities for children in neighborhoods with high poverty levels. Community schools are at the center of each Promise Neighborhood.
- ▶ **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities** provides support for programs that feature programming to prevent violence in and around schools. It also supports activities that seek to prevent the use of illegal use of drugs, tobacco, and alcohol; and foster a safe learning environment for youth.

- ▶ **Parent Information and Resource Centers (PIRC)** fund school-based and school-linked centers that utilize effective parental involvement strategies that help improve student achievement.
- ▶ **Early Reading First** funds early childhood education with a focus on reading.
- ▶ **Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)** provides funds for programs at secondary schools to prepare students for postsecondary education.
- ▶ **Student Financial Assistance—Work Study Program** provides college students with stipends to work in schools. Some community schools have developed a partnership with local universities who use work-study funds as part of the partnership.
- ▶ **The Small, Rural School Grant Program** and the **Rural and Low-Income School Program** help fund rural LEAs that have trouble competing for other grants and to supplement other grants.
- ▶ **Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act** supports the coordination of the education of homeless children and youth in each state and the gathering of data and barriers they must overcome to attend school.
- ▶ **Carol M. White Physical Education Program** funds LEAs and community based organizations to provide physical education programs that are aligned with state standards.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Administration on Children, Youth and Families

- ▶ **Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)** funding may provide for comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, increase parental choice, and improve quality and availability of child care. Grants can provide for after and before school programs.

- ▶ **Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)** funding flows from state to local or regional community action agencies (CAAs or CAPs) serving low-income families. Partnerships with CAP agencies can help support community schools.
- ▶ **Head Start** and **Early Head Start** fund competitive grants that provide comprehensive development services for low-income preschool children, infants and toddlers.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

- ▶ **Community Health Centers** expansion in health care reform offers potential resources for the establishment of school-based health centers
- ▶ **Medicaid** and **SCHIP** augment medical costs for low-income families. School-based health centers can get reimbursed from these programs.

Other HHS Funding

- ▶ **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**
- ▶ **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- ▶ **Weed and Seed** is a community-based strategy that combines law enforcement that “weeds” out violent criminals with community-based organizations that “seed” community revitalization by providing human services.
- ▶ **Community Prevention Grants Program** funds comprehensive, research-based, and community-controlled approaches to delinquency prevention.

- ▶ **Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program** funds national and community-based organizations that provide mentoring services for at-risk youth.

Additional DOJ Opportunities

- ▶ **Office of Justice Programs**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- ▶ **HOPE VI** provides funds for physical and management improvements in public housing and for community and support services.
- ▶ **Choice Neighborhoods** emphasize local community planning for improving education, housing, services, transportation, and access to jobs.
- ▶ **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)** support economic and community development efforts at the local level. Examples of use of funds include improvement of the physical infrastructure of facilities or broader community improvement efforts, which may include youth development activities.
- ▶ **Youthbuild** funds organizations to train youth to construct or rehabilitate affordable homes.

Corporation for National and Community Service

- ▶ **Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Experience Corps** volunteers can coordinate community school activities and partnerships with community agencies. ■