

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) has prepared this guide to assist you in implementing the Weed and Seed strategy in your community and to help you sustain your efforts over time. The University of Kansas Community Tool Box (<http://ctb.ku.edu>) has developed an excellent definition of a sustainability plan:

Simply put, such a plan is a tool used to help the organization or initiative—and more importantly, its goals—thrive. And allow it to continue thriving over the long term. Although it might seem otherwise, a plan for financial sustainability is not just about getting money... You may raise money through donations, grants, user fees, or all of the above, to name a few examples. But that's not the whole story. A financial sustainability plan will also include other types of resources you might obtain, such as in-kind support, volunteer staff, or shared resources from other organizations. It may even include convincing another organization to take on a project you started.

As you develop partnerships, build your capacity to respond to crime and quality of life issues in your community and implement your strategy, remember that sustainability is a critical part of the Weed and Seed strategy.

This guide is organized by topical keyword within each of the Weed and Seed strategy elements:

*Law Enforcement/Community Policing
Prevention, Intervention and Treatment
Neighborhood Revitalization*

The keywords cover many activities within a Weed and Seed community—from *after-school* to *volunteer services*—and include Web site URLs with further details. EOWS will also post this guide on our Web site so that you can link to the listed Web site resources. This guide, while not exhaustive, will assist you in learning about federal programs and funding sources that can serve as resources in implementing your Weed and Seed strategy and sustaining your effort over time.

Be sure to visit the agency's Web site for updated information about any of the programs listed in this guide. An excellent Web site for consumers or businesses looking for a range of information about the government, including funding sources, can be found at <http://firstgov.gov/>.

The Federal Budget, Grants Process, and General Funding Resources

The federal budget year runs from October 1st to September 30th. When the federal budget is finalized, agencies make funds available for grants. This generally begins in January, with deadlines through spring and summer until the next federal fiscal year begins. Many federal programs distribute formula grants (also sometimes called block grants) to states, which then make funding available for local needs. Other programs make discretionary grants available directly to communities or eligible applicants. Federal agencies can also make technical assistance, training, research or evaluation information available to communities.

Federal agencies generally make announcements about upcoming grants or programs through the Federal Register, which is published daily at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>. The

Federal Register is an important source of information about federal government activities. To subscribe to one of the Federal Register Table of Contents LISTSERV electronic mailing lists, go to <http://listserv.access.gpo.gov/> and follow the instructions.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) is a regularly updated publication that gives you access to information about federally funded or sponsored programs, benefits, grants, and business opportunities. This is a good resource to learn more about programs you are interested in, including projected grant funding in the next fiscal year. Access the CFDA at <http://www.cfda.gov/>. This Web site also provides a very helpful tutorial for navigating the site and information for first time users.

Finally, it is a good idea to periodically visit the Web sites of individual federal agencies for up-to-date grant announcements, guidelines, solicitations and instructions for submitting a proposal, and contact information.

Resources for Grant Writing

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance:
<http://www.cfda.gov/public/cat-writing.htm>

“Tools for Grant Writers” under the “Funding Resources”
link on the EOWS website:
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/funding.htm.

The Foundation Center offers a variety of resources and
tutorials for grant writers, along with listings of funding
opportunities, at <http://fdncenter.org/>.

Federal Agencies Included in the Guide

In addition to the more program-specific information contained in this guide, each included Federal agency's main Web page is listed; if the agency maintains a specific grant or funding opportunities Web page, that URL is also listed for your reference.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov
CDC funding opportunities: <http://www.cdc.gov/funding.htm>
- Department of Agriculture (USDA) www.usda.gov
- Department of Commerce www.doc.gov
Commerce grant information: <http://www.commerce.gov/grants.html>
- Department of Education www.ed.gov
Education current grant information: www.ed.gov/GrantApps/
- Department of Health and Human Services www.dhhs.gov
HHS Grant and funding information: <http://www.dhhs.gov/grants/index.shtml>
- Department of Homeland Security www.dhs.gov
- Department of Housing and Urban Development www.hud.gov
HUD grant information: <http://www.hud.gov/grants/index.cfm>
- Department of Justice www.usdoj.gov
DOJ grants information: <http://www.usdoj.gov/10grants/index.html>
- Department of Labor www.dol.gov
DOL Grant and Contract information: <http://www.dol.gov/oasam/grants/main.htm>
- Department of the Treasury www.treas.gov
- Department of Transportation www.dot.gov
FTA Grant information: <http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html>
- Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov
EPA grants information: http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/funding_opportunities.htm
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) www.fema.gov
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) www.hrsa.gov
HRSA grants: <http://www.hrsa.gov/grants.htm>
- National Endowment for the Arts www.arts.gov
NEA grants information: <http://www.arts.gov/guide/index.html>
- National Institute for Literacy <http://novel.nifl.gov/>
NIFL grant information: http://novel.nifl.gov/nifl/grants_contracts.html
- Small Business Administration (SBA) www.sba.gov
SBA grant information: <http://www.sba.gov/expanding/grants.html>
- USA Freedom Corps www.usafreedomcorps.gov

A Guide to Federal Resources for Weed and Seed Communities

Law Enforcement/Community Policing

Child Protection

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS, www.dhhs.gov) is the key federal agency with programs that address child abuse and neglect. The Department of Justice (www.usdoj.gov) also supports a number of programs related to criminal child maltreatment, victimization, and violence prevention. Both agencies provide funding in formula (block) grants to states, and discretionary grant programs directly to localities.

Across the country, faith and community-based organizations, public and non-profit agencies, universities, service providers, trainers, and researchers are working to help protect children with funding from public and private sources. Contact your state administrators to learn how your state decides to allocate its formula/block grant dollars, such as the maternal and child care block grant, for child protection.

For comprehensive information about both formula and discretionary programs under HHS, as well as the Department of Justice and other federal agencies, visit the website of the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect: <http://www.calib.com/nccanch/funding/index.cfm>.

Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants

These grants promote the stability and security of American Indian tribes and families by protecting American Indian children, preventing the separation of American Indian families, and providing assistance to Indian tribes in the operation of child and family services programs: <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=432>.

Community Crime Prevention

Department of Justice Programs in Your Community

In Fiscal Year 2002, the Department of Justice (DOJ) awarded more than \$5.47 billion to states and localities to assist with criminal justice activities, fight crime, promote public safety, prevent juvenile delinquency, equip and train emergency responders and assist crime victims. The Justice Department's second annual report details all funding the Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office have awarded to each state and territory. To learn more about the grants in your community, visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/>. FY 2003 grants are being dispersed currently.

The list of state contacts for OJP formula grants can be found by choosing a state from the State Administering Agencies list found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>.

Law Enforcement Formula grants, such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs provide grants based on a legally mandated calculation formula. For crime prevention grant information, visit the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/index.html>.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants

The LLEBG Program provides funding directly to localities for crime and drug problems. FY 2003 funding is \$260 million. The funds are allocated to states by a formula based on Part I Violent Crimes as reported on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports. For more information: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg_app.html.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Byrne Program funds emphasize controlling violent and drug-related crime and serious offenders and foster multi-jurisdictional and multi-state efforts to support national drug-control priorities. FY 2003 funding is \$487,577,733. For more information: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html>.

Byrne funds are awarded to states through formula funds. Each state allocates funding for various local and multi-jurisdictional projects. Find your state contact at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>.

United States Attorneys

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators under the direction of the Attorney General. There are 93 United States Attorneys stationed in districts throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. United States Attorneys are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with advice and consent of the United States Senate. Although the distribution of caseload varies between districts, each has every category of cases and handles a mixture of simple and complex litigation. Each United States Attorney has discretion in the use of his/her resources to further the priorities of the local jurisdictions and needs of their communities. For contact information about U.S. Attorney Offices in your state, visit: <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/offices/index.html>.

Community Policing

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office

The COPS Office was created as a result of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. As a component of the Justice Department, the mission of the COPS Office is to advance community policing in jurisdictions of all sizes across the country.

COPS provides grants to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. COPS also provides training and technical assistance resources to law enforcement officers and civic members. For additional information

about COPS or any of their programs listed below, please contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Enhancement of Community Policing

This program provides funding for community policing efforts through their direct enhancement, the development of products, tools, or applied research that will facilitate their adoption and implementation and/or the development of training and technical assistance. Grants are divided into eight categories within the emphasis areas: open topics, applied research/pilot programs, and evaluation. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Homeland Security Overtime Program

COPS developed the Homeland Security Overtime Program to increase the amount of overtime funding available to support community policing and homeland security efforts. The program allows agencies to supplement their overtime budgets for a period of one year and can be used to pay officer overtime resulting from homeland security training and other law enforcement activities that are intended to help prevent terrorism and other violent or drug related crimes. For information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Police Integrity Training Initiative

The Police Integrity Training Initiative provides training to communities, local governments and law enforcement professionals. It offers innovative community policing instruction in an effort to help local law enforcement maintain a solid reputation regarding ethics and integrity issues. All FY 2003 funds for this program were earmarked, so there is no open solicitation this year. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Tribal Resources Grant Program

The Tribal Resources Grant Program addresses quality of life issues as well as a comprehensive list of law enforcement expenses, including hiring and training new community policing officers, training existing forces, purchasing new equipment and vehicles, and more. \$35 million is available in FY 2003 funding. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Universal Hiring Program

Universal Hiring Program (UHP) grants cover up to 75 percent of the approved entry-level salary and benefits of each newly hired additional officer position. There is a maximum federal contribution of \$75,000 per officer or deputy position over the three-year grant period, and a minimum local match of 25 percent is required. FY 2003 funding is \$100 million. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Regional Community Policing Institutes

COPS funds a national network of Regional Community Policing Institutes (RCPIs) to address the regionally specific community policing training needs of law enforcement agencies and the citizens they serve. While the training at each Institute varies based on the needs in a particular region, examples of the topics covered are ethics and integrity; problem solving; community partnerships; organizational change management; rural community policing; cultural diversity; community mobilization; crime mapping; etc. For more information, contact the U.S.

Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Drug Enforcement Assistance

A major part of the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. DEA works to coordinate and cooperate with federal, state and local law enforcement officials on mutual drug enforcement efforts and enhancement of such efforts through exploitation of potential interstate and international investigations beyond local or limited federal jurisdictions and resources, and in programs designed to reduce the availability of illicit abuse-type drugs on the United States market through non-enforcement methods such as crop eradication, crop substitution, and training of foreign officials.

Weed and Seed liaisons with DEA include John Lunt, Chief of the Drug Demand Reduction Unit, at 202-307-7962 and Barbara Wetherell, Demand Reduction Unit, at 202-307-7960 or wetherellb@aol.com. To learn more about DEA, its enforcement and drug demand reduction programs, including visit <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea>.

DEA programs that may be of interest to Weed and Seed communities include: Mobile Enforcement Team (MET), which assists local law enforcement entities in attacking the violent drug organizations in their neighborhoods and restores a safer environment for the residents of these communities:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/met.htm>.

Demand Reduction Program: The goals of the program are: to provide timely, accurate, and persuasive information to varieties of audiences in order to build support for effective drug enforcement; to educate the public about the dangers of drugs and the effects of drug abuse on the nation; and to reach community leaders, parents, teachers, counselors, and employees in the workplace in order to educate them about implementing drug prevention and education programs: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/demand.htm>.

Integrated Drug Enforcement Assistance (IDEA) is a coordinated anti-drug plan that combines law enforcement with intensive community follow-up designed to reduce drug demand. IDEA teams the DEA with state and local law enforcement to arrest and prosecute the most significant drug traffickers within designated communities, and will

then form coalitions to reduce demand through drug prevention and treatment. Contact Special Agent Michael Turner, IDEA Coordinator, 202-353-1265, for more information, or see <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/idea.htm>.

Regional Enforcement Teams (RET): the RET Program was created in response to the threat posed by crime syndicates which have established networks of compartmentalized cells to conduct their drug trafficking operations in the United States. RET enables the DEA to provide an immediate, flexible, and effective law enforcement response to this growing problem: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/ret.htm>.

Methamphetamine Grants

COPS 'meth' grants help local law enforcement agencies and task forces develop innovative community policing approaches to problems related to the use and production of methamphetamine. In FY 2003, \$56.761 million is available in funding, although much of this is earmarked. For more information, please contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

National Guard Bureau Assistance

The National Guard has been directed by Congress to provide counterdrug support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as drug demand reduction support to community organizations/coalitions. This support comes at no cost to the organization. The following types of support are available: Drug Demand Reduction Support, Counterdrug Related Training, Technical Support, and Reconnaissance/Observation (Surface & Aerial).

How to Request National Guard Counterdrug Support

Forward a written request on letterhead to the National Guard Counterdrug Coordinator in your state. All requests must include a statement that the mission is drug related. Include point of contact including name, address, telephone, pager, and fax number and include an estimated level of threat for the operation. Also, outline the type of support needed, estimate of manpower required, time frame, location, and any special equipment required. For more information, see: <http://cdweb.ngb.army.mil>.

For a listing of National Guard State Counterdrug Coordinators, see <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/statelocal/appndx9.html>.

National Guard coordination with Weed and Seed is overseen by Col. Nickey Philpot, who can be reached at 202-395-6667.

National Drug Control Strategy–2003

The purpose of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program. Its principal is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The goals of the program are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking, drug-related crime and violence, and drug-related health consequences. The three core priorities for 2003 are: stopping drug use before it starts, healing America's drug users, and disrupting the market. To

achieve these goals, the Director of ONDCP is charged with producing the National Drug Control Strategy. The Strategy directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes a program, a budget, and guidelines for cooperation among Federal, State, and local entities. More information about the National Drug Control Strategy is available at:

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov.

Programs under this national strategy include:

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)

OCDETF is one example of a program that is part of the National Drug Control Strategy.

This program is a nationwide structure of task forces—including federal prosecutors and federal, state and local law enforcement agents—in nine regions receiving a total of \$369.7 million in fiscal year 2003, and focusing entirely on drug law enforcement.

Contact Sharon Suppa, OCDETF Executive Office Chief of Staff, at 202-616-2136.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)

The mission of the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is to enhance and coordinate America's drug-control efforts among local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in order to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States. The mission includes coordination efforts to reduce the production, manufacturing, distribution, transportation and chronic use of illegal drugs, as well as the attendant money laundering of drug proceeds. This program is administered regionally by ONDCP in 28 areas of the country. The National HIDTA Program Office number is 202-395-6790, and the National HIDTA Assistance Center can be reached at 305-716-3270; they will refer you to your region's office.

Emergency Preparedness

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) is the federal agency charged with building and supporting the nation's emergency management system. Their mission is to reduce loss of life and property and protect our nation's critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. FEMA provides on-the-scene direct assistance to communities should disasters occur, particularly natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes. For more information about FEMA, see <http://www.fema.gov/about/>.

The Office of Emergency Response (OER, formerly the Office of Emergency Preparedness) is an office within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and has the Departmental responsibility for managing and coordinating Federal health, medical, and health related social services and recovery to major emergencies and Federally declared disasters, including natural disasters, technological disasters, major transportation accidents, and terrorism. OER serves as the lead Federal agency for health and medical services within the Federal Response Plan. Call 1-800-USA-NDMS, or visit <http://www.oep-ndms.dhhs.gov>.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) also serves a unique role regarding emergency preparedness and reaction to actual emergency events, including a program on

bioterrorism hospital preparedness. See: <http://www.hrsa.gov/bioterrorism.htm#Emergency>.

Environmental Enforcement

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Programs

The EPA seeks to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land. General information on the EPA and the range of programs and funding it offers can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/>. For additional information, contact Anthony Raia at 202-566-2758 or via e-mail: raia.anthony@epa.gov.

Brownfields

Through the Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment Program, EPA helps states, tribes, communities, and other organizations to environmentally assess existing properties, prevent further contamination, safely clean up polluted properties, and design plans to re-use them. Funds can be used for a variety of community clean up projects, including methamphetamine lab clean up. For information on the Brownfields program, see <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>.

Environmental Enforcement Education Grant Program

This grant program sponsored by EPA's Office of Environmental Education supports projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. Approximately \$3 million is available in FY 2003 funding. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html>.

Gangs

Safe Streets is an initiative designed to allow the Special Agent in Charge of each FBI field office to address street, gang, and drug-related violence through the establishment of FBI-sponsored, long-term, proactive task forces. Currently, the FBI has 142 Safe Streets Task Forces in 47 FBI field offices throughout the United States. These task forces team FBI special agents with other Federal agents, as well as state and local law enforcement participants. Together they focus on violent gangs, drug-related violence, and apprehension of violent fugitives. To learn more about the program, contact your local FBI field office, which you can locate at: <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm>, or call the FBI Safe Streets and Gang unit, FBI Headquarters, at 202-324-4245.

The GREAT Program (Gang Resistance Education and Training Program) provides a wide range of community-based activities and classroom instruction for school-aged children. The desired results are a sense of competency, usefulness, and personal empowerment needed to avoid involvement in youth violence, gangs, and criminal activity. Funding is only available to law enforcement agencies. For more information, see <http://www.atf.treas.gov/great/index.htm>, or contact Herb Drake, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms at 202-927-3065 or at:

herbert.drake@atf.gov.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a bureau of the Office of Justice Programs/ Department of Justice. It provides leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP distributes funding to States, territories, localities, and private organizations through block grants and discretionary funding. Block funding, through regular Formula Grants and State Challenge and Prevention money, goes to States and territories. This funding can also include gang intervention and prevention activities: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/grants.html>.

The OJJDP Weed and Seed liaisons are William Woodruff, Deputy Administrator, woodruff@ojp.usdoj.gov, and Donna Ray, rayd@ojp.usdoj.gov. They can be reached at 202-307-5911.

Gun Crime/Gun Safety

Project Safe Neighborhoods

Project Safe Neighborhoods is a comprehensive, strategic approach to reducing gun violence. The five essential elements for the reduction strategy are: 1) Partnerships, 2) Strategic Planning, 3) Training, 4) Community Outreach and Public Awareness, and 5) Accountability. For information on the program, call OJP's Office of Communications (OCOM) at 202-307-0703, visit <http://www.psn.gov/about.asp>, or e-mail info@projectsafeneighborhoods.gov.

School Safety and Gun Violence

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) administers a variety of programs and offers resources addressing school safety, especially in regards to gun violence, including: GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training), the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, Project Surefire, Operation Target, the National Institute of Justice Safe Schools Technology Initiative, and the National Crime Prevention Council (in conjunction with the Advertising Council, Inc.). For information, see <http://www.atf.treas.gov/schoolsafetyprograms.htm>.

Homeland Security

Homeland Security Overtime Program

COPS developed the Homeland Security Overtime Program to increase the amount of overtime funding available to support community policing and homeland security efforts. The program allows agencies to supplement their overtime budgets for a period of one year and can be used to pay officer overtime resulting from homeland security training and other law enforcement activities that are intended to help prevent terrorism and other violent or drug related crimes. For information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security, led by Under Secretary Mike Brown, is responsible for ensuring that the country is prepared for, and able to recover from, terrorist attacks and natural disasters. They will oversee domestic disaster preparedness training and coordinate government disaster response. The Directorate will include the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Strategic National Stockpile and the National Disaster Medical System (Dept. Of Health and Human Services), the Nuclear Incident Response Team (Dept. of Energy), the Domestic Emergency Support Teams (Dept. of Justice), and the National Domestic Preparedness Office (FBI). For more information, including information on planning and prevention, response and recovery, declared disasters and assistance, weapons of mass destruction, and grants, see http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/theme_home2.jsp.

The Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) in the Department of Homeland Security (formerly the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support, and previously housed in the Department of Justice) State and Local Domestic Preparedness Training and Technical Assistance Program provides direct training and technical assistance to state and local jurisdictions to enhance their capacity and preparedness to respond to domestic incidents. Training is based on National Fire Protection Association standards, and provides emergency responders with a comprehensive curriculum in the areas of WMD awareness, technician, operations, and terrorist incident command. For more information, visit: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/overview.htm>.

Public Housing and Crime Prevention

The Office of Public and Indian Housing in HUD (the Department of Housing and Urban Development) provides funding to public housing authorities to operate public and Indian housing facilities and address issues within the facilities. For more information, call 202-708-1112, or visit <http://www.hud.gov/progdsc/pihindx.cfm>.

Reentry

Going Home: Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Reentry Initiative addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands will share \$100 million in grant funds through the new Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative. A total of 68 grants has been awarded to support efforts to ensure public safety and reduce victimization by helping returning offenders become productive members of their communities, providing education, job and life skills training, and substance abuse treatment, while carefully monitoring their activities after release. The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative is a collaboration supported by the Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and National Institute of Corrections (NIC), and their federal partners: the U.S. Departments of Education (ED), Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Labor (DOL). Weed and Seed is making a special effort to connect with this Initiative. To find out about programs that have received funding under this initiative in your state, see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry/>, or call Terry Donahue, Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, at 202-514-8353.

School Safety

COPS In Schools

The COPS in Schools (CIS) grant program is designed to help law enforcement agencies hire new, additional School Resource Officers (SROs) to engage in community policing in and around primary and secondary schools. CIS provides an incentive for law enforcement agencies to build collaborative partnerships with the school community and to use community policing efforts to combat school violence. CIS provides a maximum federal contribution of up to \$125,000 over a three-year period to hire a school resource officer. For more information, contact the Department of Justice Response Center at either 800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480, or visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=54>.

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (SFDFS) administers, coordinates, and recommends policy for improving quality and excellence of programs and activities that are designed to support drug and violence prevention activities and activities that promote the health and well being of students in elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education in a variety of ways. Grant programs are also developed to represent a variety of initiatives that respond to emerging needs. State and local educational agencies and other public and private non-profit organizations are eligible for these grants. There are four program areas: Health, Mental Health, Environmental Health, and Physical Education programs; Drug-Violence

Prevention State Programs; Drug-Violence Prevention National Programs; and Correctional and Character Education. For more information, call the Department of Education at 1-800-USA-LEARN, or visit <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/index.html>.

National Coordinator Program

Grants are awarded under this school-based partnership program to local education agencies (LEAs) for hiring prevention and school safety program coordinators. LEAs can use grant funds to recruit, hire, and train individuals to serve as drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in schools with significant drug and safety problems. For more information about this safety program, visit <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/dpspc.html>.

Victim Assistance

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) distributes funding in the form of formula and discretionary grants for a variety of activities to assist victims and victim-assistance programs. Under its discretionary grant program, OVC has some flexibility in the topics and grantees it selects. VOCA authorizes OVC to make discretionary grants to improve and enhance the quality and availability of victim services. Such grants can be awarded to states, local units of government, individuals, educational institutions, private nonprofit organizations, and private commercial organizations. Discretionary awards typically (but not always) are competitive. Discretionary funds support a wide range of activities, programs, and services, including initiatives addressing federal crime victims, promising practices, and Indian country. For more information, call 202-307-5983 or see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/welcome.html>.

OVC also awards formula grants to the states, according to formulas established in VOCA. OVC distributes 90 percent of the money through two major formula grant programs to state agencies: Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation. To see the state contact list, visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/links.htm>.

OVC and Training and Technical Assistance Center provide training resources to communities on a range of issues. Call 1-866-OVC-TTAC, e-mail them at TTAC@ovcttac.org, or visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/welcome.html>.

Violence Against Women/Family Violence

The grant programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice, help state, tribal, and local governments and community-based agencies to train personnel, establish specialized domestic violence and sexual assault units, assist victims of violence, and hold perpetrators accountable. Primary funding is through STOP Formula grants,

which support community partnerships among police, prosecutors, victim advocates, but discretionary funding is available for coalitions, educational entities, community organizations, etc. For more information regarding programs, strategies, and grants to stop domestic violence and other violence against women, call 202-307-6026, or visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/applicationkits.htm>.

S•T•O•P Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program

The S•T•O•P (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 5 percent to courts, and 30 percent to victim services. The remaining 15 percent is discretionary within the parameters of the Violence Against Women Act. For more information, see http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/stop_grant_desc.htm.

Find the name of your OVAW STOP state contact at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>.

Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants are designed to enhance services available to rural victims and children by encouraging community involvement in responding to domestic violence, dating violence and child abuse.

A state is considered rural if it has a population of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or the largest county has less than 150,000 people. In rural states, eligible applicants are state and local governments and public and private entities. Non-rural states may apply on behalf of rural jurisdictions in their states. Eligible applicants also include tribal governments. At least five percent of funding for this program must be available for grants to Indian tribal governments. For more information, see http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/rural_grant_desc.htm.

Family Violence Prevention

The Office of Community Services provides grants to State, Territorial and Tribal agencies for the provision of shelter services to victims of family violence and their dependents. State agencies distribute family violence prevention and services funds. These grants also provide support for related services in shelter programs such as parenting and other educational services, family violence prevention, counseling, and other prevention activities. For more information and to learn of other funding opportunities in the Office of Community Services, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/index.html>.

Volunteer and Related Services

USA Freedom Corps

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Americans have looked for and found many opportunities to do good, and many people of all ages are already serving others in countless ways, by mentoring a child, caring for an elderly neighbor, teaching someone to read, or donating food and clothing to those who need them. President Bush has called on all Americans to devote the equivalent of at least two years of their lives – 4,000 hours – to service and volunteerism, through the USA Freedom Corps in an effort to capture those opportunities and foster an American culture of service, citizenship and responsibility. The USA Freedom Corps Network helps individuals find service opportunities that match their interests and talents in their hometowns, across the country or around the world. To learn more about this network and related programs, including the Citizen Corps, the Volunteers in Police Service Program, an expanded Neighborhood Watch Program, the Medical Reserve Corps, and Community Emergency Response Teams, visit: <http://www.usafreedomcorps.gov/>.

Corporation for National and Community Service

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) connects Americans of all ages and backgrounds with opportunities to give back to their communities and their nation through voluntary service. More than 2 million Americans serve their fellow citizens each year through the Corporation's three main programs: AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America. In partnership with nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, schools, and other public agencies, participants in these programs tutor children, build and renovate homes, provide immunizations and health screenings, clean up and preserve the environment, serve on neighborhood crime-prevention patrols, and respond to disasters. For more information, call 202-606-5000, or visit <http://www.nationalservice.org>. The CNCS website also helps you find volunteer opportunities in your community through the “Volunteer Today” link.

National Service Resource Center (NSRC)

This online resource is a training and technical assistance provider to programs funded by the Corporation for National and Community Service. See <http://www.etr.org/nsrc/> for more information.

Community-Building Volunteer Opportunities

Healthy communities depend on volunteers. The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides national and local program links to help you find volunteer opportunities to fit your interests: <http://www.hud.gov/volunteering/index.cfm>.

Prevention, Intervention and Treatment

Afterschool and Youth Safe Haven Activities

Many federal resources are available to support local after-school and development programs for at-risk youth. A number of federal agencies, including the Department of Justice, work to maintain one of the most comprehensive websites on funding, research and program ideas for such programs. For more information, visit <http://www.afterschool.gov>.

The site also is linked to an excellent resource with information concerning federal, state, and local funding with a range of needs, such as transportation, educators, or art supplies, that these programs may have. For additional information, see: <http://www.financeproject.org/ostfinancing.htm>.

21st Century Learning Centers

The Department of Education's 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC) program provides opportunities tutorial services and academic enrichment activities designed to help students meet local and state academic standards in subjects such as reading and math. The 21st CCLC programs also provide youth development activities, drug and violence prevention programs, technology education programs, art, music and recreation programs, counseling, and character education to enhance the program's academic components. The CCLC program is primarily funded through the States; funds flow to States based on their share of Title I, Part A funds, and States use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. For more information, including State contacts and application information, see <http://www.ed.gov/21stcclc/state.html>. You can also e-mail: 21stCCLC@ed.gov.

Assistance to Low Income Families

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

The Office of Family Assistance (OFA) is located in the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, and oversees the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program, which was created by the welfare reform (PRWORA) of 1996. TANF provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. To learn more about TANF dollars at work in your state, see: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/>.

Social Services Block Grant

This program, also administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, enables each State, Territory, or Insular Area, to furnish social services best suited to the needs of its residents. Federal block grant funds may be used to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care where appropriate. Grant amounts are determined by a formula based on the state's population. See: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbhg/>

Education

The Department of Education provides a range of grants and technical assistance to schools, community organizations, tribes, etc. For general information and links to Department of Education discretionary funding information, visit <http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/>.

For an overview of discretionary grant programs and the Department of Education's forecast on future funding, visit: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OCFO/grants/forecast.html>.

Education Formula Grants For Drug and Violence Prevention

State Formula Grants, administered through the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools (OSDFS), provide support to state educational agencies (SEA) and a variety of drug and violence prevention activities focused on youths, including Safe and Drug Free Schools and Safe Schools/Healthy Schools. SEAs are required to distribute 91 percent of funds to local education agencies (LEA) for drug and violence prevention activities, which include developing instructional materials; counseling services; professional development programs for school personnel, students, law enforcement officials, judicial officials, or community leaders; implementing conflict resolution, peer mediation, and mentoring programs; implementing character education programs and community service projects; establishing safe zones of passage for students to and from school; acquiring and installing metal detectors; and hiring security personnel. For more information, contact Robert Alexander at 202-401-3354, or see <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/sfgsg.html>.

Early Childhood Learning - Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive child development programs that serve children from birth to age 5, pregnant women, and their families. They are child-focused programs and have the overall goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families. Grants are awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Regional Offices, the Head Start Bureau's American Indian and Migrant Program Branches directly to local public agencies, private organizations,

Indian Tribes and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start programs at the community level. For more information on Head Start, visit <http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/>.

Literacy

The National Institute for Literacy (NIFL) is a federal organization that shares information about literacy and supports the development of high-quality literacy services so all Americans can develop essential basic skills. For more information visit: <http://novel.nifl.gov/>. From this website you can also access an extensive literacy website resource called LINCS, which includes information about public and private funding for literacy programs.

Mentoring

Mentoring programs target children with the greatest need by assisting them in receiving support and guidance from a mentor, as well as improving their academic achievement. Activities work to improve interpersonal relationships between targeted children and their peers, teachers, other adults, and family members. These programs also work to reduce juvenile delinquency, the dropout rate of at-risk children, and youth involvement in gangs. Eligible applicants are local educational agencies, non-profits, and/or community-based organizations. For more information, visit: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/mg.html>.

Arts and Education

The National Endowment for the Arts is involved in a range of projects dealing with the arts. Projects may promote international exchanges, link the arts in new ways with the non-arts fields, encourage design in the public realm, and support the collection of art and educational data. To search available National Endowment for the Arts funding, visit <http://www.arts.gov/>.

Faith-Based/Community-Based Organizations

For general information on the President's Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, visit the White House Web site at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/government/fbci/>.

The purpose of the Department of Justice's Task Force for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is to promote good works by neighbors, particularly in the areas of juvenile delinquency, prisoners and their families, victims of crime, domestic violence, and drug addiction/treatment/prevention. The Department of Justice works with the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, along with the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Housing and Urban Development. To learn more about DOJ's Task Force and other resources for faith and community-based groups, visit: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fbci/>.

On-line Resources for Faith-Based and Community Organizations

The Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives operates an informational Web site specifically for faith-based and community organizations. The site includes information on government funding resources, private foundations, corporations, prospect research, grant proposals, and nonprofit management and volunteerism. For more information, visit <http://www.hhs.gov/faith/features/resources.html>.

The aim of the HUD Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is to engage faith-based and other community organizations in HUD's mission and activities. This site also includes funding opportunities for faith-based and community organizations. For more information, see <http://www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/index.cfm>.

The Departments of Labor and Education also maintain helpful Web site resources:

Education Faith-Based Center <http://www.ed.gov/faithandcommunity/>

Labor Faith-Based Center <http://www.dol.gov/cfbci/>

Compassion Capital Fund

Under this program, begun in 2002 and administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), HHS is supporting competitive grants to 15-20 intermediary organizations that will provide training and technical assistance to help faith-based and community organizations effectively access funding sources, operate and manage their programs, develop and train staff, expand the reach of programs into the community, and replicate promising programs. The CCF also supports the establishment of a Compassion Capital National Resource Center to coordinate and oversee the activities of the intermediary organization. CCF also provides grants for research on “best practices” of faith- and community-based organizations on areas such as homelessness, hunger, at-risk children, welfare to work transitions, and rehabilitation programs for prisoners and addicts. FY 2003 funding is \$34.7 million. See: <http://www.hhs.gov/fbci/ccf.html>.

Helping Outreach Programs to Expand (HOPE)

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC, in the Department of Justice) will provide up to \$5,000 in funding to grassroots community-based victim service organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to crime victims, through support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery. Funds may be used to develop program literature, train advocates, produce a newsletter, support victim outreach efforts, and recruit volunteers. Nonprofit, grassroots community-based victim service organizations and coalitions that do not receive federal VOCA victim assistance grant funding are eligible. For information or application materials, contact the Office for Victims of Crime at 202-307-5983, or visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/expandingoutreach/welcome.html>.

Food and Nutrition

Child Nutrition Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child Nutrition Programs provide funding and information for schools and community organizations. The [National School Lunch Program](#), the [School Breakfast Program](#), the [Special Milk Program](#), the [Summer Food Service Program](#), and the [Child and Adult Care Food Program](#) aim to feed children during the school year, and over the summer. The Food and Nutrition Service also administers [Team Nutrition](#), an educational program designed to introduce healthier meals into schools. For more information or to learn how to become a site for one of these programs, call the Child Nutrition Division at 703-305-2590, or see <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/>.

Community Food and Nutrition

The Community Food and Nutrition program in HHS's Office of Community Services (OCS) assists local and national agencies to coordinate existing food assistance resources; identify sponsors of child nutrition programs, and initiate new programs in under-served areas; and develop innovative approaches for helping low-income people meet their nutritional needs. FY 2003 funding is \$7.28 million. For more information, contact the Office of Community Services at 202-401-9333, or see <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.htm>.

Community Food Security Initiative

The Community Food Security Initiative offers Community Food Competitive Project Grants aimed to help nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, state and local government agencies, tribes, and individual citizens fight hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local food systems, and empower low-income families to move toward self-sufficiency. To learn more about this initiative and funding, see http://www.reeusda.gov/food_security/foodshp.htm.

Food and Nutrition Program

The Food and Nutrition Program provides assistance to public and private agencies at the community, local and national levels for the purposes of coordinating existing food assistance resources; identifying sponsors of child nutrition programs and initiating new programs in under-served and un-served areas; and developing innovative approaches at the State and local levels to meet the nutrition needs of low-income people. Sixty percent of the total appropriation is made available for all States for distribution to eligible entities within the State. Forty percent is awarded to organizations on a competitive basis for local programs. For more information, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/>.

Food Stamp Program

The USDA Food Stamp Program serves as the first line of defense against hunger. It enables low-income families to buy nutritious food with coupons and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards. Food stamp recipients spend their benefits to buy eligible food in authorized retail food stores. The Program is the cornerstone of the Federal food assistance programs, and provides

crucial support to needy households and to those making the transition from welfare to work. The Program is administered by the states, so applicants must apply through their local or state offices. Eligibility is based on a household's income and resources. To find your local office, or learn more about the Food Stamp Program, call your state's food stamp hotline number: http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/contact_info/hotlines.htm. For general Program information, visit: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/default.htm>.

Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs

These nutrition programs, administered through the Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provide congregate and home-delivered meals (i.e. meals on wheels), link older adults to supportive services, decrease social isolation, and provide nutrition education and counseling to help decrease or manage chronic health conditions. Although the primary service is meals, other services like nutrition screening, education, and counseling are also available. For general information, call the Center for Communication and Consumer Services at 202-619-0724, or visit <http://www.aoa.gov/nutrition/>. If you want more local services information, call the Eldercare Locator at 1-800-677-1116, or see www.eldercare.gov.

Health and Community Services

The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides funding to assist low-income individuals with employment, education, family violence protection and adequate housing. There are a number of programs funded to states, such as the Community Services Block Grant <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbg/html/8.htm>, and discretionary programs.

Grantees assist individuals to make better use of their income, solve problems that are blocking their achievement of self-sufficiency, and obtain emergency health services, food, housing, and employment-related assistance. To learn more about OCS, visit <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/index.html>.

Community Programs To Improve Minority Health Grant Program

This program supports minority community health coalitions to develop, implement, and conduct demonstration projects that coordinate integrated community-based screening and outreach services and include linkages for access and treatment to minorities in high-risk, low-income communities. The program also supports minority community health coalitions that involve nontraditional partners in carrying out projects to increase the educational understanding of HIV/AIDS, increase testing, and improve access to information about HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. See: <http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1153>.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

HHS also provides funding for health care primarily to states through block grant programs and

through a range of discretionary programs. Many of its key programs are administered through the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), which provides a full range of preventive and primary health care services for rural and urban medically underserved communities. You can call 1-888-ASK HRSA (275-4772) or visit www.ask.hrsa.gov to learn more about publications, resources, and referrals on health care services for low-income, uninsured individuals and those with special health care needs, or see www.hrsa.gov.

Community Health Centers

HRSA administers the Consolidated Health Center Program, whose \$1.47 billion budget in fiscal year 2003 funds a national network of more than 3,300 health centers and clinics that serve more than 11 million low-income patients through Migrant Health Centers, Healthcare for the Homeless Centers, Public Housing Primary Care Centers and School-based Health Centers. See <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/> for general information on the Bureau of Primary Health Care, or to locate services in your area: <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/fqhc/>.

Maternal and Child Health

Title V of the Social Security Act is one of the largest Federal block grant programs. It leads the nation in ensuring the health of all mothers, infants, children, adolescents, and children with special health care needs. The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health administers Title V and a number of other programs. See <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/>.

To learn more about HRSA programs, visit the Community Health Resources at <http://www.ask.hrsa.gov/Community.cfm>.

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)

HHS works with states to ensure that families enroll their children in free or low-cost health insurance programs. Each state implements this health insurance program for infants, children and teens. For little or no cost, SCHIP insurance pays for doctor visits, prescription medicines, hospitalizations, and much more. Children who do not currently have health insurance are likely to be eligible, even if the parents are working. States have different eligibility rules, but in most states uninsured children 18 years old and younger (whose families earn up to \$34,100 a year—for a family of four) are eligible. For more information, go to Your State's Program on <http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/> or make a free call to 1-877-KIDS-NOW.

Juveniles

National Youth Sports

The Office of Community Services (OCS) funds an intermediary organization, the National Youth Sports Corporation, which administers the National Youth Sports program, managing comprehensive summer sports camps for low-income youth (ages 10-16) on college and university campuses throughout the country. The program's primary goal is to provide low-income youth with an opportunity to benefit from academic and sports instruction and competition, improve physical fitness and health habits, and to learn about career and educational opportunities within a college or university environment. Contact the National Youth Sports Corporation at 317-829-5777, or visit www.nyscorp.org. At the Federal level, you can contact Veronica Terrell in OCS at 202-401-5295, or see the OCS Web site: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.htm>.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a bureau of the Office of Justice Programs/Department of Justice. OJJDP provides leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP offers a variety of programs to combat delinquency and victimization, including youth/teen courts. For program information, see <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/programs.html>.

OJJDP distributes funding to States, territories, localities, and private organizations through block grants and discretionary funding. Block funding, through regular Formula Grants and State Challenge and Prevention money, goes to States and territories. Juvenile Justice Specialists administer funding through subgrants to States and localities. Discretionary funding is awarded through competitive peer review. For more information on grants and funding available in OJJDP, contact OJJDP at 202-307-5911, or visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/grants.html>.

Drug Free Communities Support Program

The Drug-Free Communities Program provides grants of up to \$100,000 to community coalitions that mobilize their communities to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and inhalant abuse. The grants support coalitions of youth; parents; media; law enforcement; school officials; faith-based organizations; fraternal organizations; State, local, and tribal government agencies; healthcare professionals; and other community representatives. The Drug-Free Communities Support Program enables the coalitions to strengthen their coordination and prevention efforts, encourage citizen participation in substance abuse reduction efforts, and disseminate information about effective programs. For more information, visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/index.html>

Victims and Restorative Justice

Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, and Part E State Challenge Grants programs support state and local efforts to improve the juvenile justice system and prevent delinquency. The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) supports state and local efforts to address juvenile crime by encouraging reforms that hold offenders accountable for their crimes. Funds may be used for any of the 11 purposes including accountability-based programs for juvenile offenders. Contact your state administering agency for more information: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm>.

Lead-Based Paint Poisoning

Lead is a highly toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes. Lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children 6 years old and under are most at risk because their bodies are growing quickly. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the Department of Health and Human Services are key federal agencies involved in working with communities to increase awareness about lead paint poisoning. CDC provides funding, through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, to be used by State and local government agencies to address a range of public health issues which can include expanding their capacity to address the problem of childhood lead poisoning in communities with demonstrated high-risk populations. To learn more about the block grant program, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/blockgrant/faq.htm>.

To learn more about CDC's work to promote state and local screening efforts to improve treatments for lead exposure, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/lead.htm>.

Check the HUD and EPA websites for additional funding resources that may be available to communities. To learn more about EPA's Lead Awareness Program, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html>.

To learn more about HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, visit <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/>.

The National Lead Information Center (NLIC) provides the general public and professionals with information about lead hazards and their prevention. NLIC operates under a contract with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with funding from EPA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. You can also order materials or speak to an information specialist by contacting the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

A comprehensive website at <http://www.nsc.org/ehc/nlic/leadlink.htm#fed> is maintained by the Environmental Health Center and provides access to extensive information about lead poisoning.

Mental Health

The Center for Mental Health Services' Community Mental Health Services (CMHS) Block Grant awards grants to the States to provide mental health services to people with mental disorders. Through the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, a joint Federal-State partnership, CMHS supports existing public services and encourages the development of creative and cost-effective systems of community-based care for people with serious mental disorders. For more information, you can call the Center for Mental Health Services at 1-800-789-2647, or see <http://www.mentalhealth.org/cmhs/StatePlanning/default.asp>.

Rural Areas

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers many programs, grants, and loans to support rural development efforts. For general information about programs, technical assistance, and funding, visit Rural Development Online at www.rurdev.usda.gov/.

Cooperative Extensions

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) seeks to advance the knowledge of agriculture, the environment, human health and well being, and communities in a variety of ways. The office's primary function is identifying, developing, and managing programs to support university-based and other institutional research, education, and extension. There is a range of funding opportunities within the office. For information on available funding within CSREES, visit <http://www.reeusda.gov/1700/funding/ourfund.htm>.

Downtown Revitalization

Community support and planning are key elements in a successful revitalization effort. This link pulls together key planning, funding, and data sources in addition to examples of revitalization efforts and full-text handbooks to assist with the project. For downtown revitalization resources, see <http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/faqs/downtnfaq.htm>.

Forest Service Rural Community Assistance Programs

The Forest Service's Rural Community Assistance Programs offer competitive awards and grants through regional offices that facilitate and foster sustainable community development efforts, linking community assistance, and resource management. These assistance efforts include themes of healthy communities, appropriately diverse economies, and sustainable ecosystems. For more information, see <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/rca.htm>.

National Rural Development Partnership

The National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP) works to strengthen rural America through collaborative partnerships. The NRDP brings together partners from local, state, tribal, and federal governments, as well as from the for-profit and nonprofit sectors. The three main components of the partnership are State Rural Development Councils, National Rural Development Councils, and the National Partnership Office. For more information, visit: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/>.

Office of Community Development

The Office of Community Development is a part of the USDA's Rural Development mission area. OCD provides leadership in the delivery of community development support through Rural Development's field offices to rural communities across the United States. OCD provides this service by implementing special initiatives that demonstrate effective methods of building vital rural communities; disseminating information about effective rural community and economic development strategies and methods; and promoting networking among rural communities and rural development practitioners. OCD administers programs and strategies dealing with rural communities and general development. Many of the programs have funding attached with them. For information about OCD, see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ocd/index.html>.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS)

RBS reaches out to local businesses and cooperatives in rural communities to help preserve or develop new job opportunities. For information on the range of programs that RBS is involved with, see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/>. Some of the programs that fall under RBS include Rural Business Enterprise Grants (see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/rbeg.htm>) and Rural Business Opportunity Grants (see <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/rbog.htm>).

Rural Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Program

The Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community program is designed to give rural communities real opportunities for growth and revitalization. The framework of the program is embodied in four key principles: Economic Opportunity, Sustainable Community Development, Community-based Partnerships, and a Strategic Vision for Change. For more information on the program and funding opportunities, see <http://www.ezec.gov/>. To find your local USDA Rural Development Office, visit: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd_map.html.

Substance Abuse

Drug Courts Discretionary Grant Program

This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Department of Justice, provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and American Indian tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders. Programs funded by DCDG are required by law to target nonviolent offenders and must implement a drug court based on 10 key components. The program supports: adult, juvenile or family drug court implementation, single jurisdiction drug

court enhancement, and statewide drug court enhancement. Funding for FY 2003 is \$45 million. For more information, or to apply, contact the BJA Programs Office at 202-514-6638, e-mail AskBJA@ojp.usdoj.gov, or see: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html>.

Drug Demand Reduction: Law Enforcement and Community Action Partnerships

IDEA (Integrated Drug Enforcement Assistance) is a program of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) that combines law enforcement action with community efforts to find solutions to problems contributing to drug abuse and trafficking. The program consists of Community Action Teams that include DEA enforcement personnel with an on-site Demand Reduction Coordinator and a DEA Intelligence Analyst. IDEA aims to double the number of Demand Reduction personnel within DEA and ultimately place a Demand Reduction Coordinator in every state. This initiative is currently being piloted in three communities with the intent of adding more. Follow-up to enforcement efforts will involve community-based organizations, businesses, faith-based organizations, parks and recreation departments, schools, drug courts, and restorative justice. For more information about IDEA, visit <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/idea/index.html>, or contact Special Agent Michael Turner, IDEA Coordinator, at 202-353-1265.

Drug-Free Communities Support Program

The goals of these grants are: to reduce substance abuse among youth and over time adults and to establish and strengthen collaborations among community members, including private non-profits, Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities. The FY 2004 program announcement is scheduled to be released by the end of 2003; additional information will be announced on the Web site. For more information, see: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/>. This Web site includes a Question & Answer section with OJJDP program managers and their contact information at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/history/dffaq.html>.

Recovery Community Support Program (RCSP)

These grants, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, foster the participation of people in recovery, their family members and other allies (the recovery community) in the public dialogue about addiction, treatment, and recovery. The grants also build their capacity to identify, develop, and support treatment and recovery policies, systems, and services that meet their needs as they define them. Applicants may be domestic public and private nonprofit organizations, such as community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, universities, or units of State or local governments or Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. See: <http://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grants.html>.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

SAMHSA is the federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. SAMHSA works in partnership with States, communities and private organizations to address the needs of people with substance abuse and mental illnesses, as well as the community risk factors that contribute to these illnesses. For information on SAMHSA funding opportunities, visit: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>.

SAMHSA serves as the umbrella under which substance abuse and mental health service Centers are housed, including: the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). You can find more information about SAMHSA at www.samhsa.gov.

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) serves as a focal point for the identification and promotion of effective strategies to prevent substance abuse—whether illicit drug use, misuse of legal medications, use of tobacco, or excessive or illegal use of alcohol. To that end, CSAP works to give all Americans the tools and knowledge they need to help reject substance abuse by strengthening families and communities, and by developing knowledge of the types of prevention that work best for different populations at risk of substance abuse. The Center's grant programs promote the development, application, and dissemination of new knowledge in substance abuse prevention, whether focusing on preschool-age children and youth or on older Americans. For more information about CSAP, visit <http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html>.

CSAP also supports the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), the nation's federal source of information on substance abuse research, treatment, and prevention. You can contact NCADI at 1-800-729-6686 or www.health.org.

Other useful CSAP websites:

www.preventiondss.org

<http://workplace.samhsa.gov/>

<http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov/template.cfm?page=default>

www.captus.org

www.samhsa.gov/preventionpathways/

Technology

Community Technology Centers

The purpose of the Community Technology Centers program is to promote the development of model programs that demonstrate the educational effectiveness of technology in urban and rural areas and economically distressed communities. These Community Technology Centers provide access to information technology and related learning services to children and adults. The CTC program exists to provide expanded learning opportunities and to fund model programs demonstrating the educational effectiveness of technology. CTC Program Activities focus on Workforce Development and Employment Information Activities; Pre-School and Family Programs; After-school Activities; and Adult Education Programs. Entities that may apply are foundations, libraries, public or private nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, educational agencies, or partnerships of the above that have the capacity to significantly expand access to computers and related services. For more information, see <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/AdultEd/CTC/index.html>.

Technology Opportunities Program

The Department of Commerce's Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) promotes the availability and use of digital network technologies in the public and non-profit sectors. As part of the Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), TOP gives grants for projects demonstrating innovative uses of network technologies to support lifelong learning for all Americans, help public safety officials protect the public, assist in the delivery of health care and public health services, and foster communication, resource-sharing, and economic development within rural and urban communities. TOP evaluates the lessons learned from these projects to ensure the benefits are broadly distributed across the country, especially in rural and underserved communities. For general information on the TOP program, see <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/top/index.html>. TOP makes matching grants to state, local and tribal governments, health care providers, schools, libraries, police departments, and community-based non-profit organizations. For information on available grants within the TOP program, see: http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/top/grants/briefhistory_gf.htm.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Economic Development

Business LINC Resources

The Business LINC initiative seeks to encourage private sector business-to-business linkages that enhance the economic vitality and capacity of small businesses, particularly those located in economically distressed urban and rural areas. The name conveys the full range of business-to-business assistance programs. The LINC acronym stands for “Learning, Information, Networking, Collaboration.” This is a joint effort between the Treasury and the Small Business Administration (SBA). For more information, visit <http://www.businesslinc.sba.gov/indexaboutbusinesslinc.html>.

Community Development and Neighborhood Revitalization

The Department for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a number of programs that benefit local community development and neighborhood revitalization efforts. For information about HUD programs, see: <http://www.hud.gov/funds/index.cfm>.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities, urban counties and states to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. All activities must meet one of the national program objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or address community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. See: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm>.

The HUD Initiative for Renewal Communities, Empowerment Zones, and Enterprise Communities (RC/EZ/EC) has opened new businesses, and created jobs, housing, and new educational and healthcare opportunities within distressed urban and rural areas nationwide through federal grants, tax incentives, and partnerships with government, for-profit and non-profit organizations. It brings communities together through public and private partnerships to attract the investment necessary for sustainable economic and community development, based on the principles of strategic vision for change, community-based partnerships, economic opportunity, and sustainable community development. For more information, visit: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rc/index.cfm>.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) operates the Rural EZ/EC Program: <http://www.ezec.gov/>.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

The CDFI Fund was created to expand the availability of credit, investment capital, and financial services in distressed urban and rural communities. CDFIs include community development banks, credit unions, loan funds, venture capital funds, and microenterprise loan funds, among others. For general information about CDFI, visit www.cdfifund.gov. If you have questions or want more information about these programs, call 202-622-6355, or contact: cdfihelp@cdfi.treas.gov.

Several programs exist within the Fund, including:

Bank Enterprise Awards Program (BEA), which complements the community reinvestment activities of banks and thrifts by providing monetary incentives to expand investments in CDFIs and to increase lending, investment, and service activities within severely distressed communities. For more information, visit:

<http://www.cdfifund.gov/programs/BEA/index.asp>.

Native American CDFI Development Program (NACD), which provides TA grants to organizations that plan to create CDFIs to serve primarily Native American, Alaska Native, and/or Native Hawaiian communities. For more information, see:

<http://www.cdfifund.gov/programs/NACD/index.asp>.

New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) for taxpayers to receive a credit against Federal income taxes for making qualified equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs). See: <http://www.cdfifund.gov/programs/NMTC/index.asp>

Technical Assistance (TA) in order to build organizations' capacity to better address the community development and capital access needs of their particular Target Market. For more information, visit <http://www.cdfifund.gov/programs/TA/index.asp>.

Community Economic Development Grant Program

This program, administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is a competitive grant program that supports community development corporations that provide employment and business ownership opportunities for low-income people. The program funds projects that create jobs, enable self-help, and mobilize the community at large. Eligible applicants are community development corporations, including those that are faith-based. FY 2003 funding is approximately \$27 million. For more information, contact OCS at 202-401-9333, or visit

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.htm>.

Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration (EDA), of the Department of Commerce, seeks to stimulate business and job development activities by providing grants to communities. These grants support a variety of projects designed to improve the conditions in local areas that typically lead to persistent unemployment. For information about EDA, see:

<http://12.39.209.165/xp/EDAPublic/Home/EDAHomePage.xml>. For information about and an overview of each EDA investment program, see below, and go to

<http://12.39.209.165/xp/EDAPublic/InvestmentsGrants/Pgmguide.xml>. Select any of the programs, which will take you to a report detailing EDA's work and individual programs.

The Public Works and Economic Development Program empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, and create or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment. <http://www.osec.doc.gov/eda/html/pwprog.htm>

The Economic Adjustment Program assists state and local interests design and implement strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. The program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base, and helps communities with recovery from specific industry and natural disasters that threaten the community's economic base. The program primarily supports three types of activities: strategic planning, project implementation, and revolving loan funds.

Partnership Planning for Economic Development Districts, Indian Tribes, and Other Eligible Areas

Ongoing planning grant assistance provides support for the formulation and implementation of local economic development programs as well as strategies designed to create and retain permanent jobs and increase income for the unemployed and underemployed in areas of economic distress. Grants are intended to enhance economic development planning capability, support the formulation of development policies, and assist in building local institutional capacity.

Short-Term Planning to States, Sub-State Planning Regions, and Urban Areas

Planning grants assist economic development planning and implementation activities such as economic analysis, definition of economic development goals, determination of project opportunities, and the formulation and implementation of development programs that include systematic efforts to generate employment opportunities, reduce unemployment, and increase incomes.

Technical Assistance Program (Local)

The Technical Assistance Program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in distressed areas from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues. Resources for economic development projects are especially scarce in distressed areas. Grants under the Local Technical Assistance Program often support feasibility studies on potential economic development projects, such as industrial parks or business incubators, that communities are considering. These feasibility studies, which analyze the various economic, financial, and social aspects of the proposed projects, provide local leaders with a thorough basis for making informed economic development decisions.

Entrepreneur Assistance

The SBA also provides a range of programs, including an Office of Entrepreneurial

Development, that provide training, technical assistance, emergency loan assistance, funding opportunities and other resources to start and maintain a business. For more information, see: <http://www.sba.gov/>

Help for Small Businesses

Weed and Seed communities may offer opportunities for new business ventures; however, going into business requires hard work, experience, and support from many people and organizations. Residents often see the opportunities that exist in the neighborhood but do not know where to start to explore their ideas. The Small Business Administration (SBA) offers a wide variety of services for people interested in starting a business. Both adults and young people can explore the options available for small businesses at the SBA website. The SBA offices around the country are listed on the site as well as the services that can be accessed locally: <http://www.sba.gov>.

First Accounts Initiative: Bridging the Banking Divide

First Accounts provides financial resources to develop and implement programs to expand access to financial services for low- and moderate-income individuals who currently do not have an account with an insured depository institution or an insured credit union. The paramount goal of First Accounts is to move a maximum number of unbanked low- and moderate-income individuals to a banked status with either an insured depository institution or an insured credit union through the development of financial products and services that can serve as replicable models in other communities without the need for ongoing public subsidies. Additional goals include the provision of financial education to unbanked low- and moderate-income individuals. Fifteen grants are currently being administered, and no more announcements will be made until the results of the current grants are studied in order to determine what strategies are most effective to reach those who are unbanked. For more information about the program, see <http://www.treas.gov/firstaccounts/index.html>.

Some current grantees have sub-grantees, so find out which current grantee may be administering First Accounts in your state: you may be able to work with them and connect your community to the initiative: see <http://www.treas.gov/firstaccounts/grantawards.html>.

Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)

The Assets for Independence Demonstration Program provides competitive grant funds to non-profit organizations that manage IDA projects. IDAs are dedicated savings accounts that participants may use for purchasing a first home, paying for post-secondary education, or capitalizing a business. The IDAs consist of participant savings from earned income and deposits that match each dollar saved (up to \$8 per dollar saved). The intent of this demonstration is to encourage participants to develop and reinforce strong habits for saving money. Congress appropriated \$24.8 million for FY 2003 funding. Contact the Office of Community Services for more information at 202-401-9333, or see <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/demo/ida/applying.html>.

Research, Education, and Economics

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) seeks to advance

the knowledge of agriculture, the environment, human health and well being, and communities in a variety of ways. The office's primary function is identifying, developing, and managing programs to support university-based and other institutional research, education, and extension. A variety of funding opportunities exist through CSREES. For information on available funding within CSREES, visit <http://www.reeusda.gov/1700/funding/ourfund.htm>.

Environmental Issues

Brownfields

EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to prevent, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse Brownfields. Funds can be used for a variety of community clean up projects, including methamphetamine lab clean up. For information on the Brownfields program, see: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>.

Community Gardening

Much support for community gardening and sustainable agriculture projects stem from the USDA. Visit their Home Gardening site, which includes a great section on Backyard Conservation. For more information, see <http://www.usda.gov/news/garden.htm>.

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) also has information on community food projects/gardening and available funding: <http://www.reeusda.gov/>. For more information on how to begin community gardens in your state, contact the State Community Gardening Coordinator at http://www.reeusda.gov/food_security/scgc.

Environmental Justice

The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program provides financial assistance to eligible community groups (i.e., community-based/grassroots organizations, churches, schools, other non-profit organizations, local governments, and tribal governments) that are working on or plan to carry out projects to address environmental justice issues. See: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ej_smgrants.html.

Healthy Communities Environmental Mapping

The Healthy Communities Environmental Mapping-HUD E-MAPS- is a free Internet service that combines information on HUD's community development and housing programs with EPA's environmental data. For more information, see <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cio/emaps/index.cfm>.

Housing

The mission of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is to have a decent, safe, and sanitary home and suitable living environment for every American. All FY 2003 HUD grant funds were announced in one Notice of Funding Availability, called a SuperNOFA, available at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/fundsavail.cfm>. Note that each grant has its own application process and deadline, so it is extremely important that you read both the general section and the program sections.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities, urban counties and states to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. All activities must meet one of the national program objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or address community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. See:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm>.

Affordable Housing

Expanding the supply of affordable housing for low-income families is at the very core of Department for Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) mission. The Office of Community Planning and Development, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Public and Indian Housing all administer programs designed to increase the availability of housing affordable to low-income households. CPD's Office of Affordable Housing Programs (OAHP) administers three separate programs designed to address the nationwide shortage in affordable housing. The HOME Program, Self-Help Homeownership (SHOP), and Homeownership Zone (HOZ) programs bring federal resources directly to the state and local level for use in the development of affordable housing units, or assist income-eligible households in purchasing, rehabilitating, or renting safe and decent housing. Visit: <http://www.hud.gov:80/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/>.

Homelessness

At the federal level, HUD is one of several agencies charged with supporting the services that are provided at the state and local levels to address the problem of homelessness. Working with a number of federal partners, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture, HUD administers a number of special care programs for homeless people. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs administered by HUD fund a number of activities through formula (non-competitive) and competitive grants, including emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing for people with HIV/AIDS, mental illness or substance abuse and veterans outreach. For more information about the HUD Homeless Assistance Programs listed below, visit:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/index.cfm>.

The Emergency Shelter Grant Program is a formula (non-competitive) grant that is

designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make available additional shelters, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness. Grants are available to state, city, and urban county governments, which in turn make funds available to local government agencies or non-profit organizations.

Competitive Grants:

Supportive Housing Program: This program is designed to promote, as part of a local Continuum of Care strategy, the development of supportive housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness and to enable them to live as independently as possible. States, units of local government, other governmental agencies, and private non-profits are eligible to apply.

Shelter Plus Care Program: S+C provides rental assistance for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities (primarily those with serious mental illness, chronic problems with alcohol and/or drugs, and AIDS or related diseases) in connection with supportive services funded from sources outside the program. Supportive services may be funded by other Federal, State, or local sources as well as private sources.

Single Room Occupancy Program: The SRO Program provides rental assistance for homeless persons in connection with the moderate rehabilitation of SRO dwellings. Assistance provided under the SRO Program is designed to bring more standard SRO units into the local housing supply and to use those units to assist homeless persons. HUD enters into contracts with Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to administer this program.

Other Homeless Assistance Programs:

Title V: HUD collects and publishes information about surplus federal property that can be used to help homeless persons. Eligible grantees include states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Homeownership

The American Dream Downpayment Initiative was created out of President Bush's commitment to helping more low-income and minority families become homeowners, and will provide families an average of \$5,000 toward the down payment or closing costs on a home. HUD developed a website providing information to help make this goal a reality. Home ownership gives people a stake in the community and thus helps reduce crime. For more information, see: <http://www.hud.gov/initiatives/homeownership/index.cfm>. HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing also administers a homeownership program that allows a Public Housing Authority to sell portions of a public development to eligible residents or resident organizations for purposes of homeownership. Learn more at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/homeownership.cfm>.

Public Housing

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income

families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to high rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.3 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3,300 Housing Authorities. For information about public housing, call the PIH Information and Resource Center at 1-800-955-2232, or visit:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/index.cfm>.

The Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) in HUD administers several public/federally assisted housing programs, including: the Capital Fund (provides funds to housing authorities to modernize public housing developments), Family Self-Sufficiency (encourages communities to develop local strategies to help assisted families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency), Housing Choice Vouchers, formerly Section 8 (allow very low-income families to choose and lease or purchase safe, decent, and affordable privately-owned rental housing), HOPE VI (revitalization of the most distressed public housing developments by providing grants and flexibility to address the housing and social service needs of their residents), Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency, or ROSS (links services to public housing residents by providing grants for supportive services, resident empowerment activities and activities to assist residents in becoming economically self-sufficient), and the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program (provides direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, primarily for low- and moderate-income people).

Youthbuild

Youthbuild shows young people how to build new homes for people in need, and new lives for themselves. Each year, youth who participate in Youthbuild receive a combination of classroom academic and job skills development and on-site training in a construction trade. With support from HUD, Youthbuild participants are able to put their newly acquired skills to good use rehabilitating and building housing for low-income and homeless people in their communities. Youthbuild provides funding to public and private non-profit organizations and units of local and state government to provide education and employment training. For more information, visit:

www.youthbuildusa.org or

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/youthbuild/index.cfm>.

Job Development

Employment and Training

Employment and training opportunities are essential issues for Weed and Seed sites as part of their neighborhood restoration and economic development activities. Improving the physical aspects of a community is important, but even more necessary is helping residents obtain economic independence and stability in their lives. Programs offered at the Department of Labor (DOL) can provide important resources for these initiatives. The DOL Web site provides general information about these opportunities. Large grant programs available for special initiatives directly from the DOL are announced online: www.dol.gov. You can also visit the Employment

and Training Administration at: <http://wdr.doleta.gov/>.

Most of the Department of Labor's funding can best be accessed through state and local Workforce Investment Boards (formerly called Private Industry Councils). States receive an annual allocation based on a funding formula that reflects local economic conditions. The Workforce Investment Boards distribute these funds locally through training programs and related activities for adults and youth. Weed and Seed sites should develop partnerships with these boards for the benefit of the residents in their communities. Contact information is available for each Workforce Development Council on the DOL Web site: <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/asp/contacts.asp>.

To find out who your regional, state and local contacts are for a range of employment and training programs, visit <http://wdr.doleta.gov/contacts/>. More detail about Department of Labor programs is provided below.

One-Stop Job Centers

Under the Workforce Investment Act, the Department of Labor funds One-Stop Centers. The program requires local areas to establish one-stop-delivery systems to help adults and youth negotiate their way into the world of work. One-Stop Centers provide young people and adults with access to core services, information, resources, and intensive training for developing career strategies that are appropriate for the user's age and situation. Community organizations refer youth to One-Stop Centers, Youth Opportunity Grant (YOG) programs, and other service providers. To learn more about the One-Stop Centers and the range of programs funded through the Department of Labor, visit <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/wia.asp>.

To locate a One-Stop Center anywhere in the country:

<http://www.servicelocator.org/>.

To find out more about Promising Practices of One-Stop Centers:

<http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/onestop/onestop-pp.asp>.

Job Corps

The U.S. Department of Labor's Job Corps Program is America's largest residential employment and training program for low-income youth between the ages of 16-24. Diverse small businesses, such as contractors, trainers, suppliers, medical providers and security firms, are needed to help implement and support Job Corps, a comprehensive program that combines academic, vocational, social and career development skills to prepare youth for successful work lives and career progression. For more information on Job Corps, visit <http://www.doleta.gov/jobseekers/jobcorps.asp>.

Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities

The Welfare-to-Work Grants program assists states and localities move hard-to-employ welfare recipients, certain noncustodial parents, certain former foster care recipients, and low-income

custodial parents into lasting unsubsidized jobs to help them achieve self-sufficiency. See: <http://wtw.doleta.gov/>.

Native American Employment and Training Programs

These programs afford job training to Native Americans who face serious barriers to employment, reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of Native American descent, and advance the economic and social development of such people: <http://wdsc.doleta.gov/dinap/>.

Veterans' Employment Program

This initiative develops programs to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, veterans who have significant barriers to employment, veterans who served on active duty in the armed forces during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, and veterans who were recently separated from military service. <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/main.htm>

Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI)

The Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals (JOLI) Program, a job creation program under the Department of Health and Human Services, provides competitive funding to nonprofit organizations for purposes of demonstrating and evaluating strategies for creating new employment opportunities for low-income individuals, including those eligible for TANF. JOLI projects include self-employment, micro-enterprise, expansion of existing businesses, new business ventures and nontraditional (Women and Minorities in Highway Construction, machinist industries, etc.) strategies of developing or creating new jobs or employment opportunities.

All JOLI projects must include an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities carried out under the grant to create jobs and business opportunities for eligible participants. In addition, each project must enter into a cooperative relationship with the State agency responsible for administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF). OCS funds approximately seven JOLI grants each year. The JOLI grant awards are approved for up to three-year project periods with a maximum of \$700,000 per grant for the full project period. For more information, contact OCS at 202-401-9333, or visit: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/joli/welcome.htm>.

Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement

This office was created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 for the purpose of coordinating efforts of federal agencies and other nationwide organizations to improve job training and placement programs for offenders and ex-offenders. The office provides training and technical assistance to state and local training and employment agencies to advance offender job training and placement services. For more information, see <http://www.nicic.org/about/divisions/ocjtp.htm>.

Transportation

The Federal Transit Administration offers a variety of grants and assistance programs to communities seeking improvements to existing transportation systems. These programs have the potential for enhancing a Weed and Seed crime reduction strategy. Both formula and discretionary funding is available. Programs target both urban and rural in a variety of areas. Some programs deal with specific populations and improvements, while others are more general. For a list of programs and grants provided through FTA, see <http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html>.

Keyword Index

Afterschool and Youth Safe Haven Activities	17
Assistance to Low Income Families	17
Child Protection	4
Community Crime Prevention	4
Community Policing	5
Drug Enforcement Assistance	7
Economic Development	31
Education	18
Emergency Preparedness	9
Environmental Enforcement	10
Environmental Issues	35
Faith-Based/Community-Based Organizations	19
Food and Nutrition	21
Gangs	10
Gun Crime/Gun Safety	11
Health and Community Services	22
Homeland Security	12
Housing	36
Job Development	38
Juveniles	24
Lead-Based Paint Poisoning	25
Mental Health	26
Public Housing and Crime Prevention	12
Reentry	13
Rural Areas	26
School Safety	13
Substance Abuse	27
Technology	29
Transportation	41
Victim Assistance	14
Violence Against Women/Family Violence	14
Volunteer and Related Services	16