



# Federal Funding Sources for Community Schools

Stephen Kostyo and Tiffany Miller

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## Acknowledgments

The authors thank the members and organizations working as a part of the Community Schools Forward task force and our Learning Policy Institute (LPI) colleagues Daniel Espinoza, Anna Maier, Isaiah Moore, and Jeannie Oakes for being thought partners and helping shape this final product. In addition, we thank the members of the LPI Communications team for their invaluable support in editing, designing, and disseminating this report. Without their generosity of time and spirit, this work would not have been possible.

This research was supported by the Ballmer Group, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Raikes Foundation, Stuart Foundation, and Yellow Chair Foundation. Additional core operating support for LPI is provided by the Heising-Simons Foundation, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Sandler Foundation, and MacKenzie Scott. We are grateful to them for their generous support. The ideas voiced here are those of the authors and not those of our funders

## External Reviewers

This report benefited from the insights and expertise of external reviewers: Sharon Deich, Partner and Vice President, FourPoint Education Partners; Dena Donaldson, Assistant Director of Educational Issues, American Federation of Teachers; Cyrus Driver, Network Director, Partnership for the Future of Learning; Lindsay Fryer, Senior Vice President, Penn Hill Group; Dave Greenberg, Senior Policy Analyst, National Education Association; and Mavis Sanders, Senior Research Scholar of Black Children and Families, Child Trends. We thank them for the care and attention they gave the report.

Suggested citation: Kostyo, S., & Miller, T. (2023). *Federal funding sources for community schools*. Learning Policy Institute. <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/federal-funding-sources-community-schools>

This report can be found online at <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/federal-funding-sources-community-schools>.

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Document last revised June 28, 2023

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## Summary

A community schools strategy transforms a school into a place where educators, local community members, families, and students work together to strengthen conditions for student learning and healthy development. Together, as partners, with the support of a community school coordinator, they organize in-school and out-of-school resources, supports, and opportunities so that young people thrive. The school community works to develop a vision and goals for the school, student and family well-being, and student learning. Community schools are designed to be responsive to the needs of their local communities, and, as such, they vary in the array of services and supports provided. Thus, while no two community schools are alike, they share several common school practices. These include empowering student and family engagement; collaborative leadership and shared power; expanded, enriched learning opportunities; rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction; a culture of belonging, safety, and care; and integrated systems of support.

Community schools serve as hubs for a range of community-based learning spaces, services, and supports for students and their families, providing a response to in-school and out-of-school barriers to learning arising from poverty and inequality. Community schools are thus regarded as a core component of an equity strategy. The community schools theory of action is grounded in research and deep field experience showing that children—regardless of their race, ethnicity, zip code, or circumstance—thrive in “whole child” environments in which their physical, cognitive, academic, and social and emotional development needs are met. Fully implemented community schools foster collaboration and support among families, educators, and the communities that surround every child, creating an environment best suited for thriving both in and out of school.

This report includes a comprehensive but not exhaustive description and list of federal programs that could fund community schools. While most community schools are funded by a combination of federal, state, local, public, and private funds, this report focuses on the numerous federal opportunities to start, support, and sustain whole child approaches to learning and development through community schools. The U.S. Department of Education (ED), nonprofit organizations, and the White House have put together helpful guides, recommendations, and frameworks to finance and sustain community schools and implement integrated student support services. This report builds on these resources to create a comprehensive overview that maps each program to the Essential Elements for Community School Transformation identified by the Community Schools Forward Task Force in January 2023. Some common themes are that each site has unique needs depending on its location (e.g., urban, rural, or tribal) and stage of development (e.g., planning to implement or ready to expand) and that “a mix of funding is essential.”

Because community schools are designed to bring together a comprehensive range of services and resources to meet the needs of students and caregivers, schools, districts, and states can leverage funding streams across agencies to support their development, implementation, and growth. For example, states can blend and braid almost any funding stream through ED to support community schools. Plus, funding from other federal agencies can ensure that students and their families can access systems of integrated supports, such as physical and mental health care (Health and Human Services), mentoring (Justice), community service (AmeriCorps), nutrition assistance (Agriculture), shelter (Housing and Urban Development), career training (Labor), broadband (Commerce and Federal Communications), and transport (Transportation). A 2023 toolkit from the White House also identifies funding sources through the Department of Defense and Department of the Interior that can contribute to community school approaches. More specifics about the funding sources are summarized in the following sections.

District- or nonprofit-led community schools initiative staff, school administrators, and community school coordinators involved in the planning, budget, and support for community schools should consider this report a resource for potential federal revenue sources to consult when looking for funding to support their local community school approaches. It includes the funding type (i.e., formula, competitive, other), program eligibility, the most recent federal appropriation, a brief program description, and key activities aligned with the Essentials for Community School Transformation.

## Estimated Total Federal Funding Amounts for Community Schools

Fiscal year 2023 appropriations or recent funding from federal sources that can contribute to community schools total around \$119 billion, which includes an estimated \$4.5 billion in Medicaid funding and \$5.7 billion in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families spending going to schools. In addition, over \$178.7 billion in COVID-19 relief spending from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act and the American Rescue Plan Act can also be blended and braided into state approaches to support community schools. Plus, the short-term supplemental funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Bipartisan Safer Communities Act provides almost \$68.1 billion until 2027 to school-related programs, which can be used to support broadband expansion to help bolster instruction at community schools and programs to improve school climates. These resources highlight how **community schools can incorporate elements of a variety of federal programs with approximately \$366 billion in available funding** to provide services and advance whole child approaches to education.

The estimated total available federal funding amounts for community schools are outlined in the following section, with descriptions of the main federal funding sources. The appendix of this report provides a more detailed list. In addition, the amount of funding that can directly go toward community schools varies by program. As such, the list is meant to highlight funding streams that can be blended and

braided to create a cohesive approach to serving students and families. Funding sources provided in this report are not for community schools only and have multiple allowable uses.

Overall, this report provides an overview of federal programs and examples of how federal funds can support evidence-based community school models that provide a comprehensive range of services to students across multiple agencies and programs. How community schools access federal funds depends on state and local policies, leading to variations in their use. Since community schools are best supported by a variety of sources, states and localities can take this information to assist in blending and braiding resources and modeling for localities how to use resources comprehensively and sustainably.

**Table ES1: Estimated Totals of Major Federal Funding Sources for Community Schools: Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations and Recent Supplemental Funding**

Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
<b>Department of Education—\$35.1 billion</b>			
Every Student Succeeds Act	K–12 education programs	Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$18.38 billion
		Supporting Effective Instruction	\$2.19 billion
		Student Support and Academic Achievement	\$1.38 billion
		21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$1.32 billion
Individuals With Disabilities Education Act	Services for students with disabilities	Services for School-Aged Children	\$420 million
		Infants and Toddlers With Disabilities	\$540 million
Career and Technical Education Act	CTE programs	Perkins Career and Technical Education State Grants	\$1.42 billion



Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
Higher Education Act	College and university support services	Federal Work-Study	\$1.23 billion
		Federal TRIO Programs	\$1.19 billion
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	Youth and adult education services	Adult Education and Family Literacy	\$715.455 million
<b>Department of Health and Human Services—\$39.1 billion</b>			
Economic Opportunity Act	Early childhood education services	Head Start and Early Head Start	\$11.99 billion
Child Care and Development Block Grant Act	Child care for low-income families	Child Care Development Block Grant	\$7.1 billion
		Child Care Entitlement to States	\$1.7 billion
Medicare and Medicaid Act	Physical and mental health services	Medicaid	\$4.5 billion
Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act	Services for low-income families and youth	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$5.7 billion
Public Health Service Act and related appropriations	Interventions to prevent and reduce substance abuse	Substance Abuse and Prevention Block Grant	\$1.8 billion
		State Opioid Response Program	\$2.03 billion
<b>Department of Justice—\$260.2 million</b>			
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	Mentoring for youth	Youth Mentoring Grants	\$107 million
Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act	School violence prevention	STOP School Violence Program	\$82 million
<b>AmeriCorps—\$898.5 million</b>			
National Community Service Act	National service and volunteering	AmeriCorps State and National	\$557.09 million

Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
Domestic Volunteer Service Act	National service and volunteering	AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America	\$103.28 million
		Seniors Foster Grandparent Program	\$125.363 million
<b>Department of Agriculture—\$26.4 billion</b>			
National School Lunch Act	School-based nutrition services	National School Lunch Program	\$15.4 billion
		Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$4.65 billion
		Summer Food Service Program	\$655.33 million
Child Nutrition Act	School-based nutrition services	School Breakfast Program	\$5.45 billion
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development—\$6.4 billion</b>			
Housing and Community Development Act	Economic and community development	Community Development Block Grants	\$3.3 billion
Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act	Communitywide efforts to end homelessness	Continuum of Care Program	\$2.79 billion
U.S. Housing Act	Neighborhood revitalization	Choice Neighborhoods Program	\$350 million
<b>Department of Labor—\$3 billion</b>			
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)	Youth and adult education services	Job Corps	\$1.76 billion
		WIOA Youth Program	\$948.13 million
		YouthBuild	\$105 million

Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
<b>Department of Commerce and Federal Communications Commission—\$7.7 billion</b>			
Telecommunications Act	School-based broadband access	Universal Service Program for Schools and Libraries (E-Rate)	\$4.27 billion
		Tribal Broadband Connectivity Grants	\$2.94 billion
		Broadband Infrastructure Grants	\$288 million
		Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program	\$268 million
<b>Department of Defense—at least \$182.3 million</b>			
Telecommunications Act	School-based broadband access	Military-Connected Local Educational Agencies for Academic and Support Programs	\$132.34 million
		Science and Technology Academies Reinforcing Basic Aviation and Space Exploration Youth Program	\$50 million
<b>COVID-19 Relief Funding for Schools—\$178.7 billion</b>			
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act	Learning recovery and acceleration	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$54.3 billion
		Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund	\$4.05 billion

Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
American Rescue Plan Act	Economic recovery and learning acceleration	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$122 billion
		Substance Abuse and Prevention Block Grant	\$1.5 billion
		Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program	\$800 million
<b>Short-Term Supplemental Spending—\$68.1 billion</b>			
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act	School safety and climate improvement	Stronger Connections Grant	\$1 billion
		21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$50 million
		School-Based Mental Health Service Grants	\$500 million
		Mental Health Service Demonstration Grants	\$500 million
		Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resiliency in Education)	\$240 million
		STOP School Violence Program	\$200 million
		National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative	\$200 million

Federal source	Services	Funded programs	Est. funding
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	Broadband and transportation services	Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program	\$42.45 billion
		Affordable Connectivity Program	\$14.2 billion
		Bus and Bus Facilities Program	\$5.1 billion
		Digital Equity Act Programs	\$2.75 billion

Source: Learning Policy Institute. (2023).

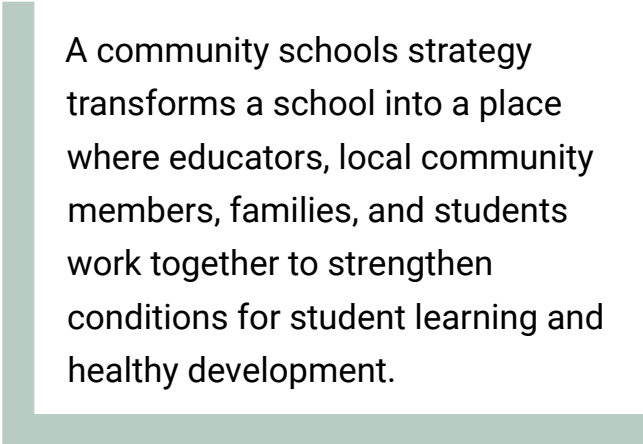
## What Is a Community School?

This report includes a comprehensive but not exhaustive list of federal programs that could fund community schools. District- or nonprofit-led community schools initiative staff, school administrators, and community school coordinators involved in the planning, budget, and support for community schools should consider this a resource for finding potential federal revenue sources to pull from to support their local community school approaches.

A community schools strategy transforms a school into a place where educators, local community members, families, and students work together to strengthen conditions for student learning and healthy development. Together, as partners, they organize in-school and out-of-school resources, supports, and opportunities so that young people thrive.<sup>1</sup> Community schools are designed to be responsive to the needs of their local communities,

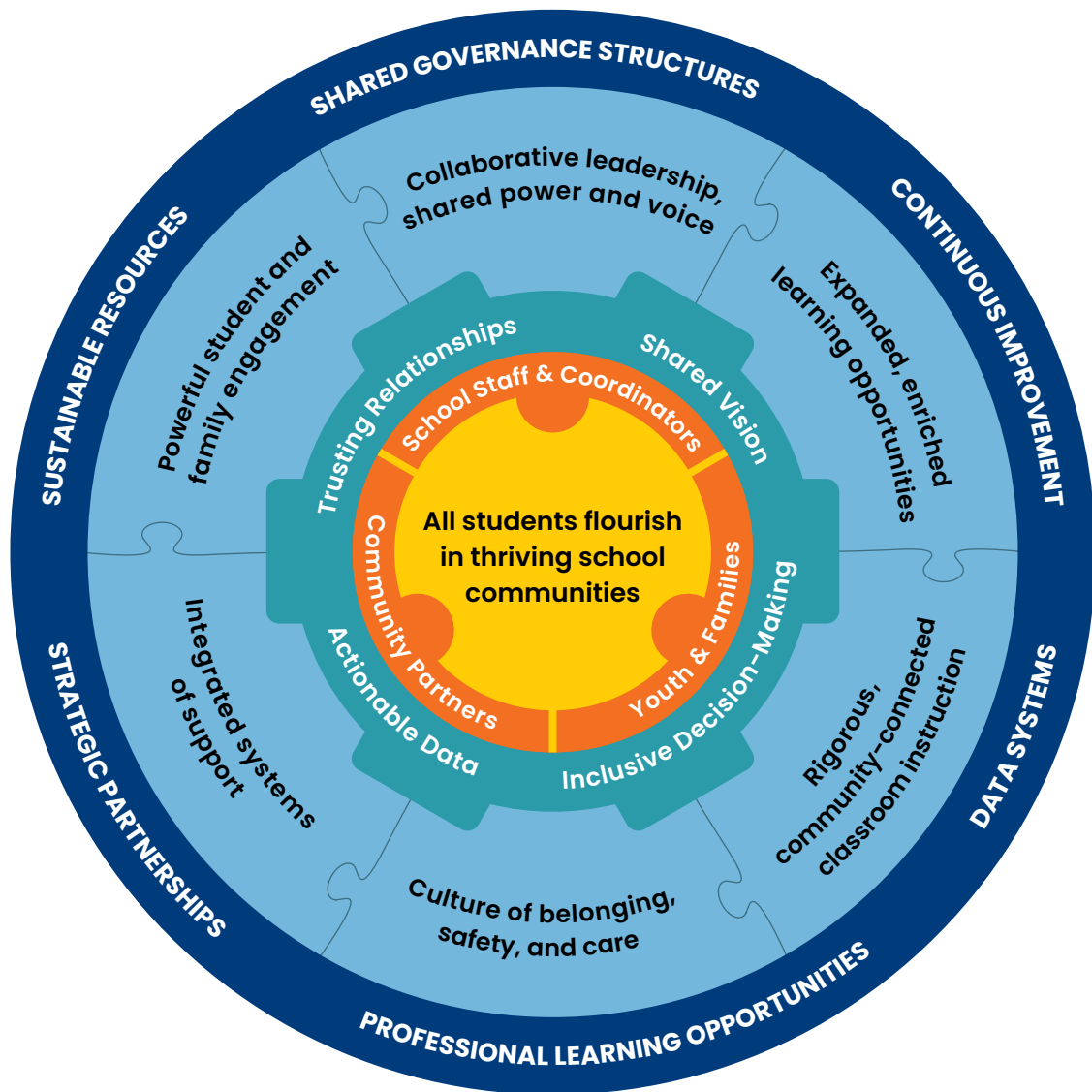
and, as such, they vary in the array of services and supports provided. Thus, while no two community schools are alike, they share several common school practices. These include empowering student and family engagement; collaborative leadership and shared power; expanded, enriched learning opportunities; rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction; a culture of belonging, safety, and care; and integrated systems of support.<sup>2</sup> Figure 1 shows how these elements fit into a larger picture of school staff, families, and the community working together to support students and their learning.

There are several common models of governance for community schools, including those led by districts and those led by community-based organizations (CBOs). In district-led initiatives, the school district takes on the primary role of hiring staff and allocating resources. In CBO-led initiatives, the hiring of staff may be managed by lead partner agencies—other community organizations with which the CBO partners—or the role can be shared between the CBO and school district.<sup>3</sup>



A community schools strategy transforms a school into a place where educators, local community members, families, and students work together to strengthen conditions for student learning and healthy development.

**Figure 1**  
**Essentials for Community School Transformation**



**LEGEND**

- Why we do this work
- Who drives this work
- Enabling conditions
- Key practices
- Supportive infrastructure

Source: Community Schools Forward. (2023).

## Why a Community Schools Approach?

Community schools serve as hubs for a range of community-based learning spaces, services, and supports for students and their families, providing a response to in-school and out-of-school barriers to learning arising from poverty and inequality.<sup>4</sup> Community schools are thus regarded as a core component of an equity strategy. The community schools theory of action is grounded in research and deep field experience showing that children—regardless of their race, ethnicity, zip code, or circumstance—thrive in “whole child” environments in which their physical, cognitive, academic, and social and emotional development needs are met.<sup>5</sup> Fully implemented community schools foster collaboration and support among families, educators, and the communities that surround every child, creating an environment best suited for thriving both in and out of school.

Research finds that when well implemented, community schools lead to improvements in student and school outcomes, including for low-achieving students in high-poverty schools.<sup>6</sup> For example, integrated student supports, such as physical and mental health care, dental services, counseling, and transportation, are associated with improvements in attendance, behavior, and academic achievement. Likewise, expanded and enriched learning opportunities and enhanced family and community engagement are associated with academic and nonacademic benefits, including more positive school climates, reduced absenteeism, and improved academic outcomes.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, these essential elements of community schools appear to be mutually reinforcing.<sup>8</sup>

Community schools lead to improvements in student and school outcomes, including for low-achieving students in high-poverty schools.

A number of research studies also find that well-implemented community schools promote collective social and economic benefits and provide a positive social return on investment.<sup>9</sup>



## Federal Funding Sources

While most community schools are funded by a combination of federal, state, local, public, and private funds, this report focuses on the numerous federal opportunities to start, support, and sustain whole child approaches to learning and development through community schools.<sup>10</sup> The U.S. Department of Education (ED), nonprofit organizations, and the White House have put together helpful guides, recommendations, and frameworks to finance and sustain community schools and implement integrated student support services.<sup>11</sup> This report builds on these resources to create a more comprehensive overview that maps each program to the Essential Elements for Community School Transformation identified by the Community Schools Forward Task Force in January 2023. Some common themes are that each site has unique needs depending on its location (e.g., urban, rural, or tribal) and stage of development (e.g., planning to implement or ready to expand) and that “a mix of funding is essential.”<sup>12</sup>

Because community schools are designed to bring together a comprehensive range of services and resources to meet the whole child needs of students and their caregivers, schools, districts, and states can leverage funding streams across agencies to support the development, implementation, and growth of community schools.<sup>13</sup>

Schools, districts, and states can leverage funding streams across agencies to support the development, implementation, and growth of community schools.

For example, states can blend and braid almost any funding stream through ED to support community schools. Plus, funding from other federal agencies can ensure students and their families can access systems of integrated supports, such as physical and mental health care (Health and Human Services), mentoring (Justice), community service (AmeriCorps), nutrition assistance (Agriculture), shelter (Housing and Urban Development), career training (Labor), broadband (Commerce and Federal Communications), and transport (Transportation). A 2023 toolkit from the White House also identifies funding sources through the Department of Defense and Department of the Interior that can contribute to community school approaches.<sup>14</sup> More specifics about the funding sources are summarized later.

In addition, states and districts can support community schools with the \$176.3 billion in federal recovery funds for K–12 schools included in the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Several states are using Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds provided through federal relief bills or the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for community schools, with Illinois setting aside \$100 million, California setting aside \$45 million, and Vermont setting aside \$3.4 million.<sup>15</sup> Other

states are using the Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund to pay for community school services. For example, Kentucky awarded \$15 million from the second round of GEER funding to 150 Family Resource and Youth Services Centers to provide educational support services in response to the impact of COVID-19 on schools.<sup>16</sup> Cities and districts can also leverage these funds. For example, New York City is using \$10 million from ARPA’s ESSER III funds to expand the school district’s research-backed community schools initiative from 266 to 406 schools.<sup>17</sup> Similarly, Minnesota is using \$5 million in ARPA funds to build on previous state investments in community schools by providing grants to 2 expansion and 12 startup sites.<sup>18</sup> Boston is also expanding its community schools approach, called Community Hub Schools, by hiring 11 coordinators with ESSER II dollars, and is proposing to use ESSER III dollars for these schools as well.<sup>19</sup>

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA), which became law in June 2022, provides almost \$2.5 billion in education-related funding sources that could be incorporated into community school approaches. Specifically, the bill provides funding for programs run through ED, including \$1 billion for the Stronger Connections grants,<sup>20</sup> \$500 million for School-Based Mental Health Service grants, another \$500 million for Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration grants, and \$50 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC); through the Department of Health and Human Services, including \$240 million for Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resiliency in Education); and through the Department of Justice, including \$200 million for the STOP School Violence Program.<sup>21</sup> Since some of these funds are spread out over a 5-year time frame, BSCA-funded programs could add needed staff (e.g., counselors, psychologists, social workers, and mental health professionals) and resources to support evidence-based activities (e.g., social and emotional learning, restorative practices, personnel training, and after-school programs) to enhance community school implementation.<sup>22</sup>

To invest resources equitably and efficiently, community schools should blend and braid state and local funding streams with federal ones.<sup>23</sup> The distribution of federal funds should also be informed by decision-makers familiar with a state, district, or school’s needs to help ensure that federal programs complement existing efforts to support community schools.<sup>24</sup> Because no two community schools are alike, this report can help schools at different stages—including those looking to start a community school, to sustain existing initiatives, or to expand to new schools and districts—find financial resources to engage with this whole child approach to education.

As a companion to the *Community Schools Costing Tool* and *Community Schools Costing Tool User Guide*,<sup>25</sup> this report provides an overview of federal programs that have funded or can fund community schools. In addition to short explanations organized by federal department, this report includes a detailed table of federal programs and

notes each one's funding type (i.e., formula, competitive, other), program eligibility, the most recent federal appropriation, a brief program description, and key activities, aligned with the Essentials for Community School Transformation (see Figure 1).

## Department of Education

The Department of Education (ED) provides the main sources of federal funding for community schools, offering several **cradle-to-career funding sources**—approximately \$79 billion in fiscal year 2023—that can support all aspects of implementation.<sup>26</sup> While much of ED's funding goes toward higher education for student loans, this report highlights \$33.4 billion from ED that can directly support community schools. The key authorizing bills and programs are the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins V), and the Higher Education Act (HEA).

For **K-12 schools**, ESSA Titles I, II, and IV are primary sources of funding for community schools because they are relatively more substantial, flexible, and reliable than other sources. Community schools like those in Lincoln, NE, leverage a combination of these federal sources with state and local funding to sustain their programs.<sup>27</sup> Full-Service Community Schools (FSCS) and Promise Neighborhood funds—the main place-based grant programs through ED—can seed or scale community school implementation. For example, ED has awarded 84 FSCS grants to launch or expand community schools since 2010 and began the process of adding 42 new grantees in 2022.<sup>28</sup> These grants have supported schools such as Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez High School, a community school in East Los Angeles, which facilitated community partnerships in part due to a Promise Neighborhood planning grant.<sup>29</sup> In addition to funding the elements of community schools, ED funds can also be used to hire key personnel, including community school coordinators, parent resource coordinators, and district directors. For example, schools in Cincinnati, OH, have leveraged 21st CCLC grants under ESSA Title IV to fund multiple community school coordinators, and schools in Tulsa, OK, use Title I funds to pay their coordinators.<sup>30</sup>

To support **statewide community school implementation**, states can promote district and school uses of federal funds. ESSA Title I, II, and IV grants are all included in Maryland's Community Schools Toolkit, which describes how multiple federal funding sources can support implementation.<sup>31</sup> In addition, states and districts can leverage set-asides within these Titles, such as the 7% set-aside under Title I-A to support schools identified as low performing.<sup>32</sup> For example, New Mexico amended its state ESSA plan in 2019 to allow schools needing "comprehensive support and improvement" or "targeted support and improvement" to use community schools as an evidence-based intervention.<sup>33</sup> ESSA Title II-A supports the preparation, professional development, mentoring, and induction of educators, as well as other uses that improve teaching and learning conditions, such as evidence-based class size reduction. ESSA also includes an optional 3% set-aside under Title II-A for school leaders. This set-aside can be used along with additional competitive ESSA grant funding—including

Teacher and School Leader Incentive, Supporting Effective Educator Development, and Education Innovation and Research grants—for **professional learning opportunities** geared toward essential community school activities (e.g., building collaborative leadership; engaging with families; providing rigorous community-connected classroom instruction; and building a culture of belonging, safety, and care).<sup>34</sup>

Depending on the number of **English learners** and **students with disabilities**, states can also draw from ESSA Title III and IDEA funding to ensure all their students benefit from the strategies used in community schools. For example, Oakland International High School in Oakland, CA, supports newcomer students who have recently immigrated to the California Bay Area by providing free legal representation, after-school tutoring, English-language classes for parents, mental health and mentoring services, and after-school and weekend soccer programming.<sup>35</sup> All community schools can leverage IDEA funds to make sure personnel (e.g., special education teachers, general education teachers, aides), instruction, and resources for students with disabilities are integrated into a whole child approach to education.

Receiving funding through the McKinney-Vento Act via the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program can increase districts' capacities to identify and support **students experiencing homelessness**.<sup>36</sup> Cross-system coordination is important to ensure that students experiencing homelessness receive the services and resources they need to succeed in school. Implementing creative solutions helps students experiencing homelessness succeed and may be part of a community school's success, especially in areas of deep poverty.<sup>37</sup> For example, Buena Vista Horace Mann K–8 Community School in San Francisco, CA, created the Stay Over Program, using its school gym as a temporary shelter for students and families experiencing homelessness.<sup>38</sup>

Because tribally controlled schools and Bureau of Indian Education schools can also be community schools, Indian Education Formula grants and Indian Education Demonstration grants can be blended and braided to support **Native American students**. While not distributed through ED, Tribally Controlled School Formula grants through the Department of the Interior can also contribute to a wide variety of community school activities, including for academic, counseling, administrative, support, and transportation services.<sup>39</sup> Given their place-based nature, community schools can use these funds to develop and nurture culturally and linguistically responsive programs in collaboration with tribal governments.<sup>40</sup>

At the **higher education** level, Federal Work-Study (FWS) and Title II funds under the Higher Education Act allow community schools to partner with colleges and universities. For example, educator preparation programs can form partnerships between institutions of higher education (IHEs) and K–12 schools with Teacher Quality Partnership Program grants and the Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program grants authorized under HEA Title II to ensure that educators enter classrooms ready to put the science of learning and development undergirding

community schools into action. In addition, university-assisted community schools use FWS funds to pay eligible students at IHEs to take part in part-time community service activities. For example, the University of Pennsylvania's Netter Center for Community Partnerships and Kentucky's Berea College leverage the funds allocated for FWS students to provide expanded learning opportunities and project-based learning for students at nearby high schools.<sup>41</sup>

Perkins V provides many **career and technical education** (CTE) pathways that can be integrated to support students and their parents at community schools. Internships, externships, sequenced CTE pathways, and career-connected high school initiatives are examples of the kinds of experiences Perkins V can support in a school's career-readiness program.<sup>42</sup>

Depending on geographic location and student makeup, community schools may also be able to utilize **supplemental funding** through Impact Aid, which provides funding for school districts in areas with limited taxable federal property (e.g., on military bases, near national parks, on tribal reservations), or through the Rural Education Achievement Program, which assists rural districts<sup>43</sup>—where many community schools thrive.<sup>44</sup>

For **technical assistance**, community schools can work with ED's Comprehensive Centers, Regional Educational Laboratories, and Equity Assistance Centers. For example, New Mexico's Public Education Department worked with the WestEd Region 13 Comprehensive Center to administer a grantee survey about supports needed to sustain the grantees' work, which local community school leaders used to improve their systems of support.<sup>45</sup>

## Department of Health and Human Services

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services operates at least 32 programs that can be used to fund key activities in community schools. The largest potential funding source, expanded use of Medicaid, provides health coverage to at least 37 million children from low-income families.<sup>46</sup> Medicaid spending on **school health services** was estimated to be \$3.3 billion in 2016 (with an additional \$1.2 billion spent on related administrative services).<sup>47</sup> Local educational agencies can seek Medicaid reimbursement for health and behavioral health services included in the Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) and Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) of enrolled students whose families are eligible for Medicaid. All states except Wyoming currently seek Medicaid reimbursement for these services.<sup>48</sup>

Some states have expanded their school-based Medicaid programs to include services provided to Medicaid-enrolled students without IEPs or IFSPs.<sup>49</sup> For example, Medi-Cal,<sup>50</sup> the Medicaid health care program in California, helps students in families with limited incomes pay for a variety of **health- and mental health-related services**.<sup>51</sup> This federally funded state service helps to support schools in California

by reimbursing them for services such as dental care, eye exams, and counseling. In addition, counties in the state can use Medi-Cal dollars to pay for full-time therapists and other support staff who provide individual, group, or family therapy. Schools can partner with county health centers in California to access Medi-Cal funding through contracts under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment benefit, which provides preventive health and mental health services for Medicaid-enrolled children and youth.<sup>52</sup> The state also has a billing option for districts, county offices of education, and charter schools, which reimburses the federal share of the maximum allowable rate for approved health-related services provided by qualified health service practitioners.<sup>53</sup>

Another source of significant funding for community schools is the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which offers myriad **services and benefits for low-income families with children** through a fixed federal block grant. TANF spending related to education was estimated at \$5.7 billion in 2020, through “work, education, and training activities” and early childhood education services via prekindergarten and Head Start.<sup>54</sup> States have a large amount of flexibility to use TANF dollars, as long as those dollars meet the program’s main goals broadly aimed at promoting family stability and employment. For community schools, TANF provides opportunities to support school-based programs to build students’ social, emotional, and relationship skills and to implement workforce-readiness initiatives or training for students and parents. TANF funds may also be used to help students complete a secondary school program.<sup>55</sup> Texas showcases the wide allowable uses under TANF by offering a continuum of services to support students from cradle to career. For example, the state uses TANF to offer early childhood interventions, family developmental services, prekindergarten education programs, mentoring through Big Brothers Big Sisters, school dropout prevention through Communities In Schools, home visiting through the Nurse-Family Partnership, STEM-based enrichment programs, during- and after-school youth development initiatives, adult education, and employment assistance.<sup>56</sup>

Project Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education, also known as Project AWARE, is another potential revenue source for community schools. Project AWARE state grants build or expand the capacity of state educational agencies in partnership with state mental health agencies to support the **mental health needs** of school-age youth.<sup>57</sup> Project AWARE state grantees use funds to train teachers and other school personnel on mental health awareness and how to connect school-age youth to needed services. Other activities may include school-based mental health and wellness programs, increased mental health services for school-age youth, and implementation of evidence-based mental health interventions.<sup>58</sup>

For additional school- and community-centered **physical, mental, and behavioral health services**, community schools can connect with several programs to provide targeted care. For example, targeted programming and services can be provided for meeting the needs of students with diagnosable behavioral, mental, or emotional



issues (e.g., Mental Health Services Block Grants); preventing and treating substance abuse (e.g., Substance Abuse and Prevention Grants, State Opioid Response Grants, and the Drug-Free Communities Support Program); developing healthy relationships (e.g., Teen and Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Programs); addressing student trauma (e.g., Community Treatment and Service Centers); helping youth who have run away and youth experiencing homelessness find temporary shelter and receive counseling (e.g., the Street Outreach and Basic Center Programs); assisting families with special health care needs (e.g., Family-to-Family Health Information Centers); and providing refugee support services (e.g., the Refugee Support Services Youth Mentoring Program).<sup>59</sup>

Although less common, some community schools use federal funds to support **early childhood education** in community schools. States can leverage programs such as the Child Care Development Fund; Head Start; Early Head Start; the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant; and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program to provide comprehensive early childhood education programs. For example, California identified a “cooperating agency” for state-funded community schools to include “a federal Head Start or Early Head Start program or other government-funded early childhood program or agency that will operate the program in partnership with at least one local educational agency that is a qualifying entity.”<sup>60</sup> It is too early to know exactly how this will play out, but California’s legislation shows that Head Start programs can partner with community schools.

## Department of Justice

The Department of Justice (DOJ) oversees programs—mainly authorized through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act—aimed at improving **school climate and safety**. Programs under DOJ’s jurisdiction include Youth Mentoring grants, which assist in recruiting, screening, training, matching, and monitoring mentoring programs; Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention, which support child and adolescent health and mental health services and after-school programs in addition to mentoring for youth interacting with the juvenile justice system; and grants through the STOP School Violence Program, which can support hiring and training personnel (e.g., climate specialists, school psychologists, and school social workers).<sup>61</sup> Mentoring is common in community schools, including in New York City, where community school directors, teachers, social workers, counselors, and tutors often serve as success mentors who provide an additional layer of support for students at risk of being chronically absent.<sup>62</sup>

## AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps supports a collection of national service opportunities through which individuals can be recruited to build capacity and address challenges in education to strengthen community schools. The three main school-connected AmeriCorps

programs are State and National Grants, National Civilian Community Corps, and Volunteers in Service to America. Together, these programs can support community schools through **literacy instruction, family engagement, mentoring programs, tutoring, community-based projects, and after-school enrichment**.<sup>63</sup> For example, Kentucky's previously mentioned Family Resource and Youth Services Centers (FRYSCs)—which provide school-based supports, such as kindergarten-readiness activities, tutoring, summer learning opportunities, and parent engagement programs—utilize AmeriCorps funding. FRYSC Corps members provide literacy services and address food insecurity in the communities of host sites.<sup>64</sup> AmeriCorps also offers opportunities for family and community engagement with seniors through the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) and Foster Grandparent Program.

## Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture's programs connect students to **free- or reduced-price meals** during and outside of the school year to ensure that students are well fed and ready to learn—key to the success of a community school's whole child approach. The National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs are the main funding sources for daily school meals. When in-person instruction was disrupted due to COVID-19, many community schools worked to make sure their students had access to these federally funded meals.<sup>65</sup> Other sources of funding for meals before, after, and during summer school activities are the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. Partnering with eligible entities that can be reimbursed for providing meals and snacks (e.g., local agencies, nonprofits, camps, and community organizations) allows these programs to support expanded learning opportunities, which are a key component of community schools.

## Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can help students and families experiencing homelessness, an all-too-common barrier to learning for students in U.S. schools. While the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program run through ED is the main federal funding source for students experiencing homelessness, states and localities also can leverage Community Development Block Grants, the Choice Neighborhoods Program, the Continuum of Care Program, and HUD's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program. These programs include allowable uses of funds that can support school- and community-connected projects to help students and families access **safe and reliable places to stay**.<sup>66</sup>

## Department of Labor

Since community schools serve students and caregivers, the Department of Labor's (DOL) programs promoting **job training and career readiness** can help both students and caregivers successfully transition into the workforce. For example, the Workforce



Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Formula Program allows states to build the workforce-readiness skills of students and their parents through job training in collaboration with local businesses and community organizations.<sup>67</sup> Additional DOL programs include YouthBuild, which allows districts to develop similar opportunities for youth, and Job Corps, which provides comprehensive job training for youth from low-income families (ages 16 to 24) who are experiencing a barrier to education and employment.<sup>68</sup>

Given the close connection between these DOL programs and schools, WIOA funds can also be used to fund part of a community school coordinator's salary, as has been the case in Albuquerque, NM.<sup>69</sup>

## Department of Commerce and Federal Communications Commission

Congress has recently made large investments to **close the digital divide** through the CARES (\$100 million); Consolidated Appropriations Act (\$6.2 billion); ARPA (\$7.17 billion); and Infrastructure and Jobs Act (\$64.4 billion). These funds went to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and the Department of Agriculture, which all administer programs to increase equitable access to broadband.

Most importantly for schools, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) appropriated \$14.2 billion to the FCC for the new Affordable Broadband Connectivity Program.<sup>70</sup> The FCC also administers the Universal Service Program for Schools and Libraries, commonly referred to as the E-Rate program, which provides **discounted telecommunications services**—including internet access and broadband services—to schools based on their levels of poverty.<sup>71</sup> Schools also can access **free broadband service, connected devices, and mobile hot spots** for students to take home due to a \$7.17 billion appropriation in ARPA to the FCC's Emergency Connectivity Fund (ECF) through the E-Rate program. In addition, schools can utilize ECF to provide mobile Wi-Fi on school buses; purchase internet routers (if they are not already participating in the E-Rate program); increase internet access through mobile hot spots at community centers and churches that facilitate education; and provide laptops, tablets, and Chromebooks for credentialed students and school staff.<sup>72</sup> To help communities utilize these funds and create digital equity plans, ED released guidance in September 2022 with recommendations to enable "technology-empowered learning."<sup>73</sup>

For communities, NTIA manages more than a dozen programs that community schools can tap into to provide **internet access and classroom-connected technology** because the goals of these programs include improving education.<sup>74</sup> Principally, the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program provides \$42.45 billion to states so they can build the capacity of their broadband offices and coordinate with local communities, with a specific focus on unserved areas.

Similarly, the Digital Equity Act includes \$2.75 billion in planning, capacity-building, and competitive grants to promote broadband use for rural and low-income households, individuals with disabilities, individuals with a language barrier, and racial and ethnic minorities. Additional targeted funding for broadband includes \$288 million for the Broadband Infrastructure Program, which focuses on rural areas; \$2.94 billion for the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program, which aims to expand internet access on tribal lands; and \$268 million for the Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program, directed to historically Black colleges and universities, tribal colleges and universities, and minority-serving institutions.<sup>75</sup> Because the eligible applicants of these funding sources include “political subdivisions,” which ordinarily include school districts, these programs can partner with community schools to ensure students, families, and community partners can access essential educational opportunities only available through up-to-date devices and an internet connection.<sup>76</sup>

## Department of Transportation

While the federal Department of Transportation plays a limited role in supporting education, it can fund **public transportation** to ensure that students have reliable routes to school. At a time when states and districts are experiencing shortages of school bus drivers, IIJA includes grants for buses and bus facilities as a possible source of funding for cities to improve their public busing systems and create reliable routes to schools.<sup>77</sup> Relatedly, IIJA includes \$5 billion over the next 5 years through the Environmental Protection Agency for schools to upgrade their existing school buses with zero-emission and low-emission buses.<sup>78</sup>

## Department of Defense

The White House’s January 2023 Community Schools toolkit includes four Department of Defense programs that can support community schools, primarily in the areas of STEM and world language. For example, the National Defense Education Program includes \$132.2 million for STEM-based learning opportunities for students and educators from kindergarten into postsecondary programs. Similarly, the Science and Technology Academies Reinforcing Basic Aviation and Space Exploration (STARBASE) Youth Program and the Navy’s STEM Education and Workforce Program provide targeted funding aimed at encouraging students to enter STEM fields and supporting them in finding related careers. Unrelated to STEM, but still important for community schools, are the Military-Connected Local Educational Agencies for Academic and Support Program and the World Language Advancement and Readiness Program. The White House notes that in addition to supporting the language skills of program-eligible students, these programs can be used to hire a new—or contribute to the salary of an existing—community school coordinator.

## Nonprofit Organizations as Partners

Nonprofit organizations can access many of the same funding sources as districts to support community schools. This is important because thousands of community schools already serve millions of students in the United States through nonprofit networks. Plus, nonprofit organizations (e.g., Boys & Girls Clubs, Children’s Aid, City Connects, City Year, Communities In Schools, Elev8, StriveTogether, United Way, and YMCA) can apply for funding either directly or as a partner via many federal programs described in this report, including AmeriCorps, Farm to School grants, Promise Neighborhoods, and TANF. Nonprofit organizations have increasingly become lead applicants for Full-Service Community Schools grants. For example, nonprofits were the lead applicants in 20 out of 42 FSCS awards in 2022, which was up from 7 out of 19 FSCS awards in 2020.<sup>79</sup> When community schools use federal funds and leverage the strength of nonprofit organizations, they can **expand educational opportunities** for students. Social Justice Humanitas Academy is a community school in the Los Angeles Unified School District that showcases this point by collaborating with a nonprofit (the Los Angeles Education Partnership) to offer youth development, career preparation, and student engagement opportunities.<sup>80</sup>

## Conclusion

This report provides an overview of programs and examples of how federal funds can support evidence-based community school models that provide a comprehensive range of services to students across multiple agencies and programs. How community schools access federal funds depends on state and local policies, leading to variations in their use. Since community schools are best supported by a variety of sources, states and localities can use this information to assist in blending and braiding resources and modeling for localities how to use resources comprehensively and sustainably.<sup>81</sup> For example, states can provide guidance and coordination to break down silos and promote data sharing and interagency cooperation, which can help ensure more efficient and streamlined approaches to distributing funds and resources across systems, accounting for their use, and meeting the varied needs of students and families.<sup>82</sup>

## Appendix A: Summary of Resources

For more information, schools and districts can look at the following resources:

- [Federal Resources to Support Community Schools](#) (White House): This January 2023 toolkit describes how federal programs can support community school activities, with additional information on how grantees can apply and access technical assistance.
- [Investing in Community Schools: How States and Districts Can Use Federal Recovery Funds Strategically](#) (Learning Policy Institute): This fact sheet describes how states and districts are using and can use federal recovery funds to support community schools.
- [Recent Funding Approaches and Sources for Community Schools](#) (Child Trends): This brief identifies common federal, state, local, and private funding sources for community schools and includes an annotated bibliography of recent funding approaches.
- [Financing Community Schools: A Framework for Growth and Sustainability](#) (Partnership for the Future of Learning): This companion brief to the Community Schools Playbook includes a framework for financing community schools based on tested practices and examples.
- [Education Matters: Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Analysis](#) (Committee for Education Funding): This budget analysis includes descriptions of federal programs related to education, with funding levels, trends, and examples.

Table A1 shows potential federal funding sources for community schools. The funding sources are organized by federal departments, including the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, and Agriculture, as well as AmeriCorps. Each funding source links to the program’s website and notes the authorizing statutes, such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Higher Education Act, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and National and Community Service Act, if applicable. In addition, the table notes the type of funding from each source, summarizes the eligible applicants, lists the most recent funding level, and briefly describes what the funding source is. Finally, the table describes key activities related to community schools. These include activities pertaining to the essentials for community school transformation diagrammed in Figure 1, which builds on the four pillars of community schools described in a 2017 synthesis of 143 research studies by the Learning Policy Institute and the National Education Policy Center (collaborative leadership and shared power and voice; powerful student and family engagement; expanded, enriched learning opportunities; and integrated systems of support) and adds two new components identified in 2023 by experts working as part of the Community Schools Forward

Task Force as essential (a culture of belonging, safety, and care and rigorous community-connected classroom instruction). The key activities are not meant to be a comprehensive list of the activities funded by each federal source but, rather, are meant to elevate grantees' uses of the funds, allowable uses of funds in the program's statute, or other potential uses related to community schools.

**Table A1  
Potential Federal Funding Sources for Community Schools**

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
<b>Department of Education</b>					
Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs (Elementary and Secondary Education Act [ESEA] Title I-A)	Formula	Eligible applicants: state educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs)	\$18.386 billion	Supports low-income schools with flexible funding to address a wide range of resource inequities and to fund school improvement	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> —hiring community school coordinators, counselors, and mental health staff
Migrant Education Program (ESEA Title I-C)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$375.626 million	Supports students ages 3–21 who moved to work or to join a parent who works as a migratory agricultural worker or fisher	<b>Expanded, enriched opportunities</b> —comprehensive educational programs and services
Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk Prevention and Intervention (ESEA Title I-D)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$49.239 million	Supports neglected and delinquent youth, including those in state correctional institutions and community day programs	<b>Expanded, enriched opportunities</b> —transition programs, dropout-prevention programs, mentoring, and peer mediation

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Supporting Effective Instruction (ESEA Title II-A)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs providing suballocations to LEAs	\$2.19 billion	Supports effective instruction primarily geared toward enhancing the skills of educators	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —training for teacher leaders and administrators <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator enrichment, professional development, training, evaluations, and support for teacher retention pathways (e.g., residency and Grow Your Own programs)
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Program (ESEA Title II-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs, LEAs, or other state agencies; Bureau of Indian Education (BIE); and nonprofit partnerships	\$173 million	Supports the implementation of programs geared toward building systems of human capital management and compensation-based performance	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —training for teacher leaders and administrators <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator professional development (PD)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Supporting Effective Educator Development Grant Program (ESEA Title II-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: institutions of higher education (IHEs); nonprofits; BIE; and partnerships, which may include for-profits	\$90 million	Supports teacher PD and preparation through nontraditional certification and preparation routes aimed at increasing educator capacity to teach advanced courses (e.g., dual or concurrent enrollment)	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —PD and training for teacher leaders and administrators <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —PD to support dual or concurrent enrollment
National Professional Development Program (ESEA Title III)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: IHEs, public or private entities working with SEAs and LEAs	\$51.687 million	Supports PD and certification to improve instruction for English learners	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator PD, preservice and in-service activities, standards for certification, and licensure support for English learner (EL) teachers



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students (ESEA Title III)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs providing subgrants to LEAs and LEA partnerships	\$890 million	Provides direct services and educator training to support the academic achievement of English learners and immigrant students	<p><b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b>—PD, modeling, and coaching for educators and programmatic support (e.g., instructional materials, language immersion, and curricula)</p> <p><b>Empowering student and family engagement</b>—family literacy, family outreach, and English as a Second Language courses for parents</p> <p><b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b>—joint activities with community organizations familiar with immigrant population<sup>a</sup></p>

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program (ESEA Title IV-A)	Competitive and formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs that provide formula subgrants to LEAs	\$1.38 billion	Supports states, districts, and schools with flexible funds to increase access to a well-rounded education, improve school conditions, and improve the use of technology	<b>General support for all aspects of community schools</b> —accelerated learning programs, mental health awareness training, school-based counseling and mental health services, and rigorous technology-supported learning experiences
Stronger Connections Grant Program (The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act [BSCA], Title II)	Competitive and formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs receive formula grants and provide competitive grants to LEAs	\$1 billion	Supports states and districts in providing safe and supportive learning environments	<b>General support for all aspects of community schools</b> —creating positive and supportive learning environments, providing school-based counseling and mental health services, and offering educator PD
School Climate Transformation LEA Grants Program (ESEA Title IV-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs or consortia of LEAs	\$40 million	Helps districts develop, implement, and expand multi-tiered systems of support (MTSS) and provide technical assistance (TA) to schools implementing MTSS	<b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b> —MTSS or positive behavioral interventions and supports, and providing school climate-focused TA

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA Title IV-B)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs that manage their own competitions with LEAs, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations	\$1.329 billion + \$50 million via BSCA	Supports schools and community partnerships that engage students and families outside of regular school hours	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —GED, financial literacy, and English as a Second Language classes <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —after-school, before-school, and summer programs <b>Rigorous community-connected classroom instruction</b> —experiential activities, social and emotional learning, art, music, tutoring, and culturally responsive programming
Expanding Opportunity Through Quality Charter Schools Program (ESEA Title IV, Part C)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states with a statute authorizing charter schools	\$440 million	Supports the planning, design, and implementation of public charter schools	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —assistance with planning and implementing charter schools using a community schools approach

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Magnet Schools Assistance Program (ESEA Title IV, Part D)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs or consortia of LEAs that are implementing court-ordered desegregation plans	\$139 million	Assists districts with promoting school diversity through magnet schools that develop and use innovative approaches and practices to integrate schools	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —assistance with planning and implementing magnet schools using a community schools approach, which may include assistance with school desegregation
Statewide Family Engagement Centers (ESEA Title IV-E)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: statewide organizations or a consortium of statewide organizations	\$20 million	Helps organizations provide technical assistance and training to improve family engagement policies, programs, and related activities	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —training to build parent and educator communication skills <b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —parent education, training, and technical assistance to support family–school partnerships (e.g., parent advisory councils)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Promise Neighborhoods (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: nonprofits, IHEs, and tribal organizations	\$91 million	Supports the planning, implementation, and expansion of innovative interventions and strategies that build a continuum of educational programs and family and community assistance	<p><b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b>—crime prevention</p> <p><b>Empowering student and family engagement</b>—job training, family academies, and home visits</p> <p><b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b>—early learning and out-of-school-time activities</p> <p><b>Integrated student supports</b>—mental health services</p> <p><b>Rigorous community-connected classroom instruction</b>—coaching and PD</p>
Full-Service Community Schools Program (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: one or more LEAs or BIE and one or more community-based organizations, nonprofits, or other public entities	\$150 million	Supports schools, districts, and states in planning, implementing, and scaling community schools	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools<sup>b</sup></b>

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Arts in Education National Program (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: national organizations with demonstrated effectiveness that are supported by staff, volunteers, or state and local affiliates	\$36.5 million	Supports art education and enrichment programming	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —art support for educators (e.g., PD for art education) <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —assistance to identify disadvantaged students for high-ability learning programs and to acquire art-based instructional materials
Education Innovation and Research (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs, LEAs, BIE, consortia of SEAs, and nonprofits	\$284 million	Provides support to create, implement, replicate, scale, and evaluate entrepreneurial, evidence-based, field-initiated innovations to improve student achievement and attainment for high-need students	<b>Can support innovative approaches for essential aspects of community schools</b>

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) and Project Prevent grant program (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs and IHEs that have had their learning environments disrupted by traumatic events, including community violence	\$216 million	Supports states, districts, and postsecondary institutions in improving school safety and well-being during and after the school day	<b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b> —social and emotional learning and behavioral health services <b>Integrated student services</b> —school-based mental health professionals, school psychologists, school counselors, and social workers
School-Based Mental Health Services Grant Program (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$56 million + \$500 million over 5 years via BSCA	Funds mental health professionals, including counselors, social workers, and psychologists in high-need LEAs	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —mental health personnel in schools (e.g., counselors, social workers, psychologists)
Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration Grant Program (ESEA Title IV-F)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs	\$55 million + \$500 million over 5 years via BSCA	Supports partnerships that train school-based mental health service providers to work in schools	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —trains individuals to become school-based mental health personnel (e.g., counselors, social workers, psychologists)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program Rural and Low-Income School (RLIS) program (ESEA Title V-B)	Formula based on eligibility determined by an LEA's size, rural, and income status	Eligible applicants: rural LEAs	SRSA: \$107.5 million  RLIS: \$107.5 million	Provides additional funding for rural schools to support a wide range of education programs, activities, and practices	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> —specifically for schools in rural areas
Indian Education Formula grants (ESEA Title VI-A)	Formula	Eligible applicants: LEAs serving tribal and Native students and BIE-funded schools	\$194.746 million	Provides services to recognized tribal and Native community-based organizations and connected contractors	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —supports Native students, teachers, and families (e.g., college access services, innovative programming, educator PD, family literacy services)
Demonstration Grants for Indian Children (DEMO) (ESEA Title VI-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: IHEs, LEAs, SEAs, other agencies, or a consortium	\$18 million	Provides educational opportunities for eligible children in PreK through high school	<b>Integrated student services</b> —health services, nutrition services, guidance, and counseling <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —testing services <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —innovative programming



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Impact Aid Program (ESEA Title VII)	Formula	Eligible applicants: qualifying LEAs	\$1.618 billion	Reimburses school districts experiencing a loss of revenue due to their placement in areas with little or no taxable federal property	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> —specifically for schools in areas with military bases, low-income housing, national parks, and tribal reservations
Services for School-Aged Children (IDEA Part B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$420 million	Enhances the education of children with disabilities	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —hiring teachers and specialized support personnel (e.g., speech-language pathologists, school psychologists) and purchasing assistive technology
Infants and Toddlers With Disabilities (IDEA Part C)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs or another state agency	\$540 million	Supports comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and early intervention systems between agencies for all eligible students from birth through age 2 and their families	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —statewide interagency early intervention systems and comprehensive early childhood services (e.g., home-based care, therapy)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
State Personnel Development Grants Program (IDEA Part D)	Competitive or formula (depending on funding level)	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$38.63 million	Supports improvement of state PD and preparation systems for personnel serving students with disabilities	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —early intervention, educational, and transition services to improve results for children with disabilities <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator PD
Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children With Disabilities (IDEA Part D)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs, LEAs, IHEs, nonprofits, outlying areas, and tribal organizations	\$115 million	Supports the preparation of specialized instructional support personnel, special educators, and early educators as well as the higher education faculty and researchers who support their preparation	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator recruitment pathways (e.g., residencies), PD, mentoring, and leadership training
Career and Technical Education State Grants (Perkins V)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$1.429 billion	Allows students to explore career and technical education (CTE) and earn career certificates of value	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —CTE programs, internships, externships, sequenced CTE pathways, and career-connected high school initiatives

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Special Education—Parent Training and Information Centers (IDEA Part D)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: parent organizations with a board of directors and mission to serve children with disabilities	\$33.152 million	Provides awards for parent training and information centers, community parent resource centers, and technical assistance for parents	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —coordinating parent training and disseminating evidence-based information
Federal Work-Study Program (HEA Title IV-C)	Formula	Eligible applicants: IHEs that pay students who have financial need	\$1.23 billion	Supports students with financial need in pursuing postsecondary education via part-time employment	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —community service opportunities to support university-assisted community schools
Federal TRIO Programs (HEA Title IV-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: varying combinations of IHEs, public and private agencies or organizations, and community-based organizations, depending on the TRIO program	\$1.191 billion	Four of the eight TRIO programs—Education Opportunity Centers, Talent Search, Upward Bound, and Upward Bound Math-Science—can be used to support college access for disadvantaged and first-generation college students	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —academic enrichment, tutoring, and assistance with college entrance expenses (exams and applications) <b>Integrated student services</b> —counseling and mentoring

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) (HEA Title IV-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: one or more LEAs in partnership with at least one IHE and at least two community organizations	\$388 million	Supports partnerships between school districts, colleges and universities, and community organizations to prepare students from low-income families for postsecondary studies	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —home visits and parent and student college tours <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —college-readiness awareness, financial aid information, and college tours <sup>c</sup>
Out-of-School Time Career Pathway Program (ESEA Title IV-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs in partnership with an existing 21st Century Community Learning Center subgrantee and an in-demand employer	\$20 million	Provides after-school access to middle or high school students in a career pathway	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —career-readiness pathways that lead to an industry-recognized certificate or credential
Teacher Quality Partnership Program (HEA Title II-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: partnership of at least one LEA, school, and institution with a program of education, with potential other partners	\$70 million	Provides grants to increase teacher recruitment and retention, increase technology usage, and, more broadly, aid schools in filling high-need teacher positions	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —educator recruitment pathways (e.g., residencies and Grow Your Own programs), PD, mentoring, and leadership training

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program (HEA Title II-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: select IHEs with educator preparation programs, and other IHEs in partnership with these IHEs	\$15 million	Provides funding to support educator preparation at historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs), tribal colleges and universities (TCUs), and minority-serving institutions (MSIs)	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> — educator recruitment pathways (e.g., residencies and Grow Your Own programs), PD, mentoring, and leadership training
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEA Title VII-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: IHEs, IHE partnerships, and nonprofit institutions and agencies	\$184 million	Provides grants for numerous programs with innovative approaches to supporting underserved students in postsecondary education	<b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> — funds could be used to implement innovative partnerships with IHEs (e.g., university-assisted community schools)
Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs that make competitive subgrants to LEAs	\$129 million + \$800 million via ARPA	Supports students experiencing homelessness in continuing their education through coordination and collaboration with local agencies	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — personnel (e.g., state coordinators, homeless liaisons), family services, and attendance assistance (e.g., transportation, immunization, school records)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act [WIOA] Title II)	Formula and competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs that provide competitive grants to adult education providers	\$715.455 million	Supports further education and career development opportunities to help adults lacking a high school credential	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —career-readiness training, career counseling, and job referrals
Comprehensive Centers (CCs) program and Regional Educational Laboratory (REL) program (Education Sciences Reform Act, Title I-D)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: research organizations, IHEs, or related partnerships	CCs: \$55 million RELs: \$58.733 million	Provides capacity-building services to state, regional, and local educational agencies and schools to improve instructional quality	<b>General technical assistance for essential aspects of community schools</b> —the exact support depends on the specialization of the center
Equity Assistance Centers (Civil Rights Act, Title IV)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: public agencies, nonprofits, or a consortium of both	\$6.575 million	Provides technical assistance and training to school districts to promote equitable opportunities for students	<b>Technical assistance for equity-related aspects of community schools</b> —specifically related to opportunities for students based on race, sex, national origin, and religion
<b>Health and Human Resources</b>					
Medicaid (Medicare and Medicaid Act)	Formula + federal/state match	Eligible applicants: income based; determined by states	\$4.5 billion <sup>d</sup>	Pays for health services that Medicaid-eligible children need when the services are provided in schools	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —vision screenings, dental screenings, mental health services, and health care

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF): Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Child Care Entitlement to States (CCES)	Formula	Eligible applicants: states, territories, and tribal organizations, which can subgrant to schools and districts	CCDBG: \$7.165 billion CCES: \$1.7 billion	Supports low-income working families by paying for and improving child care for children under age 13	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —providing child care at schools, including out-of-school-time care (e.g., before-school, after-school, and summer programs) <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —training for early childhood educators and programs
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act)	Fixed block grant to states	Eligible applicants: unemployed, low-income individuals who are pregnant, under 18, or have a child	\$5.7 billion <sup>e</sup>	Provides a wide range of services to low-income families with children to find work and develop life skills	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —child care, work education and training, PreK, Head Start, child welfare, after-school programming, dropout prevention, and postsecondary completion programs

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Head Start and Early Head Start (Economic Opportunity Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: local public and private nonprofit and for-profit grantees	\$11.996 billion	Seeks to promote school readiness through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — provides early childhood education, health, nutrition, and other services
State Opioid Response (SOR) Grant Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states and territories	\$2.025 billion	Provides supports to address and prevent opioid overdoses	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — school-based opioid prevention programs and outreach
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) (Public Health Service Act Title XIX-B)	Block grant	Eligible applicants: states, territories, and U.S. jurisdictions	\$1.8 billion + \$1.5 billion in ARPA funds	Supports the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities that prevent and treat substance abuse	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — disseminating information, providing education and skill building, offering alternative activities, and developing community protocols to address substance use disorders



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Community Mental Health Services Block Grants (MHBG)	Formula	Eligible applicants: states and territories	\$1.421 billion	Provides comprehensive mental health services for children and adults with diagnosable behavioral, mental, or emotional issues	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —community mental health services, including treatment for adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbance
Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grants (Social Security Act Title V)	Block grant	Eligible applicants: states	\$951.7 million	Promotes partnerships between federal and state governments to address the health needs of mothers, infants, and children	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —school-based health programs targeted toward low-income families and in areas with limited child care options <b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —implementing family-centered, community-based systems of coordinated maternal and child care, including home visits

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (Protecting Access to Medicare Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state mental health authorities (SMHAs), single state agencies (SSAs), and state Medicaid agencies (SMAs)	\$385 million	Supports clinics that provide mental health, substance use, and developmentally appropriate care for children and youth	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —provides care that must be available every hour and day of the week, including behavioral health care, physical health care, and social services
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV)	Formula	Eligible applicants: states, territories, and tribal entities	\$336.658 million + \$121 million via ARPA	Promotes home visiting services for pregnant people and parents with young children	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —implementing home visiting programs, connecting caregivers with social and child development services, and disseminating information on positive parenting skills

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Project AWARE State Grants (Public Health Service Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states, political subdivisions (including LEAs), tribal organizations, and health facilities	\$140 million + \$240 million over 5 years via BSCA	Builds or expands the capacity of SEAs, in partnership with SMHAs, to support the mental health needs of school-age youth	<b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b> —training for school staff and other adults on how to better detect mental health issues <b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —connects school-age youth with mental health issues and their families to needed services <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —increases awareness of mental health issues among school-age youth
Strategic Prevention Framework—Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: nonprofits, states, community-based and tribal organizations	\$132.821 million	Supports services that reduce the onset and progression of substance misuse	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —services and programs that promote mental health and well-being in youth and young adults

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs, schools, and nonprofits	\$130 million	Supports evidence-based programs to prevent teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —health education, referrals, mentoring, or hiring a community school coordinator to connect students with pregnancy prevention services
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Programs - Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program	Mandatory and competitive	Eligible applicants: states, community organizations, and tribal organizations	PREP: \$70.7 million SRAE: \$105.7 million	Promotes holistic approaches to preventing adolescent pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted infections	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —programming to help youth form healthy relationships, set goals, and avoid risky behaviors
National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative (NCTSI)—Category III, Community Treatment and Services (CTS) centers	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state and local governments, tribal organizations, IHEs, and community organizations	\$111.887 million + 200 million over 4 years through BSCA	Provides trauma-focused and mental disorder treatments and services for children and families via the National Child Traumatic Stress Network	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —screenings, assessments, care management, therapy, and preventive interventions for children who experience or witness traumatic events

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
School-Based Health Centers, also known as School-Based Service Sites (Public Health Service Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: only current health center program award recipients with an active H80 grant award	\$55 million	Provides funds to expand services at school-based health centers that will address an unmet need in the approved service area by increasing the number of patients served at schools	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —adding or expanding general primary medical, mental health, substance use disorder, oral health, and vision care
Family-to-Family Health Information Centers (F2F HICs)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: grants to each state and territory's F2FHIC	\$45.152 million	Facilitates specialized services for families, children, and youth with special health care needs	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —state development of program-related tools, early screening for special health care needs in schools, training for maternal and child health staff, family assistance to find health insurance to pay for student services

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Healthy Schools	Competitive	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$19.4 million	Supports states, communities, and school systems in promoting the physical and mental health and well-being of students	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — programs and training for schools, educators, and parents to promote healthy eating and child development using the CDC’s <a href="#">Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC)</a> model
Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program Grants and Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP) Act Grants (Drug-Free Communities Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants for DFC: community coalitions  Eligible applicants for STOP: nonprofits that are former DFC recipients	DFC: \$62.5 million  STOP: \$20 million	Promotes community and agency coordination to prevent and reduce substance abuse and supports programs and services that prevent and reduce alcohol use among youth	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — creating formal arrangements between 12 sectors, including youth, parents, schools, community organizations, state and local governments, and other local organizations involved in reducing substance use

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Family and Youth Services Bureau's Basic Center Program (Juvenile Justice Reform Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: public and private community-based organizations	\$61.147 million	Provides emergency services to youth who have run away and youth experiencing homelessness up to age 18, including shelter, food, clothing, and connections to health care	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —shelter, food, clothing, medical care, counseling, employment assistance, youth development, and interagency outreach
Garrett Lee Smith (GLS) State/Tribal Youth Suicide Prevention and Early Intervention Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: public organizations, private nonprofits, and tribal organizations	\$44.512 million	Supports states and tribes to implement early intervention and suicide prevention programs for youth, primarily ages 10–24	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —training for clinical service providers, providing continuing and follow-up care, developing screening protocols, and offering additional services aimed at preventing youth suicide
Refugee Support Services—Youth Mentoring Program	Formula and competitive	Eligible applicants: Office of Refugee Resettlement individuals	\$15 million	Provides youth mentoring to youth refugees ages 15–24	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —case management, educational and vocational services, social services, and career development

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Afghan Refugee Support Services—Support to Schools Initiative (S2S)	Formula	Eligible applicants: states that subgrant to SEAs, LEAs, and others	\$38 million	Supports schools serving school-age children from Afghanistan	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> —support for newcomer students and their families from Afghanistan
Rural Health Network Development Planning Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: nonprofits, local governments, businesses, and tribal organizations	\$27 million	Supports the development of plans to establish formal integrated health networks in rural areas	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —mental health, developing and planning formal integrated health networks over the course of 1 year in rural areas
Street Outreach Program (SOP)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states, counties, cities, school districts, tribal organizations, IHEs, and others	\$21 million	Provides “street-based” services to help youth who have run away, youth experiencing homelessness, and their families who are at risk of sexual abuse, prostitution, and human trafficking	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —partnering with schools to identify youth who are or may be at risk of becoming homeless; and providing clothing, hygiene, basic health care, and other services for youth who have run away



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Enhancement and Expansion of Treatment and Recovery Services or (Youth and Family TREE grants)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: schools	\$14.616 million	Supports the delivery of comprehensive treatment, including early intervention and recovery support services for youth ages 12–25 and their families	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —creating coordinated and integrated systems of care, which may include screening, assessment, and treatment
Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program (PMHCA)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state and regional pediatric care providers and organizations	\$11 million	Supports state and regional teams that identify, diagnose, treat, and refer children and youth for health care services, including for pediatric behavioral needs	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —virtual consultation, telehealth, coordination and training for pediatric care providers <b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —resources and referrals to pediatric primary care providers for families and community members
Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children With Serious Emotional Disturbances	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states, territories, governmental units, and tribal organizations	\$10.421 million	Supports the implementation, expansion, and integration of systems of care for children and youth under age 21	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —mental health services, including funding to support a community school coordinator

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Native Languages—Esther Martinez Immersion Grant Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: tribal schools and Native American nonprofits	\$8 million	Supports community-based projects that provide immersion-based instruction of Native languages	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —immersive instruction of Native languages for students and families
Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education (HTYPE) Demonstration Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs	\$2.5 million	Helps school districts develop and implement human trafficking prevention programs	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —community coordination, training for school staff and students, and family services aimed at human trafficking identification and prevention
<b>Department of Justice</b>					
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Mentoring	Competitive	Eligible applicants: national, multistate, public, nonprofit, and private organizations	\$107 million	Supports programs offering mentoring nationally, in multiple states, and for at-risk youth (e.g., youth involved in the juvenile justice system or impacted by opioids or sex trafficking)	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —youth mentoring recruitment, screening, training, matching, and monitoring

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention (JJDP Title V)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state governments	\$65 million	Supports students who have come into contact with or are at risk for interacting with the juvenile justice system	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —after-school programs <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —child and adolescent health and mental health services and youth mentoring
STOP School Violence Program (Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state, tribal, and local governments	\$82 million + \$200 million over 5 years via BSCA	Supports programs in addressing school violence and improving school security	<b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b> —school personnel training and student education to prevent school violence, create positive school climates, support social and emotional learning, and implement anti-bullying programs <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —hiring school support personnel (e.g., climate specialists, school psychologists, school social workers)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Strategies to Support Children Exposed to Violence	Competitive	Eligible applicants: local governments, school districts, tribal organizations, nonprofits, and others	\$6.243 million	Supports coordinated and comprehensive community approaches to assist children and families who are exposed to violence	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —develop or enhance support services for children and families who are exposed to violence or at risk for violence
<b>AmeriCorps</b>					
AmeriCorps State and National program (NCSA Title I-C)	Formula and competitive	Eligible applicants: individuals and nonprofits	\$557.049 million	Supports national service and volunteering opportunities to address national education-related challenges	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —community outreach, collaborative relationship building with community organizations, and volunteer recruitment expansion <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —develop and implement after-school programs <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —youth mentoring, tutoring, and nutrition assistance <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —literacy services

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Seniors Foster Grandparent Program (Domestic Volunteer Service Act, Title II-B)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: individuals and nonprofits	\$125.363 million	Supports volunteers above 55 years of age in connecting with and caring for children and youth with exceptional needs (e.g., premature infants and children with disabilities)	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —mentoring for children and teenagers and care for children with disabilities
AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) (Domestic Volunteer Service Act, Title I-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: individuals and nonprofits	\$103.285 million	Supports national service and volunteering opportunities to staff anti-poverty projects in collaboration with local organizations	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —anti-poverty projects in collaboration with local organizations
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) (Domestic Volunteer Service Act, Title II-A)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: individuals and nonprofits	\$53.956 million	Supports volunteers above 55 years of age in participating in community service, health, nutrition, and development projects	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —tutoring and mentoring for under-resourced or disabled youth; college and career readiness assistance; community service projects
AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) (NCSA Title I-E)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: individuals and nonprofits	\$37.735 million	Supports national service and volunteering opportunities to staff community service projects	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —community service projects

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Volunteer Generation Funds (Serve America Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state service commissions, nonprofits, schools, government agencies, and community organizations	\$20 million	Supports community-based organizations to recruit, manage, retain, and expand volunteer operations	<b>Culture of belonging, safety, and care</b> —places caring adults into school buildings to serve as mentors, tutors, and college success coaches
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>					
National School Lunch Program (NSLP) (National School Lunch Act) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) (Child Nutrition Act)	Mandatory	Eligible applicants: students with families making less than or equal to 130% of the federal poverty guidelines (free) or between 130% and 185% of the guidelines (reduced-price)	NSLP: \$15.404 billion SBP: \$5.453 billion	Provides subsidized or free meals to children and youth at public schools, nonprofit private schools, and residential child care institutions—including a Community Eligibility Provision allowing eligible schools to provide free meals to all students	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —daily nutrition assistance (e.g., breakfast and lunch)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) (National School Lunch Act)	Mandatory	Eligible applicants: schools, local government agencies, camps, and faith-based or other nonprofit community organizations	\$4.659 billion	Reimburses programs providing nutritious meals and snacks to eligible children who are enrolled in participating child and adult care centers and youth attending after-school care programs	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —supervised meals at schools, parks, community centers, health clinics, hospitals, and apartment complexes <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —school, local government agency, camp, and faith-based and other nonprofit community organization reimbursement for providing meals and snacks
Summer Food Service Program (National School Lunch Act)	Mandatory	Eligible applicants: children and youth under age 18; SEAs run the program through agreements with schools, local agencies, camps, and community organizations	\$655.333 million	Provides federal funding to states to reimburse providers serving free, healthy meals to children and youth in low-income areas during the summer, when school is not in session	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —summer nutrition assistance (e.g., meals and snacks)

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (National School Lunch Act)	Formula	Eligible applicants: high-need elementary schools via state-administered programs	\$198 million	Provides elementary schools with fresh fruits and vegetables as snacks, prioritizing low-income schools, during times when food is not given through the NSLP or SBP	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> — nutrition assistance (e.g., fruit and vegetable snacks)
NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants for School Food Authorities	Formula grant to states, which schools can apply for competitively	Eligible applicants: state agencies that award competitive subgrants to LEAs and schools	\$80 million	Helps schools purchase equipment to serve students nutritious school meals, including starting or expanding school breakfast programs	<b>Integrated student supports</b> — upgrading equipment for food sourcing, preparation, storage, and safety (e.g., warmers, kitchen tools, refrigerators, cleaners)



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program	Competitive and direct loans	Eligible applicants: public bodies, nonprofits, and tribal communities primarily located in rural areas	\$74 million	Supports the purchase, construction, and improvement of essential community facilities (e.g., health care, community centers, educational services) in rural communities with a population of 20,000 or less	<b>Integrated student supports</b> —essential community facilities (e.g., food pantries, community kitchens, local food banks, medical and dental clinics, and transitional housing) <b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —child care centers, distance learning equipment, libraries, museums
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state and local governments, tribal communities, nonprofits, and businesses	\$60 million	Supports the delivery of distance learning and telemedicine in rural communities with a population of 20,000 or less	<b>Integrated student supports</b> —computer hardware and software, audio, video, and broadband equipment for distance learning and telemedicine <b>Rigorous community-connected classroom instruction</b> —instructional programming

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Team Nutrition Training Grants for School Nutrition Professional Readiness and Retention	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state agencies administering the NSLP and SBP	\$20.162 million	Builds the capacity of nutrition professionals to meet the needs of students and families	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —school nutrition staff training, education mentoring, and coaching; school nutrition education for students and families
Patrick Leahy Farm to School Grant Program (Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: tribal organizations, state agencies, school districts, and nonprofits	\$14 million	Helps state, regional, and local organizations plan, develop, and implement programs that bring locally or regionally produced foods to schools and that provide nutrition and agriculture education	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —nutrition assistance and school gardens <b>Rigorous, community-connected classroom instruction</b> —develop cross-curricular units of study linked to agriculture and nutrition <sup>f</sup>
School Breakfast Program Expansion Grant	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state governments	\$8 million	Supports expanding school breakfast programs and services in schools where 40% or more of the lunches served are free or reduced-price	<b>Integrated student supports</b> —establishing new, expanding existing, or developing alternative school breakfast programs for low-income schools

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>					
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program (Housing and Community Development Act)	Formula	Eligible applicants: states and localities	\$3.3 billion	Supports a wide range of economic development, community development, and infrastructure projects	<b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and community voice</b> —creating school- and community-connected infrastructure (e.g., construction of public facilities, conversion of school buildings, and relocation and demolition)
Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states, localities, territories, nonprofits, and tribal organizations	\$2.794 billion	Supports community development and implementation of coordinated approaches to prevent and address youth homelessness	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —short- and medium-term housing assistance, rehousing, case management, coordinated entry intake, and referrals <b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —case management, peer support, and family reunification

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Choice Neighborhoods Program (U.S. Housing Act)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: cities, counties, housing authorities, nonprofits, private developers, and partnerships	\$350 million	Provides matching grants to facilitate action among numerous stakeholders (e.g., public housing authorities, cities, schools, businesses, nonprofits, private developers) to plan or implement neighborhood revitalization efforts	<b>Collaborative leadership, shared power, and community voice</b> —conduct a neighborhood needs assessment, improving education and employment outcomes <b>Integrated systems of support</b> —replace or improve low-quality public housing with high-quality mixed-income homes, reinvesting in distressed communities
Moving to Work	Demonstration project	Eligible applicants: public housing authorities	This is a waiver granting program	Supports innovative strategies to help residents find employment and self-sufficiency, often by offering housing assistance	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —case management services, housing subsidies, rent simplification, rapid rehousing, and shelter diversion

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
<b>Department of Labor</b>					
Job Corps (WIOA Title I)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: federal, state, and local agencies; CTE schools; and private organizations	\$1.76 billion	Supports youth from low-income families, ages 16 to 24, who are facing barriers to education and employment	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —tuition-free housing, meals, basic health care, a living allowance, job search and placement assistance, career counseling, labor exchange services, and CTE <sup>g</sup>
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Program (WIOA Title I)	Formula	Eligible applicants: SEAs	\$948.13 million	Supports services, training, and programming to help youth ages 14 to 24 facing barriers to education to develop workforce-readiness skills	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —youth mentoring, tutoring, internships, externships, and on-the-job training <sup>h</sup>
YouthBuild (WIOA Title I)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs, community colleges, nonprofits, community-based organizations, tribal organizations, and other youth service organizations	\$105 million	Provides pre-apprenticeship programming, job training, and educational opportunities for youth ages 16 to 24 who have previously dropped out of high school, with a focus on construction trades	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> —career-readiness job training, work experience, skills training, and supports for students who have dropped out of high school <sup>i</sup>

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
State Apprenticeship Expansion, Equity, and Innovation Grants	Competitive	Eligible applicants: state agencies	\$87.5 million	Supports state education and workforce systems in providing apprenticeship programming and recruitment	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — apprenticeships, work-based learning, and industry partnerships
Indian and Native American Program— Employment and Training	Competitive	Eligible applicants: federally recognized tribal governments and organizations	\$71 million	Supports employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals	<b>Empowering student and family engagement</b> — partnerships with schools to deliver workforce development services for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian family members
Youth Apprenticeship Readiness Grants	Competitive	Eligible applicants: educational entities (e.g., schools, school boards, and workforce partners)	\$42.296 million	Supports organizations providing apprenticeships for individuals ages 16 to 24	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — apprenticeships, work-based learning, and industry partnerships

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities (WORC) Initiative	Competitive	Eligible applicants: local governments, nonprofits, school districts, IHEs, and tribal organizations	\$34.2 million	Supports the alignment of workforce and economic development strategies, including those through community and technical colleges	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — K–12 workforce preparation, including work-based learning, workforce training and development, and on-the-job training for parents
<b>Department of Commerce and Federal Communications Commission</b>					
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA])	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states and territories	\$42.45 billion	Helps states build the capacity of their broadband offices and coordinate with local communities, with a specific focus on unserved areas	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — broadband internet access for families, affordable internet-capable devices, and training and workforce development
Affordable Connectivity Program (IIJA)	Offers discounts based on household poverty status	Eligible applicants: households at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines	\$14.2 billion	Provides discounted broadband service to families based on their level of poverty	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — broadband internet access for families

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Universal Service Program for Schools and Libraries (E-Rate) (The Telecommunications Act)	Offers discounts based on school poverty status	Eligible applicants: schools, school districts, and libraries in low-income areas	\$4.276 billion	Provides discounted telecommunications services—including internet access and broadband services—to schools based on their level of poverty	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —broadband internet access for low-income schools and libraries
Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (Consolidated Appropriations Act [CAA] 2021 and IIJA)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: tribal governments	\$2.94 billion	Supports expansion of internet access and broadband technology on tribal lands	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —telehealth, distance learning, and broadband affordability
Digital Equity Act programs (IIJA)	Formula and competitive	Eligible applicants: states, territories, tribal governments, LEAs, workforce development programs, and other entities	\$2.75 billion	Promotes broadband adoption in targeted populations (e.g., low-income households, racial and ethnic minorities, rural individuals)	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —broadband internet access for targeted populations



Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program (IIJA)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: states, tribal governments, technology companies, nonprofits, political subdivisions, and other entities	\$1 billion	Helps underserved areas expand and extend broadband infrastructure	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —broadband internet access for families
Broadband Infrastructure Program (CAA, 2021)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: a state and one or more political subdivisions	\$288 million	Supports broadband infrastructure in areas lacking access, including rural areas	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —broadband infrastructure
Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program (CAA, 2021)	Competitive	Eligible applicants: HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs	\$268 million	Supports expansion of internet access and broadband technology at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —broadband internet access service, classroom technology, and information technology personnel
<b>Department of Transportation</b>					
Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities Program (IIJA)	Formula and competitive	Eligible applicants: cities and transit agencies	\$5.1 billion over 5 years	Supports transit agencies in modernizing public bus fleets, which students can use to get to school	<b>Integrated systems of support</b> —public transportation to school

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
<b>Department of Defense</b>					
Military-Connected Local Educational Agencies for Academic and Support Programs and the World Language Advancement and Readiness Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: school districts	\$132.347 million	Supports mobile military-connected students and grantee efforts to establish, improve, or expand elementary and secondary world language programs	<b>Rigorous community-connected classroom instruction</b> —student academic supports and world language programming <b>Collaborative leadership and shared power and voice</b> —educator professional development, hiring or contributing to the salary of a community school coordinator
National Defense Education Program Funding Opportunities	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs, IHEs, nonprofits, and STEM program providers	N/A <sup>j</sup>	Provides STEM-based learning opportunities for students and educators through K–12 and into postsecondary studies	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> —STEM workforce development programs, apprenticeships, and internships for students; professional development for educators

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
Science and Technology Academies Reinforcing Basic Aviation and Space Exploration Youth Program (STARBASE)	Formula grant	Eligible applicants: military installations across the country	\$50 million	Supports initiatives through the five military branches to encourage students primarily in grade 5, and expanding through grade 12, to pursue STEM careers	<b>Expanded, enriched learning opportunities</b> — provides up to 25 hours of real-world experience and hands-on activities in STEM at military installations, with a focus on historically underrepresented students
Department of the Navy STEM Education & Workforce Program	Competitive	Eligible applicants: LEAs, IHEs, nonprofits, and industry	N/A	Supports a range of programs starting in PreK into postdoctoral studies that focus on engaging and educating the next generation of STEM professionals	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> — wraparound services for STEM learning, in-school education workshops, STEM educational pathways, parent workshops, and after-school STEM learning

Federal funding source	Type of funding	Eligible entities	Most recent funding	Description	Key activities
<b>Department of Interior</b>					
Tribally Controlled School Grants for Elementary and Secondary Programs	Formula	Eligible applicants: schools operated by an Indian tribe or tribal organization	\$848.42 million	Provides general support for schools operated by an Indian tribe or tribal organization	<b>General support for essential aspects of community schools</b> —school operations, academic and administrative purposes, student support services, and transportation at tribally controlled schools

<sup>a</sup> U.S. Department of Education. (2019). *Non-regulatory guidance: English learners and Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)*. <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essatitleiiiiguidenglishlearners10219.pdf>

<sup>b</sup> Examples of projects that can be funded through Full-Service Community Schools (FSCS) grants include “high-quality early learning programs and service; accelerated learning aligned with academic supports and other enrichment activities, providing students with a comprehensive academic program; family engagement, including parental involvement, parent leadership, family literacy, and parent education programs; mentoring and other youth development programs; community service and service learning opportunities; programs that provide assistance to students who have been chronically absent, truant, suspended, or expelled; job training and career counseling services; nutrition services and physical activities; primary health and dental care; activities that improve access to and use of social service programs and programs that promote family financial stability; mental health services; and adult education, including instruction of adults in English as a second language.” U.S. Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education. (n.d.). *Full-Service Community Schools Program (FSCS)*. <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-discretionary-grants-support-services/school-choice-improvement-programs/full-service-community-schools-program-fscs/>. The Department of Education included the four pillars of community schools as priorities in its notice of inviting applications for fiscal year 2022. U.S. Department of Education. (2022). *Applications for new awards; Full-Service Community Schools Program*. Federal Register. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/07/13/2022-15091/applications-for-new-awards-full-service-community-schools-program>

<sup>c</sup> Gear Up NC Appalachian Partnership. (n.d.). *Family engagement toolkit: Strategies and resources to communicate with families*. [https://gearup.appstate.edu/sites/gearup.appstate.edu/files/gearup\\_family\\_engagement\\_toolkit.pdf](https://gearup.appstate.edu/sites/gearup.appstate.edu/files/gearup_family_engagement_toolkit.pdf)

<sup>d</sup> While the total amount of funding allocated for Medicaid is higher (approximately \$734 billion in 2021, according to the [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services National Health Expenditures data](#)), this report includes an estimated \$4.5 billion of Medicaid funding going to schools. This estimate is based on Healthy Schools Campaign. (2022). *A guide to expanding Medicaid-funded school health services*. <https://healthyschoolscampaign.org/dev/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/A-Guide-to-Expanding-Medicaid-Funded-School-Health-Services-2022-Update.pdf>

<sup>e</sup> While the total amount of funding allocated for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is higher (approximately \$30.3 billion in fiscal year 2020, according to the [Department of Health and Human Services financial data](#)), this report includes an estimated \$5.7 billion of TANF funding that goes to schools through “work, education, and training activities” and “pre-kindergarten/Head Start.” This estimate is based on Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2022). *Policy basics: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families*. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/temporary-assistance-for-needy-families>

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- <sup>g</sup> U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration. (n.d.). *Job Corps*. <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps>; Edgerton, A. (2022). *Job Corps: A primer*. Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47208>
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- <sup>i</sup> Collins, B., & Edgerton, A. (2022). *Youth employment and training programs authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act*. Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11952>
- <sup>j</sup> The U.S. Department of Defense lists 98 different STEM opportunities on its website. The exact funding for these programs was not listed in the fiscal year 2023 budget summary or the fiscal year 2023 congressional justification. For more information, contact [info@dodstem.us](mailto:info@dodstem.us). The Department of the Navy lists six student opportunities on its website. The exact funding for these programs was not listed in the Department of the Navy Defense 2023 budget summary or the Department of the Navy Defense 2023 congressional justification. For more information, contact [naval\\_STEM@navy.mil](mailto:naval_STEM@navy.mil).
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