



Matching Funds

Proposition 49/ASES funds require a 33% match of your total grant. This match can be either in-kind or cash. We encourage people to find cash matches for their grants because creating quality programming at the rate of \$7.50/child/day is very difficult. Cash matches often provide the most flexibility in designing program elements that meet the needs of your community. Of course, partnerships with other service providers - both non-profit organizations and city agencies – can significantly strengthen staffing and programming at your sites and count as in-kind match.

In-kind Matches

Here are some suggestions of program supports that qualify as “in-kind” match:

- Staffing (that is not paid for by your grant)
 - front line staff provided through partnerships (see below)
 - portion of time that managers - such as principals, district managers, executive directors and program managers - are spending in planning and overseeing the program
- Volunteers
- Janitorial services
- Supplies
- Facilities (up to 25% of the match can be a calculation of the rental value of the space at the school or community facility that you are using)
- Field trips

Here are some partners to consider in exploring in-kind matches:

- City recreation and park departments
 - Non-profit youth organizations – local Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCAs, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, 4-H Clubs, Campfire Councils, and other locally-based community organizations that serve youth. Your local community foundation or United Way branch may have a list of local organizations serving youth.
 - Community colleges and universities
 - Volunteers and organizations that recruit/train volunteers
 - Public libraries
 - Local police and fire departments
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Cash Matches

PUBLIC FUNDING SOURCES

There are limits to which State funding qualifies as “match” for ASES programs. State funds for remedial education activities - such as Economic Impact Aid-State Compensatory Education and State Program for LEP Students, Pupil Promotion and Retention Prevention, Mandatory Summer School, and Summer School – do not qualify. Therefore, most other federal and state funding can be used. There is not a specific category for “remedial education” funding, so districts will have to ask their business office what they consider remedial funds to be.

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

- GEAR UP – The purpose of this program is to increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in college. It offers both state and partnership grants.¹
- Weed and Seed - Weed and Seed is a multi-agency, community approach to law enforcement, crime prevention and community revitalization. Activities that can be supported with these funds include providing educational, economic, social, recreational and other virtual opportunities to children, youth and families.¹
- Carol M. White Physical Education - The program provides grants to initiate, expand and improve physical education programs, including afterschool programs, for students in kindergarten through 12th grade in order to make progress toward meeting state standards for physical education.
- Safe Schools/Healthy Students - Funds must be used to support or enhance a comprehensive, integrated strategy for an entire school district (or entire school districts in the case of a consortium) that is designed to create safe and drug-free schools and promote healthy childhood development. Applications must be submitted by a partnership consisting of the local education agency, local public mental health authority and local law enforcement agency.
- Other Federal Sources to Investigate:
 - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Community Service Learning
 - National Endowment for the Arts
 - National Endowment for the Humanities
 - National Science Foundation

STATE FUNDING SOURCES

- 21st Century Community Learning Centers – The focus of 21st CCLC is to provide expanded after school academic enrichment opportunities for children attending low performing schools.² *This funding may not be counted as matching funds. 21st CCLC funds must serve students not served by ASES.*

- California Nutrition Network – CNN funding is intended to provide nutrition and fitness education in schools and after school programs. The funding mechanism is a 50% match of non-federal resources used for nutrition and fitness education.³
- Child Care and Development Fund – CCDF dollars are used to subsidize the cost of child care for children up to age 13 and improve the quality of child care for all children. A majority of the funds are used to provide child care vouchers to low-income parents.¹
- Intervention Funds – Six programs – each with slightly different guidelines – to support students who are behind in school. The programs provide hourly reimbursement to schools for academic support targeted at specific populations of at-risk students. These programs are often referred to as “Core Academic” or “Summer School”. *These funds may not be used as matching funds.*
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools - The program provides support to state education agencies (SEAs) for a variety of drug and violence prevention activities focused primarily on school-age youths. SEAs are required to distribute 91% of funds to local education agencies for drug and violence prevention activities.¹
- Title 1 Part A Supplemental Educational Services – In the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, any Title 1 elementary or secondary school in its second year of School Improvement or Corrective Action is required to arrange for the provision of supplemental education services for eligible students enrolled in the school. Instruction must take place outside the regular school day.¹
- Tobacco Use Prevention and Education Funds (TUPE) - The purpose of this program is to reduce youth tobacco use by helping young people to make healthy tobacco-related decisions.
- Other Funding through the CA Department of Education to Investigate:
 - Title I, Part A - Disadvantaged
 - School Improvement Funds (part of Title I, part A)
 - Comprehensive School Reform (Title I, Part F)
 - LEP- Limited English Proficiency / Migrant Language Proficiency (Title 3) - Judy Klein (916) 323-1314
 - Innovative Programs (Title V) – Jerry Cummings (916) 319-0381
 - Bilingual Education (Title VII) – Judy Lambert (916) 319-0265

CITY/COUNTY FUNDING SOURCES

- Community Development Block Grant – CDBG funds provide states and entitlement communities with annual direct grants, which they in turn award to smaller entities and rural areas for use in revitalizing neighborhoods, expanding affordable housing and economic opportunities, and/or improving community facilities and services.¹
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Block Grant (JJDP) – JJDP funds tend to be used for youth involved with the juvenile justice system. They may be used to support primary prevention activities like afterschool programs.¹

- Voter Initiatives – Sometimes local tax revenues are allocated to youth programs through voter initiatives. Three cities – Oakland, San Francisco and Santa Rosa – have approved initiatives to create a fund for youth programs over several years.
- Workforce Investment Act – State and local activities are formula-funded youth programs that provide improved comprehensive services to eligible youth, 14 to 21 years old in local communities. Local workforce investment boards must provide the following services to eligible youth: tutoring, study skills training, dropout prevention strategies, alternative secondary school services, summer employment opportunities, paid and unpaid work experiences, and occupational skill training.¹

SCHOOL SITE FUNDS

- Title 1 - Title 1 grants to local educational agencies supplement state and local education funding for low-achieving children, especially in high-poverty schools.¹

PRIVATE FUNDING

Foundation and corporate funding can provide cash match to your program.

- Foundation Funding - It is important to research each foundation before contacting them to make sure they are funding after school and youth programs. It is also important to understand that most foundations provide time-limited support and look to programs to demonstrate how they will sustain their activities beyond the life of the grant.
- Corporation Funding – Local companies may be interested in building partnerships with schools, both to provide funding and as a site for community service for their employees. The after school hours are often ideal for these types of partnerships. It is extremely helpful to have formalized connections – through an advisory committee or other mechanism – to develop and maintain the corporate relationship.
- Parent Fees – Parent fees can be charged and can count towards the required match. The restriction is that no child may be denied access to the program because they cannot pay the fee. For more information, see the section on the Bay Area Partnership website about Parent Fee Structures.

The Bay Area Partnership has compiled lists of foundations and corporations that fund youth programs in each of the nine counties of the Bay Area. *Please see the “County Funding Guides” on the Bay Area Partnership Website under Tools.*

For other lists of funding sources and to sign up for email alerts about funding, go to the following websites:

www.foundationcenter.org

www.compasspoint.org/funders/index.php

www.house.gov/tauscher/services_grants.shtml

www.financeproject.org

www.cde.ca.gov
www.afterschoolalliance.org

Endnotes:

- ¹ These are federal funds, but they are allocated to and distributed through state, county or city governments. Program descriptions are from "Fact Sheets for Afterschool Funding." Go to www.afterschoolalliance.org for more detailed information.
- ² 21st CCLC is federal funding administered through the CA Dept. of Education. Contact CDE for more information.
- ³ CNN is federal funding administered through the CA Dept. of Health. Contact the Dept. of Health or Deanna Neibuhr at the Bay Area Partnership (510-645-4207 x102) for more information.

ASES budget match ideas

From: Susan Maschmeier <susansbusd@gmail.com>

- Facilities
- Furniture, etc.
- Supervision of personnel by individuals paid outside the grant
- Janitorial paid outside of the grant
- Materials and Supplies supplied from outside the grant
- Any fees collected
- donations from individuals, PTA, corporations, etc.
- AmeriCorps cost above that paid by the grant
- Any personnel paid outside of the grant
- Snack cost paid outside the grant

The easy way is to think of after school as a "business". What would you need to run it? What part of that is covered by something other than the ASES grant. That is all match.

Hope that helps

Susan