



STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES OF FUNDING SOURCES

The ELERV Strategy can be implemented with zero or limited additional funding requirements for the agency. While not required, some agencies may choose to hire personnel to focus on direct response to victims. The funding options below may be considered.

	STRENGTHS	CHALLENGES
Budgeted Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Agency retains full control of personnel functions. ▶ Funding is guaranteed for budget period. ▶ Funding stability is generally high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ New programs often must demonstrate success before the agency will consider funding through the budget process. ▶ New hires often require significant financial commitment (salaries, benefits, technology, equipment). ▶ Internal complaints about diverting resources may occur.
Cost Sharing (across multiple agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minimal costs are incurred by each agency. ▶ Scope of work may be expanded beyond a single agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Agencies must agree who will be responsible for administrative duties (lead agency). ▶ Cross-agency communication and information sharing must be established. ▶ Agencies must agree who will cover maintenance costs (e.g., software upgrades, equipment replacement). ▶ Agencies should consider the impact of personnel vacancies on each agency.
Contracted Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Agency selects the services and activities they fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Agency does not retain full control of personnel functions. ▶ Cost can be prohibitive.
Fines and Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limited budget commitment exists. ▶ Agencies retain full control of personnel functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Programs are often difficult to establish. ▶ Significant financial and administrative oversight is required.



	STRENGTHS	CHALLENGES
Grant Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Funding is often program specific. ▶ Funding is often multiyear. ▶ Multiple sources exist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Federal (e.g., OVC, OVW, BJA, COPS) ● State (e.g., VOCA, VAWA, JAG) ● Local (e.g., county or city) ● Private (e.g., businesses, foundations) ▶ Grants may be used to start new programs. Successful implementation can support inclusion in the agency budget at the end of the award period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Grants typically involve competitive application processes. ▶ Applications may be lengthy, complex, and time-consuming to complete. ▶ Grants may require renewal. ▶ Restrictions/limitations may be placed on eligible services. ▶ Grant funds may require lengthy approval processes before money can be spent. ▶ Programmatic and financial reporting requirements can be time-consuming and complex. ▶ Requirements for equipment disposal exist. ▶ Funding is not guaranteed beyond the award period and cannot be counted on as a long-term solution. ▶ Agency may be opposed to or ineligible to apply for federal grant funds due to internal policies and/or grant restrictions. ▶ Agency may lack qualified personnel to apply for and administer grants.
Multiple Funding Sources (hybrid model)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Diversity of funding sources helps minimize risk if one source becomes unviable. ▶ Programs started through non-budgeted funding sources can serve as proof of concept for future inclusion in agency budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Administration of multiple funding streams may be challenging, time-consuming, and require specialized knowledge and skills.