



THE COST OF SAFETY

A Survey of Community-based Organizations
Working on the Frontlines to Address Violence
and Trauma in Vulnerable Communities

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Background.....	4
Changes in Funding Priorities and Funding Cuts.....	5
The Survey.....	7
Funding Impacts on Community-Based Direct Service Providers	8
Programmatic and Service Delivery Impacts.....	9
Barriers to Funding Access and the Cost to Vulnerable Communities.....	14
Structural and Systemic Challenges	16
Implications for Public and Private Funders	17
Conclusion	18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey¹ of 105 community-based organizations² across 28 states reveals a violence prevention and community safety field under significant and growing strain. During the survey period of February 1, 2025 to February 1, 2026, 80% of the organizations surveyed experienced funding reductions or terminations, with the most severe impacts concentrated among smaller direct-service organizations with budgets of \$250,000 or less, those serving large to mid-size cities, and those providing community violence intervention³ or reentry services.⁴

The consequences of this loss of funding are immediate and profound: reduced ability to provide services, program eliminations, staff layoffs, and

increased barriers to care for communities already experiencing disproportionate violence and harm. Organizations surveyed report that every major funding stream, whether federal, state, local, or philanthropic, has become more difficult to access, creating a destabilizing environment in vulnerable communities that undermines both crisis response and long-term prevention of crime and violence.

Despite these challenges, the findings point to a clear path forward. Targeted investments in organizations working directly within communities disproportionately affected by violence and victimization can serve to rebuild the violence reduction and prevention infrastructure necessary to ensure safer communities for all.

KEY FINDINGS

SMALL ORGANIZATIONS, BIGGEST BURDEN



Small community-based organizations have been most affected by funding cuts and resulting financial instability. In addition, smaller nonprofits reported the greatest difficulty accessing funding, often due to limited administrative capacity to manage complex grant applications, compliance requirements, and reporting obligations.

ESSENTIAL WORK, UNSTABLE FUNDING



Organizations delivering victim services, trauma recovery programs, community violence intervention (CVI), and mental health support reported particular challenges securing sustained funding, despite providing essential, resource-intensive, direct services to individuals and communities.

RURAL PROVIDERS LEFT BEHIND



Rural organizations encounter structural barriers to accessing funding. Providers serving rural communities experience heightened challenges due to smaller staff capacity, fewer local funding opportunities, and infrastructure barriers that make participation in competitive funding processes more difficult.

TRUSTED BY COMMUNITIES, SHUT OUT BY FUNDERS



Local grassroots organizations encounter access gaps. Organizations led by and serving historically marginalized communities reported difficulty accessing traditional funding streams, even though they often maintain the strongest trust and relationships within communities most impacted by violence.

THE CLOSER TO THE COMMUNITY, THE HARDER TO FUND



Funding barriers disproportionately affect organizations closest to community need. The survey suggests that the organizations most embedded in and responsive to communities experiencing violence are often those facing the greatest obstacles in securing sustainable funding.

BACKGROUND

The passage of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 (BSCA) represented the first significant and dedicated stream of federal funding to support community violence intervention (CVI) strategies and the community-based organizations (CBOs) that engage in CVI approaches. The BSCA provided for a \$250 million federal investment in CVI over five years, which was further supplemented by discretionary funding available through grant programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and included a specific funding stream to support CBOs.

The Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI), administered by OJP, was designed as an investment to strengthen local community safety infrastructure alongside law enforcement. CVIPI supported immediate violence intervention and long-term violence prevention by investing in street outreach and violence mediation by credible messengers, Trauma Recovery Centers working with victims, and youth mentorship and prevention programs, among other approaches. Building on the success of the CVIPI initiative, OJP increased programming rooted in local community-driven and resident-led approaches and made marked efforts to reduce barriers and increase opportunities and access to funding for organizations directly working in communities disproportionately impacted by crime, violence, and victimization.⁵

Community-driven and focused anti-violence and prevention initiatives have demonstrated impacts on effectively addressing violence, preventing victimization, and reducing recidivism. One study of a CVI program based in Chicago found that completion of the programming significantly reduced the likelihood of continued criminal legal involvement among participants, indicating a direct benefit to public safety.⁶ Community-based reentry programming to assist individuals as they transition from incarceration back to the community have also had positive effects. An evaluation of the programming of the largest employment reentry service provider in the United States, the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO), demonstrated that their services significantly reduced recidivism during the study term. Individuals participating in the full range of CEO programming were less likely to be arrested, convicted of a new crime, or reincarcerated during the two-year observation period.⁷



CHANGES IN FUNDING PRIORITIES AND FUNDING CUTS

On April 22, 2025, DOJ terminated 365 grants, which had been funded by Congress and previously obligated and awarded by DOJ, stating that the work funded “no longer effectuates Department priorities.” A significant portion of the terminated grants were awarded, either directly or through sub-granting, to CBOs focusing on community violence intervention, reentry, victim services, and hate crimes, as well as to entities providing training and technical assistance to these organizations. Following the notification of grant terminations, numerous media outlets and public policy institutes reported on the impacts of this loss of funding on CBOs, which included staff layoffs, increased wait times for services, reduction in programming, and in some cases, the closure of organizations.

In addition, earlier in 2025, grants administered by the DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and provided through myriad divisions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which were dedicated to addressing gender-based violence and supporting organizations providing services to victims, were frozen or terminated, causing immediate layoffs, fear, and uncertainty for a wide swath of domestic violence shelters and organizations, and sexual assault and human trafficking programs around the nation.⁸

Organizations receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care Program, which is designed to promote community-wide efforts to end homelessness, also had their funding frozen, even though the grants were awarded just a few months earlier on January 17, 2025.⁹

Despite some of this funding being restored as a result of litigation or reversal from the administering agency, a sudden loss of financial support for a direct service organization relying on federal funding to provide services can be devastating to their long-term stability as well as their ability to serve their community effectively.

The threats of or actual loss of funding, even for a relatively brief period of time, produces a destabilizing effect for CBOs providing direct services to their communities that undermines service delivery and can place these organizations in jeopardy of closure.

On January 13, 2026, mental health and addiction service providers from around the country that were receiving funding from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), were hit with an unexpected blow when they received notices that their funding was terminated, effective immediately. The almost \$2 billion in grant cancellations sent mental health and addiction recovery service providers around the nation scrambling to figure out how to continue their programming in order to serve their community members, with some programs worrying they would have to shut their doors almost immediately. Despite quick reversal of the grant terminations, the unexpected and swift withdrawal of funding, and the whiplash of reversal of this decision to terminate funding soon after, corroborates the unstable and uncertain funding environment that CBOs reported within this survey.¹⁰

Changes in Grant Conditions

This destabilization of financial support for CBOs directly serving their communities undercuts the ability of these organizations to serve effectively those who walk through their doors seeking support. For CBOs that had their funding restored from DOJ or other federal agencies, or were still receiving federal funding, new grant conditions were imposed that called into question grantees' ability to serve certain populations, with some conditions requiring certification from grantees that federal funds wouldn't be used to support "unlawful DEI programs," or violate any of the Executive Orders issued by the President.¹¹ Although a federal court ordered the DOJ to remove the revised grant conditions in August 2025, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) had already published a few Fiscal Year 2026 Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs)¹² that included similar limitations. The NOFOs included a detailed list of "out of scope activities" for which federal funding could not be used, such as "promoting or facilitating the violation of federal immigration law," "promoting gender ideology," or "promoting or facilitating discriminatory programs or ideology, including illegal DEI."¹³ As there was little clear guidance from the Administration's perspective on activities that run afoul of these restrictions at the time, many CBOs serving the LGBTQ community, immigrant survivors of violence, or communities of color were facing a conundrum: continue to receive and apply for federal funding, or compromise their services and the populations they serve.¹⁴



THE SURVEY

The survey was developed and disseminated by the Alliance for Safety and Justice and Shared Safety, two programs of the non-partisan organization, Just Safe, to learn more about the real world impacts of funding cuts on CBOs and the communities they serve and to understand any challenges these organizations faced in securing stabilizing funding between February 1, 2025 and February 1, 2026.

A total of 105 direct service CBOs from 28 states responded to the survey, representing large cities (50%), midsize cities (30%), suburban (21%) and rural (14%) communities. Organizations providing victim and trauma recovery services represented the largest share of responses (56%), followed by CVI (38%), mental health services (30%), homelessness and housing (18%), and reentry services (12%). In sum, the dataset reflects strong representation of frontline, local community organizations, particularly those delivering trauma-informed violence prevention and intervention services.





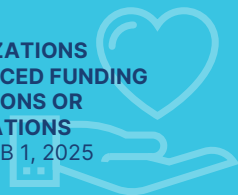
FUNDING IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY-BASED

DIRECT SERVICE PROVIDERS

The survey results revealed widespread funding disruptions experienced since February 1, 2025 from diverse sources of financial support. While 20% of respondents claimed no impact on their funding since February 1, 2025, 80% of respondents reported reductions or terminations in funding provided to their organizations. The federal government represented the largest share of source of funding constituting the reduction in financial support (49%), followed by private philanthropy (30%), state, city, or county government (29%), and then individual donors (20%).

80%

**ORGANIZATIONS
HAVE FACED FUNDING
REDUCTIONS OR
TERMINATIONS
SINCE FEB 1, 2025**



Smaller organizations with budgets of less than \$250,000 reported the highest levels of funding disruption, and organizations working on CVI and reentry experienced greater funding losses as opposed to other direct service organizations surveyed. In addition, organizations serving both large and midsize cities were more affected than their suburban and rural counterparts.

The survey reveals that funding instability was not the result of discrete, isolated events, but instead was more systemic, with the most acute impacts falling on smaller CBOs doing high-intensity work within vulnerable communities.

FUNDING SOURCE REDUCTIONS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	49%
PRIVATE FUNDERS	30%
STATE/CITY	29%
DONORS	29%



GEOGRAPHIC IMPACT

More organizations in Texas reported funding reductions than other states.

CITY SIZE

Organizations serving midsize & large cities reported more funding reductions than suburban/rural areas.



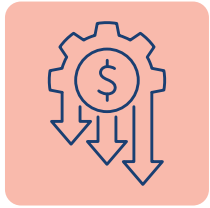
ORGANIZATION TYPE

CVI & reentry organizations hit harder than victim services or mental health organizations in terms of reduced funding.

BUDGET SIZE VULNERABILITY

Organizations under \$250k budget reported being substantially more impacted by funding cuts.





PROGRAMMATIC AND SERVICE DELIVERY IMPACTS

Among organizations experiencing funding cuts, the effects on their abilities to provide services to individuals and to their communities overall were harsh and immediate, with 61% of these respondents stating they had to reduce the services they offered, 48% reporting an increase in wait times to provide services to their clients and community, and 47% having to eliminate programming they offered altogether.

#1

AMONG THOSE AFFECTED
(N=77),

**SERVICE
DELIVERY**

IS THE MOST IMPACTED AREA.

KEY SERVICE IMPACTS



GEOGRAPHIC TRENDS

SUBURBAN: MOST CUTS IN
SERVICE DELIVERY

MIDSIZE: LONGER WAIT
TIMES & POOR MORALE

RURAL: REDUCED SERVICES &
POOR MORALE

CRITICAL FOCUS: REENTRY & VICTIM SERVICES



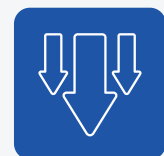
REENTRY ORGANIZATIONS EXPERIENCED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE INSTANCES OF

LONGER WAIT TIMES

TO SERVE CLIENTS COMPARED TO OTHER ORGANIZATION TYPES

VICTIM SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS EXPERIENCED

**HIGHER RATES OF REDUCTION
IN SERVICES OFFERED**



“We had to take away 6 beds in our 2 years housing program because we could no longer afford to pay... We had to close our 30 day emergency housing program.”

“Our trauma recovery center is at risk of closing every year if funding is not renewed, which makes it very difficult to engage in strategic planning.”

“It has affected our community because our youth and their families do not have a safe place to learn, share, advocate, build comradery...”

“...fewer prevention-focused, relationship-based programs... creating gaps in early intervention and long-term stability.”

“Our organization is primarily focused on serving women and people who are gender diverse and homeless... face immeasurable losses in terms of service access, including a reduction or complete loss of local outreach.”

In addition, 42% of the organizations affected by funding cuts reported staff layoffs as a result of funding disruption, 32% had staff or leadership voluntarily leave the organization, and 44% indicated they had to serve fewer clients as a result of the loss of funding. Organizations serving midsize cities experienced longer wait times to serve clients or communities, the elimination of programs or services, a reduction in clients served, and higher stress levels and poor morale among staff than other CBOs surveyed. Organizations focused on CVI disproportionately reported staff layoffs due to funding disruptions, with respondents reporting that the remaining workforce continues to experience

heightened burnout, stress, and uncertainty as a result, ultimately impacting community care and trust. Staff layoffs and the resulting loss in expertise and experience, as well as staff burnout, place undue stress on the entire violence prevention ecosystem.

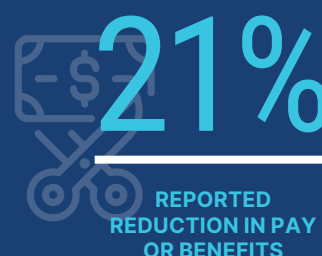


AMONG THOSE AFFECTED (N=77),

STAFF LAYOFFS & VOLUNTARY DEPARTURES

ARE PRIMARY STAFFING IMPACTS.

STAFFING IMPACTS



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

A larger share of organizations serving **large and midsize urban populations** and/or focusing on CVI had staff layoffs and terminations compared to suburban/rural areas



“As a result of funding disruptions and staff furloughs, our team has been unable to provide a full, timely response following a recent violent incident in the community. Where we previously would have deployed community outreach workers immediately to support victims’ families, de-escalate tensions, and connect those impacted to resources, our limited staffing and part-time rotational coverage meant the response was delayed and incomplete. Community members expressed frustration and fear, not because support was unnecessary, but because trusted, familiar responders were no longer consistently present at a moment when they were most needed.”

“Longer waitlist due to reduction in hours for staff. This means less clients are served”

— COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION IMPACTED BY FEDERAL FUNDING CUTS

Organizations providing victim services and support reported higher rates in reduction of services as a result of loss of funding. Among survey participants that had to eliminate programs, victim and survivor support services, housing and basic needs assistance, workforce development programming, and violence prevention and outreach services, were disproportionately impacted. The survey revealed that

survivors of violence are facing longer wait times for services, at-risk youth have lost access to prevention and mentorship programs, housing instability has increased in many communities due to reduced capacity and program closures, and communities have experienced delayed or diminished responses to critical incidents of violence.

ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING IMPACT BY PROGRAM TYPE

Those who reported their programs were eliminated or had to reduce services (N=34) mentioned the following thematic areas:



41%

Victim services and youth education were the most frequently eliminated programs, representing 41% of specific thematic area mentions.

Qualitative responses received through the survey present a real-life picture that illuminates the data – young people have lost access to safe spaces, survivors have had their care interrupted, and communities have experienced delayed responses to violent critical incidents. Cuts to such programming affect prevention, stabilization, and long-term support services, which are the very programs

shown to reduce system involvement and improve long-term outcomes for individuals and communities experiencing high rates of violence, crime, and victimization.¹⁵ This funding instability translates directly into reduced safety for communities already disproportionately affected by crime, violence, and victimization, and has broader implications for public safety overall.

“Because of funding cuts, programs were eliminated. Those programs not only provided direct support to survivors, but they also provided input to the community to identify and remedy gaps in services.”

“We have had to eliminate re-training programs, free technology, free food, free clothes, and reduce our programs that connect individuals to employers”

“Mental health services for victims of crime have been reduced (because of funding cuts)”

“Prevention & Outreach Services have been eliminated. This affects our ability to provide healthy relationship programming and let community members know that we exist and are a resource.”



BARRIERS TO FUNDING ACCESS AND THE COST TO

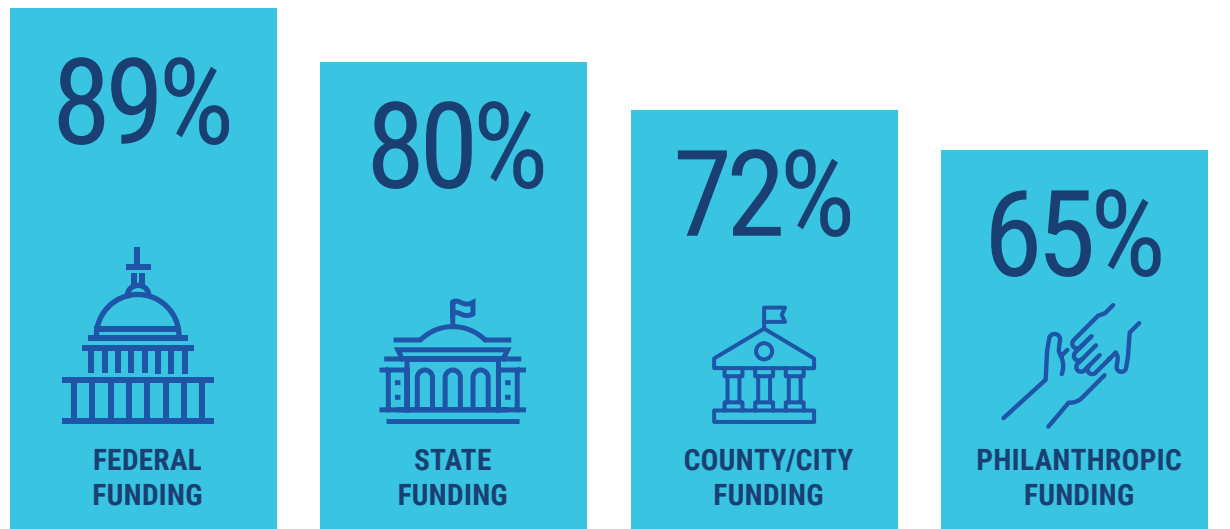
VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

The outlook for sustainable investment in the life saving work of front-line community safety organizations operating in vulnerable communities is challenging. A majority of survey respondents reported that federal,

state and county funding is more difficult to procure (89%, 80% and 72% respectively), and that there are decreased opportunities for philanthropic support (65%) in the wake of 2025's DOJ cuts.

FUNDING ENVIRONMENT PERCEPTIONS

Securing funding is increasingly difficult across all sources. Organizations finding funding hard to obtain (N=95) include:



- Rural communities face greater difficulty.
- Budgets <\$250k are hit hardest.
- Victim services & trauma organizations report higher difficulty.

- California organizations report more difficulty than others.
- Midsize city organizations & budgets <\$250k impacted.
- Housing & Reentry organizations face higher barriers.

MOST IMPACTED:

- Large cities
- Budgets <\$250k
- Housing organizations.

MOST IMPACTED:

- Suburban areas
- Budgets <\$250k
- Reentry organizations.

“When funding is uncertain, it is the community and those most in need of care who feel the impact first.”

“[We walked] away from applying to some funding, because we [were] asked to sign off on not being inclusive to the marginalized in a coded and dangerous messaging.”

“The instability in federal funding and all of the unknowns that go along with it create an environment where people are unsure if services will continue”

“Ongoing funding cuts across the nonprofit sector have intensified competition... smaller, community-rooted nonprofits, despite deep trust and proven impact, can struggle to be seen and sustained.”

— PERSPECTIVES FROM COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The data suggest that a larger share of organizations serving rural communities report it is more difficult to obtain federal funding than CBOs serving other geographies. Service providers in rural communities already operate within challenging conditions, including inadequate public transportation, infrastructure issues, limited access to healthcare, and broader resource constraints. These structural challenges make it especially difficult for organizations serving rural populations to secure the funding necessary to deliver services effectively and meet the needs of their clients and communities. At the same time, rural communities suffer some of the highest rates of gun violence, and survivors in rural communities report a higher frequency and severity of abuse than their urban counterparts.¹⁶ For these CBOs, the funding environment is shrinking and becoming more exclusionary, exposing communities that experience higher levels of violence to fewer options to combat violence and support their communities’ resilience and healing.

Organizations focused on reentry and housing face disproportionate challenges in accessing funding across all sources, and organizations focused on victim services and trauma recovery, CVI, and mental health support reported particularly acute funding challenges. These service providers frequently deliver resource-intensive, person-centered programming that requires sustained, consistent staffing and long-term engagement with clients. Despite the critical role these organizations play in stabilizing communities and supporting survivors of violence, respondents reported that funding streams are often short-term, inconsistent, or insufficient to cover the full costs of service delivery to their clients and communities.

In addition, local grassroots organizations serving historically marginalized communities frequently reported difficulty accessing funding. Respondents noted that these organizations are deeply embedded in the communities most affected by violence, and often lack the administrative infrastructure or relationships that larger organizations can rely on when pursuing government or foundation grants.



STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES

Survey responses indicate that challenges in accessing funding are not evenly distributed across organization size. The organizations most likely to report difficulty securing funding were small and mid-sized CBOs, particularly those providing direct services in high-need communities.

These organizations often operate with limited capacity, making it more difficult to compete for large or complex grants that require extensive time and resources for completing applications, reporting and compliance infrastructure, or the ability to provide matching funds.

Several cross-cutting themes were highlighted by survey responses. Organizations, especially smaller and rural service providers, struggle to be seen by funders. These organizations run on tight budgets, and they may not have the staff or adequate familiarity with grant applications and regulations to navigate the administrative burden that often comes with receiving funding. Organizations whose funding was less diversified, relying on one or two primary funding sources, are facing existential risk, potentially leaving their communities devoid of services and assistance. In addition, some respondents reported being asked or feeling as though they must alter their approach to providing services to their communities, compromising inclusive, culturally specific practices for more generalized approaches.



IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDERS

For funders, policymakers, and system leaders shaping community safety ecosystems, the survey results provide urgent priorities and core recommendations:

- **Stabilize Infrastructure** – Provide multi-year, flexible, unrestricted funding to sustain organizations working on the frontlines to prevent and reduce violence.
- **Invest in Prevention and Long-term Solutions** – Balance funding between crisis response and interventions with investments in public health approaches to safety such as workforce development programs, housing, and youth mentoring.
- **Prioritize Equity in Grantmaking** – Resource organizations closest to the problems the funder seeks to solve by reducing barriers to funding for organizations serving communities disproportionately impacted by crime, violence, and victimization (low income communities, rural communities, communities of color, and organizations rooted in community-driven, resident-led approaches to addressing violence). Some examples of reducing barriers are an open application process, reducing the length and complexity of funding applications, conducting pre-application webinars that provide insight into the funder's application process and priorities, and simplifying language within the application.
- **Strengthen the Public Safety Ecosystem** – Support collaborations, coalition-building, and multi-disciplinary approaches to combating violence.
- **Fund Capacity Building** – Provide training and technical assistance to grantees on organizational development, financial controls and budgeting, communications and media relations, and advocacy.

IN THEIR WORDS...

“Ongoing funding cuts across the nonprofit sector have intensified competition for limited philanthropic dollars, often favoring larger, more visible organizations. As a result, smaller, community-rooted nonprofits, despite deep trust and proven impact, can struggle to be seen and sustained. In our community, this may mean fewer prevention-focused, relationship-based programs reaching people who benefit most from consistent, culturally responsive support, creating gaps in early intervention and long-term stability.”

#1 TYPE OF SUPPORT IDENTIFIED

88%

OF RESPONDENTS WANT TRAINING ON FUNDING STRATEGIES

Especially critical for orgs focusing on CVI, mental health, and reentry services with budgets under \$500k.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT NEEDS

73% SURVEY DATA & ADVOCACY

68% MEDIA & STORYTELLING

31% DYNAMIC WEBINAR IMPACT

25% PRESENTATION & FACILITATION SKILLS



CONCLUSION

This survey makes clear that community-based organizations on the frontlines of addressing violence and promoting healing and resilience in their communities are operating in an unstable and unsustainable funding environment. Many of these organizations are the backbone of violence prevention in their communities, and are increasingly called upon to do more with less due to demand for services. For funders and policymakers these data reveal a central truth – *sustainable and effective public safety efforts require sustained and stable investment in organizations closest to the work*. Without such thoughtful investment, at-risk communities are not only in jeopardy of losing programs, but the very infrastructure that makes healing and prevention possible, which contributes to greater public safety outcomes for us all.

ENDNOTES

- 1 This examination of the experiences of direct service, community-based organizations was conducted through distribution of an online survey during the month of February 2026. It was distributed through the Alliance for Safety and Justice and Shared Safety networks and through partner coalitions. Participation was voluntary, with responses provided by leaders of community-based organizations.
- 2 Respondent organizations focused on one or more of the following: mental health services, youth mentorship, reentry, victim services, community violence intervention, housing insecurity, and trauma recovery.
- 3 CVI refers to a set of evidence-informed, community-driven strategies to combating violence that centers the leadership of individuals with lived experience, survivors of gun violence, and CBOs working directly within communities disproportionately impacted by crime, violence, and victimization to interrupt cycles of harm and address the root causes of violence impacting vulnerable communities. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), [CVIPI Fact Sheet](#).
- 4 Reentry programming assists individuals returning to communities after incarceration with obtaining employment, housing, treatment for substance use disorder and mental health conditions, among other critical needs. U.S. Department of Justice, OJP, [Reentry | Overview | Office of Justice Programs](#).
- 5 Cohen, Brent J., [We Must Resource Communities Most Impacted by Violence in Order to Advance Safety](#), Archived OJP Blog, January 17, 2025.
- 6 Hureau, D., et al. (2023). Evaluating the Impact of a Street Outreach Intervention on Participant Criminal Legal Involvement. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 120(10), e2300327120. [Evaluating the impact of a street outreach intervention on participant involvement in gun violence | PNAS](#)
- 7 Bloom, Dan and Redcross, Cindy and Azurdia, Gilda and Zweig, Janine and Pindus, Nancy, Transitional Jobs for Ex-Prisoners: Implementation, Two-Year Impacts, and Costs of the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) Prisoner Reentry Program (August 1, 2009). New York: MDRC, August 2009, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1667003>.
- 8 [Trump's funding freeze rattles domestic violence nonprofits - POLITICO](#)
- 9 [HUD Staff Cuts, Grant Delays Endanger Homelessness Services — Shelterforce Shelterforce](#)
- 10 [Trump administration letter wipes out addiction, mental health grants : NPR; SAMHSA cuts hundreds of millions in addiction, mental health grants - The Washington Post](#)
- 11 [DOJ Must Cut Conditions on Domestic Violence Grants for Now \(1\)](#)
- 12 NOFOs are the formal announcements of federal funding opportunities for specific projects or programs, which includes application instructions.
- 13 <https://19thnews.org/2025/05/revised-federal-grants-domestic-violence-survivors>
- 14 A number of cases seeking to prevent the Administration from imposing these new grant conditions or limitations on the activities of grantees receiving federal funding are making their way through the federal courts. To track the progress of this litigation, please see [Just Security's Litigation Tracker](#).
- 15 Jacobs, L.A. & Gottlieb, A. [THE EFFECT OF HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES ON RECIDIVISM](#): Evidence from a Sample of People on Probation in San Francisco. Crim Justice Behav. 2020 Sep;47(9):1097-1115; Schuster, S. & Stickler, B. ["Are Education Programs in Prison Worth it?"](#), Mackinac Center for Public Policy, January 24, 2023.
- 16 Reeping P.M., Mak A., Branas C.C., Gobaud A.N., Nance M.L. Firearm Death Rates in Rural vs Urban US Counties. JAMA Surg. 2023;158(7):771-772. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2023.0265; Peek-Asa C., Wallis A., Harland K., Beyer K., Dickey P., Saftlas A. Rural Disparity in Domestic Violence Prevalence and Access to Resources. J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2011 Nov;20(11):1743-9. doi: 10.1089/jwh.2011.2891. Epub 2011 Sep 15. PMID: 21919777; PMCID: PMC3216064.

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