

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Frequently Asked Questions

Who can apply?

The statute authorizing the grant program identifies eligible applicants as school boards (districts) and consortia. However, private schools may collaborate with school boards consortia.

How is a consortia defined for this grant?

Eligible applicants, as indicated above, can apply individually or as a group, or consortium. The statute allows CESAs to be a consortium but only if it is a group of school boards. Applicants cannot apply under both, meaning if they apply under a consortium they cannot also apply individually.

What is the performance period for the grant?

AODA is a competitive bi-annual grant program and the awards are issued annually with start/end dates of July 1 – June 30. AODA funding is an annual state allocation and funding cannot be carried over into the next fiscal year.

If the grant is for two years, do we submit an application with a budget for each year?

No. Your application will be for a plan and budget for the first year of the project. Near the end of the first year, grantees will be required to complete a Grant Renewal Form. This is not a competitive process, rather this will allow grantees to adjust their plan if necessary and submit the budget for the second year of the grant.

How much are the grants?

Grant amounts are based on K-12 public school enrollment from the third Friday of September count to determine appropriate funding levels as:

Category K-12 Enrollment Maximum Annual Award

MPS	80,000+	\$45,000
Large	>3,000	\$25,000
Small	<3,000	\$15,000

What can AODA funds be used for? Funds can be used to:

- Salary and fringe for an AODA Coordinator.
- Fund student or staff training in AODA activities that are evidence based (e.g. life skills, 2nd steps, etc.).
- Support staff coaching of evidence-based practice.
- Support evidence-based programming around substance use, suicide prevention, mental health literacy, bullying prevention, and social and emotional development, and stigma reduction.

- Support youth generated programs, pupil assistance programs, peer programs, student clubs and drug-free alternatives.
- Pay for indirect services such as staff or parent training or co-facilitation of group activities.
- Provide resources that may be necessary to team across agencies to support families and to support personnel to assist parents and guardians to access treatment services and assist them through the challenges of doing so.

Explain the supplement not supplant requirement.

To supplement not supplant means that, in general, districts may not use AODA funds for the cost of activities if the cost of those activities would have otherwise been paid with state or local funds in the absence of the grant program funds.

What if we have multiple projects or sites we want to fund? Do we submit multiple applications?

Eligible applicants can only submit one application. If you do have multiple projects you want to fund, you need to include them in your one plan.

Can we buy vaping detectors?

Vape detectors are not prohibited from grant funding. However, they are a very “end game” as their use is indicated after a student has started vaping. The strongest grant applications will have a preventative loaded (Tier 1) emphasis with other (Tier 2 and 3) interventions used to support these efforts.

Also, it seems that students have already started to find ways around these detectors. Here is a an article from WIRED magazine on the use of vape detectors and the factors that should be considered in installing them <https://www.wired.com/story/how-wily-teens-outwit-bathroom-vape-detectors/>

Because vaping is relatively new, few evidenced-based prevention and intervention resources exist. These resources are being developed, however. Here are links to a few of these promising new resources:

<https://www.lung.org/quit-smoking/helping-teens-quit>

<https://www.lifeskillstraining.com/bhcvaping/>

<https://everfi.com/courses/k-12/vaping-prevention/>

Can we use 2019 OYRBS data or is it too old?

We know statewide surveys may not always be in sync with the grant’s years, so schools can develop their own surveys or use other available data sources. In general, it is best to use the most recent and pertinent data available.