



FEDERAL FUNDING AND NEVADA'S NONPROFITS

AN ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH DOLLARS TO NEVADA'S NONPROFITS IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2025

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(775) 682-5083



info@guinncenter.org



guinncenter.org

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REPORT ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AUTHORS

Pierron Tackes, JD, MPH, Director of Health and Social Policy, Guinn Center

Mark Krmpotic, Interim Director of Economic and Fiscal Policy, Guinn Center

Todd Butterworth, MBA, Senior Research Analyst, Guinn Center

EDITORS & CONTRIBUTORS

Michael Stewart (Editor), Research Director, Guinn Center

Jill Tolles (Editor), Executive Director, Guinn Center

Kristine Caliger (Editor), Assistant Director, Guinn Center

Kaiana Miller, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Economics, College of Business, University of Nevada, Reno (UNR)

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

A'Keia Sanders, Director, Governor's Office of Federal Assistance

Michael Willden, Vice President of Health Care, The Perkins Company

Irene Bustamante Adams, Deputy Director & Chief Strategy Officer, Workforce Connections

Miles Dickson, CEO, Nevada GrantLab

Christy McGill, Deputy Superintendent for Educator Effectiveness and Family Engagement, Nevada Department of Education

The Steering Committee Members listed above served as an expert panel of external peer reviewers for this brief.

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Robin Evans, GIS Specialist, Guinn Center

Amy Vigen, Graphic Designer, Guinn Center

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INTRODUCTION

Nevada has seen meaningful growth in federal grant dollars over the past decade, yet it continues to rank near the bottom nationally in federal funding per capita. The state ranked 50th in the nation for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014, improved to 45th in FFY 2020, but then slipped again to 47th in FFY 2023. This persistent gap in federal funding per capita, paired with a lower-than-average state tax base, has made nonprofit organizations critical providers of services that rely heavily on government support.

Nonprofits in Nevada provide essential services across health, education, housing, and social sectors. Federal funding supports a wide range of nonprofit activities, from investigating public health outbreaks such as tuberculosis and adult hepatitis to expanding early childhood programs and sustaining school nutrition services. As federal funding streams shift or slow, state and local partners have increasingly sought clearer insight into how federal dollars reach Nevada’s nonprofits.

Building on the Guinn Center’s “Overview of Statewide Federal Funding in Nevada: 2023–2025 Biennium,” which detailed how federal dollars are allocated across Nevada’s top federally funded state agencies, this report takes the next step by asking:

Where do those federal funds go once they leave the state agency, and how much goes to Nevada nonprofits?



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023, Nevada ranked **47th nationally** in federal grant funding, falling below the national per capita federal funding of **\$2,779**, with Nevada's federal grant funding per capita being **\$2,192**.
- Within the Legislatively Approved Budget for the 2023-2025 biennium, federal funding made up **27.7 percent** or about **\$14.8 billion** out of the total **\$53.4 billion** state budget. Of that 27.7 percent, **nearly 80 percent** went to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), followed by the Department of Transportation (NDOT), the Department of Education (NDE), the Department of Agriculture (NDA), and all other state agencies.
- This report analyzes **\$818 million** of federal funding that passed through the DHHS, NDE, and NDA. Of that **\$818 million**, **57 percent** was transferred to local school districts and charter schools, **17.5 percent** to nonprofit entities, **17.5 percent** to local government agencies, **4 percent** to Nevada System of Higher Education, **3.5 percent** to state agencies, and **less than 1 percent** to private entities and other recipients.

METHODOLOGY

To help clarify confusion arising from changes to federal funding, the Guinn Center published a policy brief in April 2025 entitled “[Overview of Statewide Federal Funding in Nevada: 2023–2025 Biennium](#),” which analyzed the top five federally funded state agencies, detailing the budget accounts that receive federal funding, the federal funding amount, and the federal funding source. Building upon that research, this report analyzes \$818 million of federal pass-through funding from Nevada’s top federally funded state agencies to nonprofit organizations during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025. Using expenditure data from the Nevada Data Warehouse (DAWN), the analysis focuses on the state agencies that distribute the largest share of federal grants to third-party entities: the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Department of Education (NDE), and the Department of Agriculture.

More specifically, this study aims to answer:

- How much funding did Nevada nonprofits receive in federal pass-through funding in SFY 2025?
- What federal funds do these nonprofits receive, what functions do the funds support, and what trends are observed among these organizations?

The Guinn Center obtained fiscal data from the DAWN through a data-sharing agreement with the Governor’s Office of Federal Assistance (OFA). To build upon the findings of the initial Guinn Center brief, the research team examined expenditures of federal funds made to nonprofits in SFY 2025 by the following top five federally funded state agencies:

- The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services;¹

- The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT);
- The Nevada Department of Education;
- The Nevada Department of Agriculture; and
- The Nevada Department of Employee Training and Rehabilitation (DETR).

While NDOT receives the second-highest sum of federal funds among Nevada’s state agencies, none of those dollars are passed through to nonprofits. As such, NDOT was removed from the scope of this project. Additionally, based on an initial review of the collected data, it was determined that all federal funding expenditures from DETR were made through contracts, rather than grant subawards. As such, DETR was excluded from the scope of this project. Further, while DHHS Division of Health Care Financing and Policy (or Nevada Medicaid) funding is discussed in this report, it was assessed separately from the other DHHS data from DAWN, as its interactions with nonprofits are much more complex.

This analysis examines only expenditures within the SFY 2025 budget and does not distinguish between spending originally budgeted and spending approved by the Interim Finance Committee.

Further, the scope of this report examines only the initial transfer of federal funds from state agencies to the first recipient, recognizing that those recipients may subsequently subaward funds to nonprofits or other entities.

¹ This report analyzes the budget for State Fiscal Year 2025, which concluded prior to the newly enacted split of DHHS into Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Nevada Health Authority (NHA).

NEVADA'S FEDERAL FUNDING CHALLENGES

BACKGROUND

In 2021, the Guinn Center published a study titled “[Federal Grants Performance in Nevada](#)” that examined the flow of federal funding to the state. The findings were mixed. On the upside, it found that the total federal grant money awarded to Nevada between Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008 and FFY 2020 had increased 304 percent from \$1.8 billion to \$7.2 billion in inflation-adjusted dollars. Over the same period, Nevada's inflation-adjusted federal grant dollars per capita increased from \$700 to \$2,296, a 228 percent increase. These increases were attributed to overall growth in federal grants to states and local governments. However, the study also found that despite the overall gains, Nevada continued to underperform compared to other states in federal grants per capita, ranking 45th nationally in FFY 2020—with sub-rankings of 42nd on formula grants per capita and 43rd on project grants per capita, which are competitively awarded. Nevada ranked 27th among states in the percentage of state revenue derived from federal grants. Our study also found that many Nevada nonprofit organizations and small local governments lack the administrative capacity to apply for and manage federal competitive grants successfully.

Since the completion of that study, the Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) released an analysis finding that, for FFY 2023, the national per capita federal grant funding was \$2,779; Nevada's was \$2,192, a slight decrease from 2020.²

Nevada's per capita state revenue is lower than the national average, with the national tax burden averaging \$7,109 per capita and Nevada's amounting to \$6,196 per capita in 2025. With fewer revenue streams to fund government services, Nevada nonprofit organizations often exist to address unmet needs in healthcare, food, education, housing, or arts and culture. Many nonprofits are reliant on federal government funding to do so.



For FFY 2023, Nevada ranked 47th nationally in federal grant funding.



² Federal Grants Per Capita, FY 2023 – FFIS. (2023). <https://ffis.org/special-analysis/percapitafy2023/>

OFFICE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

In light of this data, in his 2021 “State of the State Address,” Governor Steve Sisolak said, “we need to recover the federal dollars that rightfully belong to Nevadans.” The governor’s objective was to increase Nevada’s federal grant share by \$100 million over the following two years and by \$500 million annually by 2026. The Nevada Legislature responded by enacting [Assembly Bill 445](#) (2021) to establish the Nevada Governor’s Office of Federal Assistance (OFA). The office, codified in [Nevada Revised Statutes \(NRS\) 223.460](#) through [NRS 223.486](#), is designated as the state’s single point of contact for federal grant applications and tasked with developing a statewide plan to maximize federal assistance.

The OFA provides grant-related support for stakeholders identified in statute, including state agencies, nonprofits, and city, county, and tribal governments. With a mission to increase the grant dollars Nevada receives, OFA works to reduce and remove barriers to federal grant funding by providing grant resources, advocacy, and coordination among federal grant applicants across the state. The OFA also serves as the single point of contact for Nevada’s federal grant applications subject to intergovernmental review, supports the Nevada Advisory Council on Federal Assistance, and works with Nevada’s congressional delegation on grant-related initiatives.

Its most recent [statutory performance report](#) was published in December 2024 and covered the previous two calendar years. The report states:

In its initial years, the office itself faced obstacles, including inconsistent leadership, unclear direction, and limited stakeholder engagement. Without a unified vision, the office struggled to fulfill its mandate fully, further compounding the effects of Nevada’s historical difficulties in navigating the complex federal funding landscape. In August 2024, a renewed leadership team brought a clear vision and strategic direction to OFA, signaling a pivotal moment for the office and its mission. Guided by the principles of innovation, transparency, and accountability, OFA has embraced its original intent with a renewed sense of purpose.

The report further details the OFA’s efforts to restore trust and build relationships with stakeholder agencies. A five-year strategic plan provided as an appendix to the report outlines specific goals and objectives.



FEDERAL FUNDING AND NONPROFITS

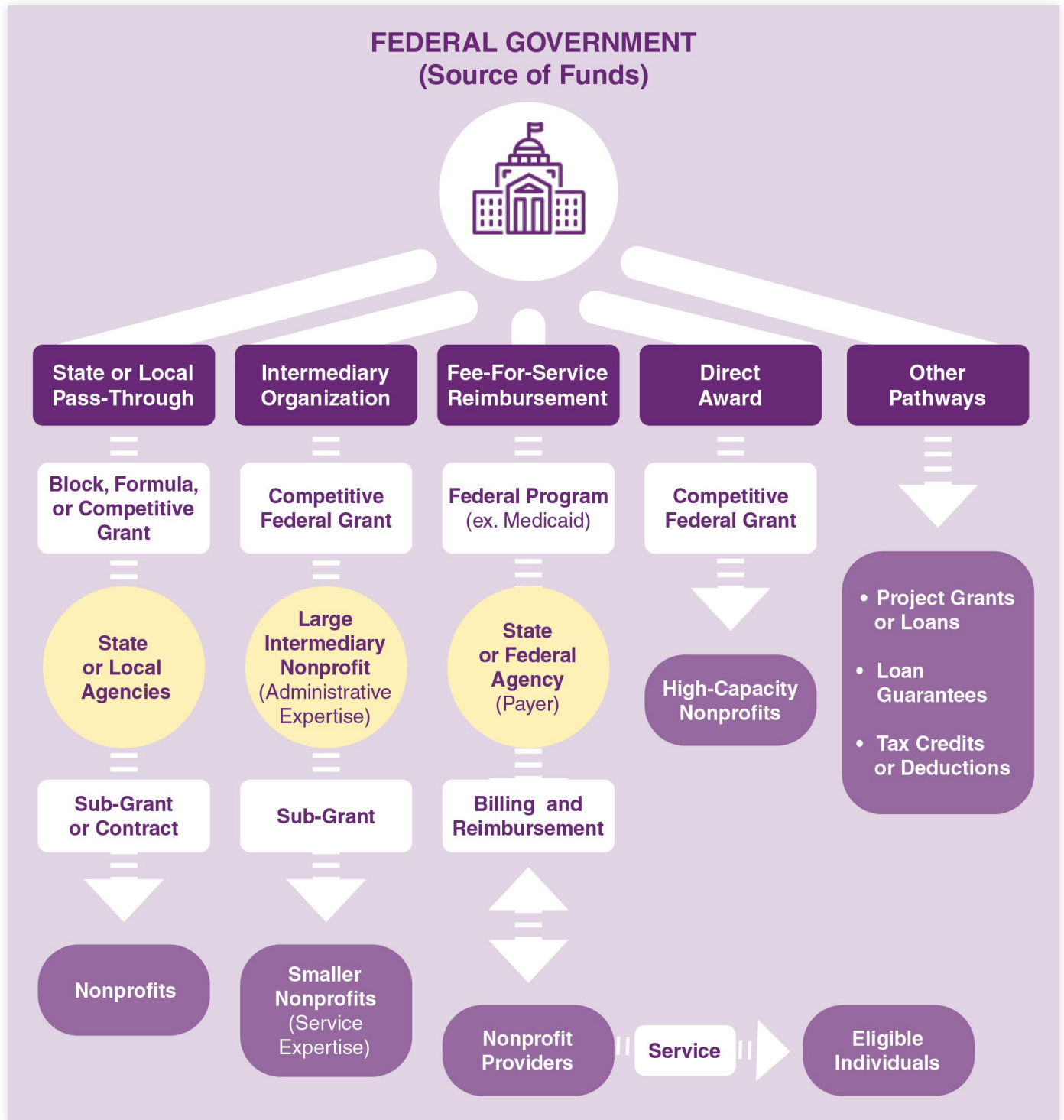
UNDERSTANDING THE FLOW OF FEDERAL DOLLARS

The movement of funding from the federal government to nonprofit organizations can occur along various pathways, including:

- State or local pass-through:** This is the most common pathway for local nonprofits to receive federal funding. These flows through Nevada’s state government are the focus of this study. The federal government awards funds to a state or local government agency through a block grant, a formula grant, or a competitive grant. For the funding in question, the government agency acts as a pass-through entity and subawards the funds to the local agency to deliver services or complete a project in the community;
 - Intermediary organization:** Sometimes a larger nonprofit organization will apply for and receive a federal grant and then subgrant funds to smaller nonprofits that have the agility, connections, or expertise to deliver certain services, but do not have the management capacity to apply for and process the federal grant. The intermediary organization may be a service delivery partner in the project or simply act as a fiscal agent;
 - Direct award:** Nonprofits with the necessary operating capacity can apply directly to the federal government to receive grant funds to undertake projects or provide services as directed by the granting federal agency.
- Such grants are often highly competitive and require substantial administrative capacity to manage. Direct awards are beyond the scope of this study;
- Fee-for-service reimbursement:** Some federal dollars reach nonprofits through reimbursement for services rendered to eligible individuals. Medicaid is the primary example of this pathway; funds typically flow to the state, and then to the nonprofit provider after a service is rendered. In some cases, local schools are facilitators of such services; and
 - Other pathways:** Other federal-to-nonprofit pathways can include (1) grants or loans that facilitate nonprofit organizations’ access to capital by, for example, financing the construction of systems to improve electric service in rural areas; (2) loan guarantees that are not direct funding but increase available capital, for example through guaranteed student loans that provide revenue to nonprofit higher-education institutions; and (3) tax deductions or credits, known as “tax expenditures,” that benefit some nonprofit organizations by providing funding through the tax code.³

³ United States Government Accountability Office. (2009). *Nonprofit Sector: Significant Federal Funds Reach the Sector through Various Mechanisms, but More Complete and Reliable Funding Data Are Needed*. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-09-193.pdf>

Figure 1. Federal Funding Follows Different Pathways to Nevada’s Nonprofits (SFY 2025)

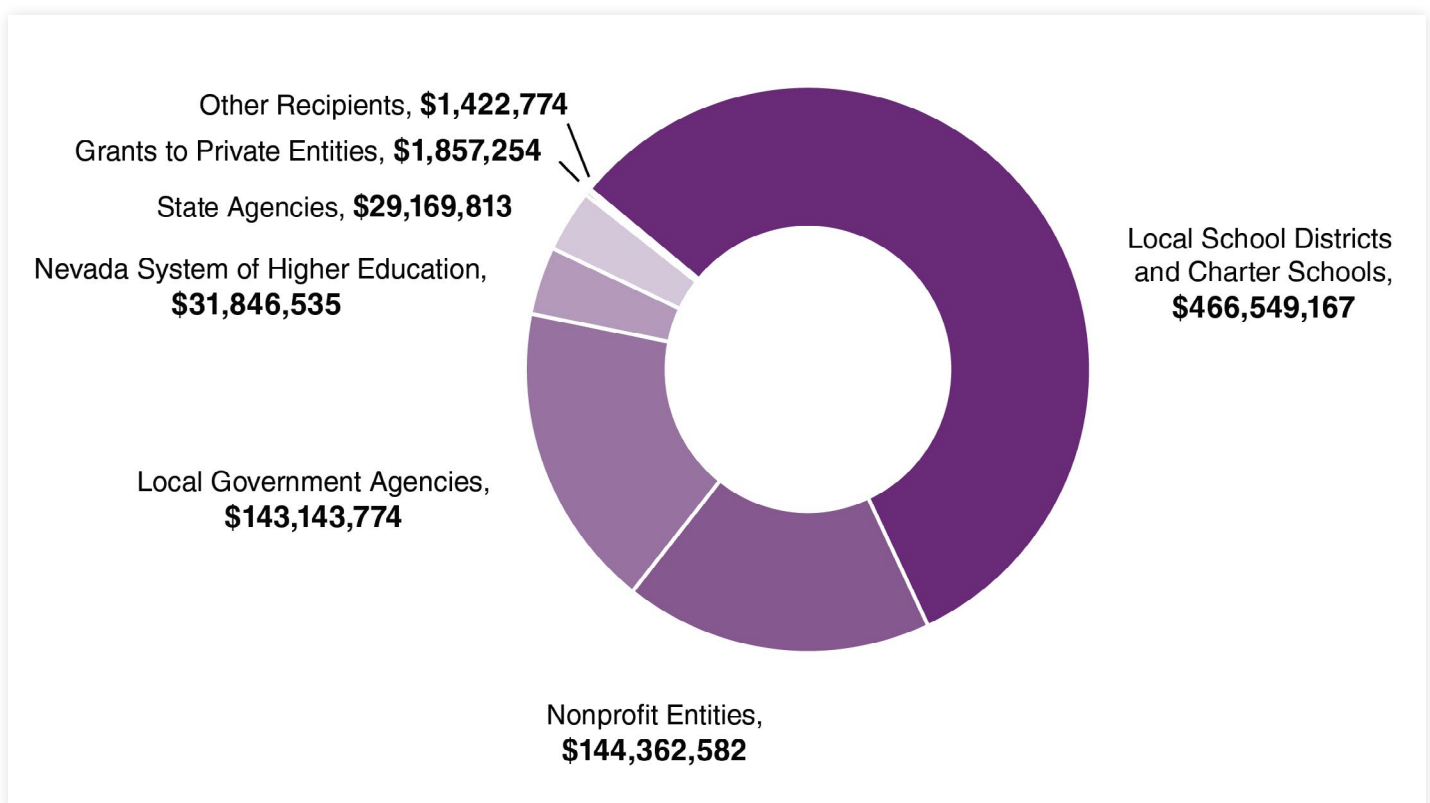


FEDERAL FUNDING IN NEVADA

The Guinn Center research team analyzed the expenditures of federal funds made to nonprofits in SFY 2025 by the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, the Nevada Department of Education, and the Nevada Department of Agriculture. The Appendix at the conclusion of this document walks through the aggregate findings for each of these state agencies. This sample provides a snapshot of Nevada’s top federally funded agencies that pass funding through to nonprofits.

From this sample, we analyzed \$818 million in federal fund expenditures. Of that \$818 million, **57 percent** was transferred to local school districts and charter schools, **17.6 percent** to nonprofit entities, **17.5 percent** to local government agencies, **4 percent** to Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), **3.6 percent** to state agencies, and **less than 1 percent** to private entities and other recipients⁴ (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Federal Funds Passed Through by Entity (SFY 2025)



⁴ Other recipients include the other entities receiving amounts too small to show a measurable distribution in the pie chart and may include private business entities, Nevada District Courts, and individuals. See the Appendix for more information.

Department of Health and Human Services

Of the total federal funds that came into the State of Nevada for SFY 2025, 79.8 percent, or \$5.6 billion, went to DHHS. A large portion of those funds are Medicaid dollars, and while a significant share of federal Medicaid dollars flows to Nevada nonprofits, these funds are discussed separately from the data pulled from DAWN illustrated below. Excluding the funds administered by the Division of Health Care Financing and Planning (Nevada Medicaid), the research team analyzed \$319.9 million that passed through DHHS. Of that \$319.9 million, **44.4 percent** passed through to local government agencies, **39.7 percent** to nonprofit entities, **9 percent** to state agencies, **6.5 percent** to the Nevada System of Higher Education, and less than **1 percent** to other recipients (see Figure 3).

Within DHHS, **\$19.7 million** passed through the Director’s Office, **\$12.8 million** through the Aging and Disability Services Division (ADSD), **\$92.8 million** through Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), **\$82 million** through Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH), and **\$112.1 million** through Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (see Figure 4).

DHHS received the highest proportion of federal funds among Nevada state agencies during the 2023-2025 biennium. The federal funding sources were numerous and included [Title XX funding](#), [Community Services Block Grant](#), [Federal Developmental Disability](#) funding, [Opioid Response Grant](#), and many others.

The following are examples of the services delivered by nonprofit partners using federal pass-through dollars from DHHS:

- Child care subsidies and related family support services funded by the [Temporary Assistance for Needy Families](#) program;
- Child care quality aids, administrative services, and early childhood programs;
- A system of care for individuals with HIV/AIDS under the [Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990](#), including medical case management and insurance assistance;
- Health clinics for the [Women, Infants, and Children program](#), providing nutrition education and supplemental foods to low-income women and children; and
- Behavioral health and substance abuse treatment services under the [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#).



DHHS received the highest proportion of federal funds among Nevada state agencies during the 2023-2025 biennium.

Figure 3. Federal Funds Passed Through from Nevada's Department of Health and Human Services (SFY 2025)

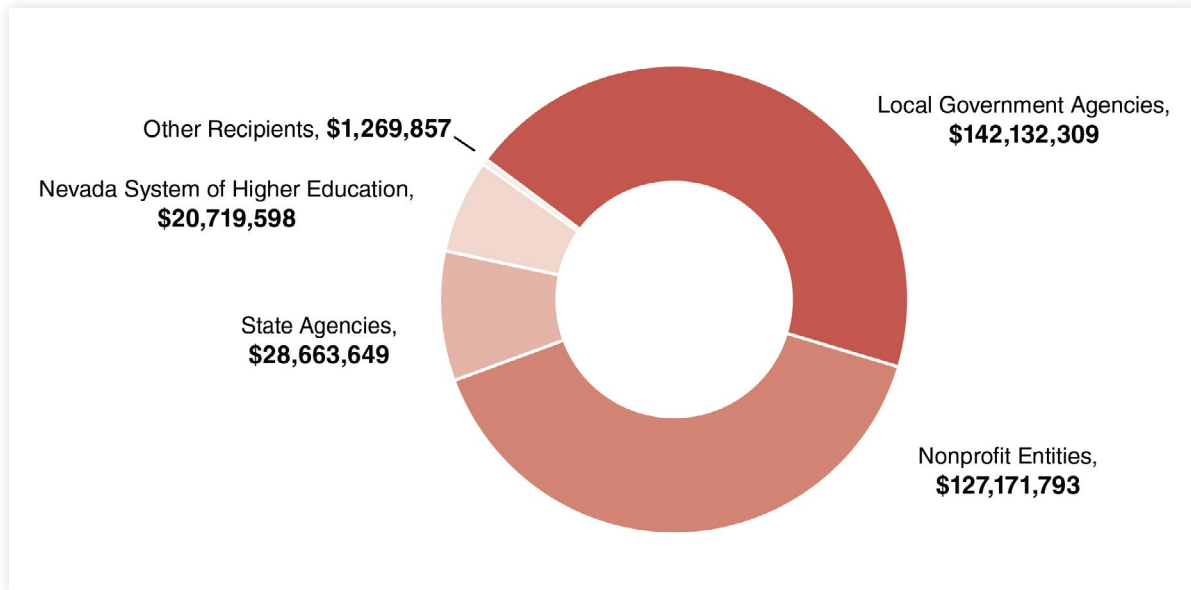


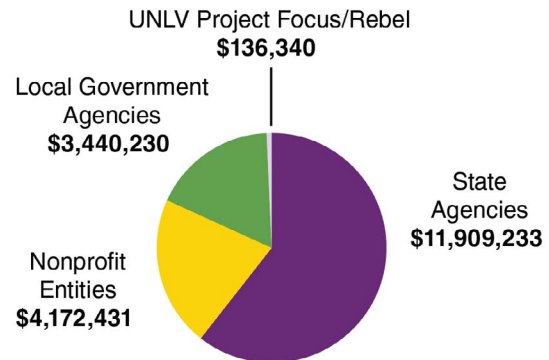
Figure 4. Federal Funds Received, DHHS by Division (SFY 2025)

Federal Funds Received (SYF 2025)

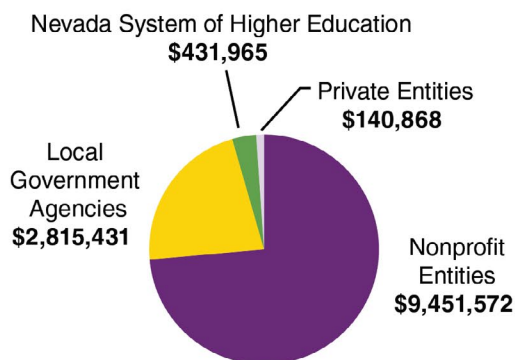


Department of Health and Human Services, By Division

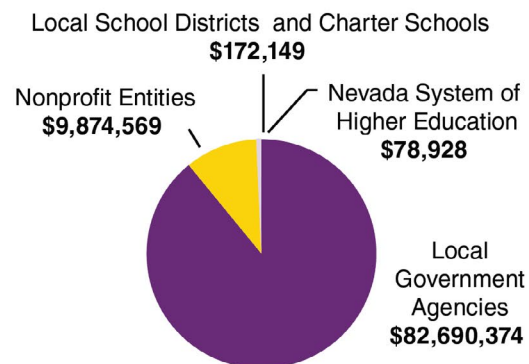
Director's Office



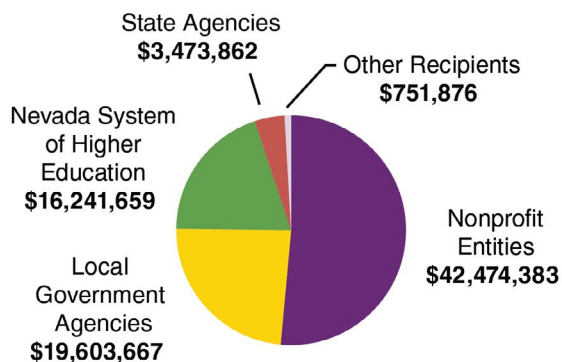
Aging and Disability Services



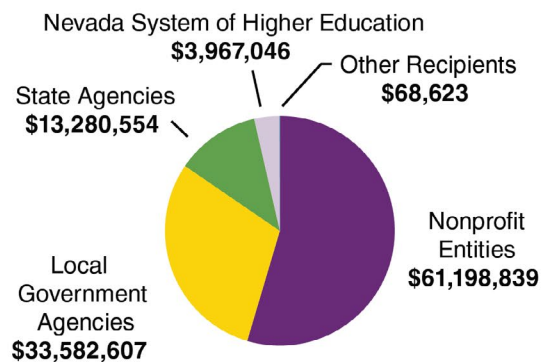
Child and Family Services



Public and Behavioral Health



Welfare and Support Services



Nevada Department of Education

For SFY 2025, \$301.1 million passed through the Nevada Department of Education, with the vast majority (93.3 percent) transferring to local school districts and charter schools (see Figure 5).

While this analysis examined only the initial transfer of funds out of the state agency, the local school districts and charter schools may further subaward these funds to nonprofits or other third-party entities.

The following are examples of the services delivered by nonprofit partners using federal pass-through dollars from NDE:



Preschool education through the Nevada Ready Pre-K program;



Adult education, which helps individuals obtain high school equivalency certification and improve literacy skills;

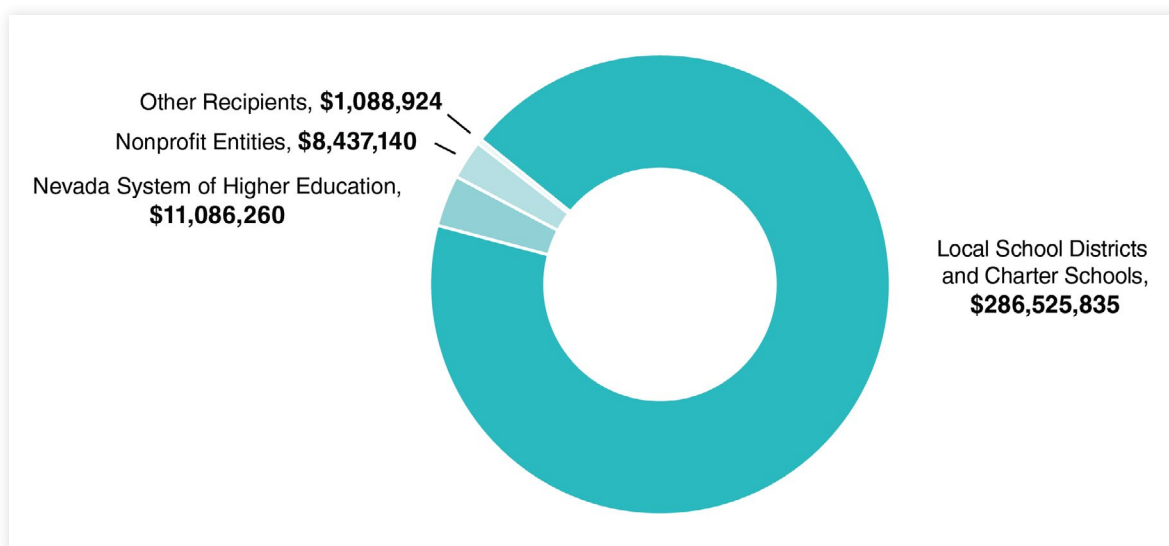


Initiatives to improve systems of teaching and learning in Clark County; and



21st Century Learning Centers to provide academic enrichment opportunities through after-school programs for students in high-poverty communities.

Figure 5. Federal Funds Passed Through from the Nevada Department of Education (SFY 2025)



Nevada Department of Agriculture

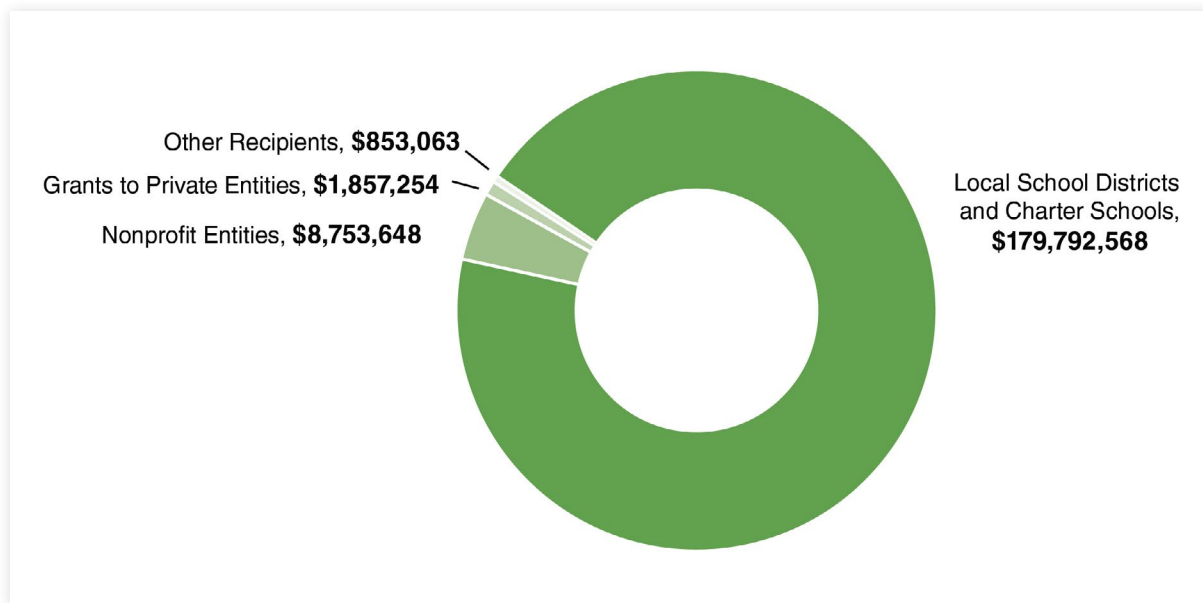
For FY2025, \$191.3 million passed through the Nevada Department of Agriculture, with the majority (94 percent) transferring to local school districts and charter schools (see Figure 6).

Most of the funding examined supports nutrition education programs, which include the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast program, the Summer Food Services Program, and the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Program, among others.

While school districts are the primary recipients of NDA federal pass-through dollars, nonprofits play a vital role in providing services on behalf of the NDA. These include:

- The Child and Adult Care Food Program, which ensures children in daycare settings receive nutritious meals;
- Food bank services, working to combat food insecurity; and
- Head Start programming to provide preschool and nutrition services to children in early learning centers.

Figure 6. Federal Funds Passed Through from the Nevada Department of Agriculture (SFY 2025)



MEDICAID IN THE COMMUNITY

Although Medicaid spending data were not analyzed within the scope of this analysis, it is important to note that a significant share of federal Medicaid dollars flows to Nevada nonprofits. As noted in the Guinn Center’s report, [Overview of Statewide Federal Funding in Nevada: 2023-2025 Biennium](#), over 65 percent of the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services budget for the 2023-2025 biennium, and nearly one-quarter of Nevada’s total biennial budget, can be attributed to the joint state-federal Medicaid program.

There are two primary ways in which Medicaid funding reaches nonprofits in Nevada. First, of the 48,309 enrolled Medicaid providers operating

in 2025, 377 operate as nonprofits providing direct healthcare services to Nevada Medicaid enrollees.

The second way that federal Medicaid dollars reach Nevada nonprofits is through mandated Medicaid reinvestment. Under the current Statewide Managed Care Program, managed care organizations (MCOs) are contractually required to reinvest at least 3 percent of their pretax profits into the communities they serve. These MCOs are required to report their anticipated and actual community reinvestment activities to the state (see Figure 7). Most of the recipient organizations are local nonprofits.

Figure 7. Calendar Year 2024 MCO Reinvestments, Percent of Gross Profits

MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION	REINVESTMENT AMOUNT
Anthem	3.1%
Health Plan of Nevada	5.3%
Molina Health Care	3.0%
Silver Summit Health Plan	17.0%

Source: Medicaid Reinvestment Advisory Committee (MRAC) Annual Report, December 31, 2025, available at: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Research/Documents/RTTL_NRS422.205_2025.pdf

For calendar year 2024, Anthem reported reinvesting **\$8.5 million** into 125 community organizations, with focuses including: homelessness and housing instability, food insecurity and basic needs, healthcare workforce development, prevention and wellness, community capacity building, and school-based health.

UnitedHealthcare Health Plan of Nevada reinvested **\$3.4 million** into Nevada community organizations in 2024. Investments focused on improving housing supports, maternal and infant health, access to health care, behavioral health support, social drivers of health, and health equity.

Molina Healthcare reported reinvestments totaling **\$702,000** for calendar year 2024, focusing on access to care, behavioral health for children and adults, maternal health, workforce development, and health-related social needs.

Silver Summit Health Plan reinvested the largest percentage of gross profits, amounting to **\$8.6 million**, into 47 community organizations. Over \$7 million was invested in Clark County, targeting the following priority areas: housing services, increasing access to healthcare services, maternal and child health services, access to and utilization of preventive care services, youth services, workforce development services, and justice-involved community reentry.

Reports regarding the specific reinvestment activities and the community organizations receiving reinvestment dollars are available on the [Medicaid Reinvestment Advisory Committee \(MRAC\)](#) webpage.

MEDICAID IN SCHOOLS

Local school districts and charter schools are referred to as Local Education Agencies (LEAs). In the Medicaid ecosystem, LEAs are empowered to facilitate Medicaid services for eligible students and to bill Medicaid for those services under provider type 60. Under this arrangement, many students can receive services such as mental health counseling, speech therapy, and nursing care at their school. Where these services were once only available to students with disabilities who had an Individualized Education Program, they are now potentially available to all Medicaid-eligible students.

Services are provided on campus by the school, external contractors, or community-based nonprofits. The LEA pays for the services and is reimbursed by Medicaid, thus ensuring the availability of vital health services for students and a reliable flow of revenue for critical community organizations.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 FUNDS

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was signed into law on March 11, 2021, and provided \$350 billion to state and local governments as one-time supplemental funding to aid with public health and economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The state portion of funding amounted to approximately \$195 billion, with \$25.5 billion distributed equally among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and the remainder distributed according to a formula based on unemployment rates. An additional \$130 billion was distributed directly to cities and counties.

ARPA funding was required to be obligated by the end of calendar year 2024 and expended by the end of 2026. Eligible uses for these funds are wide-ranging and include capital expenditures,

expanding public sector hiring and capacity, premium pay for essential workers, and broadening eligible broadband, water, and sewer infrastructure.

In total, Nevada received \$2.7 billion in ARPA funding.⁵

While the analysis within this brief does not extrapolate or identify ARPA funding that flowed to nonprofits, it is important to note that many nonprofits benefited from these one-time funds. Although some programs funded by ARPA will end at the close of 2026, these should be viewed as completed one-time projects. Their conclusion reflects the temporary nature of the federal relief funds and therefore does not represent a deliberate cut or lack of support for these activities.



⁵ ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund Allocations. (2025, January 2). <https://www.ncsl.org/fiscal/arpa-state-fiscal-recovery-fund-allocations>

COSTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF NONPROFIT DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES

A perceived benefit of nonprofits providing public services is that they can be more innovative, flexible, and responsive to local community needs. But is it cheaper, easier, or more efficient to provide public services through community-based organizations?

Additional research and analysis are needed, but the mandatory expense allocation reporting from U.S. 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), can provide some insight.



Research shows that while partnering with government funders can be a helpful source of revenue for nonprofits, it can also come with unanticipated drawbacks.

Figure 8. United States Nonprofit Benchmark Expense Percentages, by Sector

NONPROFIT SECTOR	DIRECT PROGRAM	MANAGEMENT/ ADMINISTRATION	FUNDRAISING
Health	85%	7%	8%
Education	80%	10%	10%
Environment & Animal Welfare	78%	12%	10%
Human Services	75%	12%	13%
Arts & Culture	70%	15%	15%

Source: Garner, B. (2024, October 23). *The Importance of the Program Expense Ratio for Nonprofits*. PBMares. <https://www.pbmares.com/the-importance-of-the-program-expense-ratio-for-nonprofits/>

Government agencies may pursue contracts with nonprofits as a cost-saving measure. However, the reality of nonprofit administrative costs can be complex. Research has found an “inverted U” relationship between a nonprofit’s administrative costs and its success in securing government contracts. Initially, administrative investments build an organization’s capacity, making it an attractive partner. However, there is a point at which additional expenditures that are operationally beneficial may make it more difficult to win government contracts. Once administrative costs exceed 16 to 18 percent of total expenses, governments are less likely to contract with a nonprofit. To meet low-cost expectations, an organization may underinvest in staff or sacrifice infrastructure vital to efficient operations.⁶

There are real and perceived tradeoffs when deciding whether to deliver services through a government or nonprofit agency. Nonprofits are often viewed as more flexible in bringing services to market or as more responsive to local community needs than a government bureaucracy. Conversely, a government entity might be viewed as a better choice for delivering large-scale, standardized services than a community-based agency. These perceptions do not always hold true, but there are real differences between the two sectors in vital aspects of personnel costs.

Raw data sometimes shows nonprofit workers earning more than their peers, but when controlling for worker skill and characteristics, research finds a measurable pay deficit in the nonprofit sector. These workers earn 3 to 6 percent less than their government counterparts and 4 to 7 percent less than those in similar for-profit private sector roles.⁷ Nonprofits are also more sensitive to minimum wage changes and other general economic forces because they typically lack the ability to raise prices, reduce profits, or appropriate more funding.⁸

As a result, personnel costs are often overlooked in debates over whether government or nonprofit entities should deliver public services.

A 2015 review of several research studies found no conclusive evidence that one organizational model—public, private, or mixed—is necessarily more efficient in service delivery, regardless of how efficiency is defined. Instead, the literature suggests that some organizational models are better suited than others, depending on the type of service being offered (e.g., health, education) or on other contextual factors such as regulations and market competition.⁹

Finally, research shows that while partnering with government funders can be a helpful source of revenue for nonprofits, it can also come with unanticipated drawbacks, including:

- **Loss of autonomy and role as an advocate:** Receiving government funding may prompt a nonprofit to avoid public advocacy, particularly if an effective advocacy message must be critical of an agency funding its operations;
- **Mission drift:** Over time, a nonprofit may shift its original mission—a bottom-up response to community needs—for a top-down response to its funding agency’s agenda;
- **Administrative burden:** Government funding often comes with rigorous reporting and compliance requirements. Sometimes these oversight obligations can require shifting personnel and resources away from the organization’s core mission; and
- **Institutional evolution:** In response to the needs of their funding agency, nonprofits may adopt bureaucratic structures that mirror the government and make the organization less personal and accessible to its community.¹⁰

6 Zhao, J., & Lu, J. (2019). Does Government Punish Nonprofits for High Administrative Costs in Contracting Decisions? *The American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), 286–296. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0275074019893807>

7 Even, W. E., Macpherson, D. A., & Hirsch, B. T. (2024, September 16). *Nonprofit earnings and sectoral employment in the United States since 1994*. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<https://www.bls.gov/opub/mir/2024/article/nonprofit-earnings-and-sectoral-employment-in-the-united-states-since-1994.htm>

8 Meer, J., & Tajali, H. (2023). Effects of the Minimum Wage on the Nonprofit Sector. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 75(4). <https://doi.org/10.3386/w31281>

9 Rao, S. (2015). *Is the private sector more efficient? A cautionary tale*. University of Birmingham, GSDRC. <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/is-the-private-sector-more-efficient-a-cautionary-tale/>

10 Ali, T. M., & Gull, S. (2019). Government Funding to the NGOs. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science* (2147- 4478), 5(6), 51–61. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v5i6.607>

IMPACT OF CHANGES AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

In 2025, the Trump administration froze, cancelled, and clawed back billions of dollars of federal grants. By August of 2025, approximately \$11 billion in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention grants had been clawed back nationwide, leading to the cancellation of eight Nevada CDC grants.¹¹ Further, the [One Big Beautiful Bill Act \(H.R. 1\)](#) was enacted in July of 2025, marking a significant shift in the partnership between the federal and state governments to deliver essential services. H.R. 1 includes several policy changes that shift financial costs and administrative burdens to state and local governments, with examples including long-term reductions in federal Medicaid and SNAP funding, a reduction in federal reimbursement for SNAP administrative costs from 50 percent to 25 percent, and increased administrative burdens relating to eligibility determinations and enrollment for Medicaid and SNAP programs.

Taken together, these disruptions are affecting nonprofits in Nevada and nationwide.

Generally, disruptions to federal nonprofit funding may be a result of: (1) a loss of the government funding source (e.g., grants cancelled or committed funding being pulled back); (2) delays, pauses, or freezes in the distribution of funds; or (3) stop work orders. The [2025 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts](#), which surveys a national sample of 501(c)(3) public charities operating across a range of service areas, found that nonprofits that reported funding disruptions had a less positive staffing outlook in the first half of 2025, compared to 2024.



On average, a nonprofit relies on philanthropic funding for 50 percent of its revenue, government funding for 28 percent, earned income for 18 percent, and other revenue sources for 4 percent.

In 2024, 37 percent of nonprofits reported receiving federal government funding, 60 percent reported receiving state funding, and 60 percent reported receiving local funding. Using national averages, it is estimated that more than a third of state government revenue and nearly a tenth of local government revenue come directly from federal funding.¹² In Nevada, federal funds are the largest source of state revenue, accounting for 27.7 percent of the 2023-2025 biennial budget.



¹¹ KFF Health News analysis of Department of Health and Human Services' Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System terminated grants list, https://hagsgs.hhs.gov/Content/Data/HHS_Grants_Terminated.pdf

¹² Tomasko, L., Martin, H., Fallon, K., Kim, M., Faulk, L., & Boris, E. (2025). *Center On Nonprofits And Philanthropy, How Government Funding Disruptions Affected Nonprofits in Early 2025 Nationally Representative Findings from the Nonprofit Trends and Impacts Study*. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2025-10/How_Government_Funding_Disruptions_Affected_Nonprofits_in_Early_2025.pdf

While the average nonprofit relies on government funding for less than a third of its budget, the national survey above found that the nonprofits reporting disruptions in 2025 relied on government funding for 42 percent of their revenue (see Figure 9). Additionally, even nonprofits that did not rely on government funding reported that the disruptions in federal funding caused ripple effects, altering the philanthropic landscape.

These trends point to a nonprofit landscape facing mounting uncertainty. As federal cost-cutting reshapes long-standing funding relationships, nonprofits are being asked to absorb greater financial risk, navigate more complex administrative requirements, and respond to growing community needs with fewer predictable resources.

The early evidence from 2025 shows that funding disruptions are already constraining program capacity and straining organizational stability. For Nevada, where federal dollars play an outsized role in supporting state and local services, these shifts underscore the urgency of understanding and planning for the cascading effects on the nonprofit sector, upon which millions of residents rely.



In the first four to six months of 2025, one in ten nonprofits reported reducing their program numbers, with about one in four experiencing a reduction in government funding.

Nonprofits also face a dual-pronged attack: growing uncertainty in federal funding and a decline in philanthropic revenue. Nearly half of an average nonprofit's income comes from charitable giving, yet the share of Nevada small businesses budgeting for donations dropped from 67.1 percent in 2024 to 56.6 percent in 2025.¹³ This tightening leaves nonprofits with fewer flexible dollars at the same time federal resources are becoming less predictable.

The scale and speed of recent federal shifts underscore how little is known about how nonprofits will absorb these pressures, which organizations are most at risk, and where gaps in direct services could widen.



¹³ Nevada Corporate Giving Council (NCGC), Moonridge Group. 2025 Nevada Corporate Giving Report: 12th Edition. https://www.moonridgegroup.com/files/Uqjd/752ba4_96ba7271a72a4a5c964541e441b94e27.pdf

Figure 9. United States Nonprofit Benchmark Expense Percentages, by Sector

	ALL SECTORS	ARTS, CULTURE, HUMANITIES	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HUMAN SERVICES	OTHER
Disrupted Nonprofits	33%	32%	37%	36%	34%	29%
Type of Disruption						
Loss of at Least Some Government Funding	21%	20%	25%	27%	22%	18%
Delay, Pause, or Freeze	27%	26%	31%	28%	28%	24%
Stop Work Order	6%	3%	7%	9%	4%	8%
Number of Types of Disruptions						
One	16%	18%	16%	15%	17%	13%
Two	13%	12%	17%	13%	14%	12%
Three	4%	2%	4%	8%	3%	4%

Source: 2025 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

FUTURE RESEARCH

The research findings in this report call for further Nevada-specific research. An analysis of the specific uses and impacts of federal funds would provide a more accurate picture of nonprofits in Nevada and a clearer understanding of the interdependence between the state and this sector in providing statutorily mandated services. Interviews with Nevada nonprofits could help explore the effects of federal pass-through revenue on nonprofit service delivery.



Interviews with Nevada nonprofits could help explore the effects of federal pass-through revenue on nonprofit service delivery.

Questions for future analysis might include:

- What has been or is anticipated to be the effect of federal budget cuts on the provision of services through local nonprofits?
- Have or will such cuts imperil organizations in general or specific services?
- What would the cost to the state be to replace any lost federal funding?
- What would be the difference in cost to deliver the services through a government agency?

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

While this report represents only a snapshot of the state’s federal funding picture, the following policy considerations emerge for Nevada’s lawmakers:

Investment in Data Infrastructure: Nevada’s limited data infrastructure makes it difficult to understand how federal dollars move through the state, creating a major barrier to informed policymaking. The Guinn Center set out to map all federal funds flowing through the five state agencies that receive the most federal support, yet the team could capture only a partial picture because key data were inconsistent or unavailable. Furthermore, downstream transfers beyond the first recipient could not be fully traced, leaving a lack of clarity about how many dollars are received by community organizations. Without a comprehensive, statewide system for tracking federal dollars from appropriation to final use, lawmakers lack the visibility needed to anticipate risks, respond to federal funding changes, or ensure resources reach the communities and organizations that depend on them.

Audit of Service Continuity Risks: Nevada’s dependence on federal pass-through dollars, combined with its low per-capita federal funding, creates a fragile foundation for the state’s service delivery system. Because Nevada operates with limited state resources and relies heavily on localities and nonprofits to provide essential health, human services, and community supports, any slowdown in federal funding puts both providers and residents at risk. The central policy question is whether state agencies could realistically absorb these responsibilities if nonprofits were forced to scale back or close, or whether critical services would simply disappear.

Building Resilient Revenue Streams: Lawmakers may also consider strategies to stabilize essential services as one-time federal resources expire, such as diversifying funding streams, supporting long-term planning, and identifying state-level investments that prevent service disruptions.



Without a comprehensive, statewide system for tracking federal dollars from appropriation to final use, lawmakers lack the visibility needed to anticipate risks, respond to federal funding changes, or ensure resources reach the communities and organizations that depend on them.

CONCLUSION

Nevada’s nonprofit sector plays a crucial role in the state’s public service delivery system, yet the analysis in this brief makes clear that the sector’s stability is closely tied to federal funding streams that are both complex and uneven. Although federal dollars flowing into Nevada have grown over time, the state continues to receive significantly less per capita than most of the nation, placing heightened pressure on nonprofits to fill service gaps across health, education, housing, and social supports. The \$818 million in federal pass-through funding analyzed here demonstrates the breadth of this

reliance: nonprofits deliver child welfare services, public health interventions, early childhood programs, nutrition supports, and behavioral health care, among many others.

As federal funding landscapes shift and as one-time resources such as ARPA wind down, Nevada’s nonprofits face increasing uncertainty about the continuity of programs on which residents rely. Understanding how federal dollars move through state agencies and what vulnerabilities exist are critical first steps toward building a more resilient funding ecosystem.



APPENDIX A: AGGREGATE DATA ANALYSIS

"Federal Funds", as used below, refer to the budgeted federal funds in SFY 2025, as approved by the Legislature. The "Amount" column indicates the actual transfers of federal funds in SFY 2025 as reported in the Nevada Data Warehouse.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Director's Office				
Grants Management Unit	\$14,945,170	Title XX Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$5,124,109
			UNLV Project Focus/Rebel	\$69,605
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,257,845
			State Agencies	\$17,045,543
	\$3,900,444	Community Services Block Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$768,152
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,612,157
Individuals With Disabilities Ed Part C	\$4,144,851	Education of Handicapped Children	State Agencies	\$5,338,974
Developmental Disabilities	\$653,333	Federal Developmental Disabilities	Private Business Entities	\$0
			Nonprofit Entities	\$316,505
Division of Public and Behavioral Health				
WIC Food Supplement	\$64,298,396	WIC Program	Local Government Agencies	\$2,399,047
			Nonprofit Entities	\$10,435,663
	\$779,185	WIC Breastfeeding Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$555,387
	\$259,923	Farmers Market Nutrition Program	Private Business Entities	\$99,844
Behavioral Health Prevention and Treatment	\$18,408,217	SAPTA Block Grant	District Courts	\$393,193
			Local Government Agencies	\$22,722
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$1,098,826
			Nonprofit Entities	\$12,536,974
			State Agencies	\$8,987
	\$16,368,823	Opioid Response Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$1,423,871
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$7,568,370
			Nonprofit Entities	\$3,158,706
State Agencies			\$16,377	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Behavioral Health Prevention and Treatment Continued	\$9,186,585	CMHS Block Grant	District Courts	\$91,385
			Local Government Agencies	\$43,963
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$2,459,700
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,865,262
			State Agencies	\$770,166
	\$635,269	PATH Grant	Nonprofit Entities	\$472,101
	\$533,298	Early Diversion	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$15,266
			Nonprofit Entities	\$295,813
Public Health Investigations and Epidemiology	\$7,204,531	ELC COVID Component	Local Government Agencies	\$2,119,652
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$1,684,865
			Nonprofit Entities	\$3,253,877
			State Agencies	\$134,542
	\$2,114,368	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity	Local Government Agencies	\$298,481
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$251,587
			Nonprofit Entities	\$233,153
			State Agencies	\$35,957
	\$971,857	Sexually and Transmitted Diseases	Local Government Agencies	\$631,729
			Nonprofit Entities	\$18,811
			State Agencies	\$129
	\$682,337	Tuberculosis Prevention	Local Government Agencies	\$432,900
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$92,892
			State Agencies	\$11,112
	\$314,026	Adult Hepatitis Prevention	Local Government Agencies	\$87,102
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$28,221
Nonprofit Entities			\$23,354	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Communicable Diseases	\$9,438,908	Ryan White Care Act Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$254,259
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,071,649
			State Agencies	\$3,447
	\$3,266,705	HIV Prevention Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$3,062,694
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$29,657
			State Agencies	\$98,109
	\$1,256,227	Ryan White Supplemental	Local Government Agencies	\$35,750
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,209,939
	\$444,940	HUD Grant (HOPWA)	Nonprofit Entities	\$223,142
No NV Adult Mental Health	\$240,096	HUD Grant Continuum of Care	Local Government Agencies	\$79
Rural Clinics	\$191,308	HUD Shelter Plus Grant	Private Entities	\$80,171
			Local Government Agencies	\$171,514
Immunization Program	\$4,825,598	Federal Immunization Program	Local Government Agencies	\$2,156,020
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$40,824
			Nonprofit Entities	\$250,082
			State Agencies	\$11,213
Public Health Preparedness Program	\$7,282,041	Public Health Emergency Prep	Local Government Agencies	\$3,358,057
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$639,124
			State Agencies	\$205,940
	\$3,291,100	Hospital & Health Care Preparation	Local Government Agencies	\$1,349,056
			Nonprofit Entities	\$164,350
	\$1,277,208	Fed Bio Watch Grant	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$1,277,208
Chronic Disease	\$3,700,469	National Cancer Prevention & Control	Nonprofit Entities	\$2,110,270
	\$2,069,864	DM HSSP	Local Government Agencies	\$54,125
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$81,566
			Nonprofit Entities	\$159,267
			State Agencies	\$35,872

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Chronic Disease Continued	\$1,385,926	Federal Tobacco Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$460,086
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$0
			Nonprofit Entities	\$64,635
			State Agencies	\$58,482
	\$1,036,245	Comprehensive Cancer Grant	Nonprofit Entities	\$86,673
			State Agencies	\$281,480
	\$751,116	Innovative Health Strategies	Aid Organizations	\$39,644
			Nonprofit Entities	\$76,525
	\$410,639	Wisewoman	Nonprofit Entities	\$172,353
	\$604,862	Prev Health Services Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$117,129
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$24,135
			State Agencies	\$13,204
	\$351,811	BOLD Grant	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$172,328
			Nonprofit Entities	\$114,745
Maternal Child & Adolescent Health Svcs	\$1,991,750	Home Visiting Program	Local Government Agencies	\$523,086
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$158,967
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,219,516
			State Agencies	\$2,633
	\$531,582	NV SRAE Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$105,956
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$9,250
			Nonprofit Entities	\$187,937
	\$415,991	Personal Responsibility Education	Local Government Agencies	\$20,832
			Nonprofit Entities	\$299,024
	\$451,609	Rape Prevention and Ed Grant	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$115,506
			Nonprofit Entities	\$186,981
	\$229,282	Newborn Hearing Screening	Nonprofit Entities	\$25,297
	\$149,440	NV PRAMS	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$122,863

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Maternal Child & Adolescent Health Svcs Continued	\$2,122,824	Maternal Child Health Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$171,842
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$257,039
			Nonprofit Entities	\$943,505
			State Agencies	\$2,283,077
Emergency Medical Services	\$128,548	Emerg Med Services for Child Grant	Nonprofit Entities	\$751
Division of Welfare and Supportive Services				
Welfare Field Services	\$36,497	SNAP E&T Expansion Culinary 100%	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$36,497
Child Assistance and Development	\$61,582,550	Child Care Discretionary	Nonprofit Entities	\$49,355,431
			State Agencies	\$6,957,463
	\$19,466,456	Child Care Mandatory Matching	Nonprofit Entities	\$10,768,726
			State Agencies	\$475,870
\$12,500,000	TANF	Nonprofit Entities	\$10,125,976	
Welfare Administration	\$4,784,882	SNAP Nutrition Education 100%	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$4,293,605
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,000,666
	\$1,249,506	SNAP Outreach 100%	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$7,227
			State Agencies	\$19,790
Welfare TANF	\$19,954,265	TANF	Private Entities	\$10,008
			Local Government Agencies	\$1,781,361
			State Agencies	\$3,839,345
			Nonprofit Entities	\$6,333,895
Child Support Federal Reimbursement	\$22,889,834	Child Support Program	Local Government Agencies	\$22,291,971
	\$6,478,341	Share of Collections	Local Government Agencies	\$6,287,479
Child Support Enforcement Program	\$8,417,086	Child Support Program	Local Government Agencies	\$386,602
	\$1,896,627	Fed Incentive Revenue	Local Government Agencies	\$1,896,827
	\$99,630	Fed Mediation Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$44,780

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Aging and Disability Services Division				
Planning, Advocacy and Community Grants	\$3,369,164	Title III-B (Support Services)	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$20,867,069
			Local Government Agencies	\$70,298
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,615,404
	\$474,021	Assistive Technology	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$92,799
			Nonprofit Entities	\$182,111
	\$5,665,478	Title III-C (Nutrition Services)	Local Government Agencies	\$2,759,822
			Nonprofit Entities	\$3,196,771
	\$1,694,093	Title III-E (Caregiver)	Local Government Agencies	\$6,111,811
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$10,798
			Private Entities	\$121,707
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,307,992
	\$1,596,298	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	Local Government Agencies	\$1,779,782
			Nonprofit Entities	\$274,461
	\$300,310	Lifespan Respite Grant	Nonprofit Entities	\$2,472
	\$352,570	Senior Medicare Patrol	Nonprofit Entities	\$253,225
	\$427,256	Title V SCSEP	Nonprofit Entities	\$444,034
	\$636,488	State Health Insurance Assistance Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$388,144
	\$5,665,478	Title III-C (Nutrition Services)	Local Government Agencies	\$0
			Nonprofit Entities	\$0
	\$648,210	Veterans Care Agreement	Nonprofit Entities	\$76,592
	\$218,809	Title III-D (Preventative Health)	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$401,342
			Nonprofit Entities	\$121,473
	\$257,069	Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$51,009
\$352,570	Senior Medicare Patrol	Nonprofit Entities	\$253,225	
\$300,310	State Independent Living Grant	Nonprofit Entities	\$0	
	State Respite Services	Nonprofit Entities	\$0	
State Independent Living Council	\$338,717	Independent Living Services	Nonprofit Entities	\$201,730

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Division of Child and Family Services				
Clark County Child Welfare	\$57,252,583	Title IV-E	Local Government Agencies	\$75,738,816
	\$186,015	Title IVB Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$181,543
Washoe County Child Welfare	\$19,329,378	Title IV-E	Local Government Agencies	\$64,989,130
	\$62,004	Title IVB Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$55,301
Children, Youth & Family Administration	\$3,811,771	Title IV-E	Local Government Agencies	\$613,379
			Nonprofit Entities	\$23,310,105
Rural Child Welfare	\$2,684,644	Title IV-B 1	Nonprofit Entities	\$293,235
Family Support Program	\$182,011	Children's Justice	Local Government Agencies	\$33,648
			Nonprofit Entities	\$700
	\$794,170	Child Abuse Neglect	Local Government Agencies	\$119,768
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$41,196
			Nonprofit Entities	\$175,083
	\$3,186,210	Title IV-B II	Local Government Agencies	\$1,035,936
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,501,120
	\$453,193	Ed & Training Voucher Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$2,440,157
			Nonprofit Entities	\$154,302
	\$618,798	Adopt/Legal Guard Incentive	Local Government Agencies	\$175,998
			Nonprofit Entities	\$16,939
	\$1,306,154	Chafee Foster Care	Local Government Agencies	\$866,567
			Nonprofit Entities	\$277,841
	\$480,890	FFTA Title IV-B II	Local Government Agencies	\$372,918
			Nonprofit Entities	\$53,286
	\$362,199	CBCAP Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$130,033
Nonprofit Entities			\$222,857	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Victims Services	\$12,593,943	VOCA Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$4,390,072
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$46,388
			Nonprofit Entities	\$5,403,626
	\$1,324,930	Family Violence	Local Government Agencies	\$31
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,126,388
Juvenile Justice Services	\$616,448	OJJDP Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$154,293
			Nonprofit Entities	\$31,163
	\$308,435	Delinquency Prevention Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$405,724
			Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$127,516

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Pupil-Centered Funding Plan	\$7,500,000	Federal Mineral Leasing Act Rev	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$7,500,000
Student and School Support	\$147,369,407	Title I Part A Basic Aid to LEAS	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$147,369,407
	\$11,339,302	21st Century Learning Centers	Local Government Agencies	\$499,269
			Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$5,363,253
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$96,836
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,680,193
	\$11,331,401	Student Support and Academic Enrichment	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$11,331,401
	\$8,123,063	English Language ACQ	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$7,672,692
	\$1,037,229	Neglected and Delinquent Child Grant	Local Government Agencies	\$512,195
			Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$525,034
	\$1,024,606	Educ for Homeless Children and Youth	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$887,049
	\$174,467	Rural and Low-Income Schools	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$174,467
	\$86,984	Migrant Education	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$59,686
	\$77,375	Migrant Education Consortium Incentive	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$17,660
Individuals with Disabilities Ed. Act	\$87,268,209	Special Education	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$77,615,854
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$1,498,372
			Nonprofit Entities	\$391,737
			State Agencies	\$3,110
	\$2,574,980	Early Childhood	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$2,354,712
	\$443,494	Personnel Development	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$380,557
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$25,268
			Nonprofit Entities	\$37,669
	\$139,351	Indian Ed	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$22,496
			Nonprofit Entities	\$116,855

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION CONTINUED				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Office of Early Learning and Development	\$9,654,225	PDG B5 Renewal	Nonprofit Entities	\$2,213,617
Educator Effectiveness	\$15,333,552	Improving Teacher Quality	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$33,965
			Individuals	\$4,069
			Nonprofit Entities	\$107,774
			Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$15,187,744
Career and Technical Education	\$14,110,060	Perkins Vocational Education	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$6,236,468
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$4,555,493
			Private Business Entities	\$0
			Nonprofit Entities	\$140,556
			State Agencies	\$3,401
Safe and Respectful Learning	\$1,800,000	Now is the Time Initiative	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$941,864
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$272,073
			Nonprofit Entities	\$73,673
			State Agencies	\$66,880
	\$2,000,000	SBMHS Grant	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$733,102
	\$970,000	Trauma Informed Services Grant	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$172,259
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$221,043
			Nonprofit Entities	\$157,678
Continuing Education	\$7,465,793	Continuing Education	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$3,404,375
			Nonprofit Entities	\$2,517,389
Gear Up	\$3,500,000	Gear Up	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$1,980,130
			Nevada System of Higher Education	\$978,835

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Division/Budget Account	Federal Funds	Federal Funding Type	Pass-through Entity	Amount
Nutrition Education Programs	\$54,051,453	NSLP School Breakfast Program	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$45,569,980
			Private Schools	\$92,431
			Nonprofit Entities	\$232,442
			State Agencies	\$159,310
	\$10,361,206	Child & Adult Food Care Program	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$3,648,942
			Nonprofit Entities	\$4,948,243
			Grants to Private Entities	\$1,764,021
	\$64,765	Summer Food Services Program	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$3,563
			Nonprofit Entities	\$19,040
	\$381,687	Child/Adult Care Food Program Cash-in-Lieu	Nonprofit Entities	\$291,225
			Grants to Private Entities	\$90,462
	\$176,915,742	National School Lunch Program	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$128,711,887
			Private Schools	\$176,268
			Nonprofit Entities	\$1,970,318
			State Agencies	\$273,463
	\$1,716,818	Fresh Fruits & Vegetables Program	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$1,714,048
			Grants to Private Entities	\$2,771
\$193,355	NSLP School Assist Equipment Grant	Local School Districts and Charter Schools	\$144,149	
		Nonprofit Entities	\$16,169	
\$9,722	NSLP Special Milk Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$9,722	
Commodity Foods Distribution Program	\$183,335	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$118,709
	\$583,610	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$386,607
	\$1,112,378	The Emerg Food Assistance Program	Nonprofit Entities	\$692,056
Pest, Plant Disease Noxious Weed Control	\$220,708	USDA AMS-FNS Agreement	Nevada System of Higher Education	\$40,677
			Nonprofit Entities	\$69,117
			Private Entities	\$110,914

ABOUT THE GUINN CENTER

The Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities is a nonprofit, nonpartisan policy research center addressing key challenges faced by policymakers and all Nevadans.

Our staff researchers, together with academic partners and independent experts across the state, tackle policy issues that range from taxation to water use, healthcare to education, and everything in between. We identify and analyze the complex problems we face as a state and inform decision-makers about actionable, data-driven, and effective policy solutions.

We invite you to join us in creating a brighter future for the Silver State by supporting our mission, signing up for our newsletter, or getting in contact.

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Mailing Address:
1664 N. Virginia St.
M/S 0289
Reno, NV 89557

Physical Address:
190 E. Liberty St.
Reno, NV 89501



(775) 682-5083



info@guinncenter.org



guinncenter.org



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