Opportunities in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for Supports and Services for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

Margaret Flynn-Khan and Barbara Hanson Langford
March 24, 2009

To address the economic crisis facing the country, the President signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) into law on February 17, 2009. This sweeping legislation provides $789 billion to jumpstart the economy and boost employment. This act includes $463 billion in new spending and $326 billion in tax relief directed at those hurt by the economic downturn. Many of the provisions within the act provide significant support for low-income children and families, including funding for education, job creation, and to expand the safety net for the country's most vulnerable families.

Youth who are currently in or transitioning from foster care are a particularly vulnerable population in these uncertain economic times. With low education levels, high unemployment rates, and pressing economic needs, older youth in foster care are among the most immediately affected in an economic downturn. Given the intention and scope of ARRA, the needs of older youth transitioning from care are legitimate concerns for state and community leaders to address in conversations about how best to use federal stimulus funding.

In recent years, the significant increase in public awareness of the needs of older youth in foster care, coupled with new research on the costs and benefits of promising approaches, has created new focus by policymakers, public administrators, and program leaders on improving supports and services for this population. Additionally, the recent passage of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act provides new requirements and opportunities for state leaders to consider how best to support youth who are transitioning from foster care. With thoughtful coordination among policy makers, public administrators, and program leaders, the infusion of new federal resources from the stimulus bill, coupled with new opportunities and funding under Fostering Connections, can support critical investments in services and systems for older youth in care and improve outcomes for this particularly vulnerable population.

This brief is intended to highlight opportunities within ARRA for investing in supports and services for older youth transitioning from foster care. It begins with key considerations for accessing ARRA funding and for coordinating with efforts around Fostering Connections. It then includes detailed discussions of the most relevant funding opportunities within ARRA, key services those funding sources can support, the timing of disbursement of funds, and tips on accessing each funding source.

General Considerations for Accessing ARRA Funding

The funding provided by ARRA represents significant new investments in human services and infrastructure. However, given significant competition for these funds within states, child welfare leaders will need to be strategic in determining what funding source, what types of investments, and what partnerships represent the greatest opportunities. Following are general considerations to take into account related to ARRA funding.

- **Opportunity to leverage new investments and expansion efforts around implementation of Fostering Connections.** Fostering Connections includes several new requirements for states in supporting older youth in foster care related to health care coordination, educational stability, and youth-led transition planning among others. Fostering Connections also includes several opt-in provisions, including the extension of Title IV-E eligibility up until age 21 as well as extension of IV-E reimbursement for subsidized guardianship placements.

  In many states, child welfare leaders are beginning conversations about how to respond to the requirements and opt-in provisions of Fostering Connections. For state policy makers willing to think broadly and creatively about improving policies and practices supporting older youth in care, federal stimulus funding presents potentially complementary opportunities. Child welfare leaders should consider how best to coordinate and leverage planning efforts and new investments related to both Fostering Connections and the stimulus funding.

- **ARRA funding is short-term**. None of the funding allocated through ARRA is expected to continue beyond 2010. Short-term funding is most appropriate for piloting new service delivery models, building capacity to deliver new services, covering start-up costs for new several delivery structures, and building infrastructure to support child welfare systems. While these funds can fill critical gaps, they do not offer long-term support for expansion of services.

- **Priority given to "investment-ready" programs.** To stimulate the economy, funding is expected to be allocated quickly. For infrastructure investments, priority is given to "shovel-ready" projects. For human service investments, funding will likely go to existing programs that have strong partnerships already in place. Due to the quick allocation process, child welfare leaders' best opportunities for funding likely lie with those programs where existing partnerships and relationships already exist.

- **Strong emphasis on accountability.** Given the sheer size of the federal stimulus funding and concern over lax oversight of initial federal economic investments, ARRA funding will be subject to greater standards of accountability and transparency. Public and private agencies with strong data collection capacity and a demonstrated record of success will be able to compete more effectively for stimulus funds.

- **Swift allocation process.** Given the strong emphasis on accountability and transparency, with few exceptions, administrators of funds will likely hold separate funding processes for ARRA funds as opposed to simply adding stimulus funds into ongoing allocation of existing funding. As funding is expected to be allocated quickly, those programs with strong fund development capacity (and grant writers at the ready) are better positioned to be able to produce high quality proposals on tight timelines.

- **Decentralized control and decision making**. ARRA contains increases in a vast array of federal funding programs. Each program has its own requirements and decision making process. Child welfare leaders will need to investigate how the allocation process works for each funding source and determine how best to align the needs and interests of older youth in foster care with established funding priorities.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH TRANSITIONING FROM FOSTER CARE

ARRA includes a broad array of funding sources intended to stimulate the economy and boost employment. This section highlights the most relevant funding opportunities within ARRA for supporting a comprehensive set of services to help older youth in foster care transition to adulthood. This section describes the key services those funding sources can support, the timing of disbursement of these funds, and tips on accessing each funding source. These opportunities include funding sources related to:

- Child Welfare and Medicaid;
- Workforce Development;
- Education;
- Social Services and Community Economic Development; and
- Housing

Table 1 includes the total allocation for each funding source included in this section. State-by-state allocation tables can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1: Total Allocations for Selected ARRA Funding Sources

Funding Source	Federal Allocation
Child Welfare and Medicaid	
Medicaid	$ 87 billion
Title IV-E	$ 843.5 million[1]
Workforce Development	
WIA Youth Activities	$ 1.2 billion
WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	$ 1.75 billion
YouthBuild	$ 50 million
High-Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors	$ 750 million
Education	
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	
▪ Education Block Grants	$ 35.5 billion
▪ Flexible Block Grants	$ 8.8 billion
▪ State Incentive Grants	$ 5 billion
Title I, Part A	$ 10 billion
IDEA, Part B	$ 11.7 billion
Education for Homeless Youth	$ 70 million
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	$ 540 million
Pell Grants	$ 17 billion
Federal Work Study	$ 200 million
Social Services and Community Education Development	
Community Development Block Grant	$ 1 billion
Community Services Block Grant	$ 1 billion
Community Development Financial Institutions	$ 100 million
Housing	
Tax Credit Assistance Program	$ 2.25 billion
Homelessness Prevention Fund	$ 1.5 billion
Public Housing Capital Fund (formula and competitive grants)	$ 4 billion
Neighborhood Stabilization Program	$ 2 billion

[1] Data from Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) as cited in First Focus brief available at: http://www.firstfocus.net/Download/TitleIVE.pdf

CHILD WELFARE AND MEDICAID FUNDING

Summary of ARRA Provisions
ARRA provides a 6.2 percentage increase in each state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid and Title IV-E programs for the period October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. In addition, states that are experiencing large increases in their unemployment rates will receive an additional FMAP increase for Medicaid only (from 5.5 – 11.5 percent, depending on unemployment rates). The FMAP formula is based on the per capita income level of each state and is used to calculate the federal matching percentage for Title IV-E, Medicaid and other federal programs.[2] The increases in each state's FMAP means that states will receive a larger federal share of matching funds for state expenditures in the Medicaid and Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance, Adoption Assistance Payments, and Kinship Guardianship Assistance programs.

- **Medicaid**: Medicaid is the core public medical assistance program for low-income adults and children. Under the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, states have the option to categorically extend Medicaid eligibility for youth aging out of foster care up until age 21. Approximately half of states have taken this option and most other states extend Medicaid conditionally to some youth aging out of care under their state Medicaid plan or through waivers.[3] The increased Medicaid payments are one of the largest single expenditures of the stimulus bill – an estimated $87 billion dollars – and will help states to avoid cutting eligibility for services as a result of state budget gaps, and relieve some of the pressure on state budgets. In fact, in order to receive funds, states may not have Medicaid eligibility levels that are more restrictive than were in effect on July 1, 2008. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) allocated approximately $15 billion in state-specific accounts for enhanced reimbursements for the first two quarters of FY 2009 in late February. Provided they meet ARRA requirements to not restrict eligibility, states can immediately draw down these funds into state Medicaid accounts.

- **Title IV-E Reimbursements**. Under ARRA, states will receive increased reimbursements for Foster Care Maintenance funds, which provide states reimbursement for the costs of housing, supervising, and meeting the basic needs of eligible children and youth in out of home care[4] and Adoption Assistance Payments, which provides states reimbursement for payments to adoptive parents of eligible special needs children and youth who are adopted from foster care. In addition, states will also receive increased reimbursements under the Kinship Guardianship Assistance program, a new category of IV-E reimbursements established in the Fostering Connections Act (P.L. 110-351). Fostering Connections permits states to claim IV-E reimbursement for payments to relatives of eligible children and youth who leave foster care for a legal guardianship arrangement.

---

[2] The increase in the FMAP within ARRA only applies to Medicaid and Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Kinship Guardianship Assistance. It does not apply to other programs that utilize the FMAP to determine state and federal shares of expenditure amounts.
[3] Patel, S. & Roherty, M., *Medicaid Access for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care* (Washington DC: American Public Human Services Association, 2007).
[4] States currently can seek federal reimbursement for youth up until age 18 (or age 19 if the young person is a full-time student and expected to complete high school or an equivalent training program by age 19). Under the recently enacted Fostering Connections legislation, states have the option to claim Title IV-E federal reimbursement for young people until they reach their 21st birthday. This provision of Fostering Connections takes effect in October 2010, so states that opt in to the extended foster care will receive enhanced reimbursement for older youth for the first three months of IV-E claiming for youth 18 - 20 (thru December 2010).

The increased Title-IV-E reimbursements will provide state child welfare agencies more federal dollars to support their core services, potentially freeing up state dollars for other priority investments. The increased reimbursements are retroactive to October 2008, meaning states will receive an unexpected bump in reimbursements for previously expended state funds. Whether the increased dollars lead to investments in supports and services for youth transitioning from care will depend on the priority state child welfare administrators place on these services and their ability to direct those dollars for supports for older youth in care. On March 16th, ACF released $187 million for grants to states for the enhanced reimbursement for the first two quarters of FY 2009. Going forward, ACF will apply the increased FMAP rates to states' quarterly IV-E awards beginning in the third quarter of 2009 thru the first quarter of 2011.

Considerations for Accessing Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

- The recently enacted Fostering Connections to Success legislation creates new requirements for transition planning, educational stability, and health care coordination as well as opportunities for federal reimbursement for services for young adults in foster care up to age 21. States are currently engaged in the development of policy and programs in response to this legislation and should consider how the increased IV-E funding they will receive from the federal stimulus bill can help them support the development of an expanded set of services for older youth.

- The increased federal reimbursement for Medicaid will help to ensure that the recent trend toward expanded Medicaid eligibility for youth aging out of foster care is not reversed as states struggle with budget gaps. It will also defray (in the short term) the state costs of opting into the Fostering Connections legislative option to extend foster care up until age 21 (which also requires Medicaid coverage). Research has shown that in those states already extending care up until age 21, the cost of extending Medicaid is quite modest.[5]

- The current implementation of the National Youth in Transition Database, which will highlight the outcomes experienced by youth in foster care moving to adulthood, provides another incentive for child welfare leaders to prioritize investments in enhanced services for youth aging out of foster care as they consider how to allocate stimulus dollars.

For More Information

Federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Economic Recovery Website:
http://www.hhs.gov/recovery

DHHS information on the Medicaid award process:
http://www.dhhs.gov/recovery/fmapprocess.html

DHHS information on the Title IV-E award process:
http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/adoption-foster.html

[5] Patel, S. & Roherty, M., *Medicaid Access for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care* (Washington DC: American Public Human Services Association, 2007).

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

Summary of ARRA Provisions
The focus in the stimulus bill on promoting employment translates into significant funding for training and workforce support programs. ARRA provides over $3 billion in increased funding for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) training and employment programs and services for adults, youth, and dislocated workers. Increases in WIA formula grants that are most likely to provide support for employment services for youth transitioning from foster care include:

- **WIA Youth Activities**: ARRA provides a $1.2 billion increase in the WIA Youth Activities Formula Grant. In addition, ARRA increases the maximum age for receipt of ARRA-funded services from 21 to 24. Youth activities funds can be used to support a range of education, training and employment support activities including: academic enhancement; alternative secondary school services; summer employment opportunities; work experience; occupational skills training; leadership development; supportive services; adult mentoring; guidance and counseling; and follow-up services. At least 30 percent of WIA youth funds must help youth disconnected from school.[6] The ARRA and guidance from the Department of Labor (DOL) explicitly emphasizes expanding the reach of summer youth employment programs in the summer of 2009.

- **WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities**: ARRA includes $500 million for adult activities and $1.25 billion for dislocated workers activities. These programs support various education and employment services including job search and placement, assessments and career planning, basic and occupational training, and support services.[7] Most funds are used to provide services through one-stop centers, centrally located employment and training facilities with on-site workforce development program providers. Adults 18 and over are eligible for services. Youth 18 and over may be eligible for dual enrollment in the WIA Adult and Youth Programs.

Eighty-five percent of all WIA formula grant dollars are passed through to local workforce development offices and administered by local Workforce Investment Boards (WIB's). ARRA requires DOL to allocate funds to states by March 19, 2009. States are then required to obligate funds to local workforce investment boards within 30 days of receipt. To ensure the expedient allocation of funds, DOL provided guidance to states indicating that funds should be spent concurrently with existing WIA allocations and that states could allow local WIBs to modify their existing plans for WIA expenditures as opposed to developing new ones. All ARRA funds must be expended by June 30, 2011.

In addition to increases in the formula grants, ARRA provides funding for two competitive grant programs that can potentially serve youth transitioning from foster care:

- **YouthBuild**: ARRA provides $50 million for YouthBuild, a DOL competitive grant program that supports young people aged 16-24 in completing a high school diploma or GED while gaining employment and leadership skills through the development of affordable housing.

[6] Anuszkiewicz, Brittany, *Connected by 25: Financing Workforce Development Programs for Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care* (Washington DC: The Finance Project, April 2007).
[7] Ibid.

- **High-Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors:** ARRA designates $750 million for a new program of competitive grants for worker training and placement in high-growth and emerging industry sectors. Of the total, $500 million is designated for training and placement in energy efficiency and renewable energy jobs. Programs that train and place workers in the health care sector are the priority for the remaining $250 million.

Finally, ARRA adds disconnected youth (ages 16 to 25) to the targeted groups for the **Work Opportunity Tax Credit,** a business tax credit equal to 40 percent of the first $6,000 of wages paid to employees who are members of targeted groups.

Considerations for Accessing Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

- Many local WIB's administer WIA funds through competitive requests for proposals. Public and private child welfare agencies should consider partnering with local employment services providers to develop targeted employment support, training, and leadership programs for youth in and transitioning out of foster care.

- Agencies serving youth in foster care should note that the allowable expenditures of WIA funds are broad. Depending on the specific priorities of the local WIB, programs supporting mentoring, leadership opportunities, and paid or unpaid internships for youth in or transitioning from care can be supported with WIA funds. It is critical to make the link to how these supports and services help to prepare young people for productive participation in the workforce.

- The Work Opportunity Tax credit offers a great point of entry for conducting outreach and developing partnerships with the business community. Program developers serving youth in foster care can offer information on the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to the business community while also highlighting the value of their work and the myriad ways businesses can act as partners.

For More Information

Federal Department of Labor Economic Recovery Site:
http://www.dol.gov/recovery

Training and Employment Directive, March 4, 2009: Provides initial guidance from DOL to state agencies on administration of ARRA WIA formula grant funds:
http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEN/ten2008/TEN30-08.pdf

For more information on YouthBuild, see www.youthbuild.org

For more detailed information on federal workforce development programs and how they can be used to support youth transitioning from foster care, see The Finance Project's strategy brief: *Connected by 25: Financing Workforce Development Programs for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care*.http://76.12.61.196/publications/Workforce_SB.pdf

EDUCATION FUNDING

Summary of ARRA Provisions

ARRA makes an historic level of investment in short-term education funding, providing approximately $100 billion in new education funding that must be spent in the next two to three years. First and foremost, the funds are meant to ensure that states do not make cuts in education, and states must use funds to restore K-12 and higher education funding to the greater of the FY 08 and FY 09 levels. Beyond avoiding cuts in services, ARRA primarily directs enhanced funding to low-performing, high-need local districts and schools to improve performance. The bottom line for those interested in promoting better educational outcomes for youth in and aging out of foster care is that local school districts and schools may have an infusion of fairly flexible resources over the next three years to invest in student improvement. The amount of new funding available will depend on the level of need of a particular district, as well as the status of state and local budgets – in states and districts that were facing significant cuts in education, the ARRA funds may not do much more than avert cuts. Specific funding streams with relevance for youth in and transitioning from care include:

- **State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF):** SFSF is a new funding stream created by ARRA that will flow by formula to all states based on population. Over 80 percent of SFSF funds ($35.5 billion) are in an education block grant that states must first use to avert cuts in state spending on education. Once states have invested the dollars necessary to bring K-12 and higher education funding levels up to the higher of the FY 2008 and 2009 levels, remaining dollars must be sent to local education agencies (LEA's) according to Title I formulas (though not subject to Title I program requirements). SFSF dollars that go to LEA's are very flexible and can be used for any activity authorized under the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965* (*ESEA*), which includes the modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities; the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* (*IDEA*); the *Adult Education and Family Literacy Act* (*Adult Education Act*); or the *Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006* (*Perkins Act*). Targeted GED and alternative education programs, targeted remediation, educational advocacy and counseling, transportation, and vocational training are examples of services that could be funded for youth transitioning from foster care.

  The remaining $8.8 billion of the SFSF will be allocated as a **flexible block grant** to Governors for the purpose of averting cuts in education or other government services. These funds can be used flexibly for government services depending on the priorities of the Governor. Whether these dollars will mean increased funding available for services will depend on how big state budget gaps are. *Dollars that are available can be used for the full range of services to support successful transitions to adulthood for foster youth (not just education services*).

  Finally, the SFSF also includes an additional $5 billion for **incentive grants**. The Department of Education will allocate these funds through competitive "Race to the Top" grants ($4.35 billion) to help state education agencies make improvements in student achievement and "Invest in What Works and Innovation" grants ($650 million) which will focus on investing in model programs. The "Invest in What Works and Innovation Grants" are significant to note because they are one of the few streams of the education stimulus funding that can be awarded directly to nonprofit organizations. Race to the Top competitive grants will be made in two rounds—fall 2009 and spring 2010.

- **Title I, Part A:** ARRA provides $10 billion for Title I, Part A, which aims to improve academic achievement in high need, high-poverty areas. Title I, Part A funds can be used fairly flexibly for academic remediation and support activities during or after the regular school day. Decisions regarding allocation of Title I funds are made at the district and school level.

- **IDEA, Part B**: ARRA allocates $11.7 billion to the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) grants that provide funds to support special education services. IDEA requires individualized education plans (IEPs) for students ages 16 and older to include "transition services" for post-school activities for young people in special education. Allowable services cited in the legislation include activities that facilitate the transition to postsecondary education; vocational education; integrated employment, including supported employment; continuing and adult education; adult services; independent living; or community participation. The alignment of these priorities with the goals of independent living services in the child welfare system, and the typically large number of young people in foster care with IEP's, underlines the importance of developing effective collaboration between child welfare and special education services. The increased funds available to local districts under ARRA offer an opportunity to develop the collaborative systems and processes needed to better serve youth in foster care with special education needs.

- **Education for Homeless Youth (McKinney Vento):** ARRA allocates $70 million to the Education for Homeless Youth program. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act offers legislative protections and funding to support education stability and success for homeless children and youth, defined as those "without fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence." The act explicitly includes children and youth "awaiting foster care placement," and calls for liaisons for homeless children and youth within each local education agency.[8] New funds for McKinney Vento may offer an opportunity for states and LEA's to improve their processes and systems for transportation, timely transfer of education records and enrollment in school for youth in foster care who tend to transfer schools frequently with changes in placements. This funding provides important opportunities for states considering how best to meet the educational stability requirements of Fostering Connections.

- **Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants**: ARRA allocates $540 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State grants, which fund training and employment support services for individuals with disabilities. Young people with disabilities are one of the most challenging populations for state child welfare systems to effectively support as they move to adulthood. Stimulus funds may offer an opportunity to develop the systems and processes needed for better referral and coordination of services.

The majority of these funds will flow from the Federal Department of Education to State Education Agencies and then on to Local Education agencies. The Federal Department of Education has indicated a significant portion of funds will be distributed to State Education Agencies by the **end of March 2009, including**:

- 50 percent of Title I, Part A and IDEA, Part B;
- At least 50 percent of the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants;
- 100 percent of the Education for Homeless Youth; and
- Applications for 67 percent of the SFSF will be sent to Governors by the end of March and the Department of Education will disburse funds within two weeks after receiving an approvable application.

[8] Flynn, M. & Bhat, S., *Connected by 25: Financing Education Supports for Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care* (Washington DC: April 2008).

The remainder of formula funds (Title I, IDEA, SFSF) will be disbursed between July and September 30, 2009.

Finally, ARRA includes a few provisions to help low-income postsecondary students pay for education and living expenses.

- **Support for Postsecondary Education**: ARRA increases the maximum Pell Grant award for all eligible students from $4,850 to $5,350. It also allocates $200 million in Federal Work Study funds, and temporarily (for tax years 2009 and 2010) replaces the Hope tax credit with an American Opportunity Higher Education Credit of up to $2,500 a year for the first four years of college. In addition to tuition and fees, the costs of books and course materials can be claimed for the credit. For the first time, the credit is 40 percent refundable. *A student with no tax liability could receive a maximum refundable credit of $1,000 for $4,000 in educational expense*. Program leaders supporting youth transitioning from foster care in pursuing postsecondary education should ensure that these youth are aware of and benefiting from these funding programs. The ARRA Pell grant and work study funding will be available July 1, 2009 for the 2009 – 2010 school year.

Considerations for Accessing Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

- An important emphasis of ARRA is improving student achievement in low-performing schools. Individuals interested in accessing funding for educational supports targeted to youth in foster care should be prepared with data to make the case that targeting the particular barriers facing foster youth will help state and local education agencies address a systematically under-performing population.

- The recently enacted federal Fostering Connections to Success legislation requires state child welfare agencies to ensure that children and youth in state care are enrolled in school, and work with education agencies to reduce unnecessary school moves. These new requirements may offer one point of entry for encouraging state and local education agencies to invest a portion of education stimulus funds in improving education opportunities for youth in foster care.

- In guidance on use of stimulus funding, the federal Department of Education emphasized the importance of systematic investments that take into account the short-term nature of funding and avoid investing in services that lead to "funding cliffs."[9] Those interested in supporting education success for youth in and transitioning from foster care should highlight the many opportunities to make systematic short-term investments that could contribute to long-term improvements in educational success for young people in foster care. Examples of needed investments include: training for foster parents and child welfare professionals on special education supports and processes and postsecondary options and application processes; training for K-12 and postsecondary educators, support staff, and administrators on the particular barriers facing youth in care; the development of data systems and administrative processes to ensure the timely transfer of student records and enrollment of students; the examination of transportation systems and the development of more efficient transportation solutions to enable students in foster care to stay in their school of origin

[9] See Federal Department of Education website information on implementation of ARRA: http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html

despite placement changes; and the development of coordinating bodies and more effective referral and communication processes between child welfare, K-12 education, postsecondary education and adult vocational and rehabilitation services.

For More Information

Federal Department of Education Economic Recovery Website:
http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html

- DOE Information on ARRA SFSF Allocations
  http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/stabilization-fund.html

- DOE Information on ARRA Title I, Part A Allocations
  http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/title-i.html

- DOE Information on ARRA IDEA, Part B Allocations
  http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea.html

For more detailed information on federal education programs and how they can be used to support youth transitioning from foster care, see The Finance Project strategy brief: *Connected by 25: Financing Education Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care*.
http://www.financeproject.org/publications/Education_SB.pdf

SOCIAL SERVICES & COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

Summary of ARRA Provisions
ARRA contains a number of investments in basic safety-net services as well as community economic development. Those funding sources that are most aligned with the goals of promoting economic success, asset-building, and financial literacy for young people transitioning from foster care include the following:

Community Development Block Grant: ARRA allocates $1 billion to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), a funding source that is administered from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to localities. CDBG supports local economic development, infrastructure, and public services. Although CDBG grants give city and county governments the flexibility to develop their own programs and economic development funding priorities, CDBG-funded activities must meet one of the following national objectives: benefit persons of low and moderate income; aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or meet other community development needs of particular urgency.[10] Typically, a maximum of 15 percent of CDBG funds can be used to support public service needs. Consequently, CDBG funds can potentially finance asset-building and financial education programs, as well as the full range of services and supports that youth need to successfully transition out of foster care. HUD has not yet provided guidance on the use of CDBG funds under ARRA, so it is not yet clear whether there will be any variation in the allowable uses of CDBG funds authorized by ARRA. Given the emphasis of the legislation, the primary focus of localities in using these dollars will no doubt be infrastructure projects. However, programs serving transitioning youth that have strong connections to and support from city government might have opportunities to

[10] Gray, Aracelis, Connected by 25: Financing Asset-Building and Financial Education Programs for Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care (Washington, DC: The Finance Project, April 2007).

receive public service funding. HUD will require localities that received funding in FY 08 to submit an amendment to their annual action plan. HUD has not yet provided guidance on this amendment process, however cities and counties are no doubt already preparing funding priorities in anticipation of this announcement.

- **Community Services Block Grant:** ARRA allocates $1 billion to the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)**,** which provides assistance to states and localities for the reduction of poverty and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals to become self-sufficient. Although CSBG grants are awarded directly to states, states must allocate at least 90 percent of grant funds to community action agencies and other neighborhood-based organizations to develop and implement programs that meet the service needs in their community. These community-targeted grants can be used to fund asset-building, financial education, and other supports and services to help youth make better use of available income, remove obstacles, and solve problems that prevent youth from achieving self-sufficiency.[11] The Federal Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services anticipates making CSBG awards in March of 2009.

- **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program:** ARRA allocates $100 million to the CDFI program. The CDFI program provides competitive grants to certified Community Development Financial Institutions for economic development, housing development, and financial services including financial literacy services, banking services, and alternatives to predatory lending. Programs providing asset development and financial literacy services for youth in and transitioning out of foster care could potentially work in partnership with CDFI's to include services and supports targeted to foster youth in a proposal for this competitive funding source. The CDFI program is administered by the federal Treasury Department. The Treasury Department has not yet released guidance on the timing of these awards.

Considerations for Accessing Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

- Programs that focus on asset-building for youth should consider reaching out to local CDFI's and local Community Action Agencies. Both types of organizations are frequently involved in asset building and financial literacy activities for adults and may make effective partners for youth financial literacy and asset building initiatives. To find a CDFI, see http://cdfi.org/index.php?page=info-4. To find a local community action agency, see http://compa.nonprofitsoapbox.com/index.php?option=com_spreadsheets&view=search&spreadsheet=cap&Itemid=188.

- Localities are no doubt already developing priority projects in preparation for HUD guidance on the CDBG Plan amendment. Find out if your city has created an oversight body for ARRA funds and what opportunities there are for public input into the process. It may also be helpful to contact the local office that administers CDBG funds for more information. Contacts are available at http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/contacts/.

[11] Ibid.

For More Information

Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development Economic Recovery Website (for information on CDBG): http://www.hud.gov/recovery

- For CDBG amounts that each locality will receive under ARRA, see http://www.hud.gov/recovery/cdbg.xls

Federal Department of Health and Human Services Economic Recovery Website (for information on CSBG): http://www.dhhs.gov/recovery

Federal Department of Treasury Economic Recovery Website (for CDFI): http://www.cdfifund.gov/recovery/

- For more information on the CDFI program, see http://www.cdfifund.gov/index.asp

For more detailed information on how federal programs can support asset building and financial literacy programs for youth transitioning from foster care, see The Finance Project strategy brief: *Connected by 25: Financing Asset-Building and Financial Education Programs for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care*. http://76.12.61.196/publications/FinLitAssetBuild_SB.pdf

HOUSING FUNDING

Summary of ARRA Provisions

The purpose of ARRA housing funds is to modernize homes to increase energy efficiency and to help families and communities hardest hit by the economic crisis. Funds are intended to stabilize and revive local neighborhoods and housing markets with concentrations of foreclosed properties. Funds will also assist the vulnerable families and individuals who are at risk of or have recently become homeless. Nearly three-fourths of this funding was already allocated to state and local recipients in late February. The remainder of ARRA funds will be allocated through competitive grant processes in the next several months. Increases in funding that are most likely to provide for housing supports for youth transitioning from foster care include the following formula grant and competitive grant programs.

- **The Tax Credit Assistance Program** provides grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. The ARRA provides $2.25 billion in additional HOME funds to state housing credit agencies to provide gap financing grants in coordination with the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to stimulate stalled housing development. Funds are automatically distributed to states based on FY 2008 HOME fund formula allocations. The housing credit agencies in each state distribute these funds competitively and according to their qualified allocation plan. Projects awarded low income housing tax credits in fiscal years 2007, 2008, or 2009 are eligible for funding, but housing credit agencies must give priority to projects that are expected to be completed within three years. State agencies must commit at least 75 percent of the funds by February 2010 and must demonstrate that project owners spend 75 percent of the funds within two years and the remaining 25 percent within three years.

- **The Homelessness Prevention Fund** will provide $1.5 billion in financial assistance and services to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless and help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. Homelessness

Prevention Funds are intended to target individuals and families who would be homeless but for this assistance. Funds can support a variety of assistance, including short-term or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management services. Funds are allocated through established formula to cities, urban counties, and states (which further allocate funding to smaller local governments and private nonprofit organizations). At least 60 percent of Homeless Prevention Fund dollars must be spent within two years; all funds must be spent within three years.

- The **Public Housing Capital Fund** provides $3 billion in new funds for the capital and management activities of Public Housing Agencies including modernization and development of public housing for older youth. The funds cannot be used for operations or rental assistance. Public housing authorities are required to give priority to capital projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days from the date the funds are made available and to the rehabilitation of vacant rental units and capital projects that are already underway or included in 5-year capital fund. Funds were allocated to states based on FY 2008 formulas in March. Public housing agencies must obligate all funds within one year of receipt, spend at least 60 percent of funds within three years, and spend the remaining funds within three years.

  ARRA provides an additional $1 billion for the **Public Housing Capital Fund** that will be allocated through competitive awards for priority investments, including those projects that leverage private sector funding or financing for renovations and energy conservation. Public housing authorities must give priority to capital projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days from the date the funds are made available to the public housing authorities, that are already underway, or that are included in the 5-year capital fund plans. Funds will be allocated by September 30, 2009.

- **Neighborhood Stabilization Program** will provide $2 billion in competitive grants to support the purchase and rehabilitation of foreclosed, vacant properties in an effort to create more affordable housing in neighborhoods impacted by the economic crisis. HUD may run two competitions for these funds – one for program funding for grantees, and a second for technical assistance providers. HUD will issue Notices of Funding Availability no later than May 3, 2009. Applicants will prepare an application and provide an opportunity for citizen input before submitting to HUD. Applications will be due to HUD not later than 150 days after enactment.

Considerations for Accessing Support for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

- Housing projects that focus on or include youth transitioning from foster care can be funded through both the Tax Credit Assistance Program and the Public Housing Capital Fund. Review existing allocation plans to determine where support for older youth in care might align with existing housing priorities within a particular state or community.

- The Homeless Prevention Fund can provide critical short-term support for older youth in foster care who are at risk of becoming homeless. Given these funds can be used fairly flexibly, child welfare leaders should consider how they might potentially fill gaps in transition services for youth at risk of homelessness. Review your state's allocation process for these funds and investigate if your city or county receives funds directly.

- Given capital fund plans can be technical and complex in nature, identify allies within the housing field to provide insight, context, and relationships to help connect the needs of older youth in foster care with broader housing and neighborhood revitalization goals.

For More Information
Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development Recovery Site:
http://www.hud.gov/recovery/

Conclusion

ARRA provides significant short-term investments in education, job creation, and the safety net for the country's most vulnerable families. Given the purpose and intention behind this legislation, the needs and interests of youth transitioning from foster care are legitimate and appropriate concerns to include in discussions about how best to use stimulus funding. Coupled with the requirements and opportunities of Fostering Connections, the environment is ripe for creative and thoughtful conversation to make strategic use of existing and new funding, to build and strengthen processes and systems that improve service delivery, and to fill critical gaps in supports and services during this difficult economic time. The information in this brief is intended to highlight promising opportunities within ARRA to support those conversations. With thoughtful coordination among policy makers, public administrators, and program leaders, the infusion of new federal resources from the stimulus bill can support critical investments in services and systems for older youth in care and improve outcomes for this particularly vulnerable population.

Helpful Web Resources for Tracking ARRA Implementation

Federal Economic Recovery Website
http://www.recovery.gov
Includes links to federal agency recovery websites as well as daily updates.

National Conference of State Legislatures
http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/2009economicstimulus.htm
Regularly updated information on state and federal developments related to the stimulus.

APPENDIX A: STATE FUNDING AMOUNTS FOR AMERICAN RECOVERY & REINVESTMENT ACT ALLOCATIONS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO SUPPORT TRANSITIONING YOUTH*

Table 1: Child Welfare and Education Funding

	Child Welfare		Education			
	Title IV-E Estimate (FFIS Estimate)	*Medicaid (GAO Estimate)*	*Title I, Part A*	*IDEA, Part B*	*Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants*	*State Fiscal Stabilization Fund*
AL	$ 2,674,000	$ 850,000,000	$ 163,217,215	$ 181,864,783	$ 9,790,731	$ 729,041,407
AK	$ 3,114,000	$ 220,000,000	$ 29,480,708	$ 32,956,419	$ 1,800,000	$ 113,744,697
AZ	$ 20,284,000	$ 1,980,000,000	$ 194,876,487	$ 178,476,064	$ 13,086,333	$ 1,016,955,172
AR	$ 4,261,000	$ 730,000,000	$ 111,143,080	$ 112,177,929	$ 6,589,832	$ 443,830,097
CA	$ 158,517,000	$ 11,230,000,000	$ 1,128,225,993	$ 1,226,944,052	$ 56,470,213	$ 5,960,267,431
CO	$ 10,092,000	$ 880,000,000	$ 110,905,813	$ 148,730,571	$ 7,307,044	$ 760,242,539
CT	$ 14,808,000	$ 1,320,000,000	$ 70,768,523	$ 132,971,468	$ 3,334,533	$ 541,872,683
DC	$ 5,629,000	$ 320,000,000	$ 32,436,020	$ 32,700,531	$ 1,800,000	$ 134,865,607
DE	$ 805,000	$ 300,000,000	$ 37,602,347	$ 16,441,924	$ 1,879,421	$ 89,377,071
FL	$ 12,480,000	$ 4,390,000,000	$ 492,535,227	$ 627,262,665	$ 32,158,840	$ 2,700,292,474
GA	$ 10,139,000	$ 1,730,000,000	$ 351,366,865	$ 313,758,336	$ 18,686,184	$ 1,541,319,187
HI	$ 5,368,000	$ 360,000,000	$ 33,174,368	$ 39,925,269	$ 2,249,150	$ 192,178,168
ID	$ 1,460,000	$ 300,000,000	$ 34,907,298	$ 53,247,375	$ 3,299,632	$ 246,576,628
IL	$ 37,179,000	$ 2,900,000,000	$ 420,148,642	$ 506,479,753	$ 20,079,289	$ 2,055,171,987
IN	$ 19,082,000	$ 1,440,000,000	$ 168,527,373	$ 253,534,865	$ 12,335,350	$ 1,006,920,810
IA	$ 8,955,000	$ 550,000,000	$ 51,638,795	$ 122,095,134	$ 5,715,709	$ 472,339,542
KS	$ 5,186,000	$ 450,000,000	$ 70,543,873	$ 106,871,769	$ 5,108,753	$ 449,172,167
KY	$ 11,916,000	$ 1,030,000,000	$ 155,518,299	$ 157,569,975	$ 9,318,274	$ 651,341,789
LA	$ 10,231,000	$ 1,660,000,000	$ 177,271,943	$ 188,749,525	$ 9,895,321	$ 708,548,266
ME	$ 3,539,000	$ 470,000,000	$ 37,206,140	$ 53,163,974	$ 2,587,757	$ 193,460,061
MD	$ 22,981,000	$ 1,630,000,000	$ 136,436,011	$ 200,241,802	$ 6,879,192	$ 879,800,714
MA	$ 14,855,000	$ 3,090,000,000	$ 163,391,186	$ 280,551,559	$ 7,068,629	$ 994,258,205
MI	$ 33,280,000	$ 2,270,000,000	$ 390,033,535	$ 400,607,836	$ 18,126,329	$ 1,592,138,132
MN	$ 9,901,000	$ 2,030,000,000	$ 94,908,822	$ 189,839,228	$ 7,737,672	$ 816,489,174
MS	$ 1,899,000	$ 790,000,000	$ 132,993,039	$ 117,836,482	$ 7,214,520	$ 479,300,666

	Child Welfare		Education			
	Title IV-E Estimate (FFIS Estimate)	***Medicaid (GAO Estimate)***	***Title I, Part A***	***IDEA, Part B***	***Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants***	***State Fiscal Stabilization Fund***
MO	$ 9,676,000	$ 160,000,000	$ 147,619,766	$ 227,175,274	$ 11,375,265	$ 920,748,576
MT	$ 2,391,000	$ 180,000,000	$ 34,650,000	$ 36,708,056	$ 2,059,043	$ 148,689,792
NE	$ 3,444,000	$ 310,000,000	$ 47,294,093	$ 74,676,976	$ 3,189,315	$ 286,009,690
NV	$ 5,580,000	$ 450,000,000	$ 70,605,242	$ 67,119,396	$ 4,217,502	$ 396,582,797
NH	$ 2,353,000	$ 250,000,000	$ 30,959,481	$ 47,461,265	$ 1,923,884	$ 200,787,230
NJ	$ 13,633,000	$ 2,220,000,000	$ 183,014,928	$ 360,691,433	$ 9,455,472	$ 1,330,483,831
NM	$ 2,751,000	$ 630,000,000	$ 80,782,305	$ 91,147,493	$ 4,426,362	$ 318,381,906
NY	$ 113,717,000	$ 12,650,000,000	$ 906,198,380	$ 759,193,324	$ 25,694,844	$ 3,017,796,810
NC	$ 11,774,000	$ 2,350,000,000	$ 257,456,360	$ 314,410,039	$ 18,029,008	$ 1,420,454,235
ND	$ 2,117,000	$ 110,000,000	$ 27,415,262	$ 26,552,439	$ 1,800,000	$ 104,699,679
OH	$ 40,327,000	$ 3,010,000,000	$ 373,250,296	$ 437,736,052	$ 21,589,801	$ 1,789,376,483
OK	$ 9,710,000	$ 960,000,000	$ 109,455,646	$ 147,924,906	$ 7,583,851	$ 578,020,433
OR	$ 10,199,000	$ 830,000,000	$ 93,792,419	$ 128,979,436	$ 7,064,114	$ 570,246,373
PA	$ 55,281,000	$ 4,070,000,000	$ 398,774,873	$ 427,178,222	$ 20,925,941	$ 1,905,620,952
RI	$ 3,192,000	$ 470,000,000	$ 35,836,258	$ 43,734,211	$ 1,734,860	$ 164,929,269
SC	$ 3,712,000	$ 860,000,000	$ 142,874,121	$ 173,239,745	$ 9,686,547	$ 694,060,272
SD	$ 1,149,000	$ 120,000,000	$ 34,650,000	$ 31,630,863	$ 1,800,000	$ 127,497,174
TN	$ 11,578,000	$ 162,000,000	$ 194,107,992	$ 229,613,418	$ 12,177,598	$ 947,597,843
TX	$ 53,229,000	$ 5,450,000,000	$ 944,630,905	$ 945,636,328	$ 44,810,968	$ 3,973,437,816
UT	$ 2,378,000	$ 320,000,000	$ 49,540,856	$ 105,540,856	$ 6,006,642	$ 479,928,876
VT	$ 3,604,000	$ 280,000,000	$ 25,769,154	$ 25,601,621	$ 1,800,000	$ 94,315,490
VA	$ 13,360,000	$ 1,470,000,000	$ 165,311,666	$ 281,415,033	$ 11,601,624	$ 1,202,770,052
WA	$ 16,623,000	$ 2,060,000,000	$ 135,337,808	$ 221,357,461	$ 10,437,937	$ 1,002,380,010
WV	$ 7,720,000	$ 450,000,000	$ 61,038,095	$ 75,951,991	$ 4,312,919	$ 266,468,179
WI	$ 15,016,000	$ 1,240,000,000	$ 147,696,280	$ 208,200,108	$ 10,000,997	$ 876,940,096
WY	$ 320,000	$ 110,000,000	$ 26,213,245	$ 25,786,496	$ 1,800,000	$ 82,665,277
TOTALS	**$ 843,468,000**	**$ 84,092,000,000**	**$ 9,513,533,033**	**$ 11,189,661,730**	**$ 526,023,202**	**$ 47,670,393,815**

Table 2: Workforce Development, Community Development, and Housing Funds

	Workforce Development			Community Development and Housing			
	WIA Youth Activities	*WIA Adult Activities*	*WIA Dislocated Worker*	*Community Development Block Grant*	*Public Housing Capital Fund: Formula Grant*	*Tax Credit Assistance Program*	*Homelessness Prevention Fund*
AL	$ 11,647,403	$ 5,103,029	$ 13,193,657	$ 13,118,375	$ 91,832,056	$ 31,952,086	$ 20,073,696
AK	$ 3,936,018	$ 1,679,456	$ 3,546,444	$ 1,255,184	$ 3,306,953	$ 5,490,631	$ 1,920,455
AZ	$ 17,830,637	$ 7,616,346	$ 17,403,029	$ 14,438,699	$ 12,068,449	$ 32,308,066	$ 22,083,797
AR	$ 12,065,555	$ 5,072,930	$ 7,518,483	$ 7,326,735	$ 29,016,635	$ 20,463,053	$ 11,212,943
CA	$ 186,622,034	$ 80,117,954	$ 221,906,888	$ 123,327,429	$ 117,918,838	$ 325,877,114	$ 189,086,299
CO	$ 11,874,970	$ 4,792,362	$ 14,464,916	$ 10,125,130	$ 17,603,292	$ 27,349,670	$ 15,491,118
CT	$ 11,034,723	$ 4,385,149	$ 14,884,070	$ 11,082,393	$ 35,743,555	$ 26,170,888	$ 16,960,432
DC	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 2,039,325	$ 4,896,122	$ 27,019,862	$ 11,644,346	$ 7,489,476
DE	$ 3,969,821	$ 1,542,940	$ 3,792,823	$ 1,909,598	$ 7,067,910	$ 6,608,893	$ 2,921,322
FL	$ 42,873,265	$ 19,448,002	$ 80,551,937	$ 42,694,245	$ 85,505,627	$ 101,134,952	$ 65,297,986
GA	$ 31,361,665	$ 13,119,015	$ 43,801,838	$ 21,975,563	$ 112,675,806	$ 54,481,680	$ 33,624,789
HI	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 2,161,193	$ 4,042,190	$ 16,245,443	$ 9,861,610	$ 6,182,962
ID	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 2,832,818	$ 3,249,060	$ 1,489,820	$ 8,753,622	$ 4,972,218
IL	$ 62,203,400	$ 25,790,612	$ 68,533,653	$ 46,321,519	$ 221,498,521	$ 94,676,979	$ 70,865,285
IN	$ 23,677,573	$ 9,393,463	$ 26,213,424	$ 18,547,037	$ 36,876,834	$ 38,048,333	$ 28,383,426
IA	$ 5,172,183	$ 1,554,835	$ 5,225,689	$ 10,932,062	$ 7,615,337	$ 18,978,542	$ 16,732,201
KS	$ 7,121,714	$ 2,702,158	$ 5,203,888	$ 7,416,521	$ 16,528,902	$ 17,121,110	$ 11,349,968
KY	$ 17,709,821	$ 8,192,097	$ 18,713,127	$ 12,126,776	$ 52,042,820	$ 31,616,176	$ 18,557,372
LA	$ 20,012,271	$ 8,703,290	$ 9,258,530	$ 17,370,857	$ 72,894,140	$ 39,383,397	$ 26,576,197
ME	$ 4,293,710	$ 1,808,086	$ 4,572,069	$ 5,264,228	$ 8,332,043	$ 10,690,750	$ 8,056,972
MD	$ 11,585,610	$ 4,909,757	$ 11,255,145	$ 14,649,560	$ 48,201,863	$ 31,701,696	$ 22,407,537
MA	$ 24,838,038	$ 10,073,668	$ 21,223,446	$ 29,118,827	$ 81,886,976	$ 59,605,630	$ 44,558,792
MI	$ 73,949,491	$ 30,857,680	$ 78,452,046	$ 34,671,922	$ 53,467,210	$ 63,974,711	$ 53,140,158
MN	$ 17,789,172	$ 6,952,045	$ 20,963,288	$ 15,389,200	$ 47,245,479	$ 28,434,123	$ 23,546,196
MI	$ 18,687,021	$ 7,772,797	$ 14,210,277	$ 9,394,553	$ 32,395,555	$ 21,881,803	$ 14,379,581
MO	$ 25,400,077	$ 10,482,040	$ 25,830,846	$ 17,819,557	$ 47,684,526	$ 38,687,026	$ 27,263,384
MT	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 1,756,038	$ 2,437,908	$ 4,429,323	$ 7,818,360	$ 3,731,327
NE	$ 2,944,616	$ 1,234,406	$ 2,591,113	$ 5,142,546	$ 13,065,679	$ 11,380,566	$ 7,871,814

	Workforce Development			Community Development and Housing			
	WIA Youth Activities	***WIA Adult Activities***	***WIA Dislocated Worker***	***Community Development Block Grant***	***Public Housing Capital Fund: Formula Grant***	***Tax Credit Assistance Program***	***Homelessness Prevention Fund***
NV	$ 7,570,212	$ 3,392,179	$ 14,311,733	$ 5,394,452	$ 10,135,404	$ 15,184,795	$ 8,249,689
NH	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 2,501,984	$ 3,514,132	$ 7,725,542	$ 8,269,787	$ 5,378,867
NJ	$ 20,834,103	$ 9,386,433	$ 32,706,420	$ 26,744,109	$ 104,165,767	$ 61,243,670	$ 40,919,501
NM	$ 6,235,678	$ 2,659,786	$ 2,960,889	$ 5,610,589	$ 9,313,573	$ 13,876,558	$ 8,585,909
NY	$ 71,526,360	$ 31,516,111	$ 66,368,188	$ 92,423,904	$ 502,345,293	$ 252,659,616	$ 141,420,983
NC	$ 25,070,698	$ 10,337,165	$ 44,419,273	$ 19,002,120	$ 83,426,611	$ 52,152,687	$ 29,078,387
ND	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 916,452	$ 1,687,407	$ 3,433,512	$ 4,860,574	$ 2,582,637
OH	$ 56,158,510	$ 23,386,373	$ 58,511,252	$ 42,909,771	$ 128,325,949	$ 83,484,547	$ 65,653,996
OK	$ 8,708,036	$ 3,650,170	$ 6,023,463	$ 8,037,137	$ 25,124,917	$ 25,723,568	$ 12,297,934
OR	$ 15,068,081	$ 6,327,640	$ 17,162,449	$ 9,742,537	$ 14,365,739	$ 27,343,971	$ 14,907,179
PA	$ 40,647,780	$ 16,545,744	$ 42,482,006	$ 58,813,229	$ 212,155,156	$ 95,050,396	$ 89,983,651
RI	$ 5,611,097	$ 2,106,542	$ 7,945,909	$ 4,559,776	$ 18,856,530	$ 11,933,403	$ 6,977,808
SC	$ 24,712,293	$ 10,417,221	$ 24,705,053	$ 10,317,791	$ 35,878,821	$ 25,384,973	$ 15,788,759
SD	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 953,834	$ 2,126,058	$ 2,745,166	$ 5,405,055	$ 3,254,060
TN	$ 25,099,116	$ 10,835,862	$ 28,372,248	$ 13,263,085	$ 80,304,187	$ 39,032,515	$ 20,294,861
TX	$ 82,000,708	$ 34,344,771	$ 53,768,305	$ 67,797,004	$ 119,789,530	$ 148,354,769	$ 103,967,796
UT	$ 5,067,154	$ 1,798,155	$ 3,536,734	$ 5,495,997	$ 4,122,802	$ 11,639,074	$ 8,408,395
VT	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 1,749,098	$ 2,220,348	$ 3,375,760	$ 5,416,546	$ 3,398,824
VA	$ 12,982,612	$ 5,227,634	$ 14,115,351	$ 16,188,557	$ 50,954,217	$ 44,247,749	$ 24,809,250
WA	$ 23,445,432	$ 9,694,268	$ 22,142,010	$ 16,307,031	$ 40,250,758	$ 43,010,192	$ 24,948,653
WV	$ 5,343,318	$ 2,410,113	$ 3,579,605	$ 6,663,936	$ 13,205,947	$ 16,541,848	$ 10,198,601
WI	$ 13,808,812	$ 5,183,854	$ 16,059,607	$ 17,600,706	$ 26,005,084	$ 35,594,904	$ 26,935,856
WY	$ 2,918,025	$ 1,234,406	$ 583,791	$ 1,122,426	$ 1,354,971	$ 4,846,908	$ 1,718,313
TOTALS	**$1,124,753,013**	**$ 473,633,792**	**$1,207,975,654**	**$ 943,585,898**	**$ 2,799,020,690**	**$ 2,207,353,918**	**$ 1,444,497,612**

* All funding amounts are amounts reported from Federal administering agencies unless otherwise noted. State by state funding levels for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) are not yet available.

About the Foster Care Work Group

The Foster Care Work Group (FCWG) is one of three work groups of the Youth Transition Funders Group (YTFG), a collaboration of foundation leaders dedicated to improving the lives of the nation's most vulnerable young people. Foundation leaders participating in the YTFG are committed to achieving a common vision—ensuring that vulnerable youth are connected by age 25 to institutions and support systems that will enable them to succeed throughout adulthood. The FCWG brings together foundation leaders with a shared interest in preparing youth in foster care for their transition out of the child welfare system and providing them pathways to lifelong economic well-being. For more information about the FCWG, visit http://www.financeproject.org/special/practice/fcwg.cfm.

About The Finance Project

Helping leaders finance and sustain initiatives that lead to better futures for children, families, and communities.

The Finance Project is an independent nonprofit research, consulting, technical assistance, and training firm for public- and private-sector leaders nationwide. It specializes in helping leaders plan and implement financing and sustainability strategies for initiatives that benefit children, families, and communities. Through a broad array of tools, products, and services, The Finance Project helps leaders make smart investment decisions, develop sound financing strategies, and build solid partnerships. To learn more, visit www.financeproject.org.

This publication is part of a series of tools and technical assistance resources on financing and sustaining initiatives supporting youth transitioning from foster care developed by The Finance Project with support from the Foster Care Work Group. These tools and resources are intended to help policymakers, program developers, and community leaders develop innovative strategies for implementing, financing, and sustaining effective programs and policies. To access these resources, visit the Youth Transition Resource Center at http://www.financeproject.org/index.cfm?page=32