

APPENDIX 0

Table of Funding Sources

Appendix O: Table of Funding Sources

Program	What is Funded	Challenges & Limitations
<i>State-Administered</i>		
Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) at Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family counseling and other crisis intervention services to children up to age 17 and their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focuses primarily on working with youth dealing with family conflict, truancy, and misdemeanor offenses. In fiscal year 2015, running away was the presenting issue for only .9% of clients served.
Texas Youth and Runaway Hotline operated by DFPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24hr toll-free hotline that offers crisis intervention services, counseling and referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotline is not youth specific. Of 7,542 contacts in FY 2015. Roughly 27% were with youth
Supervised Independent Living through DFPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent living in a variety of settings for young adults 18-22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility based on willingness and ability to stay in foster care rather than on potential for homelessness Waiting lists Funding does not pay for total costs of care
Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Program at the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project based rental assistance for linked with long-term services for three populations, including youth with disabilities exiting foster care and extremely low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services provided or coordinated by applicants existing service provider or coordinator Currently available in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Transitional Living and Aftercare Services & Benefits at DFPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited assistance for rent payments, food and necessary housing items Case management to assist with housing education Transitional Living Allowance of \$1,000 (two payments of \$500) upon completing life skills classes Aftercare Room & Board in up to \$3,000 based on need and availability Part of Education and Training Voucher (ETV) can be used for housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aftercare Room & Board tends to run out quickly if used to pay for rent or host homes with relatives
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) administered by TDHCA funded by Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to non-profits and local government to provide services to those at-risk of homelessness or who are homeless to regain stability in permanent housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not targeted to services for children, youth and young adults Difficult for many communities and organizations to obtain due to 1:1 match and manage due to high level of paperwork

Homeless Housing and Services Program (HHSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to eight largest cities in Texas to support the provision of services to homeless individuals and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dollars don't tend to be used to support unaccompanied homeless youth • No tracking of how much is spend on youth or young adults
<i>Federal Funding</i>		
Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program from federal government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports street outreach services, emergency shelter services and longer-term transitional living programs including maternity group homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers can't rely on securing funding from year to year because there aren't enough grants to meet the high level of competition across the country
Continuum of Care (COC) through federal government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds to non-profits to end homelessness through re-housing and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth serving organizations tend not to be engaged by local COC's or blocked by changes of COC priorities and/or competitiveness for funding
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funded by HUD to cities and counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants to cities and counties to provide services to those at-risk of homelessness or who are homeless to regain stability in permanent housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDHCA specific programs not targeted to services for children, youth and young adults • Difficult for many communities and organizations to obtain due to 1:1 match and manage due to high level of paperwork
Federal McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act (EHCY), Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and services to homeless students to ensure they can enroll in, attend and complete school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds are not exclusively for homeless students • Doesn't support connections to community-based organizations that serve homeless youth and young adults
Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) through HUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to ten communities to develop and execute a coordinated community approach to preventing and ending youth homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation-wide, competitive program, few communities across the country will benefit, not known whether any communities in Texas will benefit, applications were due in November 2016
Family Unification Program Vouchers (FUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Choice Vouchers (section 8) provided to families where housing is a primary risk factor in imminent placement of their child or the inability of their child to return home from placement as well as youth (18-24) who left foster care or will leave in 90 days. • No time limit on how long families can use the voucher. • During the voucher period, the public child welfare agency should be providing supportive services (i.e. job preparation or educational counseling) to the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public child welfare agencies should be referring families and youth to public housing authorities, but lack of referrals is cited as one reason the percentage of vouchers allocated to youth is so low. In 2012, youth represented only 14% of total FUP vouchers. • Approximately half of FUP operating public housing authorities weren't serving youth and those that were, allocated less than 33% of their vouchers to youth

