

Finding Funding:
A Guide to Federal Sources
for Asset-Building
Initiatives



January 2009



The **FINANCE** PROJECT

APHSA
American Public Human Services Association



Finding Funding: **A Guide** to Federal **Sources** for **Asset-Building** **Initiatives**

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JANUARY 2009



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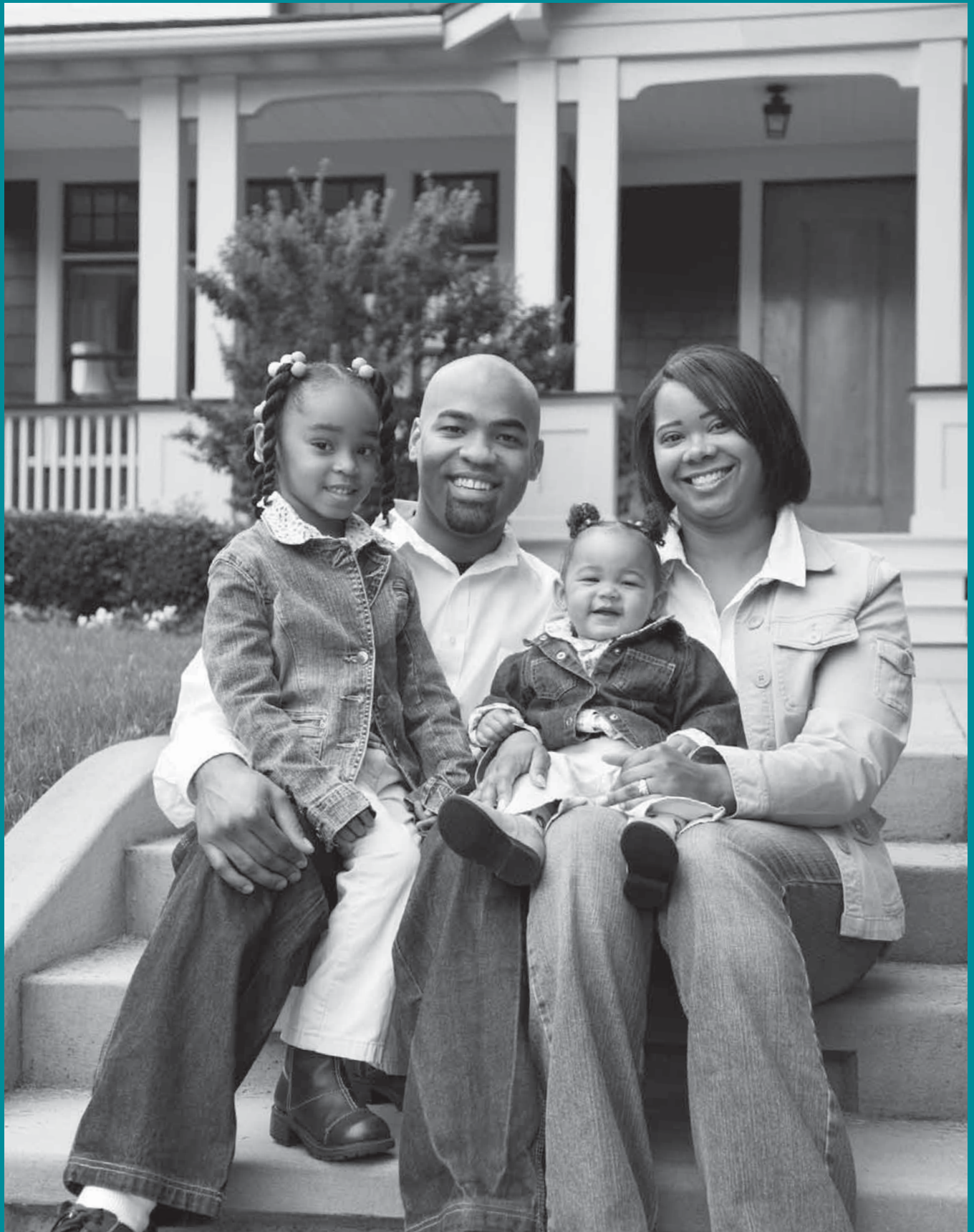


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Foreword

During the past three decades, more and more policymakers and initiative leaders have come to realize that employment and income support are not sufficient to raise low-income individuals and families out of poverty. This barrier has spurred research, policy, and program development to enable low-income individuals to build assets and achieve greater economic security. Over time, the asset-building field has grown to reach new populations and include a broad array of services and activities. Yet current events, including the economic downturn, a deepening crisis in the credit and housing markets, unsustainable levels of household debt, the rising cost of living, an increasing number of Americans lacking health insurance, and state budget constraints, have created new challenges and opportunities for asset-building initiatives.

For asset-building initiatives to continue to succeed, policymakers and initiative leaders need resources and strategies to support and sustain effective programs. *Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources*

for Asset-Building Initiatives identifies federal funds that can support asset-building activities and services, including financial education, savings and banking services, housing and homeownership, business ownership, tax benefits and tax preparation services, and infrastructure supports. In addition, the guide offers tips for accessing these funds and shares examples of asset-building initiatives that have used creative financing strategies.

This publication is a joint effort of The Finance Project and the American Public Human Services Association's Center for Workers with Disabilities to support asset building among diverse populations, including low-income families, individuals with disabilities, and youth. We hope this guide will prove useful to policymakers, initiative leaders, and others concerned with supporting and sustaining vital asset-building initiatives.



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Introduction

During the past few decades, policymakers and practitioners have increasingly recognized that employment and income supports are not sufficient to raise families and individuals out of poverty. Without the ability to save, invest, and build assets, low-income individuals are often only one crisis away from poverty and debt. Moreover, without access to mainstream banking and financial services, low-income individuals must often rely on predatory lenders and costly check-cashing services.

In response to these challenges, the asset-building field has developed multiple strategies and initiatives to afford individuals and families opportunities to save and invest. These initiatives include, for example, financial education programs, individual development accounts, homeownership assistance, and programs to help individuals start their own businesses. Tax policy has also been used to promote asset building among low-income individuals and families. The federal Earned Income Tax Credit, for example, is the nation's largest antipoverty program, and several states and localities have initiated their own earned income tax credit. In addition, some laws and regulations have sought to allow individuals to save and acquire assets while retaining eligibility for public assistance.

The asset-building field is now reaching new populations. The disability community is rallying to promote greater asset building among individuals receiving help through federal and state disability programs.

Leaders are incorporating financial education into school curricula and youth development activities to help young people avoid debt and learn long-term savings strategies. The field of aging is taking steps to reduce predatory lending to older adults.

Although private foundations have played a pivotal role in seeding much of the work in the asset-building field, federal policy and funding are essential for implementing and sustaining many of these efforts. Not surprisingly, given the diversity of asset-building initiatives, various federal agencies provide funding and support for these activities and services. Federal funds support not only programming, but also infrastructure development such as coordination, collaboration, and technical assistance. For well-established asset-building initiatives, federal funds can help build or expand their capacity. For smaller or newer initiatives, gaining access to federal funds is often critical to creating a more sustainable funding base.

This guide aims to help policymakers and initiative leaders identify federal funding sources to support asset-building initiatives for low-income families, individuals with disabilities, youth, and others. It was developed jointly by The Finance Project and the American Public Human Services Association's Center for Workers with Disabilities to support the financing and sustainability of promising asset-building initiatives at the state, local, and community levels.

Overview of This Guide

The guide outlines strategies for financing asset-building initiatives and provides information on 71 federal funding sources that can be used to support a range of activities and services (see About the Funding Sources Included in This Guide). It includes well-known sources of funding for asset building, for example, the Assets for Independence Demonstration Program and the Family Self-Sufficiency program. It also includes some less obvious sources, such as the Medicaid Infrastructure Grant program and the Housing Counseling Assistance Program.

Section I looks at the funding landscape for asset-building initiatives. It provides an overview of public and private investments in asset building and outlines some of the key challenges facing policymakers and initiative leaders in financing and sustaining these initiatives.

Section II describes the structure and requirements of the various federal mechanisms to fund asset-building initiatives.

Section III presents strategies for maximizing federal funds and building partnerships to support asset-building initiatives.

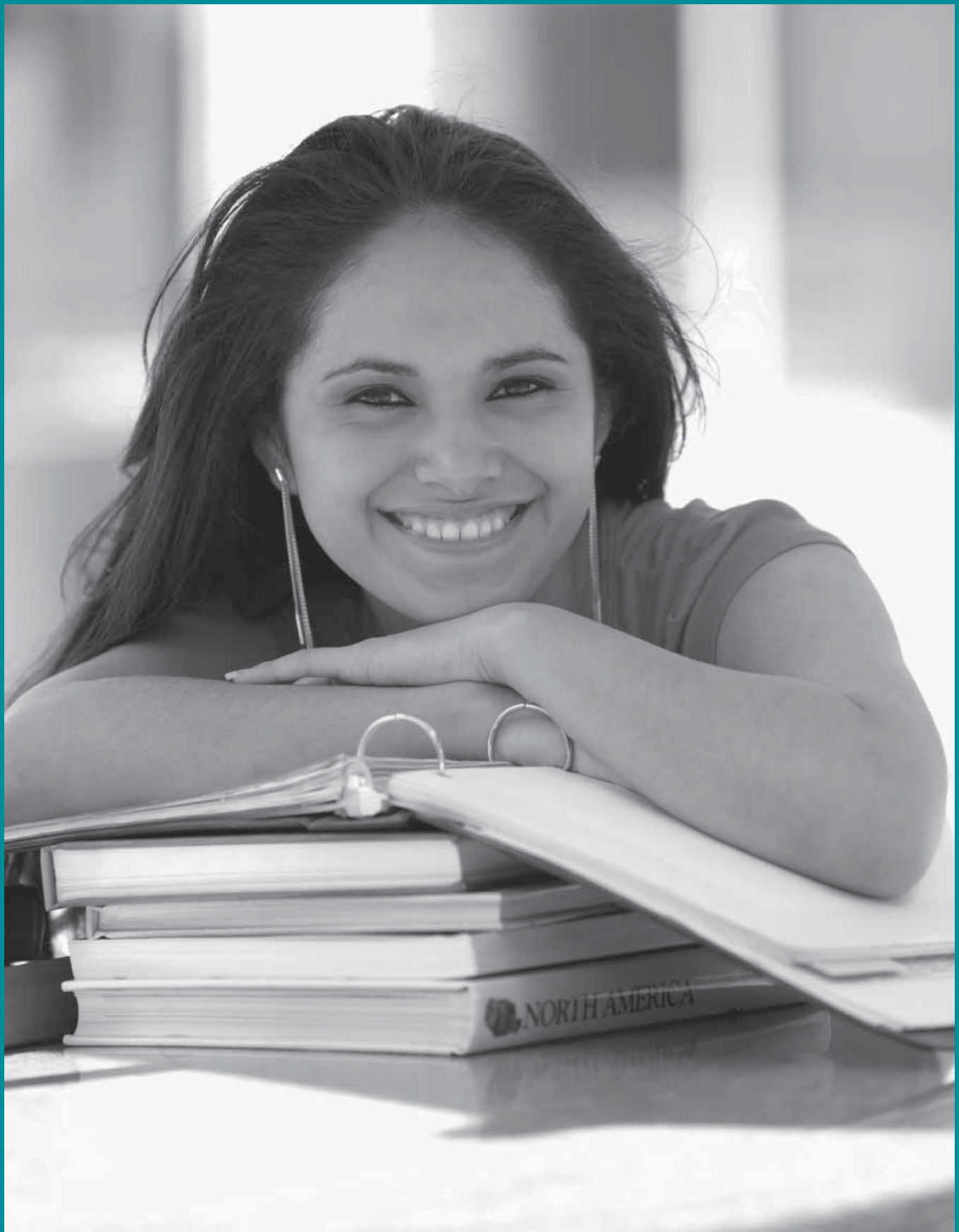
Section IV catalogs federal funding sources that can support asset-building initiatives. Each one-page summary describes the funding source and provides eligibility, application, and contact information. To help readers identify specific funding sources to support their programming, each source is also categorized according to the specific asset-building activities or services it can fund.

Appendix A lists the funding sources cataloged in Section IV by federal agency.

Appendix B displays the funding sources by type (e.g. formula or block grant, discretionary or project grant, direct payment, loan program, allowance or regulation, and tax benefit).

About the Funding Sources Included in This Guide

The 71 funding sources included in this guide are as wide ranging as the activities and services offered by asset-building initiatives nationwide and as diverse as the communities and populations served. Not every funding source listed in this guide will be appropriate for every asset-building initiative. The suitability of a funding source for a particular initiative will depend on the specific activities or services it offers (e.g., credit and financial counseling, individual development accounts, homeownership assistance, business ownership training, tax payer clinics, and research and evaluation) and the population it serves (e.g., low-income families or youth). The relevance of any funding source also depends on the initiative's ability to apply for funds; some of the funding sources listed in this guide are limited to certain grantees, such as state or local government agencies or community-based organizations, or to specific types of partnerships. Awareness of the full array of potential resources is important, however. Although an initiative may not be eligible to receive funds directly, it may be able to access resources through strategic partnerships with grantee organizations (see How to Choose Among Funding Sources on page 24).



I: Funding Landscape for Asset-Building Initiatives

Growing recognition that asset building can increase economic security among low-income individuals and families has led to an expansion of asset-building funding within the public and private sectors. A variety of federal, state, local, and private investments can potentially be used to support, grow, and sustain asset-building initiatives. Although this guide focuses on federal funding sources, it's important to recognize that asset-building initiatives typically have a mixed funding portfolio that includes state, local, and private sources as well.

Federal Investments

The federal government plays an especially important role in supporting a wide range of asset-building activities and services. Many federal agencies not only provide funding for asset-building initiatives, but also support asset building through policy and regulation. The Community Reinvestment Act, for example, aims to ensure banks make credit available to residents of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Some federal entities even provide ready-made tools, such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Smart Money financial education curriculum, which providers use in states and communities across the nation.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds one of the largest asset-building programs, the Assets for Independence (AFI) program. AFI grants help nonprofit organizations and government agencies provide eligible low-income families with matched savings accounts, called individual development accounts (IDAs). The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant is another key source of funding for asset-building initiatives that can support diverse activities such as financial education, entrepreneurship training, and state earned income tax credits.

Given the importance of housing and homeownership in helping individuals and families accrue assets, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is a critical federal funder in this field. In addition to addressing the housing needs of

low-income families through rental assistance, HUD has several programs that support homeownership. The Homeownership Voucher Program, for example, assists eligible first-time homebuyers with mortgage and other homeownership expenses. Other HUD grants focus on providing affordable housing. The Self-Help Homeownership Program provides funds for nonprofit organizations to purchase home sites and improve infrastructure, and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program supports a wide range of activities to build, buy, or rehabilitate affordable housing. HUD's Family Self-Sufficiency program (FSS) is also a major asset-building program for families that reside in public housing or receive rental subsidies. FSS allows families to accrue assets in FSS escrow accounts as their earnings increase.

Entrepreneurship and business ownership are other key areas in the asset-building field. Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration provide loans, microloans, and other forms of business capitalization and are valuable resources for individuals and programs focusing on business startup and self-employment. The U.S. Department of Labor has several funding sources, including the Workforce Investment Act, that can support education and training on business ownership. Other federal agencies, including the Small Business Administration, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Commerce, also offer funding and other assistance in this area for certain populations such as veterans and Native Americans.

The federal government also supports asset building through tax policy. The refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), for example, is the nation's largest poverty reduction program and provides low-wage workers with tax credits that can be used for asset building. The Saver's Credit aims to encourage retirement savings among low- and moderate-income families. Other federal tax benefits, such as the mortgage interest deduction, can be important in supporting homeownership. Moreover, certain federal funding sources can support tax filing services for low-income taxpayers, such as tax credit outreach or the Internal Revenue Service's Low Income Taxpayer Clinic Grant program.

State Investments

State and local governments have a strong interest in promoting asset building among low-income families to improve living standards among their residents, reduce dependency on public benefits, and bring federal and private resources into their communities. States and localities are supporting asset building through policy, investments, and coordination and collaboration.¹

States are using their own funds, including general revenue funds and state match or maintenance-of-effort funds, alone or in combination with federal funds to support asset-building initiatives. As of 2007, 19 states, including the District of Columbia, had incorporated a state EITC into their tax code. Many of these state credits are refundable and are set as a percentage of the federal EITC.² States also fund IDA programs with federal, state, and private dollars. Connecticut, for example, has a state IDA reserve fund to hold state funds and private-sector contributions for the administration of the Connecticut IDA Initiative. Private-sector contributions to the state IDA reserve fund can qualify businesses for a human capital investment tax credit that may be applied against the Connecticut corporation business tax.³

State-level policymaking also plays an important role in promoting asset building. State policies can modify asset limits in public programs to allow individuals and families to continue to receive benefits even as they accumulate assets. For example, the Arizona Medicaid Buy-In Program for workers with disabilities—called the Freedom to Work program—has no asset limits. Similarly, the Vermont Medicaid

Buy-In Program excludes certain retirement and medical savings accounts from asset limits. It extends this exemption for the life of the individual, even if he or she moves into a different Medicaid coverage group.

State policymakers can also seek to expand mainstream financial services for low-income individuals and protect them from predatory lending practices that undermine asset building.⁴ For example, New York created special banking development districts that provide incentives, including sales and property tax exemptions and real estate assistance, for mainstream financial institutions to locate in traditionally underserved communities. In addition, at least 24 states have passed legislation to improve consumer protections and regulate predatory or payday lending practices.⁵ More recently, states have been at the forefront of developing policies and programs to stem housing foreclosures. Nine states have committed more than \$450 million in loan funds to help refinance mortgages for borrowers at risk of defaulting. A few states have extended the time it takes to complete a foreclosure and brokered deals with major lenders to ease the terms for some troubled loans.⁶

Moreover, state leaders can help foster coordination among stakeholders that leverage public and private resources to support asset-building efforts. The Asset Policy Initiative of California (APIC), for example, is a statewide network of stakeholders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors that aims to increase asset-building opportunities for the state's working families through policy development, public outreach, and research and analysis. The Alaska governor's office recently cosponsored a Disability

¹ National Governors Association, *State Policy Options to Encourage Asset Development for Low-Income Families* (Washington, D.C.: National Governors Association, Center for Best Practices, February 2006), <http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/06StatePolicyOptionstoEncourageAssetDevelopment.pdf>.

² Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *The 2008 Tax Credit Outreach Kit* (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2008), <http://www.cbpp.org/eic2008/>.

³ For more information, see <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/ida/idahome.htm>.

⁴ National Governors Association.

⁵ Allen Fishbein, "State Anti-Predatory Lending Laws and Federal Preemption" (presentation at the Predatory Lending Conference, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, D.C., April 27, 2006).

⁶ The Pew Charitable Trusts, *Defaulting on the Dream: States Respond to America's Foreclosure Crisis* (Washington, D.C.: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 2008), http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Subprime_mortgages/defaulting_on_the_dream.pdf.

Employment Policy Summit that included a focus on asset building. State leaders have also spearheaded more targeted efforts on specific issues (e.g., foreclosures). At least 14 states have created statewide foreclosure task forces that bring together experts, lenders, government personnel, and consumer advocates to develop comprehensive solutions.⁷

Local Investments

Local leaders, too, have a strong interest in asset building to promote financial stability among families and increase local economic development by bringing federal, state, and private dollars into communities. Like states, many localities are focusing on EITC outreach. Three local governments—Montgomery County (Maryland), New York City, and San Francisco—offer a local earned income tax credit.⁸ Localities are also establishing IDA programs. San Antonio has had an IDA program since 2000 that offers eligible participants a \$4.00 to \$1.00 match, up to \$1,000, and that is jointly funded by financial institutions, private foundations, and city general funds.

Local leaders are creating partnerships with foundations, financial institutions, community-based organizations, and others to develop outreach campaigns and innovative programs that promote asset building among local residents. Several local initiatives are working to expand financial services to low-income individuals who have limited access to mainstream banking services. Bank on San Francisco is a joint effort of the city treasurer, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the nonprofit group EARN to develop financial products for the city's "unbanked" residents (see Public-Private Partnership Supports Bank on San Francisco on page 27).⁹ In New York City, the department of consumer affairs' office of financial empowerment has collaborated with eight banks and credit unions to offer Opportunity NYC savings accounts—flexible "starter" accounts that do not require a minimum opening balance or charge monthly fees—to participants in the Opportunity NYC project.¹⁰

Building Assets for Low-Income Individuals with Disabilities

The Real Economic Impact Tour (REI) is a public-private initiative to help low-income persons with disabilities with asset building, tax preparation, and tax filing. REI brings together various stakeholders, including the Internal Revenue Service, mayors' offices, corporations, local United Way chapters, community-based organizations, and national disability organizations. During the 2007 tax filing season, REI partners prepared more than 36,000 tax returns in 54 cities, bringing millions of dollars of refunds into communities. In 2008, the Real Economic Impact Tour will operate in more than 60 cities. Along with tax preparation assistance, activities in the REI cities include, for example, financial education classes, training on accessing and using public benefits, credit and homeownership counseling, and special events with financial institutions. For more information, see <http://www.reitour.org/index.htm>.

⁷ The Pew Charitable Trusts.

⁸ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

⁹ For more information, see http://www.sfgov.org/site/bankonsf_index.asp.

¹⁰ For more information, see http://www.rockfound.org/about_us/news/2007/091207cct_nyc_pr.pdf.



Private Investments

Corporations, particularly financial institutions, and private foundations are making important investments in asset-building products and initiatives. They are often key partners with national, state, and local leaders in asset-building initiatives (see Building Assets for Low-Income Individuals with Disabilities on page 13).

Many national and community foundations have been a driving force in the asset-building field, providing seed money to develop innovative strategies and providing ongoing support for national, state, and local efforts. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, for example, has been a strong supporter of EITC outreach campaigns that have helped numerous families receive this tax credit. The foundation also supports other asset-building strategies, including IDAs, financial planning and education, and community investment. Sites in the foundation's Making Connections initiative help families build savings and grow assets through financial education, homeownership programs, and support for financial institutions.

The Ford Foundation is another national foundation that makes significant investments in asset building domestically and abroad. The foundation's recent investments focus on consumer debt and lending practices, including support for a consumer resource center. The Ford Foundation is one of a group of

funders, including corporate funders such as the MetLife Foundation, that is supporting a children's savings account initiative called Saving for Education, Entrepreneurship, and Downpayment (SEED). SEED is a policy, practice, and research initiative designed to test the efficacy of, as well as inform policy for, a national system of asset-building accounts for children and youth.¹¹

In addition, the Asset Funders Network is an informal network that was established in 2005 to develop a community of funders committed to asset-building work. Specifically, the network seeks to raise visibility about asset-building work within the philanthropic community; provide a forum to discuss policy, strategies, and promising new practices; encourage and support collaboration among foundations; and serve as a resource clearinghouse for funders interested in asset-building work.¹²

Launched in 2007, the United Way Financial Stability Partnership is a national initiative designed to help low- and moderate-income individuals and families move toward greater financial stability. Partners in this initiative include corporations such as Bank of America, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and local United Ways. The United Way plans to increase its investment in the partnership to \$1.5 billion over five years. The Financial Stability Partnership has developed a three-step framework to address challenges to financial stability: increasing income, building savings, and gaining and sustaining assets.¹³

¹¹ For more information on SEED, see <http://www.gwbweb.wustl.edu/csd/SEED/SEED.htm>.

¹² For more information on the Asset Funders Network, visit <http://www.assetfunders.org>.

¹³ For more information on the United Way Financial Stability Partnership, visit <http://www.liveunited.org/income/>.

Challenges for Policymakers and Initiative Leaders

Although asset-building initiatives continue to grow, funding and policy challenges remain for state and local leaders. These challenges include navigating a complex funding environment, addressing benefits interaction, finding sustainable funding, and adapting to changing political and economic conditions.

Navigating a Complex Funding Environment

The asset-building field spans several different areas, including housing, financial education, and business ownership. This diversity creates a complex funding environment and challenges leaders to look across various agencies and programs for funding sources. In addition, the funding mechanisms in this field, such as loan programs, housing finance development programs, and tax benefits and credits, are often complex and hard for individuals and initiative leaders to understand.

Addressing Benefits Interaction

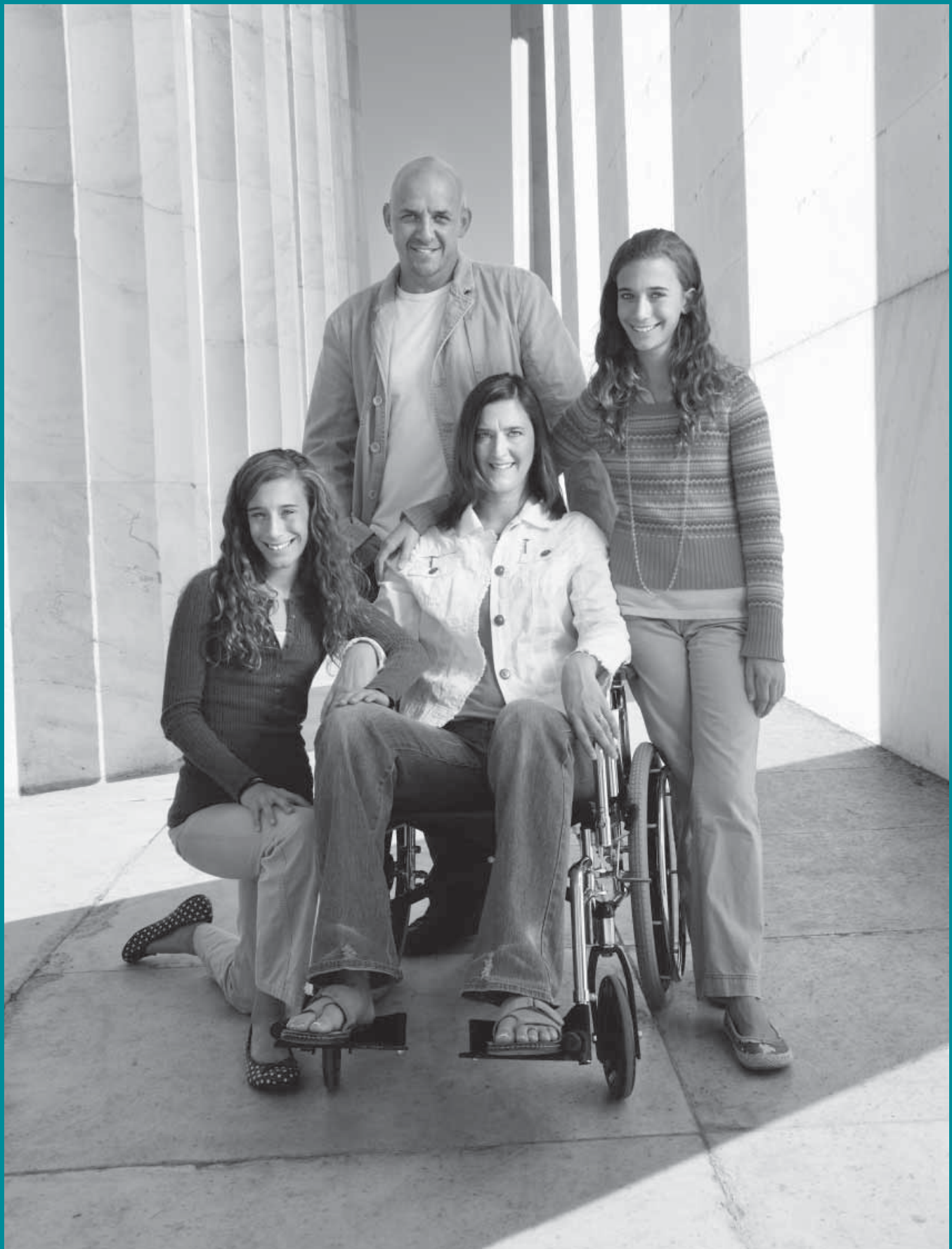
Public benefit programs, such as Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, treat various types of assets differently. Assets can be excluded for different periods depending on the program, or they can be excluded completely by one program and counted by another. Certain asset-building strategies, such as federally funded individual development accounts, are often excluded entirely, while similar programs, such as state-funded individual development accounts, are counted; many state Medicaid programs, for example, count the assets of state-funded IDAs. Although state policies can be developed to support asset building, leaders must consider the fiscal implications of these decisions. Moreover, state policymakers cannot directly affect rules for some federal programs that could hinder asset building.

Finding Sustainable Funding

Many initiatives struggle to sustain themselves beyond their seed or time-limited funding. In the asset-building field, as in many fields that serve low-income individuals and families, initiative leaders often need to pull together multiple and diverse funding sources to sustain their activities. Although this financing strategy encourages initiative leaders to build new partnerships, it also challenges them to identify and access new funding sources to support core activities over time. Furthermore, although the growth of the asset-building field may lead to expanded funding opportunities, it can also create further competition for available resources.

Adapting to Changing Political and Economic Conditions

To plan and sustain asset-building initiatives, initiative leaders need to keep abreast of policy and fiscal developments nationally and within their own state and community. This will enable them to take advantage of opportunities for funding and partnership building. For example, growing concern among policymakers and the public about the rise in home foreclosures could result in new funding opportunities for initiatives that provide financial education and homeownership counseling or that combat predatory lending practices. The capacity to adapt to changing conditions and recognize new opportunities enhances an initiative's ability to sustain its efforts.



II: Overview of Types of Federal Funding

Federal funds flow to states and communities through a variety of mechanisms, including: formula or block grants, discretionary or project grants, direct payments, loan and loan guarantee programs, allowances and regulations, and tax benefits. The types of mechanisms often determine who is eligible to apply for funds, what requirements applicants need to meet to access funds, and how flexibly they can be used. To effectively access federal funds to support asset building, initiative leaders must understand how the different funding mechanisms operate and tailor their strategies appropriately.

Formula or Block Grants

Formula or block grants provide states with a fixed allocation of funds based on an established formula that is tied to a measure of need, such as the poverty rate. They typically address broad areas of national significance, such as housing, education, health care, poverty reduction, workforce development, and community development. States often have flexibility in designing and implementing activities and services to meet program goals. Although states usually are the primary grantees under this funding mechanism, they can reallocate funds to localities and other eligible grantees through subgrants and contracts. For each formula or block grant, states must regularly submit a plan outlining their priorities and how they intend to use funds. This guide identifies 12 formula or block grants that can support asset-building initiatives. For guidance on how to access these funding sources, see Tips for Accessing Formula or Block Grants on page 23.

- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.** Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the TANF block grant provides flexible funding for financial assistance and supportive services to low-income families. Asset-building initiatives can use TANF funds

to support financial education, help individuals open IDAs, and promote entrepreneurial activities. In addition, federal regulations permit TANF dollars to be used to fund state earned income tax credit programs.

- **Community Development Block Grant.** The State-Administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the CDBG Entitlement Communities Grants provide flexible funding to states and communities to promote community economic development. CDBG funds can support various asset-building activities and services, such as providing homeownership counseling and assistance, supporting microenterprises, and improving community facilities.

Discretionary or Project Grants

Discretionary or project grants, the most common federal funding mechanism, support a wide range of targeted efforts, from homeownership counseling to financial education and training. Depending on the program requirements, state and local governments, community-based organizations, or coalitions of community groups can apply directly to the sponsoring federal agency to gain access to these funds through a competitive bidding process. Unlike formula or block grants, the amount received by grantees is not predetermined by a formula, and the uses of funds are typically not as flexible. This guide includes 35 discretionary or project grants that can support specific asset-building activities and services. For guidance on how to access these funding sources, see Tips for Accessing Discretionary or Project Grants on page 24.

- **Assets for Independence Demonstration Program.** Administered by HHS's Office of Community Services, AFI awards discretionary grants to community-based nonprofit organi-

¹⁴ Federal entitlement programs constitute another major type of federal funding. These programs serve all individuals who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria.

zations and state, local, and tribal government agencies seeking to help low-income individuals move toward greater self-sufficiency. The funds can be used to match contributions in IDA accounts; provide financial education and training; and conduct public education and outreach on accessing tax credits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit.

- **Family Self Sufficiency Program.** Administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, FSS provides grants to public housing agencies (PHAs) to increase self-sufficiency among low-income families that have Section 8 housing vouchers or live in public housing. The program aims to provide case management services that help individuals pursue employment opportunities and receive homeownership and financial counseling. It also enables PHAs to create special interest-bearing escrow accounts for families to set aside and save increased earnings, instead of paying for a greater proportion of their rent and utilities. Funds can be used to cover FFS coordinators' salaries and to reimburse PHAs for money that is placed into escrow accounts.

Direct Payments

Direct payments are funds paid by the federal government directly to individual beneficiaries who satisfy specific eligibility requirements. These programs may, however, be administered by an intermediate state agency or other organization. Four direct payments are profiled in this guide: the Land Grant Institutions Rural Entrepreneurial Outreach Program, the Section 8 Homeownership Voucher Program, Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans, and Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities.

Loan and Loan Guarantee Programs

Loan programs enable individuals, community-based organizations, public and private entities, and

private businesses to borrow funds—sometimes at below-market rates—from public or private lenders for specific purposes. These programs can provide funds directly to applicants or to institutions that act as intermediaries. The Credit Union Charter, Examination, Supervision, and Insurance program makes direct loans available to support credit unions that provide basic financial and related services to low-income communities. Similarly, Community Express and the Microloan Program provide loans as well as technical assistance and training to support the startup and growth of smaller businesses in low- and moderate-income communities.

In contrast, loan guarantee programs provide indemnification (i.e., compensation for economic losses) to lenders in case those responsible for loan repayment end up defaulting. Loan guarantees make it more attractive for private lenders to make riskier loans. The Community Development Block Grant Section 108 Loan Guarantees support lending institutions that provide financing to communities for economic development, housing rehabilitation, and public facilities.

Allowances and Regulations

Allowances and regulations are federal requirements that govern how private entities can operate. Although they do not provide funding, allowances and regulations can significantly influence, either directly or indirectly, how various entities, including individuals and financial institutions, support and fund asset-building activities.

- **Community Reinvestment Act.** The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) aims to encourage banks and thrifts to meet the financial credit and service needs of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The law requires lenders to meet the financing needs of all communities in which they operate, consistent with standard banking practices.
- **Allowances That Support Various Special Savings Accounts.** Several federal allowances



allow individuals to establish special savings accounts with tax-deferred money for education (Coverdell Education Savings Account), medical (Health Savings Account), returning to work (Plan to Achieve Self-Support), and retirement expenses (Keogh accounts).

- **Dollar Home Sales.** Through this federal allowance, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Housing makes homes that are in foreclosure available for purchase by local governments. The Dollar Home Sales program aims to expand housing opportunities for low- to moderate- income families and support neighborhood revitalization.

Tax Benefits

Tax benefits, either credits or deductions, provide incentives for individuals or organizations to engage in specific types of behavior. Tax benefits serve various purposes, from encouraging individuals to enter the workforce to encouraging banks to invest in low-income communities. Tax credit programs allow taxpayers to receive a credit against their federal income taxes for making certain types of expenditures or investments, while tax deductions reduce the gross amount on which a tax is calculated. This guide profiles nine tax credits or deductions related to asset building.

- **Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credits.** As one of the nation's most successful antipoverty programs, the EITC is a refundable federal income tax credit intended to ease the burden of income taxes on low-income working families. The credit, which is administered by the Internal Revenue Service, reduces the amount of federal tax owed and, in cases where the EITC exceeds the amount of tax owed, a refund check is sent to filers who claim and qualify for the credit. In addition, 19 states, including the District of Columbia, currently have state earned income tax credits that supplement the federal credit.¹⁵

Matching Requirements

Many federal funding sources require recipients to contribute a percentage of funding from their own sources (i.e., matching funds). Certain funding sources require that matching funds come from state or program dollars. For example, TANF requires states to annually spend an applicable percentage of their own money (i.e., state maintenance-of-effort funds) in ways that accomplish the program's purpose. Other funding sources allow in-kind contributions.

¹⁵ National Conference of State Legislators, "Earned Income Tax Credits," <http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/welfare/eitc.htm>.



III: Federal Funding Strategies

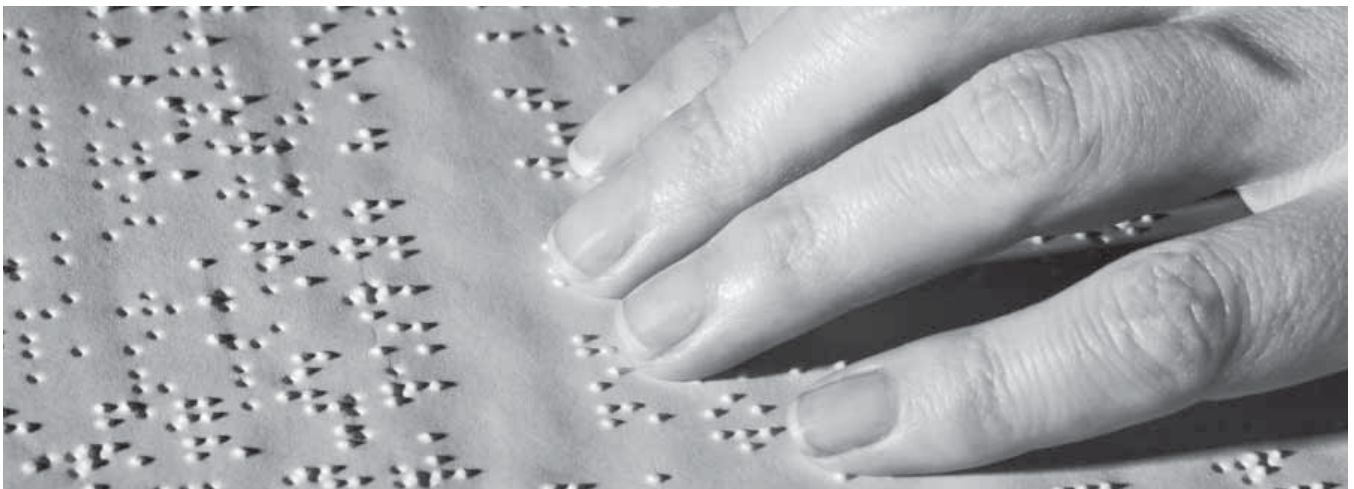
Despite growing demand for programs that help low-income families build and protect their assets, initiative leaders still struggle to find funds to support their activities. Although many federal funding sources are available to support asset-building activities and services, these financing streams can be fragmented, categorical, complex, and difficult to access.

A strategic financing approach is essential to help support and sustain asset-building initiatives. Strategic financing involves clearly identifying what funds and in-kind resources are necessary, thinking broadly and creatively about a range of financing strategies and sources for addressing fiscal needs, and evaluating which available options are most appropriate to pursue. It also involves building and maintaining a diverse portfolio of funds—including a balance of short- and long-term sources as well as a mix of public and private sources—that are aligned with specific asset-building activities and services.

To develop a diverse portfolio of funding sources, asset-building initiative leaders should consider various financing strategies and options to meet their financial goals. The Finance Project has mapped five broad financing strategies that leaders of asset-building initiatives can pursue to support various activities and services (see *Financing Strategies to Support Asset-Building Initiatives*). This guide focuses on two distinct but complementary strategies: maximizing federal revenue and building partnerships.

Success in accessing federal funds often depends on an initiative leader's ability to forge solid partnerships with other organizations in the community that have similar or compatible goals and interests. In turn, partnerships often help extend the reach of public-sector funds by using these resources to leverage additional public or private funds.

Maximizing federal funds and building partnerships are not the only strategies to consider when developing a strategic financing plan, but implementing these two strategies can be an important first step. Initiative leaders who successfully access a diverse mix of funding sources frame their initiative broadly and creatively, highlighting the various benefits and advantages it brings to the community. For example, an asset-building initiative can be promoted as a strategy to increase economic opportunity, build entrepreneurial and financial management skills, strengthen families, and reduce long-term dependence on public benefits. Creatively framing an initiative can help expand access to a variety of funding streams and attract new partners. Although organizations and individuals may have different reasons for being at the table, they need to feel like the partnership is working toward common goals. Whether it is a business that wants to develop future employees' skills, a community organization that wants new funding opportunities, or a financial institution that wants to provide additional services and products, all partners should be cognizant of how they will benefit.



Financing Strategies for Asset-Building Initiatives¹⁶

Initiative leaders can pursue five broad financing strategies to support asset-building activities and services. Strategies can be implemented at the initiative level or complement system reforms at the county or state level. The most appropriate strategy—or combination of strategies—for an initiative depends on the initiative's nature, its stage of development, and the economic and political environment in which it operates. Some strategies, such as making better use of existing resources, are relevant to all initiatives. The more complex strategies, such as creating more flexibility in existing revenue streams or creating new revenue sources, may be more suitable for larger, more established initiatives (e.g., a citywide initiative that has developed strong community support). Evaluating the potential fit of each strategy vis à vis the circumstances of an initiative is important.

Strategy 1: Making Better Use of Existing Resources

Making better use of existing resources includes coordinating and streamlining services to reduce administrative costs, making better use of in-kind resources, and improving internal operations and management systems. Ensuring current resources are spent effectively and efficiently lessens the need to constantly seek additional funding sources.

Strategy 2: Maximizing Federal Revenue

Maximizing federal revenue involves identifying all relevant federal funding sources that can support asset-building initiatives, understanding how they are disbursed, learning which decisionmakers allocate funding in the state or community, and developing a plan for making the best use of this revenue.

Strategy 3: Building Partnerships

Building partnerships involves collaborating with colleagues and various key champions in the community to expand the base of support for asset-building initiatives. These partnerships can occur between and across the public and private sectors and can help leverage financial resources; frame the policy agenda; and contribute leadership, technical expertise, and improved services to low-income youth, adults, and families.

Strategy 4: Creating More Flexibility in Existing Funding Streams

Creating more flexibility in existing funding streams involves aligning funding from various federal and/or state agencies and sources to support integrated or coordinated service delivery. This strategy can be key in developing comprehensive support systems and paying for needed services when one funding stream alone is insufficient.

Strategy 5: Developing New Revenue Sources

Developing new revenue sources involves raising public- and private-sector funds for specific asset-building activities, services, and capacities. These funds can be generated privately by fundraising, charging fees, and taking advantage of opportunities for unrelated business income. They can also be generated publicly by state and local governments through special taxing districts, special tax levies, trust funds, and other narrowly based taxes.

¹⁶ Adapted from Cheryl D. Hayes, *Thinking Broadly: Financing Strategies for Comprehensive Child and Family Initiatives* (Washington, D.C.: The Finance Project, 2002); and Sharon Deich, *Thinking Broadly: Financing Strategies for Youth Programs* (Washington, D.C.: The Finance Project, 2007).

Maximizing Federal Revenue

For many asset-building initiatives, federal funds are an important component of the funding portfolio. Initiative leaders' efforts to maximize federal funding can substantially expand the funding base for initiatives, provide stable revenues, and free existing funds for other purposes. Several types of federal funding exist (see pages 17-19 for a definition of each funding type). They differ in terms of whether funding flows to the initiative, community, state, or individual and whether funds are allocated through a fixed allocation or competitive bidding process. Although formula or block grants such as CDBG and TANF can be time consuming to access, this type of funding can provide stable long-term support and may be worth the initial effort to secure (see Tips for Accessing Formula or Block Grants). Generally, initiative leaders should start with a clear idea of

what they are financing and pursue options that will result in the most significant reward.

In addition to formula or block grants, many discretionary or project grants are available from different federal agencies to fund specific program components and fill shorter-term funding gaps. These grants often have an extensive application process and may require working with various partners. The Department of Health and Human Services' Assets for Independence Demonstration Program and the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Program are two discretionary grant programs that can be used to support asset-building initiatives. In deciding whether to apply for these competitive grants, initiative leaders need to assess whether the effort is worth the potential benefit (see Tips for Accessing Discretionary or Project Grants).

Tips for Accessing Formula or Block Grants

Formula or block grants provide a fixed allocation of funds to states or other government entities based on an established formula. Generally, block grant administrators at the state level have wide discretion in allocating funds within broad federal guidelines. Accessing block grant funds requires substantial time and energy, because the funds generally flow through state-level agencies that maintain specific priorities and agendas. Yet these funds can be a sizable source of long-term, stable funding. Following are tips on identifying and accessing block grant opportunities.

- **Be familiar with the state plan.** For each block grant, funding recipients are required to engage in a formal consultative planning process on a regular basis. Review the state plan, which is available from the administering agency, to determine how the goals and priorities of your initiative align with those of the state plan.
- **Get to know the decisionmakers.** Know the people responsible for allocating block grants and propose an initiative that appeals to them. Depending on the block grant and how it is administered, the decisionmakers may be at the state, county, or city level. Find the key officials, such as human services or community economic development officials, and build relationships with them. Schedule meetings with key officials to introduce them to your initiative and add them to your mailing list to keep them informed of developments.
- **Create or join a coalition.** Coalitions can provide access to current information on asset-building issues for youth and adults. They also provide opportunities to join organized education and outreach efforts. Influencing the allocation of block grant dollars is essentially a lobbying effort, and a request carries more weight when it is delivered by a consortium of groups.

Tips for Accessing Discretionary or Project Grants

Discretionary grants, sometimes called project grants because of their targeted focus, are awarded directly to applicants through a competitive bidding process. An application for a discretionary grant does not guarantee an award, and the amounts awarded are not based on a formula. Following are tips on identifying and accessing discretionary grant opportunities.

- **Learn about the various grants and deadlines.** This guide includes 35 discretionary grants. Tracking funding availability and deadlines is important. Federal agencies publish notices of funding availability in the Federal Register. You can also monitor federal funding opportunities through two other sources: funding “outlooks” and Grants.gov. Funding “outlooks” are published on federal agency websites. These outlooks are usually published annually and provide information on upcoming grant opportunities as well as a schedule of availability. The website Grants.gov. enables grant seekers to find and apply for competitive grant opportunities from all federal grant-making agencies. Grants.gov also has an e-mail notification service that alerts users of new funding opportunities.
- **Create partnerships to expand funding options.** Partnerships open many new avenues of funding that might otherwise not be available to individual organizations applying alone. Moreover, many discretionary grants now require collaboration among two or more entities from the community (see the Building Partnerships section beginning on page 25).
- **Identify shared funding needs and apply as a consortium.** To minimize grant-writing costs, consider applying for various discretionary grants jointly with other groups from the community that share similar funding needs.

How to Choose Among Funding Sources

The 71 funding sources included in this guide are as wide ranging as the activities and services offered by asset-building initiatives nationwide and as diverse as the communities and populations served. Not every funding source listed in this guide will be suitable for every asset-building initiative. Carefully weighing the following criteria will help guide an asset-building initiative's efforts to assess which funding sources are most appropriate to pursue.

- **Eligibility:** Is the initiative eligible to apply for funds? Some of the funding sources listed in this guide are limited to certain grantees, such as state or local government agencies or community-based organizations, or to specific types of partnerships. Although an initiative may not be
- **Mission:** Does the funding source fit with the initiative's mission? Rather than spending resources following up on all available opportunities, leaders should discern whether the funding source supports the initiative's goals. They need to be creative in framing the initiative to new funders, but they should not retool the initiative's core mission to fit the whim of every new grant opportunity.
- **Use of Funds:** Does the funding source support the right activities? Some federal funding sources can support an array of activities, while others reserve resources for specific populations or services. Before the initiative applies for

eligible to receive funds directly, it may be able to access resources through strategic partnerships with grantee organizations.

a funding source, it should determine what types of expenditures the resources can support.

- **Added Value:** Do the benefits outweigh the costs? Many federal funding sources have significant reporting and/or eligibility verification requirements. Also, creating and maintaining the partnerships required by some funding sources takes time and effort. Initiative leaders must have a clear understanding of the costs and benefits of meeting these requirements and participating in these partnerships. In some cases, the administrative costs may outweigh the financial returns.
- **Matching Requirements:** If the funding source has matching requirements, is the initiative able to leverage the needed money or in-kind contributions?
- **Diversified Portfolio:** Does the funding source expand and/or create balance in the portfolio? This guide focuses on maximizing federal funds. A diverse portfolio of resources is critical, because political and economic conditions and changing priorities can significantly affect grant availability. Ideally, a portfolio should contain an appropriate mix of short-term and long-term, restricted and flexible, and public and private funding sources.
- **Politics:** Is accessing this funding source politically feasible? When considering a new funding source, initiative leaders need to assess the political ramifications of competing with other community partners. This can happen if the funding source has an entrenched constituency with which the initiative may be competing for limited resources.

Building Partnerships

Partnerships among federal, state, and/or local government entities, businesses, philanthropic organizations, financial institutions, and community organizations provide valuable avenues for accessing funds and broadening support for asset-build-

ing initiatives (see *Tips for Making Effective Use of Partnerships to Expand Funding Options*). Effective partnerships share several key characteristics. They bring together representatives from the public and private sectors to work toward a common agenda for low-income youth, adults, and families (see *Public-Private Partnership Supports Bank* on San Francisco). Moreover, all partners contribute time, money, expertise, and other resources and, in return, benefit from working together by, for example, learning different perspectives and forging new relationships.

For many asset-building initiatives, collaboration is essential for accessing various funding sources, particularly at the federal level where funds typically flow to targeted entities. Collaboration affords many benefits to asset-building initiatives, including:

- increasing access to funding opportunities, because some grants may be available to one of the partners (e.g., a local government agency) but not others;
- sharing grant-writing time and cost burdens;
- eliminating duplication of effort; and
- developing new champions and community support for the initiative.

Every community and region has different public and/or private organizations that can be partners for asset-building initiatives (see *Potential Partners for Asset-Building Initiatives*). Initiative leaders should be strategic about seeking partners, keeping in mind that many local groups and organizations have a stake in ensuring youth and adults have access to asset-building initiatives. In addition, public entities such as city and county governments and housing, human services, and economic development agencies administer and allocate funding that flows to the community from federal and state sources. For this reason, partnerships with these entities can be highly beneficial.

Potential Partners for Asset-Building Initiatives

Partnerships provide opportunities for asset-building initiatives to access funding and in-kind support, leadership, and technical assistance. Many federal funding sources now require collaborative arrangements. When looking for potential partners, initiative leaders should consider the following entities:

- city and county government, particularly human services and economic development agencies;
- local housing authorities;
- community-based organizations and neighborhood groups;
- local asset-building or earned income tax credit coalitions;
- local chapters of the United Way;
- providers of social services and other nonprofit organizations;
- local schools, school districts, and colleges and universities;
- banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions;
- financial literacy educators;
- H&R Block and other tax preparation providers;
- community and regional foundations; and
- business leaders and organizations such as local chambers of commerce.

Tips for Making Effective Use of Partnerships to Expand Funding Options

Initiative leaders can follow these tips to expand access to funding through partnerships:

- Do not limit federal funding options to grants that can be applied for directly. Learn about entities in your community that share similar goals and explore new partnerships.
- Think strategically when identifying potential partners and incorporate collaboration strategies into the sustainability plan.
- Do not wait until a grant notice appears to begin thinking about collaboration. Building partnerships takes time and effort, but it will pay off by helping garner community support and champions and by establishing relationships that can help increase access to a broader range of funds.
- Be prepared to take the initiative in writing the grant proposal.
- Allow enough time to write the proposal. Collaborating on a proposal generally takes longer because there are more individuals and partners that have input into the process.

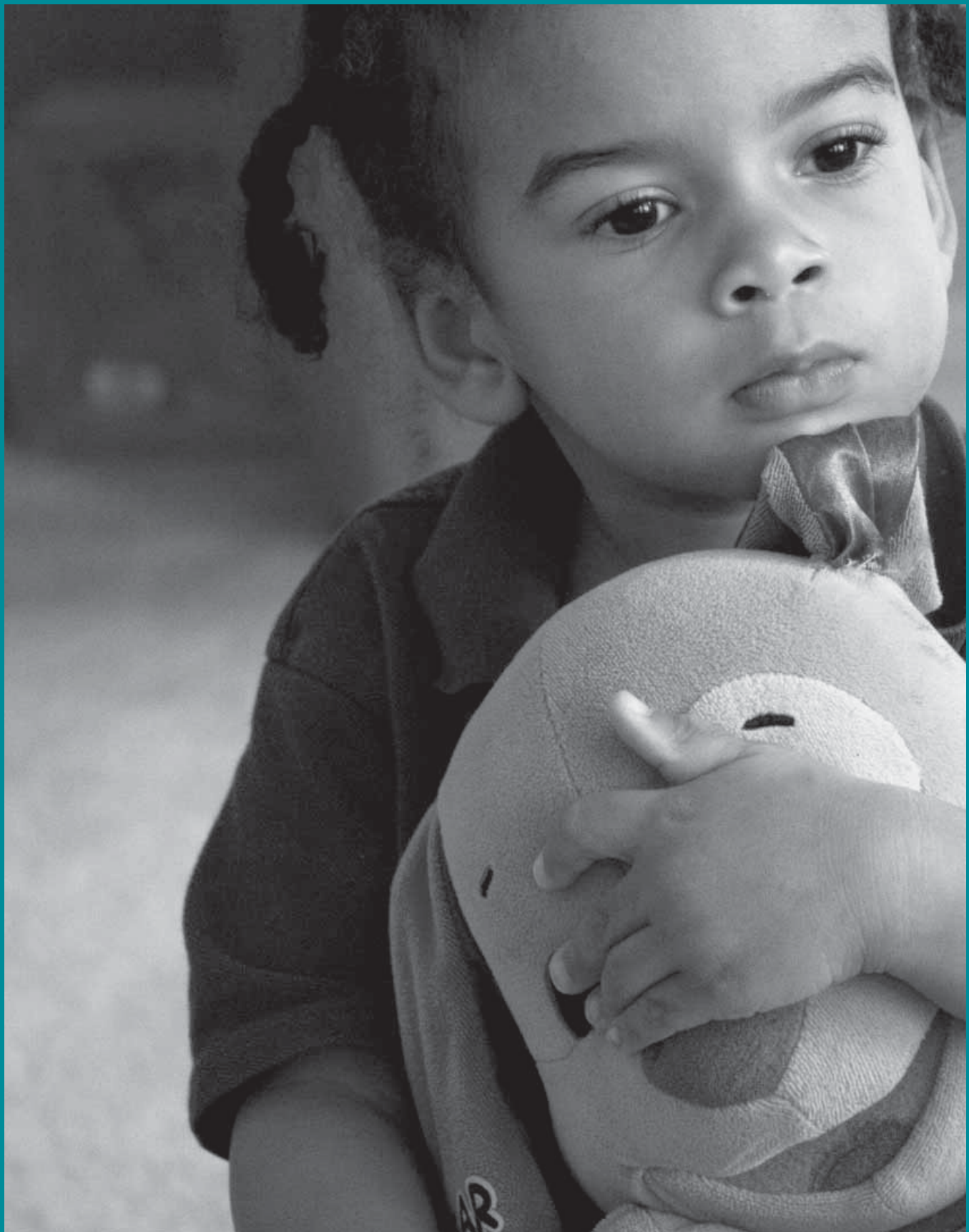
Public-Private Partnership Supports Bank on San Francisco

Bank on San Francisco is a comprehensive initiative to help the city's estimated 50,000 unbanked residents enter the financial mainstream and start saving. The initiative puts a moratorium on new payday lending and check-cashing outlets in the city; connects residents to certified financial education classes; and encourages banks to provide and market free or low-cost checking and savings accounts that meet the needs of "unbanked" consumers. The accounts require no minimum balances, accommodate poor credit histories, and can be opened with alternative forms of identification.

Bank on San Francisco is a public-private partnership involving these individuals and entities.

- Treasurer José Cisneros has been a key champion of Bank on San Francisco from the outset of the initiative, helping to bring on other partners, attract media attention, and build community support for the initiative.
- The Federal Reserve Bank plays a key role by bringing expertise and resources as well as its relationships and credibility with financial institutions.
- Various financial institutions provide leadership and tailor their products to help remove the barriers that low-income families encounter in opening a bank account. Current financial institution partners include Bank of America, Bank of the West, Citibank, Mission Area Federal Credit Union, Mission National Bank, Northeast Community Federal Credit Union, Patelco Credit Union, San Francisco Federal Credit Union, Spectrum Federal Credit Union, Sterling Bank and Trust, Union Bank of California, United Commercial Bank, US Bank, Washington Mutual, and Wells Fargo.
- The nonprofit EARN (Earned Assets Resource Network) connects residents to monthly financial education classes offered in English and Spanish.
- A wide range of community groups—including schools, unions, churches, employers, nonprofit organizations, county welfare programs, and community colleges—identify customers ready to enter the financial mainstream. Bank on San Francisco recognizes that the initiative's success depends on reaching unbanked residents through their trusted networks.
- An advertising firm, McCann Worldwide, donated significant expertise to support Bank on San Francisco's marketing and outreach campaign, including a logo, a tagline, posters, brochures, billboards, paycheck stuffers, bus advertising, and television and radio public service announcements.

For more information on Bank on San Francisco, visit <http://bankonsf.org/>.



IV: Federal Funding Sources for Asset Building

Accessing federal funding, either directly or in partnership with others, requires knowing which funding sources can support what operations. To guide initiative leaders in pursuing federal funding, The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities first developed a framework of broad service domains and categories in the asset-building field. This framework is then used to index the federal funding sources by their potential uses. Profiles provide more detailed information about each federal funding source included in the guide. (See, also, Data Collection and Other Considerations.)

The 71 federal funding sources available to support asset building are indexed in two additional formats in the appendices, beginning on page 113.

- Appendix A lists the funding sources by federal agency.
- Appendix B lists the funding sources by funding type (e.g., formula or block grant, discretionary or project grant, direct payment, loan program, allowance or regulation, and tax benefit).



Data Collection and Other Considerations

Information for this section of the guide and the appendices was obtained from several sources, including the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (<http://www.cfda.gov>), agency websites, available research and literature, calls to agency personnel, and leaders in the field. For each federal funding source identified, The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities have prepared profiles on each funding source based on the available information and have tailored the profiles for those interested in developing or implementing asset-building initiatives. Every effort has been made to ensure the profiles are complete and correct. Where information is not provided, it is because information was not available from public sources. In addition, not all of the 71 federal funding sources will be funded, or funded at the same level, in the coming fiscal years. However, the profiles can give leaders of asset-building initiatives a sense of the available sources of funding. Nevertheless, policymakers, service providers, and others in the asset-building field need to pay attention to changes in the political and legislative climate and the effect these developments may have on federal funding for asset building.

Service Domains and Categories

The framework reflects the major types of activities that are part of the asset-building field and includes six broad service domains:

- business ownership services, including entrepreneurship training, loan and microloan programs, and other business capitalization;
- financial education services, such as credit or financial counseling, tool development, and training;
- housing and homeownership services, such as rental and mortgage assistance, homeowner-ship counseling, and housing rehabilitation and renovation;
- infrastructure that enables asset-building initiative leaders to provide services more effectively, such as technical assistance, research and evaluation, and coordination and collaboration;

- savings accounts for work, education, medical, and retirement expenses as well as support for institutions that provide affordable and appropriate financial products and services to low-income individuals and communities; and
- tax benefits that help individuals and families build assets as well as tax outreach and preparation services to help those who are eligible access these benefits.

Within each service domain, The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities have identified specific categories of activities and services that federal funding sources can support. Table 1 details the specific activities and services in each domain.

Table 1: Framework of Service Domains and Categories

Business Ownership

- Education and Training: Activities or services that provide education or training to individuals on business startup, ownership, or self-employment, including microenterprise training.
- Entrepreneurship—Individuals with Disabilities Focus: Activities or services to assist individuals with disabilities with business startup or self-employment, including opportunities to set aside income and resources for entrepreneurship activities.
- Entrepreneurship—Youth Focus: Activities or services with a specific focus on entrepreneurship for youth.
- Loan and Microloan Programs: Programs or services that help individuals finance business startup or growth through loans and loan guarantees.
- Other Business Capitalization: Programs or services that facilitate access to capital investments and other forms of financing for business startup or growth.

Financial Education

- Credit and Financial Counseling: Activities or services that provide credit or financial counseling to help individuals address debt or other financial challenges and improve their financial management skills.
- Curriculum and Tool Development: Activities that produce tools, materials, curricula, or websites for financial education for use by trainers, practitioners, or individuals.
- Education and Training: Activities or services that provide education or training to individuals to improve their financial skills and knowledge. Train-the-trainer activities may also be included.
- Financial Education—Youth Focus: Activities or services with a specific focus on financial education for youth.

cont'd on the next two pages



Housing and Homeownership

- Homeownership Assistance: Activities or services that facilitate homeownership by low-income individuals and other targeted groups through efforts such as down payment assistance, mortgage assistance, housing development, and supportive services.
- Homeownership Classes and Counseling: Activities or services that educate or counsel individuals on homeownership.
- Insurance for Lending Institutions: Insurance for lending institutions against mortgage default.
- Rehabilitation and Renovation: Activities or services that support housing renovation or rehabilitation, including community revitalization efforts.
- Rental Assistance: Activities or services that help low-income individuals afford rental payments through subsidies, vouchers, and other mechanisms; programs may target individuals with disabilities.

Infrastructure

- Benefits Planning: Activities or services that help individuals understand how increasing earnings and assets influences eligibility and benefits for public assistance programs.
- Coordination and Collaboration: Activities or services to plan and coordinate programs related to asset building.
- Facilities: Activities or services related to capital improvement, such as expansions and upgrades.
- Research and Evaluation: Activities to develop or replicate, test, track, and evaluate research and demonstration projects related to asset building.
- Technical Assistance and Training: Technical assistance and/or staff training and development to organizations providing asset-building and related services.
- Technology: Activities or services that aim to improve technological capacity, such as acquiring or upgrading hardware, software, networks, and management information systems.

Savings and Banking Services

- Education Accounts: Savings mechanisms that enable individuals and families to save resources for higher education.
- Health-Related Accounts: Savings mechanisms that enable individuals and families to set aside resources for medical expenses.
- Individual Development Accounts: Activities or services that support the creation and implementation of matched savings accounts for low-income individuals.
- Retirement Accounts: Savings mechanisms that enable individuals, including the self-employed, to save resources for retirement.

- Support for Community Development Financial Institutions: Activities or services that support institutions providing affordable and appropriate financial products and services to low-income individuals and communities.

Tax Benefits

- Dependent Care Credits: Tax credits available to individuals or families with qualifying children or dependents, including the partially refundable Child Tax Credit.
- Earned Income Tax Credit: A refundable tax credit available to low- and moderate-income workers.
- Education Tax Credits: Tax credits available to individuals or families that aim to help offset the costs of higher education.
- Housing Tax Credits: Tax credits and benefits available to individuals or families that aim to help offset the costs of housing and to encourage the development of affordable housing.
- Savers Credit: A tax credit available to lower-income taxpayers to encourage saving in existing retirement products.
- Tax Payer Clinics: Programs and services that offer free tax filing assistance for low- to moderate-income individuals.



Funding Sources for Specific Activities and Services

This guide includes 71 federal funding sources that can support asset-building activities and services. To finance their efforts, asset-building initiative leaders need to align these funding sources with their financing needs. Thinking broadly and creatively about the various funding options is critical. To

facilitate this process, Table 2 on pages 35-39 indexes the federal funding sources by the Framework of Service Domains and Categories, so users can quickly identify funding sources that can support specific activities and services. Most funding sources can support multiple types of activities and services. This means several funding sources will often be applicable to the purposes of many asset-building initiatives.



Table 2:
Funding
Sources
by Service
Domains and
Categories

Table 2: Funding Sources by Service Domains and Categories	Business Ownership					Financial Education			Housing and Homeowner- ship					Infrastructure					Savings and Banking Services				Tax Benefits								
	Education and Training	Entrepreneurship - Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Entrepreneurship - Youth Focus	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Other Business Capitalization	Credit/Financial Counseling	Curriculum/Tool Development	Education and Training	Financial Education - Youth Focus	Homeownership Assistance	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Rental Assistance	Benefits Planning	Coordination and Collaboration	Facilities	Research/Evaluation	Technical Assistance and Training	Technology	Education Accounts	Health-Related Accounts	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Retirement Accounts	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Dependent Care Credits	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Education Tax Credits	Housing Benefits	Savers Credit	Tax Payer Clinics
21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)			■					■	■							■		■	■												
American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)										■	■		■																		
Assets for Independence Demonstration Program (AFI)	■	■			■	■	■	■			■					■		■	■				■								■
Bank Enterprise Award Program (BEA)				■	■			■		■									■			■		■							
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)									■																						
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP, also known as Independent Living): Title IV-E			■						■				■	■								■									
Child Tax Credit (CTC)																										■					
Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR)									■							■			■	■											
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Section 108 Loan Guarantees				■	■					■		■	■				■														
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Entitlement Grants	■			■	■					■	■		■			■	■	■	■	■											
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): States’ Program	■			■						■			■			■	■		■												
Community Development Block Grants/Technical Assistance Program																		■													

Table 2:
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Community Development Financial Institutions Program	■		■	■	■		■	■	■										■	■		■		■							
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) Program for Credit Unions	■			■	■	■	■			■						■	■		■	■			■								■
Community Express Smaller Business Loans	■			■				■											■												
Community Reinvestment Act	■		■	■	■	■		■	■			■											■								
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	■		■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■				■								
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Training and Technical Assistance Program: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) And Other Asset Formation Opportunities						■		■			■					■			■												■
Cooperative Extension Service: 4-H Youth Development Program									■							■															
Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)																					■										
Credit Union Charter, Examination, Supervision, and Insurance								■											■						■						
Disability Program Navigators (DPN)		■														■			■												
Dollar Home Sales										■				■			■														
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)																											■				
Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS)						■		■		■	■					■															
Health Savings Account (HSAs)																						■									

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Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI) Assisting Communities	■		■	■	■			■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■												
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Program	■			■	■					■	■		■																		
HOME Investment Partnerships Program										■	■	■	■	■		■			■												
Home Mortgage Interest Deduction										■																			■		
Hope Tax Credit																												■			
Housing Counseling Assistance Program											■					■															
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI Program)	■			■	■	■		■								■		■	■												
Keogh Accounts																							■								
Land Grant Institutions Rural Entrepreneurial Outreach Program	■															■			■	■											
Lifetime Learning Credit																												■			
Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program													■	■																■	
Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)																															■
Medicaid Infrastructure Grants (MIGs)	■	■					■	■							■	■		■	■												
Microloan Program	■			■				■									■		■												
Native American Employment and Training Program								■	■																						
Native Hawaiian Vocational Education	■		■																												
New Markets Tax Credit	■			■	■					■							■								■						

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Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)	■	■			■																■											
Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)	■							■								■		■	■													
Property Tax Deduction																													■			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Discretionary Grants	■			■	■			■			■								■				■								■	
Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)	■					■		■		■	■				■			■	■				■									
Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)																															■	
Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG) Program	■			■	■												■		■													
Rural Business Opportunity Grants	■				■			■								■			■													
Rural Community Development Initiative																			■	■												
Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)	■			■	■	■		■		■	■					■	■		■	■			■		■							
Rural Housing Preservation Grant (HPG)													■																			
Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance										■									■													
Section 502 Rural Housing Loans										■		■	■																			
Section 8 Homeownership Voucher Program										■	■		■																			
Self-help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)										■			■			■																

Table 2:
Funding
Sources
by Service
Domains and
Categories

Table 2: Funding Sources by Service Domains and Categories	Business Ownership					Financial Education		Housing and Homeowner- ship					Infrastructure					Savings and Banking Services			Tax Benefits												
	Education and Training	Entrepreneurship - Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Entrepreneurship - Youth Focus	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Other Business Capitalization	Credit/Financial Counseling	Curriculum/Tool Development	Education and Training	Financial Education - Youth Focus	Homeownership Assistance	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Rental Assistance	Benefits Planning	Coordination and Collaboration	Facilities	Research/Evaluation	Technical Assistance and Training	Technology	Education Accounts	Health-Related Accounts	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Retirement Accounts	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Dependent Care Credits	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Education Tax Credits	Housing Benefits	Savers Credit	Tax Payer Clinics		
Programs																																	
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	■							■	■		■		■	■		■		■	■				■										
Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) for Disabled Veterans										■	■		■																				
Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities													■	■			■																
Supportive Housing Program													■	■			■			■													
Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants (TSA)						■				■	■		■						■														
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	■			■		■	■	■	■	■				■		■		■	■				■				■						
Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth									■					■									■										
TRIO - Talent Search									■																								
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Grant Program																																■	
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adults and Dislocated Workers	■							■								■		■	■														
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Incentive Grants – Section 503 Grants to States	■		■					■	■							■			■														
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth Activities			■						■							■		■	■														
Youthbuild			■					■	■			■					■		■														

Profiles of Funding Sources

Following are profiles of the 71 federal funding sources presented alphabetically. Each profile includes the following information:

- name of the funding source or program;
- the responsible funding agency;
- the authorizing legislation
- the funding type (e.g. block grant or discretionary grant);
- a brief description of the purpose of the program;
- a description of how the funds can be used for asset-building purposes;
- a listing of the entities eligible to apply for the funds or receive the benefits;
- an overview of the application process;

- a description of how funds or benefits are awarded and disbursed by the federal government;
- funding history, including current and past allocation amounts when available;
- any matching requirements;
- contact information, including websites; and
- a list of potential partners to consider.

To obtain more information on potential federal funding opportunities, their specific application processes, and grant requirements, asset-building initiative leaders should consider contacting the federal agency staff managing the grant program. In addition, initiative leaders can request copies of successful grant applications from the sponsoring federal agency as well as from current and former grantees.



21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

Federal Agency	Department of Education
Federal Office	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV, Part B.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	The 21st CCLC program supports the creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities primarily for students attending low-performing schools. Community learning centers, operated during non-school hours, are designed to help students meet State and local student academic achievement standards in core academic subjects and offer students a broad array of activities that can complement their regular academic programs.
Uses of Funds	In addressing its primary goal of ensuring that academic enrichment opportunities are available to students who are not meeting state standards in core academic areas, 21st CCLC funding can be used to provide a broad array of services, such as youth development activities; tutorial services; entrepreneurial education programs; drug and violence prevention programs; counseling programs; art, music, and recreation programs; technology education programs; and character education programs that are designed to reinforce and complement the regular academic program of participating students. In addition, 21st CCLCs may offer opportunities for literacy and related educational development to families of participating students. Asset building initiatives can partner with 21st CCLCs to provide financial literacy training and entrepreneurial education.
Who Can Apply	Initial recipients: State Educational Agencies (SEAs); Secondary recipients: Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), faith based organizations, community-based organizations, other public or private entities, or consortia of two or more of such agencies, organizations, or entities. States are required to make awards only to applicants that will primarily serve students who attend schools with concentrations of poor students. Also, States must provide a priority for projects that will target services to students who attend low-performing schools.
Application Process	SEAs must apply to the U.S. Department of Education for initial 21st CCLC funding. Secondary recipients apply directly to SEAs, who use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. States must give priority to applications that are jointly submitted by an LEA and a community-based organization or other public or private entity. See the following Web site for contact information for your State: http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html .
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to SEAs based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. SEAs then award discretionary sub-grants to eligible entities.
Funding History	FY 05: \$991,077,440; FY 06: \$981,166,230
Matching Requirements	While there are no matching requirements for initial recipients (SEAs), SEAs may require secondary applicants to match at a minimal level.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, (202) 260-2514
Potential Partners	Elementary and secondary schools; community-based organizations; youth-serving organizations; faith-based organizations; community action agencies; asset building coalitions; local government agencies; and institutions of higher education.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	American Dream Downpayment Act (Public Law 108-186)(ADDI Statute), 2003
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	Administered as part of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, ADDI seeks to revitalize communities and increase the rate of homeownership among low-income families.
Uses of Funds	ADDI helps first-time homebuyers by providing funds for downpayment, closing costs, and rehabilitation carried out in conjunction with the assisted home purchase. ADDI funds used to rehabilitate housing must be used within a year of the home purchase. While participating jurisdictions are not required to provide housing counseling, many jurisdictions do offer counseling as part of their existing homebuyer assistance programs.
Who Can Apply	ADDI provides funds to all fifty states and to local participating jurisdictions that have a population of at least 150,000. Interested individuals must be first-time homebuyers and must have incomes not exceeding 80 percent of area median income.
Application Process	Each local participating jurisdiction receives ADDI funds from the state's share proportionate to the percentage of the statewide total of low-income renter households within the participating jurisdiction. For more information on ADDI or the HOME program, contact your state or local participating jurisdiction by searching the contact information found at: www.hud.gov/addi/ .
Flow of Funds	ADDI allocates formula grants to States, local governments and to other eligible sponsors of affordable housing. Funds are then distributed to a target population of potential homebuyers.
Funding History	FY 05: \$49,600,000; FY 06: \$24,750,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-2470
Potential Partners	Municipalities, non-profit organizations, community housing development organizations, for-profit developers, and individuals

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Assets for Independence Demonstration Program (AFI)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services
Authorization	Assets for Independence Act, Title IV; Community Opportunities, Accountability, Training, and Educational Services Act of 1998, Public Law 105-285, 42 U.S.C. 604 as amended.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	AFI grantees help low-income individuals and families become economically self-sufficient, primarily through the use of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs).
Uses of Funds	Funds are primarily used to match IDA contributions made by participants, up to \$2,000 for individuals and \$4,000 for families. Because IDAs are restricted savings accounts, account holders may only use savings to purchase a home, for business capitalization, to attend higher education or for vocational training. Grantees can also use funding to provide homeownership counseling, entrepreneurship training, financial literacy training, tax preparation services, and career counseling. AFI funding is also used to support the AFI Family Support 360 initiative, through a partnership with the Administration of Developmental Disabilities. This initiative provides AFI grantees and their partner organizations with training and technical assistance for providing IDA services to individuals with disabilities and their families.
Who Can Apply	Nonprofit organizations (specifically Community Action Agencies and Community Development Corporations); faith-based and community organizations; United Ways; state and local agencies or tribal organizations that partner with a nonprofit entity; Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a community-based anti-poverty group; Low Income Credit Unions that partner with a community-based anti-poverty group; and consortia of organizations and agencies that target multiple service areas
Application Process	Competitive applications must be submitted on Standard Forms 424, 424A and 424B and include a project narrative as described in the program announcement issued by the Office of Community Services and published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to eligible grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$24,702,000; and FY 06: \$24,452,000
Matching Requirements	The amount provided by nonfederal sources must be at least equal to the Federal AFI grant amount.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, (202) 401-4807
Potential Partners	Nonprofits; government agencies; community action agencies; credit unions or community development financial institutions; employers

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Bank Enterprise Award Program (BEA)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)
Authorization	Public Law 103-325, 12 U.S.C. 1834a; 12 U.S.C. 4713
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The BEA program provides cash awards as an incentive for banks to increase their lending in economically distressed areas; and as an incentive to increase their investments in community development financial institutions. (CDFIs are specialized institutions that provide financial services to areas and populations underserved by conventional lenders and investors.)
Uses of Funds	Cash awards given to banks are retrospective (grant programs are usually prospective—meaning they award applicants based on their plans for the future), meaning applicants are awarded for activities they have already completed. Because of this, banks are not limited in how they may use their funds. Looked at another way, awards are merely used as an incentive to encourage specific behavior among banks, namely increasing banks' investments in CDFIs and providing lending and other financial services in distressed communities. The Bank Award rewards services such as a banks increase in providing affordable housing loans, small business loans, commercial real estate loans, education loans, creation of individual development accounts, check cashing or money-order services, equity investments, and insured deposits.
Who Can Apply	Depository institutions insured by the FDIC
Application Process	Each applicant must complete a Bank Enterprise Award Application package. Applications are reviewed and grant awardees are selected by the CDFI Fund. Deadline dates generally range from 30 to 90 days subsequent to the notice publication.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to financial institutions.
Funding History	FY 05: \$17,007,562; FY 06: \$12,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of the Treasury, Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, (202) 622-7754
Potential Partners	Local financial institutions; other community-based organizations; and faith-based organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau
Authorization	Social Security Act, Sections 471, 474, 475, and 477 of Title IV-E; P.L.106-169, Chafee Foster Care Independence Act of 1999; P.L. 107-133, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	This program provides resources to states to make available vouchers for education and training, including post-secondary training and education, to youth who have aged out of foster care and who have been adopted from the public foster care system after age 16 and up to the age of 23.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide vouchers for post-secondary education and training to youth as long as they are making satisfactory progress toward completing their course of study or training. Vouchers provided to individuals may be available for the cost of attending an institution of higher education and shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,000 per year or the total cost of attendance. Asset building initiatives can partner with grantees to provide financial training to foster care youth.
Who Can Apply	State governments, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
Application Process	States must submit their applications to the appropriate Regional Administrator of the Administration for Children and Families.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to state governments.
Funding History	FY 05: \$46,612,000; FY 06: \$60,000,000
Matching Requirements	The federal government pays 80 percent of the total amount of funds expended by the state and the state must provide matching contributions to cover the additional 20 percent of the costs.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, (202) 205-8086
Potential Partners	Local nonprofit and government agencies; faith-based organizations; family service agencies; institutions of higher education; and private and nonprofit youth training organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP, also known as Independent Living): Title IV-E

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau
Authorization	Social Security Act, Sections 471, 472, 474, 475, and 477 of Title IV -E; Public Law 106-169; Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, Title I; Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001, Public Law 107-133.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	Grants assist states and localities in establishing and carrying out programs to assist youth aging out of the foster care system. Intended beneficiaries are youth up to the ages of 21 for whom foster care maintenance payments are or have been made by the state.
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used to assist youth under 18 in making the transition to self-sufficiency; receiving education, training, and health services; obtaining employment; preparing for and entering post-secondary training and educational institutions; providing personal and emotional support to youth through mentors and the promotion of interactions with dedicated adults; and providing financial training, housing, employment, education, and other appropriate services. Grants may also be used to provide financial, housing, counseling, employment and other appropriate supports and services to former foster care recipients up to age 21. Asset building initiatives may use these funds to teach financial literacy and entrepreneurial skills to foster care youth and to fund Individual Development Account (IDA) programs. Funds can also be used to provide housing support and minor renovations in housing units. Minor renovations may include window replacements, addition of a wall, painting, plumbing, and other minor repairs.
Who Can Apply	State governments, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
Application Process	States must submit an application to the appropriate regional HHS office by June 30 of each year.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to state agencies, which then provide funds to local public or private child welfare agencies.
Funding History	FY 05: \$139,995,887; FY 06: \$140,000,000
Matching Requirements	The federal government will pay 80 percent of the total amount of funds expended by the state up to the amount allotted to the state. The state must provide matching contributions to cover the additional 20 percent of the costs.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, (202) 205-8086
Potential Partners	Local nonprofit and government agencies; faith-based organizations; family service agencies; educational institutions; and workforce agencies

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Child Tax Credit (CTC)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Tax Relief Act of 1997; The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001; The Job Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The CTC is a partially refundable tax credit of up to \$1,000 in tax year 2007 that reduces or eliminates taxes that low-income married or single working people with qualifying children pay (such as payroll taxes). In most cases, the CTC does not count as income in determining eligibility for welfare benefits.
Uses of Funds	The CTC can help low-income individuals and families with children accumulate assets by lessening the burden of taxes, and in some cases, provide a refund that can be used for asset building purposes.
Who Can Apply	Applicants must have a child under 17, have taxable earned income above \$11,300, and have a Social Security Number or have an individual taxpayer identification number.
Application Process	File a Federal Income Tax Return (Form 1040 or 1040A) and file Form 8812.
Flow of Funds	Benefits flow directly to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=106182,00.html
Potential Partners	Asset building coalitions, tax filing clinics

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR)

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Cooperative Extension Service
Authorization	Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d).
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The CYFAR program integrates resources of the Land Grant University Cooperative Extension System to develop and deliver educational programs that equip limited resource families and youth who are at-risk of not fulfilling basic human needs to lead positive, productive, contributing lives. CYFAR State Strengthening (STST) projects and New Communities (NCP) projects are administered by Extension Services in all states, which are responsible for selecting community sites for project funding. Cooperative State Research, Education, Extension Services (CSREES) currently provides funding to 45 land-grant university extension services for State Strengthening and New Communities Projects. These community programs serve 60,000 youth ages pre-K to 19 and their parents. The projects call for collaboration across disciplines and program areas, and use a holistic approach which views the individual within the context of the family and community.
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used for training, after-school and summer programs, mentoring, school enrichment, resource centers and support groups for adults, and community forums as well as for computer hardware and technology training and Internet connections to provide access to low-income youth and adults. Asset building initiatives can use funds to teach financial literacy skills to youth.
Who Can Apply	Only land-grant university Cooperative Extension Service (CES) entities are eligible to apply. Community-based organizations should contact their local CES for information on how to work with their local CYFAR project.
Application Process	Contact the state or local CES office.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow through State Strengthening and New Communities projects to local community-based projects.
Funding History	FY 05: \$7,478,000; FY 06: \$546,000
Matching Requirements	CSREES requires a 100 percent match of the state portion (maximum of \$50,000 using state funds only).
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Agriculture, Families 4-H, and Nutrition, (202) 720-5075
Potential Partners	State Strengthening Projects; New Communities Projects; state and local cooperative extension services; community-based organizations; and youth-serving organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Section 108 Loan Guarantees

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, Title I
Funding Type	Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	Section 108 allows local governments to use a small portion of their CDBG funds as federally guaranteed loans in pursuing physical and economic revitalization projects. Projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.
Uses of Funds	This program supports guaranteed and insured loans that provide communities with a source of financing for economic development loan funds, housing rehabilitation projects, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects.
Who Can Apply	Metropolitan cities and urban counties; nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by States that administer the CDBG program; nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii)
Application Process	Local governments can apply by submitting a proposed action plan to HUD, implementing a citizen participation plan, holding public hearings, and publishing a proposed action plan. Once the loan guarantee application is approved, HUD issues an offer of commitment to guarantee notes or other obligations issued by the applicant or its public agency designee. For local contact information, visit http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/contacts .
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to public, state or other entities; in case of a nonentitlement public entity, the principal security for the loan guarantee is pledged by the applicant public entity or the State. The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower.
Funding History	FY 05: \$275,000,000; FY 06: \$137,500,000
Matching Requirements	Loan recipients are required to pledge current and future CDBG funds as security for the loan guarantee. HUD also requires that loan guarantees be secured with other collateral.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-1871
Potential Partners	Local governments; community-based organizations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	■ Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Entitlement Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, as amended, Public Law 93-383.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	These grants are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities for persons of low and moderate income. Projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.
Uses of Funds	This program focuses primarily on physical infrastructure improvements that promote community economic development, provision of improved community facilities and services, acquisition of real property, infrastructure upgrades, public service, energy conservation, and job creation/retention activities.
Who Can Apply	Cities in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget as a central city of the MSA; other cities over 50,000 in MSAs and qualified urban counties of at least 200,000
Application Process	Eligible applicants must submit a consolidated plan, an annual action plan, and certifications to HUD. The action plan must include a detailed citizen participation plan. Consolidated plans must be submitted every five years. Each year, localities submit an annual action plan and certifications. For more information, contact your local program administrator at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/contacts .
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to local entities. Recipients may contract with other local agencies or nonprofit organizations to carry out part or all of their programs. Recipients may provide assistance to microenterprises or other for-profit entities when the recipient determines that the provision of such assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project.
Funding History	FY 05: \$2,876,923,000; FY 06: \$2,592,790,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-1577
Potential Partners	Community action agencies; community-based organizations; local government agencies; other youth-serving organizations; and faith-based organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■ Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■ Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	■ Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■ Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			■ Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): States' Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, as amended, P.L. 93-383, 88 Stat. 633, 42 U.S.C. 5301.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	These grants are used to develop viable smaller communities and rural areas by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities for persons of low and moderate income. Projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community. Distinct from CDBG: Entitlement Grants, which target larger cities and urban counties, the States' Program is intended for smaller cities and rural areas which do not qualify for entitlement grants.
Uses of Funds	This program focuses primarily on physical infrastructure improvements that promote community economic development. Funds are used for local neighborhood revitalization, economic development, provision of improved community facilities and services, acquisition of real property, infrastructure upgrades, facilitation of homeownership, planning activities, and assistance to nonprofit organizations for community development activities.
Who Can Apply	Neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations; local development corporations; small business investment companies or other nonprofit organizations serving development needs may act as sub-grantees to work toward block grant objectives
Application Process	States submit a consolidated plan, an annual action plan and certifications to HUD. The consolidated plan and annual action plan cover the four major formula distribution HUD community development programs, including CDBG. The annual action plan must contain the method by which the state will distribute its CDBG funds to local governments. Local projects are then selected by the state, typically via a funding competition. For more information contact your local program administrator at http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/contacts .
Flow of Funds	States develop their own programs and funding priorities and distribute program funds to units of general local government in nonentitlement areas.
Funding History	FY 05 \$1,256,610,668; FY 06 \$12,524,536,179
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-1322
Potential Partners	Local government; nonprofit entities; community-based organizations; and community development organizations in targeted areas.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Block Grants/Technical Assistance Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Community Planning and Development, Financial Management Division
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Section 107 (b)(4), as amended.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The CDBG Technical Assistance Program helps States, local government, Indian tribes, and community planning organizations plan, develop, and administer CDBG funds.
Uses of Funds	CDBG Technical Assistance Funds can be used to provide assistance to individuals and institutions looking to transfer their knowledge in planning, developing, and administering CDBG funds to eligible block grant entities and affiliated CDBG participants which need them. This transfer of knowledge can occur through seminars, workshops, training sessions, the provision of written information, and person-to-person exchange.
Who Can Apply	States, local government, national or regional nonprofit organizations that work with CDBG recipients; for-profit or nonprofit professional and technical services companies; firms that have demonstrated knowledge of the CDBG program and have shown the ability to provide technical assistance services
Application Process	Proposals may be submitted in response to competitions and solicitations. The Federal Register publication contains additional submission requirements.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to grantees.
Funding History	FY 07: \$0; FY 08: \$1,000,000; NOTE: Amounts reported reflect allocation of new budget authority rather than obligation amounts.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-3176
Potential Partners	Indian tribes, area-wide planning organizations, State and local government

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Financial Institutions Program

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)
Authorization	Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994; P.L. 103-325, 12 U.S.C. 4701 et. seq.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The purpose of the CDFI (CDFIs are specialized institutions that provide financial services to areas and populations underserved by conventional lenders and investors) Program is to promote economic revitalization and community development through investment in and assistance to CDFIs.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to acquire technological services such as computers and loan management software. Funds can also be used for website development, staff training, and consulting services to acquire needed skills or services, such as a market analysis or lending policies and procedures. CDFIs can use funds to support asset building initiatives by providing loans, investments, financial services and technical assistance to underserved populations and communities.
Who Can Apply	Grants are awarded to CDFIs that demonstrate that they have the financial and managerial capacity to provide affordable and appropriate financial products and services to their communities; are viable financial institutions, and use and leverage CDFI funds effectively. CDFIs may be a private nonprofit, private organization, or for-profit organization.
Application Process	Application information is available in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to approved CDFI organizations.
Funding History	FY 05: \$24,000,000; FY 06 \$25,000,000
Matching Requirements	All awards of financial assistance shall be matched on a one-to-one dollar basis using nonfederal matching funds.
Federal Contact Information	Department of the Treasury, Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, (202) 622-8662
Potential Partners	CDFIs; other community-based organizations; and faith-based organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) Program for Credit Unions

Federal Agency	National Credit Union Administration
Federal Office	Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives
Authorization	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, Sections 623, 633, and 681, Public Law 97-35, 95 Stat. 494, 498 and 518, 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822 and 9910; Public Law 98-63, 97 Stat. 331; Public Laws 99-609, 101-144, 103-325, and 109-115.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant, Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	The CDRLF Program is meant to spur economic development in low-income communities by improving the efficiency of credit unions. To accomplish this, the CDRLF Program provides low-interest loans/deposits (loans may not exceed \$300,000) and technical assistance grants (TAGs) to qualifying credit unions serving low-income communities. Credit unions can, in turn, use these loans and TAGs to enhance their internal capacity and extend financial services to their members.
Uses of Funds	TAGs are used to reimburse credit unions for providing services aligned with CDRLF Program goals. These services may include providing free income tax preparation services (particularly for the Earned Income Tax Credit), providing financial counseling and financial education courses, counseling small businesses, providing homeownership counseling, helping clients start Individual Development Accounts, providing alternatives to predatory lending, providing bill pay services, or purchasing new software or data processing systems. Like TAGs, loans also may be used by credit unions to build internal capacity. (NOTE: At the time of this publication, loans were temporarily unavailable.)
Who Can Apply	All State and federally chartered credit unions with a low-income designation.
Application Process	Credit unions can apply for TAGs at any time during the year. To receive TAG funding, credit unions need to first apply and get approval for the given service they would like to provide, which must be aligned with the overall objectives of the CDRLF Program. Once approved and after the credit union has provided the given service, the credit union can then be reimbursed through a TAG. For certain TAG initiatives, it may be beneficial for applicants to coordinate with State and local governments where such actions would be beneficial for the program.
Flow of Funds	When available, loans flow directly to credit unions. TAGs flow directly to credit unions as a reimbursement for providing a given service.
Funding History	FY 05: \$950,000; FY 06: \$950,000
Matching Requirements	The Revolving Loan Program has no statutory formula. Loans made available under the program must be matched by the participating credit union. Any loan monies matched by member share deposits will be credited as a two-for-one match. Non-member deposits are a dollar-for-dollar match.
Federal Contact Information	National Credit Union Administration, Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives (703) 518-6610
Potential Partners	Local, state, or government agencies; community development organizations; faith based organizations; corporations; nonprofits; other credit unions; other financial institutions; foundations; schools and colleges.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Express Smaller Business Loans

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration
Federal Office	Office of Advocacy
Authorization	Small Business Act, 7(a) Loan Program
Funding Type	Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	Initiated in 1999, this loan program was developed in collaboration with the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) and 10 preselected NCRC lenders serving mostly low and moderate income areas and New Markets small businesses. The program includes technical and management assistance, which is designed to help increase a loan applicant's chances of success. The program also is designed to spur economic development and job creation by providing venture capital and commercial loan credits to small businesses.
Uses of Funds	In collaboration with local non-profits, lenders participating in the program are required to provide pre- and post-loan closing technical and management assistance for borrowers. This assistance is coordinated, arranged and, when necessary, paid for by CommunityExpress lenders. Loans may be used for small business start-up, growth and development.
Who Can Apply	The Agency is now expanding the program to Preferred Lenders Program (PLP) lenders that have at least a 90 percent currency rate on their SBA 7(a) portfolio for the last 3 fiscal years and to selected non-PLP lenders that meet the eligibility requirements for participating in the SBAExpress program. (For more information on how to become a PLP lender, visit http://www.sba.gov/smallbusinessplanner/start/financestartup/SERV_PLP.html .) To qualify as a borrower, a business must meet the Small Business Administration (SBA) size standard (based on the average number of employees over the preceding 12 months or the average sales over the previous three years) and fall within specific geographic areas, usually low- and -moderate income areas.
Application Process	Small businesses apply directly to commercial lending institutions.
Flow of Funds	Loans go directly to the loan applicant.
Funding History	Maximum loan amount is \$250,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, 1-800-U-ASK-SBA; (202) 205-6439; OR your local SBA office (http://www.sba.gov/regions/states.html)
Potential Partners	For-profit small community businesses; economic development corporations; non profits

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Reinvestment Act

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Authorization	The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, 12 U.S.C., Section 2901-2909.
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	The Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) is designed to encourage banks and thrifts to meet the financial credit and service needs of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Unlike most government loan or grant programs, the CRA does not appropriate public funds nor does it require potential beneficiaries to submit formal applications to the government. Rather, the law simply requires that lenders use their private-sector resources to meet the financing needs of all communities in which lenders conduct business, consistent with safe and sound banking practices.
Uses of Funds	Under current CRA regulations, the following activities qualify as community development: (1) affordable housing, including multifamily rental housing for low- or moderate-income individuals; (2) community services targeted to low- or moderate-income individuals; (3) activities that promote economic development by financing small businesses or farms; and (4) activities that revitalize or stabilize low- or moderate-income geographic areas. Asset building initiatives can partner with participating institutions to support a range of financial and economic development programs, including financial literacy training, Individual Development Accounts, and entrepreneurship opportunities.
Who Can Apply	Individuals, for-profit and nonprofit entities in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods that benefit from the CRA.
Application Process	Community entities can partner with banks and thrifts to develop or secure resources for community programs.
Flow of Funds	Neighborhood lending institutions make loans to applicants.
Funding History	Since 1977, banks and community organizations have entered into 428 agreements worth more than \$4.2 trillion in reinvestment dollars for traditionally underserved populations. Lenders committed 87 percent of that total in the last three years.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of the Treasury, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, (202) 872-7584
Potential Partners	Local financial institutions; other community-based organizations; and faith-based organizations.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	■ Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services
Authorization	COATES Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended, P.L. 105-285.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	CSBG funds are intended to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used for providing services and activities that help low-income individuals secure and retain meaningful employment; attain an adequate education; make better use of available income; obtain and maintain adequate housing; obtain emergency assistance through loans or grants to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs, including health services, nutritious food, housing, and employment-related assistance; achieve greater participation in the affairs of the community; and make more effective use of other related programs. Asset building initiatives can use funds to support a wide range of activities including financial opportunity and literacy development. They can also use funds to plan and coordinate activities related to asset development as well as provide technical assistance.
Who Can Apply	States, territories, and state recognized tribes; (States set the income limit for "low-income" beneficiaries, which may not exceed 125 percent of the official poverty line)
Application Process	Each state desiring to receive an allotment for a fiscal year is required to submit an application to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The state is required to hold at least one legislative hearing every three years in conjunction with the development of the State Plan. States are also required to conduct public hearings on the proposed use and distribution of funds.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow initially to State agencies. Ninety percent of CSBG funds must then be passed on to local grantees, usually designated community action agencies (CAAs) or locally-based nonprofit community antipoverty agencies
Funding History	FY 05: \$636,800,000; FY 06: \$630,400,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Health and Human Services, Division of State Assistance, Office of Community Services (202) 401-9343
Potential Partners	Community action agencies; community-based organizations; local government agencies; and faith-based organizations.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	■ Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	■ Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Training and Technical Assistance Program: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) And Other Asset Formation Opportunities

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Office of Community Services
Authorization	Section 678A of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act, as amended, by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services (COATES) Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, Public Law (P.L.) 105-285.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This program is designed to provide capacity-building assistance to local, State, or regional CSBG networks who wish to establish, improve or expand asset formation and financial service opportunities for eligible individuals and families.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to help former TANF recipients apply and receive the Federal and/or State EITC and other cash benefits; ensure that staff and volunteers of local CSBG-funded organizations and/or their partners are trained to provide free tax preparation services; recruit volunteers; provide financial literacy; help clients enter the financial mainstream; and assist families and individuals in investing in Individual Development Accounts and/or to participate in other asset building opportunities such as pre-purchase and post-purchase housing support, college savings plans, and other asset tools.
Who Can Apply	Formal State CSBG Lead Agencies and State Community Action Agency (CAA) Association partnerships; non-profits; statewide or local organizations; faith-based and community organizations; and applicants that collaborate with other community-based organizations (all eligible entities must be current recipients of CSBG funds)
Application Process	Applicants must have a plan for assisting the CSBG network's ability to provide EITC outreach, free tax preparation, and other financial and asset formation services and training within the Community Services Network. In addition, applicants must be able to show an existing relationship with the local Internal Revenue Service (IRS) office.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 07 \$500,000; FY 08 \$800,000 (Note: There is no set funding pattern for this grant; i.e., while it has been funded the past two years, it may or may not be funded in the future.)
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services, (800) 281-9519
Potential Partners	State CSBG Lead Agencies; State Community Action Agency; Asset building coalitions; non-profit organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Cooperative Extension Service: 4-H Youth Development Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES)
Authorization	Smith-Lever Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 341-349.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	Beginning over 100 years ago, the 4-H Youth Development Program is dedicated to the development of young people. 4-H programs and clubs are found in rural and urban areas and are designed to incorporate life skills development into an expanding number of delivery modes. Programs are organized through local Cooperative Extension Services (CES) affiliated with land-grant universities. Projects require collaboration across disciplines, program areas, and geographic lines as well as a holistic approach.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to support programs and activities for preschoolers through late teens in both rural and urban settings. Some clubs can be dedicated to special interest areas like technology or leadership while others can be more broadly focused on youth development. Through these programs, youth have an opportunity to contribute to energy conservation and environmental issues, community service, and food production. They learn about science and technology, and they become involved in programs that help them with employment and career decisions, health, nutrition, food safety, and family relationships. Asset building initiatives may use these funds to teach financial literacy to youth.
Who Can Apply	4-H Youth Development Programs are organized and coordinated through the local CES. Extension programs receive funding through grants to designated land-grant institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Territories.
Application Process	To organize a 4-H club, contact your local CES.
Flow of Funds	The Department of Agriculture provides funding to the CES which, in turn, provides funding for 4-H clubs.
Funding History	Total grants to CSREES to fund 4H and other programs: FY 05: \$427,484,771; FY 06: \$431,511,670
Matching Requirements	There is no set matching requirement. However, 4-H clubs often pay for some expenses through dues or fundraising activities by club members.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, (202) 720-7441
Potential Partners	State and local cooperative extension services; land-grant universities; community-based organizations; and schools.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 3530)
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	The Coverdell ESA, which can be established in any bank, is a saving account that covers qualified educational expenses (e.g., tuition and fees, books and supplies, expenses for room and board, etc.) for designated beneficiaries.
Uses of Funds	Coverdell ESAs allow individuals to save and grow tax-deferred money, which can be withdrawn tax-free for qualified educational expenses. The money is considered the beneficiary's money when applying for financial aid and can reduce the amount of aid they would receive. A new beneficiary can be named by the account custodian at any time. The contribution level for an ESA is \$2,000 per child, per year.
Who Can Apply	Any beneficiary who is under 18 or is a special needs beneficiary; any individual whose modified income is less than \$110,000 (\$220,000 in the case of a joint return)
Application Process	There is no application process. To be treated as a Coverdell ESA, the account must be designated as one when it is created.
Flow of Funds	N/A
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education, banks

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Credit Union Charter, Examination, Supervision, and Insurance

Federal Agency	National Credit Union Administration
Federal Office	National Credit Union Administration
Authorization	Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq
Funding Type	Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	This program is designed to offer groups and communities with the opportunity to establish and operate their own credit unions.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to help with the preparation of a charter application and can help assist a newly chartered credit union to begin operation, and also to help credit unions and their members in consumer matters. Grants also provide \$100,000 depositor insurance on individual accounts.
Who Can Apply	Associations, employee groups, and communities with 500 or more potential members may qualify for a Federal credit union charter, if economic feasibility can be shown.
Application Process	Applicants should place a request to the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). Requests are submitted through regional offices.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to credit unions.
Funding History	FY 05: \$233,000,000; FY 06: \$238,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	National Credit Union Administration, (703) 518-6300
Potential Partners	Associations; employee groups; localities

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Disability Program Navigators (DPN)

Federal Agency	Department of Labor and Social Security Administration
Federal Office	Employment and Training Administration and Office of Program Development and Research
Authorization	Key provisions are included in Sections 121, 134(c), and 189(c)(c) of the Workforce Investment Act (29 U.S.C 2841, 2864 (c), and 2939(c)) and the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 USC 49f). Key regulations governing the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Wagner-Peyser Act programs are at 20 CFR Parts 651-652 and 660-671
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	DPNs are intended to increase the employment of persons with disabilities by ensuring that One-Stop Career Centers adequately serve this population. One-Stop Career Centers provide employment, education, and training services.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to establish Disability Program Navigators in One-Stop Career Centers. Funds also can be used to help individuals with disabilities gain greater access to the various programs a one-stop may offer.
Who Can Apply	State WIA administering agencies
Application Process	All information concerning the proper application, format, and content is contained in the solicitation and published cooperative agreement, found on the Employment and Training Administration website.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to State WIA administering agencies and then to One-Stop Career Centers.
Funding History	FY 05: \$14,200,000; FY 06: \$14,500,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (202) 693-3818
Potential Partners	Benefits planners, disability services organizations, employers and business groups,

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
■	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Dollar Home Sales

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Housing
Authorization	HUD Notice 00-7, dated April 28, 2000 (and extension notices)
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	This program aims to expand HUD's partnership with local governments in order to provide housing opportunities for low-to-moderate income families. Newly occupied homes are meant to act as catalysts for neighborhood revitalization, attracting new residents and businesses to an area.
Uses of Funds	Local governments buying these HUD properties may then sell or rent them to low- and moderate-income families, to first-time homebuyers, or to groups that will use the properties to provide services such as job training centers, child care centers, etc.
Who Can Apply	Local governments
Application Process	Properties are made available to local governments on a weekly basis, by internet listing, with new properties being added as they reach at least six months of marketing exposure. The properties then remain on the market for 10 days.
Flow of Funds	After the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) acquires single family homes in foreclosure, they can sell these homes to local governments for \$1 plus closing costs when the properties have been listed for at least six months and remain unsold.
Funding History	79 \$1 homes were sold nationwide during 2006 and 70 homes sales are estimated for 2007. The average market value of the homes was approximately \$50,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Housing, (202) 708-1672
Potential Partners	Local governments; non-profit homeownership organizations; community housing agencies

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Congress authorized the EITC in 1975.
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	As one of the largest anti-poverty programs in the country, the EITC is a refundable tax credit (up to \$4,716 in Tax Year 2007) that reduces or eliminates the taxes (e.g., payroll taxes) that low-income married or single working individuals pay. In most cases, the EITC does not count as income in determining eligibility for other welfare benefits (e.g., Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, food stamps, low-income housing or most Temporary Assistance for Needy Families payments.)
Uses of Funds	The EITC encourages work; it can also help low-income individuals accumulate assets by lessening the burden of taxes and providing a refund that can be used for asset building purposes.
Who Can Apply	To be qualified, individuals must file a tax return, meet certain income eligibility requirements, and be employed. For additional information on eligibility, visit http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=130102,00.html .
Application Process	Individuals must file a tax return. Workers raising a "qualifying child" must file Form 1040 or 1040A and fill out and attach Schedule EIC. Workers who are not raising a "qualifying child," can file any tax form. Additionally, workers who are raising children can get part of the EIC in their paychecks throughout the year and part in a check from the IRS after they file a tax return (known as the Advanced EIC Payment Option).
Flow of Funds	Benefits flow directly to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Asset building coalitions, tax filing clinics

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Housing
Authorization	Section 554 of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The FSS program is administered by public housing agencies (PHAs) and is an employment and savings incentive program for low-income families that have Section 8 Housing vouchers or live in public housing. The Program creates a structure for residents to save the money that would otherwise go toward increased rents by allowing participants to place their increased earnings into an escrow account. These funds may not be removed for five years; after five years, funds may be used toward, among other things, owning a home. Additionally, the Program provides case management services that help participants pursue employment opportunities; it also provides homeownership and financial counseling.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to provide FSS program coordinator salaries and also to reimburse PHAs with money that is placed into escrow accounts.
Who Can Apply	PHAs with a FSS program coordinating committee and FSS action plan.
Application Process	The availability of funding is announced in the Federal Register in a notice of funding availability (NOFA).
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to PHAs.
Funding History	FY 05: \$9,800,000 FY 06: \$9,309,513
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Housing, (202) 402-4055
Potential Partners	Schools; businesses; PHAs; community development corporations; TANF agencies

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Health Savings Account (HSAs)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	HSAs help individuals save for future qualified medical and retiree health expenses on a tax-free basis. HSAs are accounts into which one can deposit money on a tax-preferred basis. HSAs are used in conjunction with a High Deductible Health Plan.
Uses of Funds	The account holder owns and controls the money in the HSA and decides how to invest the money in the account to make it grow.
Who Can Apply	Eligible applicants are those covered by a High Deductible Health Plan, not enrolled in Medicare, and not covered by other health insurance. There are no income limits for who can contribute to an HSA.
Application Process	Consumers can sign up for HSAs with banks, credit unions, insurance companies and other approved companies. An employer may also set up a plan for employees.
Flow of Funds	N/A
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Banks; credit unions; insurance companies; and employers

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI) Assisting Communities

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of University Partnerships
Authorization	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110-5; approved February 15, 2007)
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This program helps HSIs of higher education expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs in their localities, including neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development consistent with the purposes of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide direct homeownership assistance, fair housing counseling and rental assistance, financial literacy counseling, technical and financial assistance that helps individuals establish, stabilize, and expand microenterprises, and rehabilitate residential and public facilities.
Who Can Apply	Nonprofit Hispanic-Serving Institutions of higher education that are either on the U.S. Department of Education's list of eligible HSIs or institutions of higher education that can certify that they meet the statutory definition of an HSI.
Application Process	Applications are reviewed and ranked based on capacity of applicant and relevant experience, need, soundness of approach, ability to leverage resources and form partnerships, and viability in achieving results. Application deadlines are announced in each NOFA publication and all applications must be submitted electronically. See grants.gov for application download.
Flow of Funds	Grants are awarded directly to a HSI and may be up to \$600,000 for a three-year period.
Funding History	FY 05: \$6,646,400; FY 06: \$5,940,400
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements, though applicants do get points in the selection system for securing leveraged funds.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of University Partnerships, (202) 708-3061, ext. 5939
Potential Partners	Colleges or universities; local educational agencies; and community-based organizations.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of University Partnerships
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, Section 107(b)(3)
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This program assists Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in expanding their role in addressing community development needs, including neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide technical or financial assistance for the establishment, stabilization, and expansion of microenterprises; and provide direct homeownership assistance and fair housing counseling.
Who Can Apply	Applicants must fulfill both a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program national objective and CDBG eligibility requirements. An activity which is otherwise eligible may not be funded if state or local law requires that it be carried out by a governmental entity. All applicants must be accredited by a national or regional accrediting agency recognized by the Department of Education and be recognized as a HBCU.
Application Process	Applications submitted to HUD are reviewed and evaluated by a panel.
Flow of Funds	Funds are awarded directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05 \$9,920,000; FY 06 \$8,910,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of University Partnerships, 202-708-3061
Potential Partners	Colleges or universities; community-based organizations; housing organizations; community development corporations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	National Affordable Housing Act, Title II, 1990, as amended.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	HOME, which can act in tandem with Community Development Block Grants and the American Dream Downpayment Initiative, is the largest Federal block grant for State and local government designed to increase the amount of affordable housing. HOME funds are awarded as loans and/or grants to eligible sponsors of affordable housing.
Uses of Funds	HOME was designed to support four major objectives: expanding the supply of decent and affordable housing in the U.S.; strengthening the abilities of States and local governments to design and implement strategies for achieving adequate supplies of decent, affordable housing; providing financial and technical assistance to States and local governments to develop affordable low-income housing; and extending and strengthening partnerships among all levels of government in the production and operation of affordable housing. Specifically, HOME funds can be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, demolition, the American Dream Downpayment Initiative, homeownership, rental housing, relocation, pre-development loans, operating expenses, and homebuyer education.
Who Can Apply	States are automatically eligible for HOME funds and receive either a formula allocation or \$3 million. Local jurisdictions are eligible for at least \$500,000. Communities that do not qualify for an individual allocation can join with one or more neighboring localities.
Application Process	Program funds are allocated to general local governments on the basis of a formula that considers a jurisdiction's housing supply, rate of poverty, fiscal distress, and other factors. A consolidated plan, an annual action plan, and certifications are necessary requirements in the application process. The annual action plan must describe how the funds will be used.
Flow of Funds	HOME provides formula grants to States, local governments, and to other eligible sponsors of affordable housing. Funds are then distributed to a target population.
Funding History	FY 05: \$1,858,016,000; FY 06: \$1,900,000,000
Matching Requirements	Every single government that receives funds must provide 25 cents on their own for every HOME dollar used. If for example, a State plans to use \$1 million dollars of HOME funds during the year, HUD will provide \$750,000 while the state has to provide \$250,000.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-2470
Potential Partners	Municipalities, non-profit organizations, community housing development organizations, for-profit developers, and individuals.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Home Mortgage Interest Deduction

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Tax Reform Act of 1986
Funding Type	Tax Deduction
Purpose	This tax deduction encourages homeownership by allowing individuals to deduct interest accrued from their mortgage loans. Mortgage interest is any interest paid on a loan secured for a home. The loan may be a mortgage to buy a home, a second mortgage, a line of credit, or a home equity plan.
Uses of Funds	A home mortgage interest deduction allows taxpaying homeowners to reduce their taxable income by the interest paid on the loan which is secured by their principal residence.
Who Can Apply	Eligible homeowners
Application Process	Applicants must file Form 1040A and itemize deductions on Schedule A (1040).
Flow of Funds	Benefits flow from directly to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Tax filing clinics

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Hope Tax Credit

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Balance Budget Act of 1997: Subtitle A--Higher Education, SEC. 6101. Management and Recovery
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The Credit's main purpose is to provide a financial incentive (in the form of a non-refundable tax credit up to \$1,650 for tax year 2007) for individuals to pursue higher education. The credit is available only until the first two years of post-secondary education are complete. Also, the amount of the credit is determined by payments toward tuition and related expenses; and the amount of an individual student's modified adjusted gross income.
Uses of Funds	The tax credit increases the affordability of higher education and helps individuals build personal capital.
Who Can Apply	Individuals or families who have paid higher education expenses and have income less than \$57,000, or \$114,000 for a joint return; (Note: Unlike the Lifetime Learning Credit, the Hope Tax Credit can not be claimed by individuals with a felony drug conviction. Also, individuals qualified for both the Hope Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit can claim one credit or the other, but not both.)
Application Process	Individuals can claim the credit by filling out IRS form 8863.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education, tax filing clinics

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Housing Counseling Assistance Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Insured Single Family Housing
Authorization	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The Housing Counseling Assistance Program is intended to help homeowners, prospective homebuyers and renters, and tenants to improve their housing conditions and fulfill the obligations of tenancy and homeownership.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to improve renter and homeowner education, provide resources for counseling agencies, and to enhance coordination among local housing providers.
Who Can Apply	HUD approved local housing counseling agencies; State housing finance agencies.
Application Process	Applicants must submit items and forms requested by Super Notice of Funding Availability (Super NOFA) by appropriate date. These items include a description of the housing counseling services to be provided, and indicators by which benefits/ impact will be measured. Due dates are specified in the application.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agencies and State Housing Finance Agencies.
Funding History	FY 05: \$44,659,000; FY 06: \$39,080,000
Matching Requirements	Though the program has no matching requirements, applicants are required to demonstrate funding from other sources.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Insured Single Family Housing, (202) 708-0317
Potential Partners	Mortgage lenders and insurers, homebuilders, real estate brokers, non-profit organizations, and government agencies.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/ Renovation	Research/ Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI Program)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Family Support Act of 1988, Section 505, Public Law 100-485, (42 U.S.C. 1926) as amended, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Section 112, Public Law 104-193.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The JOLI program provides grants to eligible organizations that will test and evaluate ways of creating permanent full-time employment and business opportunities for welfare recipients and other low-income individuals. This is achieved by focusing on: (1) self-employment; (2) microenterprise; (3) new business ventures; (4) business expansion through the provision of technical or financial assistance to private employers to create new jobs; and (5) non-traditional employment development initiatives.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to create new employment and/or business opportunities for welfare recipients and other low-income individuals; enter into cooperative relationships with the local TANF agencies; possess a comprehensive project design; and include independent, methodologically sound evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities in creating new jobs and business opportunities. Funds cannot be used for new construction or the purchase of real property.
Who Can Apply	Nonprofit organizations (including community development corporations); and tax exempt faith-based organizations
Application Process	Eligible recipients apply directly to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. Specific grant application instructions can be found in the Federal Register or at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/dcdp/joli/welcome.htm
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05 \$5,436,000; and FY 06 \$5,382,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements. However, applicants are encouraged to participate in cost sharing and the mobilization of resources. Cooperative letters of resource commitment are given special consideration in the application review process.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, (202) 205-8086
Potential Partners	Nonprofit organizations; community development corporations; faith-based organizations; and businesses

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	■ Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	■ Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Keogh Accounts

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001; governed by section 401 of the tax code
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	Keogh Accounts are tax-deferred trust savings that allow self-employed individuals or those who own their own business to save for retirement. Savers annually place a portion of their income in the Keogh Account until they are 59.5. Federal income tax on the deposited funds and the interest earned is deferred until withdrawals are begun.
Uses of Funds	Funds saved in a Keogh account are intended to provide retirement benefits.
Who Can Apply	Self-employed individuals; small business owners; sole proprietors who file Schedule C
Application Process	Keogh Accounts can be opened at a bank or other financial institution.
Flow of Funds	N/A
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Asset building coalitions, tax filing clinics

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Land Grant Institutions Rural Entrepreneurial Outreach Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Development
Authorization	7 U.S.C. 2204b(b)(4) and Executive Order 13256 (February 12, 2002), President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
Funding Type	Direct Payment
Purpose	The program is designed to provide technical assistance for business creation in impoverished rural communities and develop professional skills of rural entrepreneurs through educational programs.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to hold seminars and workshops for small businesses; assist in the development of business plans or loan packages; assist small businesses in product development, business planning, and development; and create computer networking systems, linking community leaders and residents to available economic development information.
Who Can Apply	1890 Land Grant Institutions; Tuskegee University
Application Process	Applicants are encouraged to submit applications electronically through Grants.gov, which are then processed by the Rural Development Cooperative Programs National Office.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$1,199,053; FY 06: \$1,500,000
Matching Requirements	Federal funds may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the costs for carrying out relevant projects. Applicants' contributions may be in cash or in-kind contributions and must be from non-Federal funds equal to at least 25 percent of amount provided in cooperative agreement.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Office of Rural Development, (202) 690-3407
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; community development corporations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				■ Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Lifetime Learning Credit

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Balanced Budget Act of 1997; Subtitle A--Higher Education, SEC. 6101. Management and Recovery.
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The Credit is a nonrefundable tax credit (of up to \$2,000 per return for tax year 2007) for qualified education expenses paid for all students enrolled in eligible educational institutions. The amount of the Credit is 20 percent of the first \$10,000 of qualified educational expenses. The Credit's main purpose is to provide a financial incentive (in the form of a tax credit) for individuals that wish to pursue higher education.
Uses of Funds	The tax credit provides individuals with incentives to further their education and build personal capital.
Who Can Apply	Those who pay education expenses for higher education and have income less than \$57,000 and \$114,000 for a joint return; (the credit is available for all years of postsecondary education and for courses to acquire or improve job skills. Unlike the Hope Tax Credit, a student does not need to be pursuing a degree or other education credential to claim the Lifetime Learning Credit. Also, unlike the Hope Tax Credit, a felony drug conviction will not disqualify a person from receiving the Lifetime Learning Credit. Eligible applicants can claim either the Hope Credit or Lifetime Learning Credit, not both.)
Application Process	Individuals can claim the credit by filling out IRS form 8863. If the total qualified education expenses for a student are more than \$8,250, it is generally beneficial to claim the Lifetime Learning Credit instead of the Hope Tax Credit.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education, tax filing clinics

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics


Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	1986 Tax Reform Act (TRA 86)
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), jointly administered by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and State Housing Finance Agencies (state HFAs), was created as an alternate method of funding housing for low- and moderate-income households.
Uses of Funds	Tax credits must be used for new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of housing.
Who Can Apply	To qualify for tax credits, developers are required, at a minimum, to rent 40 percent of their units to tenants with incomes equal to or less than 60 percent of the area median income, or to rent 20 percent of their units to tenants with incomes equal to or less than 50 percent of the area median income.
Application Process	The IRS requires state HFAs to submit annual Qualified Allocation Plans prioritizing their state's housing needs and explaining the criteria they will use to award their tax credit allocations to developers.
Flow of Funds	The IRS issues an annual allocation of tax credit authority to state HFAs. State HFAs then award tax credits to developers. Once developers are awarded tax credits, they offer the credits to investors, who receive a dollar for dollar reduction in their federal tax liability in exchange for providing capital to the developer to finance qualified, affordable rental housing.
Funding History	The LIHTC program gives state and local (LIHTC) allocating agencies the equivalent of \$5 billion to administer the program.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
Potential Partners	Non-Profit Organizations, State Housing Finance Agencies, Community Development Organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	■ Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	LITCs represent low income taxpayers in matters pertaining to audits, appeals, collections issues, and federal tax litigation.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to provide low income tax payers with representation in federal tax disputes free of charge or a nominal charge and provide tax education and outreach for taxpayers who speak English as a second language. Asset building initiatives can use funds to educate low income individuals on how to collect various asset enhancing tax credits such as the EITC and the Child Tax Credit.
Who Can Apply	Non-profit organizations, law schools, or business schools that provide representation for free or a nominal fee to low-income taxpayers involved in tax disputes with the IRS; or that provide tax education and outreach to taxpayers who speak English as a second language
Application Process	IRS Publication 3319 provides guidelines and requirements for applying.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to eligible grantees.
Funding History	Close to \$8 million in matching grants for the 2007 grant cycle.
Matching Requirements	Yes (federal funds are matching grants)
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, http://www.irs.gov/advocate/content/0,,id=151026,00.html
Potential Partners	Non-profits and academic institutions such as law schools or business schools.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		 Tax Payer Clinics

Medicaid Infrastructure Grants (MIGs)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Authorization	Ticket-to-Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, Section 203, Public Law 106-170; Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as amended.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	MIGs are intended to support state efforts to foster the competitive employment of people with disabilities.
Uses of Funds	Funding may be used to develop a Medicaid Buy-in, increase availability of Personal Assistance Services, build Medicaid employment supports for people with disabilities, build comprehensive systems of employment supports for individuals with disabilities, and be used for technical assistance. Asset building initiatives can use funds to support self-employment and micro-enterprise opportunities for people with disabilities, to support financial education, and to support infrastructure-building activities.
Who Can Apply	State Medicaid agencies; State agencies working in partnership with State Medicaid agencies, State Legislature, or the office of the Governor; universities
Application Process	Applications can be obtained from the Office of Acquisition and Grants Group. Deadlines are established when program announcements are published in the Federal Register or transmitted to States.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to state agencies.
Funding History	FY 05: \$25,500,000; FY 06: \$28,200,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (410) 786-6768
Potential Partners	Various state agencies; disability services organizations; employers and business groups; universities

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Microloan Program

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration
Federal Office	none
Authorization	This is a 7(a) Loan Program. Public Law 102-140, Public Law 102-302, Public Law 102-366 and Public Law 105-135.
Funding Type	Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	This program is the largest federal program dedicated solely to supporting the credit needs of very small businesses and self-employed entrepreneurs.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used by a non-profit intermediary (i.e., microlenders) to make loans to prospective small business borrowers. Depending on the number of loans made in its first year of existence, an intermediary may be eligible for a Technical Assistance Grant in its second year, which can be used to provide management, business based training, pre-loan assistance in the early stages of a business' development, and help in supporting the borrower throughout the life of the loan.
Who Can Apply	Eligible intermediary organizations include: non-profit organizations, quasi-governmental economic development corporations, or Agencies established by a Native American Tribal Government. Eligible applicants must have made short-term fixed rate loans for at least one year; and must have provided technical assistance to borrowers for at least a year.
Application Process	Organizations should first contact the SBA for information on the application process. Applications must include types of businesses assisted in the past and those the applicant intends to assist with Microloans; the average size of the loans previously made and average size of intended Microloans; the geographic area in which the applicant intends to operate; and the applicants experience and qualifications in providing technical assistance.
Flow of Funds	Fund flow to intermediary nonprofit community based lenders who, in turn, make loans (up to \$35,000 for a maximum term of six years) to eligible borrowers. Loan terms for borrowers vary according to the size of the loan, the planned use of funds, the requirements of the intermediary lender, and the needs of the small business borrower.
Funding History	FY 05 \$19.5 million; FY 06 \$14.3 million
Matching Requirements	The Intermediary must contribute from non-Federal sources (this may include funding from Community Development Block Grants) an amount equal to 15 percent of any loan that it receives from SBA.
Federal Contact Information	Small Business Administration, (202) 205-6497
Potential Partners	Banks; local small businesses; nonprofits; and faith-based organizations wishing to start nonprofit enterprises.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Native American Employment and Training Program

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Federal Office	Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Title 1, Subtitle D, Section 166; Public Law 105-220; 112 Stat. 936; 29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This Program supports employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian individuals in order to more fully develop their academic, occupational, and literacy skills; making such individuals more competitive in the workforce; and promoting the economic and social development of these communities in accordance with their goals and values.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be utilized for employment and training programs and services, including classroom training, on-the-job training, training assistance, community service employment, work experience, youth employment programs, day care, health care, job search, relocation and transportation allowances designed to assist eligible participants to obtain employment. There are specified restrictions on the amount of grant funds that can be used for administrative costs. Asset building initiatives may use these funds to teach financial literacy to eligible populations.
Who Can Apply	Indian tribes, bands or groups, Alaska Native villages or groups (as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement 43 U.S.C. 1602 (b)), and Hawaiian Native communities meeting the eligibility criteria, and public bodies or private nonprofit agencies selected by the Secretary. Consortia of tribes, bands or groups may also apply.
Application Process	The standard application forms as furnished by the federal agency must be used for this program.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to eligible Native American grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$70,000,000; FY 06: \$66,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Labor, Division of Adult Services, Indian and Native American Programs, (202) 693-3737
Potential Partners	Local educational agencies; community-based organizations; state agencies; and nonprofit agencies.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Native Hawaiian Vocational Education

Federal Agency	Department of Education
Federal Office	Office of Vocational and Adult Education
Authorization	Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998, Title I, Section 116b(h), Public Law 105-332, 20 U.S.C. 2326(h).
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This program provides funds to plan, conduct and administer programs or portions of programs that provide vocational training to Native Hawaiians.
Uses of Funds	Projects funded by this program support the vocational education and training of Native Hawaiians. Asset building initiatives can use these funds to support entrepreneurial activities for native Hawaiians.
Who Can Apply	Organizations and/or Agencies that primarily serve and represent native Hawaiians and are recognized by the governor of Hawaii.
Application Process	Applications must be prepared and submitted in accordance with program announcements which are published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$2,985,828; FY 06: \$2,955,969
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Education, OVAE Division of High School, Postsecondary and Career Education, (202) 245-7737
Potential Partners	Community colleges; non-profit organizations; and post-secondary institutions.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

New Markets Tax Credit

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)
Authorization	Community Renewal Tax Act of 2001
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The New Markets Tax Credit allows taxpayers to receive a credit against their Federal income taxes for making quality equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs) which, in turn, must be used to provide investments in low-income communities.
Uses of Funds	CDEs must use the credits to provide capital for investments in low-income communities or low-income persons. Credits can also be used to make loans or investments or provide counseling for businesses.
Who Can Apply	To qualify as a CDE, an organization must be a domestic corporation or partnership at the time of the certification application; demonstrate a mission of serving, or providing investment capital for, low-income communities or low-income persons; and maintain accountability to residents of low-income communities through representation on a governing board of or advisory board to the entity.
Application Process	Applications can be found on the New Markets Tax Credit Program website.
Flow of Funds	Taxpayers make investments in CDEs and then receive a credit against their federal tax. In each of the first three years, the investor receives a credit equal to five percent of the total amount paid for the stock or capital interest at the time of purchase. For the final four years, the value of the credit is six percent annually. Investors may not redeem their investments in CDEs prior to the conclusion of the seven-year period.
Funding History	Under the 2007 NMTC allocation round, a total of \$3.9 billion of allocation authority is available, including \$400 million that has been set aside specifically for recovery and redevelopment in the Hurricane Katrina Gulf Opportunity Zone (GO Zone). Through the first four rounds of the NMTC Program, the CDFI Fund has made 233 awards totaling \$12.1 billion in tax credit allocation authority.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of the Treasury, Office of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, (202) 622-4203
Potential Partners	Non profits; community development centers; charter schools

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)

Federal Agency	Social Security Administration
Federal Office	Office of Program Development and Research
Authorization	20 CFR 416.1112
Funding Type	Federal Allowance and Regulation
Purpose	PASS is an SSI provision to help individuals with disabilities return to work. Specifically, PASS can help individuals set aside money or assets to obtain an education; receive vocational training; start a business; or purchase support services which enable individuals to work. PASS provides individuals with an opportunity to self-direct their own vocational rehabilitation.
Uses of Funds	PASS allows individuals with disabilities to set aside or save income and/or resources to reach work goals. Support services may include coaching/job advocacy supports needed to obtain / maintain employment; transportation-related expenses; and the purchase of job-related equipment, uniforms, etc.
Who Can Apply	For a PASS to be approved by SSA, there must be a reasonable chance that individuals can achieve their vocational goal. There must also be a clear connection between the vocational goals and the increased or maintained earning capacities.
Application Process	Visit http://www.ssa.gov/online/ssa-545.pdf .
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to individual recipients.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	Matching requirements vary based on personal circumstances.
Federal Contact Information	Social Security Administration, Office of Program and Research, 1-800-772-1213
Potential Partners	WIPA, VR, private benefits planners, disability service organizations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	■ Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
■	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration
Federal Office	Small Business Administration
Authorization	Financial Services Act of 1999
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	PRIME is the first federal program to focus on providing training and business assistance to low-income and very low-income entrepreneurs.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide training and technical assistance to low-income entrepreneurs who are starting or expanding their business; provide training and capacity building services to microenterprise development organizations and programs that serve low-income entrepreneurs; and aid in researching and developing the best practices in the field of microenterprise development and technical assistance programs.
Who Can Apply	Microenterprise development organizations; groups that have a demonstrated record of delivering microenterprise services to disadvantaged microentrepreneurs; Indian tribes
Application Process	Applicants should follow SBA issued Program Announcements, which specify the terms, conditions, and evaluation criteria for each potential set of awards.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$5 million; FY 06: \$2 million
Matching Requirements	Recipients must match 50 percent of the grant.
Federal Contact Information	Small Business Administration, (202) 205-7663
Potential Partners	Community and faith based organizations; financial institutions; community development entities

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	■ Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Property Tax Deduction

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	H.R. 3726, The Property Tax Relief Act of 2007
Funding Type	Tax Deduction
Purpose	This tax deduction supports homeownership by allowing individuals to deduct annual property taxes from their taxable income.
Uses of Funds	The tax deduction can be used to reduce federal taxable income.
Who Can Apply	Eligible homeowners
Application Process	Applicants must file Form 1040A and itemize deductions on Schedule A (1040)
Flow of Funds	Benefits flow from the IRS directly to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Tax filing clinics

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Discretionary Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212, Section 412, 94 Stat. 111, 8 U.S.C. 1522, as amended; Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, Title V, 94 Stat. 1809, as amended
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The main purpose of this grant is to improve resettlement services for refugees and to help newly arriving populations become integrated members of society.
Uses of Funds	Grants can be used to provide health assessment activities; promote economic activity that will decrease the number of refugees on public assistance; promote microenterprise development services including business technical assistance or short-term training, credit in the form of micro-loans up to a maximum of \$15,000 and, if applicable, a revolving loan fund; promote family stability, enhance services for disadvantaged refugee groups, assist low income refugees with matching funds for individual development accounts (IDAs), provide financial planning, and provide housing counseling.
Who Can Apply	State and local governments and private non-profit organizations.
Application Process	Most awards are granted on a competitive basis, as specified in the program announcements. Each agency desiring to respond to a program announcement is required to submit an application to the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. There is a prescribed format for applications, as stated in the program announcements. Application kits, containing the prescribed application forms and supplemental descriptive information, are available from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF).
Flow of Funds	Funds are competitively awarded to non-profit organizations, such as faith-based and community-based groups, and to public agencies.
Funding History	FY 05: \$71,500,000; FY 06: \$86,500,000
Matching Requirements	Some activities under this program have matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, (202) 401-4556
Potential Partners	Non-profit organizations, faith-based and community-based groups, and public agencies

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Public and Indian Housing
Authorization	FY Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 105-276, 112 Stat. 2461 and the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS) grant program provides funds for job training and supportive services to help residents of public housing transition from welfare to work. ROSS also provides funding to link elderly/disabled residents to critical services which can help them continue to live independently.
Uses of Funds	ROSS incorporates the following basic funding categories: technical assistance/training support for resident organizations, Resident Service Delivery Models, home ownership supportive services, public housing for family self-sufficiency, and elderly and disabled Service Coordinator program. Under the first category, funds are primarily used to develop a resident's involvement and participation in his or her housing development, creating opportunities for resident management or resident-led businesses. This area also allows funding to support efforts of Intermediary Resident Organizations and certain types of nonprofits to assist site-based resident associations that do not yet have the capacity to administer a welfare-to-work program or conduct management activities. Under the second category, Resident Service Delivery Models, funds can be used for programs that promote self-sufficiency among both non-elderly families and the elderly through activities such as financial and job training, wellness programs and other supportive services. Finally, funds can be used to obtain Service Coordinators that will manage supportive services for the elderly and persons with disabilities who reside in public housing. Asset building initiatives can use funds to provide homeownership counseling, financial literacy training, assistance to elderly/disabled individuals seeking to understand how increased earnings will impact their benefits, and assistance to individuals. Additionally, funds may be used to create programs that encourage residents to save and contribute to matched savings accounts such as IDAs.
Who Can Apply	ROSS grants may be made to four types of applicants: (1) Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) (2) Tribes/tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) (3) Resident associations (RAs) such as resident management corporations, resident councils, and intermediary resident organizations (4) Nonprofit organizations supported by residents and/or PHAs
Application Process	After HUD publishes the Notice of Funding Availability, the applicants must submit specific information about their proposed programs. Applications must be submitted by the specified due date and must meet the criteria outlined in the Notice of Funding Availability.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$25,520,579; FY 06: \$29,465,512
Matching Requirements	All applicants must present evidence of matching funds, as specified in the NOFA. At least 25 percent of the requested grant amount is required as a match. The match may be in cash and/or in-kind donations.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, (800) 955-2232
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; community action agencies; faith-based organizations; and for-profit businesses; all located within the designated area can partner.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Pension Protection Act of 2006
Funding Type	Tax Credit
Purpose	The Saver's Credit, intended to reward low- and moderate-income tax filers who save money for retirement, is a non-refundable tax credit available to eligible taxpayers who make salary-deferral contributions to their employer sponsored 401(k), 403(b), SIMPLE, SEP or governmental 457 plan, and/or make contributions to their Traditional and/or Roth IRAs. The credit is between 10 percent to 50 percent of the individual's eligible contribution of up to \$2,000, which means it cannot exceed \$1,000 for an individual.
Uses of Funds	The Saver's Credit lowers the tax liability for households that owe income tax. The Credit is higher for individuals and families with lower income.
Who Can Apply	Individuals who contribute money toward a retirement plan, meet certain income eligibility requirements and are not claimed as dependent on someone else's return may receive the Saver's Credit. Full time students and those owing no federal income tax are ineligible.
Application Process	Individuals must file a tax return.
Flow of Funds	Benefits flow from the Internal Revenue Service directly to eligible individual tax filers.
Funding History	N/A
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Asset building coalitions, tax filing clinics

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG) Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS)
Authorization	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended, Section 310B, Public Law 92-419, 7 U.S.C. 1989, Public Law 101- 624, Public Law 102-142, 7 U.S.C. 1932
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The RBEG program provides grants for rural projects that finance and facilitate development of small and emerging rural businesses, help fund distance learning networks, and help fund employment related adult education programs.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to provide technical assistance (e.g., marketing studies, feasibility studies, business plans, training etc.) to small and emerging businesses; purchase machinery and equipment to lease to small and emerging businesses; create a revolving loan fund (providing partial funding as a loan to small and emerging businesses for the purchase of equipment, working capital, or real estate); or construct a building for small and emerging businesses.
Who Can Apply	Rural public entities (towns, communities, State agencies, and authorities); Indian tribes; and rural private non-profit corporations
Application Process	Applicants are required to submit a preapplication with supporting data before a formal application is made. RBS will tentatively determine eligibility and funding priority score. The agency will inform the applicants when to assemble and submit a formal application.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05 \$41,277,325; FY 06 \$41,807,120
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, (202) 720-1400
Potential Partners	Nonprofit organizations; small businesses; and local government agencies.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Business Opportunity Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS)
Authorization	Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Section 741, Public Law 104-127
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	These grants support economic development in rural communities by providing technical assistance, training, and planning activities. The grants are intended for communities that have experienced trauma due to natural disasters; that are persistently poor; and have had long term population decline or job deterioration.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to identify and analyze business opportunities; identify, train, and assist existing or prospective rural entrepreneurs; establish business support centers; conduct community or multi-county economic development planning; establish centers for training, technology, and trade; and conduct leadership development training.
Who Can Apply	Nonprofits; Indian tribes; and cooperatives whose members are primarily rural residents
Application Process	An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in their State for more information on the process the State requires to be followed in applying for assistance.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 06 \$3,100,000
Matching Requirements	While there are no statutory matching requirements, availability of matching funds may be considered in determining priority.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Rural Business-Cooperative Service (202) 720-1400
Potential Partners	Community development corporations; nonprofit organizations; economic development entities

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Community Development Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Housing Service
Authorization	Appropriation Act for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Public Law 106-387.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose Uses of Funds	This program develops the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, and low income rural communities to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas.
Who Can Apply	Rural Community Development Initiative grants may be used for, but are not limited to (a) training sub-grantees to conduct a program on home-ownership education; (b) providing technical assistance and training on how to develop successful child care facilities; (c) providing technical assistance to sub-grantees on how to effectively prepare a strategic plan; (d) provide technical assistance to sub-grantees on how to access alternative funding sources; and (e) training sub-grantees to conduct a program for minority business entrepreneurs.
Application Process	Rural Community Development Initiative grants may be made to a qualified private or public (including tribal) organization that provides technical assistance to nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, and low income rural communities. The grantee must provide a program of technical assistance to the sub-grantee. The grantee must have at least three years prior experience working with nonprofit organizations or low-income rural communities in the areas of housing, community facilities, or community and economic development.
Flow of Funds	
Funding History	Application procedure is announced in the Federal Register.
Matching Requirements	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Federal Contact Information	FY 05 \$6,600,000; FY 06 \$6,000,000
Potential Partners	The grantee must provide matching funds at least equal to the amount of the grant in the form of cash or committed funding. (No in-kind contributions.)
	Department of Agriculture, Rural Housing Service, (202) 720-1490
	Nonprofit agencies; community-based organizations; public housing authorities

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2005, Public Law 108-447.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	Funds serve to expand the supply of affordable housing and provide access to economic opportunities in rural areas through activities including job training and counseling.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used for capacity building, and support for innovative housing and economic development activities. Asset building initiatives may use the funding to provide counseling for the implementation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), homeownership and financial counseling, and the establishment of Community Development Financial Institutions, microenterprises, lines of credit, and revolving loan funds.
Who Can Apply	Local, rural, nonprofit organizations; community development corporations; Indian Tribes; State Housing Financing Agencies; and State Community and Economic Development Agencies
Application Process	The Federal Register NOFA details each competition's submission requirements and the competitive funding.
Flow of Funds	Fund flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05 \$23,677,000; and FY 06 \$16,830,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Housing, (202) 708-2290
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; faith-based organizations; community development corporations; and economic and community development agencies

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■ Education and Training	■ Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■ Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
■ Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	■ Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			■ Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Housing Preservation Grant (HPG)

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Development
Authorization	Housing Act of 1949, as amended, Section 533, Public Law 98-181, 42 U.S.C. 1480
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	HPGs are provided to sponsoring organizations, which thereby help low income rural residents rehabilitate their homes. HPG funds received by the sponsors are combined with other programs or funds and used as loans, grants, or subsidies for recipient households based on a plan contained in the sponsor's application.
Uses of Funds	No more than 20 percent of funds may be used toward program administration purposes, such as to hire the personnel to carry out a housing rehabilitation project or to train organization personnel. The other 80 percent of funds must be used for loans, grants, or other assistance to pay any part of the cost for repair or rehabilitation.
Who Can Apply	State or political subdivision; public/private nonprofit corporation; or Indian tribal corporation that is authorized to receive and administer housing preservation grants and is recognized as a qualified rural area
Application Process	Applicants should consult with the State Rural Development Director prior to submission of a pre-application.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to Rural Development State Director and then to eligible grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$8,583,648; FY 06: \$10,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Office of Rural Development, (202) 720-1604
Potential Partners	Housing agencies; local government; community development organizations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Housing Service
Authorization	Housing Act of 1949, as amended, Section 523, Public Laws 89-117 and 89-754, 42 U.S.C. 1490c
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	This grant helps very low and low-income individuals and their families build homes in rural areas by the self help method. This method requires that families utilize their own labor to reduce the total construction costs of their homes.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to hire personnel to provide technical assistance, pay office and administrative expenses, make essential equipment available to families participating in the program, and to pay fees for training self-help group members in construction techniques.
Who Can Apply	State or political subdivision; public or private nonprofit corporation
Application Process	Applicants should apply at a USDA Rural Development office. The office staff will explain services and help organizations complete their applications
Flow of Funds	Grant is made by National office to qualified organizations. The organizations then use funds to pay for technical assistance and construction supervisor.
Funding History	FY 05: \$37,213,771; FY 06 \$34,016,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Rural Housing Service, (202) 720-1474
Potential Partners	Local home builders association

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Section 502 Rural Housing Loans

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Development
Authorization	Housing Act of 1949, Title V, Section 502, as amended, Public Law 89-117, 42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.; Public Law 92-310, 42 U.S.C. 1480, 42 U.S.C. 1472; Public Law 98-51; Public Law 100-233; Amendment of Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1987, Section 601.
Funding Type	Loan/Loan Guarantee
Purpose	Section 502 loans are primarily used to help low-income individuals or households purchase homes in rural areas. Loans are for 30 years. There is no required down payment. For those unable to buy housing through conventional methods, families participating in a mutual self-help project (an accepted use of the Section 502 Rural Housing Loans) perform approximately 65 percent of the construction labor on each other's homes under qualified supervision. The savings from the reduction in labor costs allows otherwise ineligible families to own their homes. If families cannot meet their mortgage payments during the construction phase, the funds for these payments can be included in the loan.
Uses of Funds	Loans may be used for a variety of purposes, including purchase, building, repair, renovation, and home relocation.
Who Can Apply	Individuals with incomes of up to 115 percent of the median income for the area. Families must be without adequate housing, but be able to afford the mortgage payments, including taxes and insurance. Applicants must also have reasonable credit histories. Approved lenders include: any state housing agency; any Farm Credit System institution with direct lending authority; any lender participating in other USDA Rural Development and/or Farm Service Agency guaranteed loan programs; lenders approved by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac for participating in home mortgage loans.
Application Process	For direct loans, applications can be submitted at the Rural Development office serving the county where the residence is located. For guaranteed loans, application can be made to participating private lender.
Flow of Funds	Loans go directly to individual.
Funding History	Direct loan obligations: FY 07 \$1,119,555,000; FY 08 \$1,121,486,000 Guaranteed loan purchases: FY 07 \$3,334,132,000; FY 08 \$4,129,225,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, (202) 720-1474
Potential Partners	Housing Agencies; community development organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Section 8 Homeownership Voucher Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Public and Indian Housing
Authorization	Section 8(y) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended by Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998
Funding Type	Direct Payment
Purpose	The aim of the Program is to help first time homebuyers (who have a HUD Section 8 Voucher) meet monthly mortgage and other homeownership expenses. As a precondition, participants in the Program must also attend homeownership and housing counseling classes. While Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) are not required to participate in this program, they must provide homeownership assistance when required as a reasonable accommodation to a family with a person with a disability.
Uses of Funds	Vouchers may be used toward the purchase of a first home; vouchers also may be used to subsidize, among other things, mortgage principal and interest, real estate taxes and homeownership insurance, utilities, and routine maintenance costs. 20 percent of voucher funding can be used by PHAs toward construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing.
Who Can Apply	First-time homeowner that meets various employment and income requirements
Application Process	Applicants, who may be placed on a waiting list, must apply for a housing choice voucher and meet eligibility requirements at the local PHA where they are applying.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to Public Housing Agencies, who administer vouchers to eligible recipients.
Funding History	FY 05: \$14,965,803,521; FY 06: \$14,550,205,777
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, (202) 708-1455
Potential Partners	Lending institutions, community development organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing Opportunity Extension Act of 1996, Section 11, as amended.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	Eligible national and regional non-profit organizations can use funds to develop safe and sanitary, non-luxury dwellings for low-income families and persons who would otherwise not be able to purchase a dwelling. To achieve this purpose, the program requires potential homeowners to contribute labor and sweat equity to the development of the housing units.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used for land acquisition and infrastructure improvements. These funds together may not exceed an average of \$15,000 in SHOP assistance per home. Funds can also be used toward administrative costs. These funds cannot exceed 20 percent of the grant amount.
Who Can Apply	An applicant must be a national or regional non-profit public or private organization or consortium that has the capacity to provide or facilitate self-help housing homeownership opportunities. Applicants must have completed at least 30 units of self-help housing within the last 24 months.
Application Process	SHOP funds are made available for funding through HUD's notice of funds availability (NOFA), which is published annually in the Federal Register. Once the notice is published, eligible applicants may apply through HUD's e-grant portal.
Flow of Funds	Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to eligible national and regional non-profit organizations and consortia.
Funding History	FY 05: \$24,800,000; FY 06: \$20,000,000
Matching Requirements	It is required that an awardee leverage other forms of public and/or private resources and homebuyer sweat equity and volunteer labor to complete housing construction.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-2684
Potential Partners	National and regional non-profits and consortia, and community housing development organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/ Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title XX, as amended; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, Public Law 97-35; Jobs Training Bill, Public Law 98-8; Public Law 98-473; Medicaid and Medicare Patient and Program Act of 1987; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 100-203; Family Support Act of 1988, Public Law 100-485; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Public Law 103-66; 42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	SSBG provides services directed toward one of the following five goals as specified in the law: (1) preventing, reducing or eliminating dependency; (2) achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency; (3) preventing neglect, child abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care; and (5) securing admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.
Uses of Funds	States and other eligible jurisdictions determine their own social services programs. Examples of funded services include child day care, protective and emergency services for children and adults, homemaker and chore services, information and referral, adoption, foster care, counseling, and transportation. Asset building initiatives can use these funds to support financial literacy training and IDAs. Funds can also be used for tenant counseling, minor renovations on housing, and services designed to assist individuals or families in locating and retaining suitable housing.
Who Can Apply	The 50 state governments, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and most territories are eligible to receive grants. States may provide or contract out for services. For-profit agencies that waive their fees may apply for these sub-grants.
Application Process	Prior to expending any funds, the state must report on the intended use by providing information on the types of activities to be supported and the categories or characteristics of individuals to be served.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to states on a quarterly basis. A state may transfer up to 10 percent of its allotment for any fiscal year to one or any combination of three health care block grants and/or Low-Income Home Energy Assistance block grant. States are allowed to transfer up to 10 percent of their Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) allotment to this program.
Funding History	FY 05: \$1,700,000,000; FY 06: \$1,700,000,000 (\$550,000,000 for hurricane relief)
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (202) 401-2333
Potential Partners	Public and private social service agencies; faith-based organizations; community groups; and other child or family serving organizations

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	■ Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	■ Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) for Disabled Veterans

Federal Agency	Department of Veterans Affairs
Federal Office	Veterans Benefits Administration
Authorization	Public Laws 80-702, 96-385, 105-178, and 109-233 38 U.S.C. 2101-2106.
Funding Type	Direct Payment
Purpose	The purpose of the program is to help certain severely disabled veterans acquire homes which are suitably adapted to meet the needs of their disabilities.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to build a home, remodel an existing home, or reduce the mortgage payments on a suitably adapted home. Applicants may also seek homeownership guidance.
Who Can Apply	Any eligible veteran with a service-related disability
Application Process	Initial applications should be made to the VA regional office. After eligibility is determined, VA employees assist recipients throughout subsequent processing.
Flow of Funds	Grants are made directly to qualified veterans.
Funding History	FY 05: \$25,200,000 FY 06: \$25,780,000
Matching Requirements	For a SAH grant, VA provides 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of the housing unit, land, fixtures, and allowable expenses, not to exceed a maximum grant of \$50,000. For a SAH grant, VA provides the lesser of the actual cost of adaptations or \$10,000.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Benefits Administration, (202) 461-9500
Potential Partners	Housing agencies

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Housing
Authorization	National Affordable Housing Act, Public Law 101- 625, 42 U.S.C. 8013, 104 Stat. 4324, 4331; American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000, Public Law 106-569
Funding Type	Direct Payment
Purpose	This funding source is designed to provide supportive housing for low-income persons with disabilities and also provide project rental assistance.
Uses of Funds	Program provides no-interest loans that may be used to construct, rehabilitate, or acquire structures to be used as supportive housing for persons with disabilities. Project rental assistance may be used toward the difference between HUD-approved operating costs and a tenant's contributions toward rent (30 percent of adjusted income).
Who Can Apply	Non-profit organizations; for-profit limited dividend entity with non-profit entity as the sole general partner for mixed-finance projects.
Application Process	Applicants must forward a copy of their applications to the appropriate state or local agency. Applications must be submitted within the time period specified in the Notice of Fund Availability. For additional information, applicants should contact an appointed program official in the State.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to non-profits.
Funding History	FY 05: \$296,333,000; FY 06: \$239,000,000
Matching Requirements	This program has maintenance of effort requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, (202) 708-3000
Potential Partners	For-profit organizations; housing agencies; social service agencies

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/ Renovation	Research/ Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Supportive Housing Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Office	Office of Community Planning and Development
Authorization	McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Title IV, Subtitle C, as amended.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The Supportive Housing Program is designed to help provide services and develop supportive housing for homeless individuals. Specifically, the program helps homeless individuals achieve residential stability, increase their skill levels and/or incomes and helps them obtain greater independence in making decisions that affect their lives.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to provide transitional housing, permanent housing for individuals with disabilities, supportive services, and rehabilitation or construction of building for use as supportive housing.
Who Can Apply	States, local government, other government entities, private non-profit organizations, and community mental health associations that are public non-profit organizations.
Application Process	Applicants can use application forms provided by HUD. Any proposed project under this program must be consistent with the applicable HUD-approved Consolidated Plan and must comply with applicable zoning ordinances and regulations.
Flow of Funds	HUD reviews applications, rates and ranks those meeting threshold requirements, and prepares a Grant Agreement for those applications selected.
Funding History	FY 05: \$770,070,834; FY 06: \$1,200,000,000
Matching Requirements	Recipients must match grants for acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction, with an equal amount of funds from other sources. Additionally, recipients must provide a cash match for support services and operations. The Supportive Housing Program will pay no more than 80 percent of total support service costs, 75 percent of total operating costs or 80 percent of total Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) costs.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, (202) 708-2140
Potential Partners	Local governments; public housing agencies; community-based organizations; and faith-based organizations

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants (TSA)

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture
Federal Office	Rural Housing Service
Authorization	Housing Act of 1949, Section 525(a), 42 U.S.C. 1490(e)(a).
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	TSAs are designed to help low-income rural families access adequate rental properties or homeownership by providing housing counseling.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide financial and budget counseling, including advice on debt levels, credit purchases, and availability of other financial counseling services. Funds also may be used to assist individuals with financial problems related to housing foreclosure and delinquency, and to provide technical assistance, which may include developing or helping eligible applicants develop multi-housing loan and/or grant applications for construction, rehabilitation, or repair to serve low-income families.
Who Can Apply	Non-profit organizations; Indian tribes; faith-based and community organizations. Additionally, an organization needs to serve areas with a concentration of substandard housing and low-income and low-income minority households.
Application Process	All applicants need to file an original and two copies of the preapplication. Preapplication packages must be received prior to the deadline at the appropriate USDA Rural Development State Office.
Flow of Funds	Grants flow from the Rural Development State office to eligible applicants.
Funding History	FY 05: \$2,038,000; FY 06: \$1,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Agriculture, Rural Housing Service, (202) 720-1474
Potential Partners	Non-profit organizations, community housing development organizations, Indian tribes, and faith-based and community organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, as amended; Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193; Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33; Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, P.L. 109-171.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	This program provides assistance to needy families with children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; reduces dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; reduces and prevents out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. This program replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.
Uses of Funds	The program provides financial assistance and supportive services to needy families. States decide what categories of needy families to help, as well as penalties and rewards, asset limits, and benefit levels. States use funds not allocated for cash assistance to fund a variety of job preparation activities and work supports, including school-age care, education and job training, transportation, housing and wage supplements. States and territories may also transfer a limited portion of their assistance grant funds to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) programs. Not more than 15 percent of any grant may be spent on administrative costs, exclusive of certain computerization and information technology expenses. Asset building initiatives can use these funds to support financial education, open IDA accounts, promote entrepreneurial activities, and provide other supports and services.
Who Can Apply	In general, all states, territories, the District of Columbia, and all federally-recognized tribes in the lower 48 states and 13 specified entities in Alaska are eligible.
Application Process	Each state should develop a plan, including the certifications signed by the Executive Officer (Governor), and submit it to the Secretary of HHS. Tribes should contact the ACF Regional Administrators for tribal plan submittal procedures.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow quarterly to designated state agencies.
Funding History	FY 05: \$17,008,625,513; FY 06: \$17,008,625,513
Matching Requirements	The TANF block grant program has an annual cost-sharing requirement known as maintenance-of-effort (MOE). Each fiscal year, each state receiving federal TANF funds must spend an applicable percentage of its own money to help eligible families in ways that are consistent with the purposes of the TANF program. The applicable percentage depends on whether the state meets the minimum work participation rate requirements for that fiscal year.
Federal Contact Information	States, territories and tribes should contact their ACF regional office.
Potential Partners	Social service agencies; job training and other community-based organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■ Education and Training	■ Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	■ Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	■ Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	■ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
■ Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	■ Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		■ Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services
Federal Office	Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act of 2003, Public Law 108-96 under Part B.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	Grants support programs for older homeless youth, ages 16-21. The goal is to help such youth make a successful transition toward productive adulthood and self-sufficiency.
Uses of Funds	Transitional living projects provide shelter, skills training, and support services to homeless youth ages 16 through 21 for a continuous period not exceeding 18 months. Asset building initiatives can use funds to provide or coordinate financial literacy training for youth and provide rental assistance. Funds may also be used for IDA accounts.
Who Can Apply	States, localities, private entities, and coordinated networks of such entities (unless they are part of the law enforcement structure or the juvenile justice system); Indian organizations; faith-based; and small community-based organizations
Application Process	Applicants must submit an Application for Federal Assistance, Standard Form 424; instructions are published in the Federal Register. Consultation assistance is available from the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children and Families. All applications are reviewed by a panel of nonfederal experts.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	(Grants) FY 05: \$36,214,000; FY 06: \$35,585,000 (Contracts) FY 05: \$1,420,000; FY 06: \$1,001,000
Matching Requirements	Grantees must provide matching funds equal to 10 percent of the federal share. The nonfederal share may be provided through cash or in-kind contributions.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau (202) 205-8102
Potential Partners	Community-based programs for homeless youth and faith-based social service agencies.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics


TRIO - Talent Search

Federal Agency	Department of Education
Federal Office	Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE)
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Sections 402B, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1070a-12.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The program identifies and assists individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds between the ages of 11 and 27 who have the potential to succeed in higher education. The program encourages them to graduate from high school and continue on to the postsecondary school of their choice. Talent Search also serves high school dropouts by encouraging them to reenter the education system and complete their education.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide academic, financial, career, or personal counseling including advice on entry or re-entry to secondary or post-secondary programs; career exploration and aptitude assessment; tutorial services; information on post-secondary education; exposure to college campuses; information on student financial assistance; assistance in completing college admissions and financial aid applications; assistance in preparing for college entrance exams; mentoring programs; special activities for sixth, seventh, and eighth graders; and workshops for the families of participants. Asset building initiatives can use these funds for financial literacy training.
Who Can Apply	Talent Search projects may be sponsored by institutions of higher education, public or private agencies or organizations, a combination of the above, and in exceptional cases, secondary schools. For additional information about program eligibility, contact trio@ed.gov.
Application Process	Competitions for Talent Search funding are held every fourth year. Applications can be submitted on http://www.grants.gov .
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 05: \$144,649,000; FY 06: \$149,627,600
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Education, Office of Federal TRIO Programs, (202) 502-7539
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; youth programs; secondary schools, community organizations.

Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
			Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Grant Program

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Federal Office	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Authorization	Tax Reform Act of 1969
Funding Type	Demonstration Grant, Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	The VITA Program provides free tax preparation services to low- and moderate-income taxpayers. VITA sites can be found in libraries, community centers, and other locations during tax time. It is important to note that the VITA Grant Program does not replace the traditional VITA program; rather, it aims to provide additional support to those programs that show capacity to deliver stronger comprehensive services and to reach underserved communities. Also of note, Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) is a part of the traditional VITA program, though it has a separate appropriations to fund stipends for volunteers.
Uses of Funds	VITA programs can use funds to extend tax preparation services to underserved populations; increase the capacity to file returns electronically; heighten quality control; enhance training of volunteers; and significantly improve the accuracy rate of returns prepared by VITA sites.
Who Can Apply	Educational institutions; faith based or community organizations; state or local government agencies, including Native American Tribal governments; or a regional, statewide, or local coalition with one lead organization that meets one of the eligibility criteria stated above. The applicant organization must have a significant role in the coalition.
Application Process	An original and three copies of the application should be mailed to the IRS Stakeholder Partnerships, Education, and Communication (SPEC) Grant Office; or the application should be filed electronically at grants.gov.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to tax filing clinics.
Funding History	FY 07: \$8,000,000
Matching Requirements	Applicants must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis for all VITA grant funds received. In-kind resources may be used for the match.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-6088
Potential Partners	Asset building coalitions, EITC outreach campaigns

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		 Tax Payer Clinics

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adults and Dislocated Workers

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Federal Office	Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, P.L. 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 9201.
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	These grants are designed with states and local communities to promote a revitalized workforce investment system that provides workers with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs and provide employers with skilled workers. These grants support workforce investment activities that will increase the employment, retention and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, helping to improve the quality of the workforce (including the future workforce), reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity competitiveness of the nation's economy. A portion of WIA funds are reserved to support youth activities (see WIA Youth Activities).
Uses of Funds	Funds are used for an array of employment, training, and worker reentry activities, as well as support services such as transportation. Asset building initiatives can use WIA funds for financial education and entrepreneurship training.
Who Can Apply	State workforce agencies are eligible to apply for funds. Governors then designate local workforce investment areas and oversee local workforce investment boards. For Native American programs, eligible applicants include Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska native entities, Indian-controlled organizations serving Indians, or Native Hawaiian organizations.
Application Process	States submit a strategic five-year plan for WIA Title I activities. Local WIBs and their youth councils oversee the distribution of WIA funding to service providers which can be community-based not-for-profits, local public agencies and other entities.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the designated state agency. There are three funding streams: adults, dislocated workers, and youth. Eighty-five percent of adult and youth funds will be allocated to local areas; the remainder will be reserved for statewide activities. States may merge the 15 percent designated for statewide activities from the three separate funding streams.
Funding History	Adults: FY 05: \$891,000,000; and FY 06: \$857,000,000. Dislocated Workers: FY 05: \$1,187,000,000; and FY 06: \$1,181,000,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (202) 693-3030
Potential Partners	Private businesses; labor organizations; community-based organizations; local and state departments of education, health, and human services; Job Corps centers; local educational agencies; and state agriculture agencies.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Incentive Grants – Section 503 Grants to States

Federal Agency	Department of Education; Department of Labor
Federal Office	Office of Vocational and Adult Education; Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Public Law 105-220, Section 503, 20 U.S.C. 9273; Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1998 (Perkins Act), Public Law 105-332, 20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	Grants are used to carry out innovative programs in workforce development, education, and training for adults and youth consistent with the purpose of Title I of WIA (Workforce Investment Systems), Title II of WIA (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act), the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1998, or a combination of two or more of these acts.
Uses of Funds	Grantees must comply with the requirements of whichever program the innovation affects (i.e., if the incentive funds will be used for innovations in the delivery of youth activities under WIA Title I, the program must be consistent with WIA Title I provisions applicable to youth activities and the WIA regulations at 20 CFR part 664). Funds should be used for services and activities that go beyond those provided with regular funds from the three programs; that serve the needs of populations intended to be served by one or more of these programs; and are targeted to improving the performance of state systems of employment, training and education. Asset building initiatives can use funds to support financial education and training and business ownership or self-employment.
Who Can Apply	States; to qualify, a state must exceed performance levels agreed to by the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Labor, the Governor and the State Education Officer, for outcomes in Titles I and II of the WIA and the Perkins Act.
Application Process	Solicitation for Grant Applications (SGAs) are published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the state.
Funding History	FY 05 \$17,000,000; and FY 06 \$16,000,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Federal Contact Information	Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education; Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (202) 693-3031
Potential Partners	State governments; Workforce Investment Boards; private and nonprofit organizations; and postsecondary institutions.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
■	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	■ Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	■ Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth Activities

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Federal Office	Employment and Training Administration, Office of Youth Services
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Title I, Part B, Sections 106, 111-112, 116-118, 121-123, 126-129, Public Law 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 9201
Funding Type	Formula/Block Grant
Purpose	WIA of 1998 established a coordinated system to help low-income young people between the ages of 14 and 21 define their educational and career goals. Service strategies, developed by workforce providers, prepare youth for employment and/or post secondary education through strong linkages between academic and occupational learning to successfully transition youth to careers and productive adulthood.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for academic education including basic and remedial education, work experience and occupational skills training, mentoring, tutoring, counseling, internships, and support services such as transportation to develop leadership, decision-making and citizenship skills. To be eligible, youth must be 14 to 21 years of age, low-income, and face at least one of the following barriers to employment: deficiency in basic literacy skills, a school dropout, homeless, a runaway, a foster child, pregnant or a parent, an offender, or require additional assistance to complete their education or secure and hold employment. At least 30 percent of local youth funds must help those who are not in school. Asset building initiatives can use funds to support financial literacy training and entrepreneurship activities.
Who Can Apply	Under Title I, Section 112 of WIA identifies the governor as the recipient of youth training activities funds. For a state to be eligible to receive youth funds, the governor of the state will submit to the secretary for consideration by the secretary, a single state plan that outlines a 5-year strategy for the statewide workforce investment system.
Application Process	States submit a strategic five-year plan for WIA Title I activities.
Flow of Funds	Youth activity funds are allotted by statutory formula to states. Local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) and their youth councils oversee the distribution of WIA funding to service providers, which can be community-based and not-for-profit organizations, local public agencies and other entities.
Funding History	FY 05: \$972,000,000; FY 06: \$926,000,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Investment, Division of Youth Services (202) 693-3030
Potential Partners	Workforce Investment Boards; Youth Councils; youth programs; community organizations; schools; institutions of higher education.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	Financial Education-Youth Focus	Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics

Youthbuild

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Federal Office	Employment and Training Administration, Office of Youth Services
Authorization	National Affordable Housing Act, Title IV, Subtitle D, 42 U.S.C. 8011, as amended; Housing and Community Act of 1992, Section 164, Public Law 102-550.
Funding Type	Discretionary/Project Grant
Purpose	These grants provide funding assistance for a wide range of multi-disciplinary activities and services to assist economically disadvantaged out-of-school youth. The programs are designed to help young adults get the education and employment skills they need to achieve economic self-sufficiency, develop leadership skills, and build commitment to community development by constructing homes to help meet the housing needs of homeless persons and low-income families.
Uses of Funds	Youthbuild programs offer educational and job training services, leadership training, counseling and other support activities, as well as on-site training in housing rehabilitation or construction work. Youthbuild funds can be used to pay for training, homeownership assistance, wage and stipends for participants, entrepreneurial training, internships, drivers' education, in-house staff training, financial literacy training, relocation payments, and administrative costs. Funds may also be used to cover some construction costs; however, excessive use for this purpose may put a program at risk of not receiving funding.
Who Can Apply	Public or private nonprofit organizations, public housing authorities, state and local governments, Indian tribes, or any organization eligible to provide education and employment training under federal employment training programs. Very low-income young adults, ages 16 to 24, who have dropped out of high school are eligible for benefits of program. The program also permits exceptions for young adults who do not meet the program's income or education requirements but who have educational needs despite attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent. Exceptions for individuals in this category cannot exceed 25 percent of all participants.
Application Process	Procedures noted in the Federal Register publication of the Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) which details all submission requirements and the competitive factors by which each application will be evaluated.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees through an established line of credit.
Funding History	FY 05: \$61,504,000; FY 06: \$49,500,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Federal Contact Information	US Department of Labor, (202) 693-3377
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; community action agencies; state or local housing development agencies; community development corporations; public and/or Indian housing authorities; resident management corporations; a state and local youth service or conservation corps; and other entities (including states or local government) eligible to provide education and employment training.

	Business Ownership	Financial Education	Housing and Homeownership	Infrastructure	Savings and Banking Services	Tax Benefits
	Education and Training	Credit/Financial Counseling	■ Homeownership Assistance	Benefits Planning	Education Accounts	Dependent Care Credits
	Entrepreneurship-Individuals with Disabilities Focus	Curriculum/Tool Development	Homeownership Classes/Counseling	Coordination and Collaboration	Health-Related Accounts	Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
■	Entrepreneurship-Youth Focus	Education and Training	Insurance for Lending Institutions	■ Facilities	Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)	Education Tax Credits
	Loan/Micro-Loan Programs	■ Financial Education-Youth Focus	■ Rehabilitation/Renovation	Research/Evaluation	Retirement Accounts	Housing Benefits
	Other Business Capitalization		Rental Assistance	■ Technical Assistance and Training	Support for Community Development Financial Institutions	Savers Credit
				Technology		Tax Payer Clinics



Appendix A

Funding Sources Listed by Federal Agency

Department of Agriculture

- Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR)
- Cooperative Extension Service: 4-H Youth Development Program
- Land Grant Institutions Rural Entrepreneurial Outreach Program Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG) Program
- Rural Business Opportunity Grants Rural Community Development Initiative
- Rural Housing Preservation Grant (HPG)
- Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance
- Section 502 Rural Housing Loans
- Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants (TSA)

Department of Education

- 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)
- Native Hawaiian Vocational Education
- TRIO - Talent Search

Department of Health and Human Services

- Assets for Independence Demonstration Program (AFI)
- Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)
- Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Title IV-E
- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Training and Technical Assistance Program: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) And Other Asset Formation Opportunities
- Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI Program)
- Medicaid Infrastructure Grants (MIGs)
- Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Discretionary Grants
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

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- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Section 108 Loan Guarantees
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): States' Program
- Community Development Block Grants/Technical Assistance Program
- Dollar Home Sales
- Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI) Assisting Communities
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Program
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- Housing Counseling Assistance Program
- Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)
- Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)
- Section 8 Homeownership Voucher Program
- Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)
- Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- Supportive Housing Program

Department of Labor

- Native American Employment and Training Program
- WIA Youth Activities
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adults and Dislocated Workers
- Youthbuild

Appendix A

Department of the Treasury

- Bank Enterprise Award Program (BEA)
- Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Community Development Financial Institutions Program
- Community Reinvestment Act
- Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Health Savings Account (HSAs)
- Home Mortgage Interest Deduction
- Hope Tax Credit
- Keogh Accounts
- Lifetime Learning Credit
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)
- New Markets Tax Credit
- Property Tax Deduction
- Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Grant Program

Department of Veterans Affairs

- Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) for Disabled Veterans

National Credit Union Administration

- Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) Program for Credit Unions
- Credit Union Charter, Examination, Supervision, and Insurance

Small Business Administration

- Community Express Smaller Business Loans
- Microloan Program
- Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)



Appendix B

Funding Sources Listed by Funding Type

Direct Payment

- Land Grant Institutions Rural Entrepreneurial Outreach Program
- Section 8 Homeownership Voucher Program
- Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) for Disabled Veterans
- Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Discretionary/Project Grant

- Assets for Independence Demonstration Program (AFI)
- Bank Enterprise Award Program (BEA)
- Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR)
- Community Development Block Grants/Technical Assistance Program
- Community Development Financial Institutions Program
- Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) Program for Credit Unions
- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Training and Technical Assistance Program: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) And Other Asset Formation Opportunities
- Cooperative Extension Service: 4-H Youth Development Program
- Disability Program Navigators (DPN)
- Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI) Assisting Communities
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Program
- Housing Counseling Assistance Program
- Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI Program)
- Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITC)
- Medicaid Infrastructure Grants (MIGs)
- Native American Employment and Training Program
- Native Hawaiian Vocational Education
- Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME)

Appendix B

- Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Discretionary Grants
- Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)
- Rural Business Enterprise Grants (RBEG)
- Rural Business Opportunity Grants
- Rural Community Development Initiative
- Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)
- Rural Housing Preservation Grant (HPG)
- Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance
- Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)
- Supportive Housing Program
- Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants (TSA)
- Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth
- TRIO - Talent Search
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Grant Program
- WIA Incentive Grants- Section 503 Grants to States
- Youthbuild

Federal Allowance and Regulation

- Community Reinvestment Act
- Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)
- Dollar Home Sales Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Health Savings Account (HSAs)
- Keogh Accounts
- Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)

Formula/Block Grant

- 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)
- American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)
- Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)

Appendix B

- Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Title IV-E
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Entitlement Grants
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): States' Program
- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- WIA Youth Activities
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adults and Dislocated Workers

Loan/Loan Guarantee

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Section 108 Loan Guarantees
- Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF) Program for Credit Unions
- Community Express Smaller Business Loans
- Credit Union Charter, Examination, Supervision, and Insurance
- Microloan Program
- Section 502 Rural Housing Loans

Tax Credit/Deduction

- Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Home Mortgage Interest Deduction
- Hope Tax Credit
- Lifetime Learning Credit
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- New Markets Tax Credit
- Property Tax Deduction
- Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)



Acknowledgements

The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities would like to thank several individuals for their contributions to this guide. Christianne Lind and William Schmid of The Finance Project and Nanette Relave and Damon Terzaghi of the Center for Workers with Disabilities wrote the guide. The authors would like to thank Kerry Lida for her initial work conceptualizing this product, and the Center for Workers with Disabilities' Asset Development Task Force for its input and guidance. They are also grateful to the asset-building leaders interviewed for this guide, who shared their examples and insights.

This guide draws from The Finance Project's previous work on federal funding guides for early childhood supports and services, out-of-school time, youth programs, childhood obesity prevention, child traumatic stress, workforce development, transitional jobs, and family resource centers. The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and center members for their generous support enabling the development and publication of this guide.

About The Finance Project and the Center for Workers with Disabilities, American Public Human Services Association

The Finance Project

The Finance Project is an independent nonprofit research, training, consulting, and technical assistance 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.

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