Financing Transitional Jobs Programs

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Program & Financial Goals: Questions to Ask About Finances

Critical Elements of Program Design

Which elements are mission critical?

What are you willing to change?

What are the minimum programmatic requirements needed to succeed?

Financial Goals

Resources to pay for program operations

Resources to develop a surplus (fund balance)

Programmatic Financial Needs

Staffing (Programmatic and Administrative)

Non-Programmatic Functions

OTPS: Occupancy, Supplies, Equipment (computers and phones)

Cash Flow Needs

What pace of cash is needed to sustain current operations?

To grow your program?

PROGRAM DESIGN, POPULATION TO BE SERVED, AND MISSION ARE PRIORITY

FUNDING SHOULD BE SELECTED TO MATCH PROGRAM DESIGN AND MISSION

Examples of Potential Funding Sources

A. Government Grants

Youth: IV-D and Chaffee Funds, WIA Youth or State WIA, YouthBuild, TANF, Juvenile Justice Initiative (State)

Ex-Offenders: Workforce Investment Act (WIA), Prisoner Reentry Initiative, Second Chance Act, CSBG, SSBG, CDBG, FSET, Local Government Reentry Initiative, Child Support (future)

Food Stamp Only Recipients: Food Stamp Employment and Training (FSET)

Women with children: TANF (receiving or could be receiving), CSBG, SSBG, CDBG

Public Housing Residents: HOPE VI, Development Financing for Mixed Income redevelopment

Homeless: CSBG, CDBG, SSBG, Veterans Funding, McKinney, Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids

Job Creation Funding: JOLI, CED, AmeriCorps

Senior: Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Local/State Government Contributions or Matches – affordable housing, Corrections, workforce; employment

Specific Program Component: e.g. IDA: Assets for Independence; Adult Ed: Perkins, Community College funding

- B. **Private Grants** (Foundations, Consortium of Investors)
- c. **Employer Fees** (Public/Private Partnerships) pre probationary employment, On-the-Job-Training
- D. Social Enterprise Revenues

Government Grants

- 1. Year to Year
- 2. Highly Competitive
- Many restrict Payment of Wages (exceptions: HOPE VI, TANF, SSBG, CDBG, CSBG)
- Requirements Impact Program Structure (Reporting, Performance Measures, and Political Goals)
- 5. May require a monetary or in-kind match
- 6. TJ Timing Cycles atypical and not understood (ramp up, late placement)

Foundation Funding

- 1. Time Limited (typically 3 year cycles)
- 2. Highly Competitive
- Reliant on Foundation Priorities (Geography, Program vs. Policy, Strategic Issue Area)

Employer Fees/Contributions

- May limit ability to raise revenues from other sources or may enhance as match (e.g. HOPE VI, McKinney)
- May limit ability to develop new employers or different industry sectors

Social Enterprise Revenues

- Understand market production, quality and productivity. Critical to success – how to manage temporary and transitional workforce and achieve production
- 2. Understand how to maintain 501(c)(3) status with profits
- 3. Can offer a showcase for funders and elected officials

How Financing Options May Affect Program Design Restrictions Impact Program Structure

Length of Program (Number of months for TJ)

How rapid the attachment to TJ

Participation Requirements (continued eligibility for assistance; number of hours per week; program criteria – e.g. reentry 90 days since release)

When Programs Begin (i.e.: corrections programs beginning behind the walls, TANF time limits)

Program Elements (i.e. job creation, link to housing)

Funding Goals and Performance Measures Impact Program Structure and Implementation

Employment Funding: Placement, Retention

Corrections Funding: Reduction in Recidivism

Housing Funding: Stabilized Housing; Lease Compliance

Youth Funding: Placements, Economic Self Sufficiency

Public Assistance: Leaving Assistance Rolls

Social Enterprise: Revenue and production targets

Contract Terms: Impact Financial Health and Service Delivery

- Funding Structures Affect Cash Flow and Operations
 Performance based Contracting (include unit cost, fee for service)
 Cost Reimbursement Contracts
 Grants (flat fee payments)
- Ability of Financing Structure to Develop a Surplus
 Service Fees, Performance Based Contracting allow for surplus
 Cost Reimbursement Contracts and Grants do not allow for surplus
- Make sure contract terms match cash flow needs
 TJ programs require significant up front costs (staffing and wages)
 Make funding advance or payments available for up front costs

Selecting Appropriate Funding Sources

Innovate!

TJ can be built into larger funding structures to meet program goals (JOLI, HOPE VI, Child Support, Corrections)

Seek a Mix of Financing

- 1. Mix and Timing (multiyear vs. one year funding)
- 2. Develop type of Funding (Government vs. Private vs. Employer fees vs. Social Enterprise Revenues)
- 3. Do not get complacent
- 4. Do not get discouraged

Examples of Places to Look for Funding Sources

•Federal Grants Web Site: www.grants.gov

•Foundation Center (Foundation Directory Online)

•Governmental Websites E.g.: www.doleta.gov, www.hhs.gov, www.samhas.gov

Specialized Alert Services

Aid for Education Abe's Daily Grant Report

Children and Youth Funding Report Community Health Funding Report

Disability Funding News Health Care Disparities Report

Private Grants Alert Substance Abuse Funding News

Don Griesmann's Grant Opportunities

Policy Sites e.g. <u>www.cbpp.org</u>; <u>www.clasp.org</u>; www.ntjn.org

•Funding Advocacy/TA Sites e.g. www.financeproject.org

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National Transitional Jobs Network

Technical assistance is available from the National Transitional Jobs Network at www.ntjn.org

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