

Chafee National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) Final Rule

Presentation Developed by **The Children's Bureau**
Administration on Children, Youth, and Families
Administration for Children and Families,
Department of Health and Human Services
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Gail Collins:

Good afternoon – or good morning to our colleagues on the West Coast. My name is Gail Collins. I'm Director of the Division of Program Implementation for the Children's Bureau. It is my pleasure to welcome you on behalf of our Associate Commissioner, Christine Calpin, and all of the staff of the Bureau.

We are happy that you were able to join us for today's webinar on the final rule implementing the National Youth in Transition Database – also known as "NYTD."

We are pleased that State Child Welfare Directors and staff, Youth and Independent Living Program Specialists, Information Management Specialists, our Children's Bureau Regional Office specialists and all other interested parties have joined us for the webinar today.

The final rule was developed with significant input from many of you as stakeholders and so I hope that you share our pride in launching the first ever national effort to gather data on older youth who are in - or are aging out - of foster care.

We issued the final rule in the Federal Register on February 26th 2008. If you have not yet obtained a copy, there is information at the end of the presentation on how to do so.

We hope this presentation will give you a good overview of the rule and build a foundation from which you will be able to begin thinking about implementation issues and the questions that you need answered in order to report data to us beginning in Federal Fiscal Year 2011.

Your phone will be muted during the presentation, but you will have an opportunity to type in your questions during the webinar. Please feel free to type in your questions as they occur to you during the presentation. There will also be a pause at the end of the presentation for you to submit questions.

At the end of the presentation we will review the questions submitted and attempt to respond to them today in a question and answer session immediately after the presentation. We have here a team of staff from our divisions of policy, implementation, data and state systems who will work together to try and be as responsive as possible.

Please understand, however, that at this time we may not be able to answer all of your questions immediately, but may have to get back to you with answers after we've had an opportunity to consider them fully.

If you have questions about NYTD after the call or want to request particular technical assistance, please contact your Children's Bureau regional office specialist who will work with central office to get you the information or assistance you need.

Now, I will introduce our two presenters for today, both from the Children's Bureau's Policy Division. Julia Schipper is going to give you some of the background information on the final rule and discuss the services component of NYTD. She will be followed by Miranda Lynch who will discuss the outcomes component, compliance and implementation.

Statutory Background

- **Public Law 106-169 established the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP).**
- **Most provisions of the CFCIP can be found in §477 of the Social Security Act (the Act).**
- **CFCIP provides States with flexible funding to carry out programs that assist youth in making the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency.**
- **Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001 provided States with funding specifically for post-secondary education and training vouchers.**

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Julia Schipper:

Thank you Gail. And thank you all for tuning in today. Let's begin with our slide show.

First and foremost, it is important to remember that what we are here to discuss today has its foundation in the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 which established the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP).

This law, followed by the Promoting Safe and Stable Families amendments of 2001 which established the Education and Training Vouchers, requires States to provide assistance and services to youth who are likely to age out of foster care as well as to youth who have aged out, up to the age of 21. These laws also authorize Federal funding to help States accomplish these goals.

The CFCIP replaced the former title IV-E Independent Living Initiative which dated back to 1986. So there is a long history to Federal and State initiatives to support youth who are aging out of foster care.

Data Requirements in Law

- The statute requires (§477(f) of the Act) ACF to develop a data collection system that allows us to:
 - Track the number and characteristics of children receiving independent living services,
 - Track the type and quantity of independent living services States provide to youth; and
 - Track State performance on certain outcome measures.
- The statute also requires ACF to impose a penalty for a State's noncompliance with data collection & reporting requirements (§477(e)(2) of the Act)

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The Foster Care Independence Act, among other provisions, mandated a data collection system which we today know as the National Youth in Transition Database (aka NYTD).

States are required to develop and implement a data collection system related to independent living services delivered to foster youth and former foster youth and certain youth outcomes. These specific requirements included in the NYTD regulation are thus mandatory for all States and Territories who administer a CFCIP program.

The law also mandated that we apply penalties for noncompliance, and we will address these requirements later on in the presentation.

Consultation/Public Comment

- ACF consulted with a variety of stakeholders to gather information regarding outcomes, measures, and reporting, including State child welfare agencies, national child welfare organizations, youth service providers, and current foster youth and parents.
- ACF conducted a pilot test involving 7 pilot States and one Indian Tribe to help inform the draft regulation and serve as a field test of some data elements, definitions and procedures.
- ACF published an NPRM in July 2006 for public comment. We received 67 public comments from representatives of child welfare State agencies, advocates and associations.
- There was widespread support for the general concepts of NYTD, although many commenters raised concerns over timeframe for implementing NYTD and effect of penalties on States who are unable to track youth no longer in foster care.

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In developing the proposed rule, CB engaged in an extensive consultation process to determine what elements should comprise the NYTD. Key stakeholders, including IL coordinators at the State, tribal and local levels, were consulted and helped us identify a set of draft data elements to include in the database.

We conducted a pilot test of the elements in 7 states and one Indian tribe. A work group of national associations, resource centers and State and Tribal representatives were gathered to analyze the results. The results of the pilot test demonstrated that the instrument employed to collect the data was simple to use, while tracking youth was a more difficult task to accomplish.

The response to the 2006 NPRM was considerable and helped shape the Final Rule. Many commenters were supportive of the proposal overall, but expressed concern over compliance with the youth participation rates and feared it would be difficult to contact youth who had already discharged from foster care.

Two major changes resulted from the comments received by the public. These changes are 1) to extend the time States have to develop their information systems and internal procedures; and 2) to exclude the education and training vouchers from the funds that are subject to a penalty. We will go into more depth on both of these areas later on in the presentation.

Overview of NYTD Final Rule

We require that States engage in two data collection & reporting activities on:

1. Each youth who receives independent living services; and
 2. The outcomes of youth who are aging out or have aged out of foster care.
- States will **collect** independent living services information continuously, and outcomes information biannually (i.e., every 6 months).
 - States will **report** the data collected (services and outcomes information) to ACF biannually.
 - NYTD implementation will be **October 1, 2010**. First report period of data due to ACF no later than May 15, 2011.

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The main objectives of NYTD are to track the IL services provided to youth, and to collect certain outcome information on youth. These are two separate, but related data collection activities. The first activity includes collecting and reporting on all youth who receive independent living services through the Chafee program. The second activity includes collecting and reporting on the outcomes of youth who are aging out or have aged out of foster care. States will be submitting this information to ACF twice a year.

Full implementation of NYTD will be October 1, 2010, with the first report with data due to ACF no later than May 15, 2011.

As we mentioned earlier, from the public comments, we learned that States were concerned that they needed adequate time to make changes to their information systems, receive technical assistance, and adopt new techniques to track youth once they leave foster care to in order to comply with the data collection requirements. We agreed with this sentiment and provided the two and a half year implementation timeframe to ensure that States can submit quality data from the beginning of NYTD implementation.

Final Rule – Youth Receiving Independent Living Services

- **States will collect information on any youth receiving at least one independent living service during the 6 month report period.**
 - Service data are collected regardless of the youth's age (e.g., could be 14 or 21 years old depending on the State's eligible service population)
 - Service data are collected regardless of whether the youth is in foster care at the time of the service.
- **For the purposes of collecting information, the term "independent living services" includes:**
 - Any independent living service paid for or provided by the State CFCIP agency, and regardless of the manner in which it is delivered (e.g., inclusive of services provided through a foster parent, contracted service provider, other public agency, etc.).

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For the first data collection and reporting activity, States will be looking at the served population, which encompasses all youth who receive at least one IL service paid for or provided by the State CFCIP agency during the reporting period.

The served population is not limited on the Federal level by age; although any age parameters in a State's eligibility criteria for Independent living services will be reflected in the data submitted to ACF.

The served population is limited to include youth who have received an independent living service in the report period. Although States may be interested in determining why some youth had not received such services, it is not a component of the NYTD.

Final Rule – Independent Living Service Categories

States will report that a youth received an independent living service during the report period in one or more of the following categories:

- Independent living needs assessment
- Academic support
- Post-secondary educational support
- Career preparation
- Employment programs or vocational training
- Budget and financial management
- Housing education & home management training
- Health education & risk prevention
- Family support & healthy marriage education
- Mentoring
- Supervised independent living
- Room and Board Financial Assistance
- Education financial assistance
- Other financial assistance

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Independent living services fall into one of these categories listed here. If a youth receives one of these services during the report period, the State is to report that information to ACF in its biannual transmission of data.

Some of the commenters on the proposed rule urged us to quantify service receipt to a greater extent. For example some commenters wanted States to record how many hours, days or weeks that a youth received a particular service. Although we appreciate this interest, we chose to retain our proposal to simply indicate whether or not a youth had received a service during the six-month report period as we discovered through the pilots that a greater level of detail was very burdensome to caseworkers and supervisors.

Final Rule– Information on Youth Outcomes

- States will collect and report longitudinal outcomes data on youth who are aging out or have aged out of foster care.
- States will collect outcomes data on a cohort of youth, with a new cohort beginning every three years.
- Each cohort consists of the:
 - **Baseline population** – All youth who are in foster care at 17 years of age.
 - **Follow-up population** - The same youth surveyed in the baseline population, who are surveyed as they age at 19 years old and again at 21 years old, regardless of whether they remain in foster care.

In order to collect this information, States will need to institute procedures to track youth as they age out of foster care

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Miranda Lynch:

The youth outcomes component of the data collection involves States collecting outcomes data on all 17-year olds in their foster care system during FFY 2011 and every third fiscal year thereafter – we refer to these youth as the baseline population.

Youth are considered in “foster care” for NYTD purposes if they meet the programmatic definition of “foster care” in existing title IVB/IVE regulations. This means that the youth is in foster care if in 24-hour substitute care under the State title IVB/IVE agency’s placement and care responsibility and is placed in a foster family home, group home or child care institution, regardless of whether the facility receives Federal or State funding or is licensed.

Youth are also considered in foster care for NYTD purposes if the youth has run away from a foster care setting but is still in the State agency’s placement and care responsibility. Youth who receive title IVE foster care maintenance payments and are in the placement and care responsibility of another public agency – such as a juvenile justice agency – pursuant to a title agreement with the title IVB/IVE agency are also considered to be in foster care.

States will administer a survey to the baseline population youth and report the outcomes information to ACF. Youth who complete the survey or partially complete the survey are considered to have participated in the outcomes data collection.

If the State is completely unable to administer the survey to a 17-year-old in the baseline population, the State will report to ACF the reason why it was unable to obtain the outcomes information. Such reasons include that the youth or the youth’s parent or legal guardian refused participation or that the youth has an incapacitating mental or physical condition that prevents his participation in the outcomes survey.

The follow-up population is comprised of youth who actually participated in the outcomes collection as a part of the baseline population when aged 17 and have aged to 19 or 21 years old. Youth are considered in the follow-up population at ages 19 and 21 regardless of whether the youth is in foster care or receives independent living services.

States will have to institute procedures for tracking youth once they leave foster care to be successful in obtaining information on youth at ages 19 and 21. We are not prescribing methods for the States tracking procedures, but we are anticipating providing technical assistance on viable tracking methods.

Final Rule – Sampling Option for the Follow-Up Population

States will have the option to follow a *sample* of youth who participated in the outcome data collection as 17-year-olds in foster care and collect follow-up outcome information (19 and 21 year olds) on the sample only.

- Many States, but not all, will be able to take advantage of this sampling option.
- States must use simple random sampling procedures, unless the State obtains approval from ACF on another accepted sampling methodology.
- The regulation outlines a specific statistical formula for determining the sample size.

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The regulation permits States to sample the baseline population youth who participate in the outcomes data collection and follow the sample over time to conduct further outcomes data collection at ages 19 and 21. The State may not further reduce the size of the population by sampling again the 19 year old respondents.

A formula to determine the minimum sample size is specified in the regulation. For States that sample, they must utilize a simple random sampling approach or another accepted sampling methodology that ACF approves.

For statistical reasons, not all States will be able to take advantage of the sampling option because they simply will not have a large enough baseline population of 17 year olds who participate in the outcomes data collection from which to sample.

Final Rule–Survey Design for Outcomes Collection

- States will collect outcomes data by directly surveying youth in the baseline and follow-up populations.
- States must develop surveys using questions specified by ACF, however, we are not proposing to regulate the manner in which the State administers the survey.
- Therefore, States may administrate the survey of youth during meetings with an agency caseworker/youth specialist, via a contractor, by phone or via the internet/e-mail, etc.

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While we are regulating the questions States will pose to older youth to solicit information on their outcomes (see appendix B for that information), States have discretion in how they will administer the survey to older youth.

We expect that States may collect data in-person, by telephone, using computer-aided devices and other approaches depending on the needs and resources available to the State and the characteristics of the youth.

One of the tasks that we have on our agenda is to provide more detailed guidance to States on how to administer the survey to youth, address the challenges inherent in interviewing and other survey methods challenges. Also, we are committed to providing States with guidelines to maximize youth participation rates with as little non-response bias as possible.

Final Rule – Youth Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Relevant Data Elements
Financial self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current full-time employment • Current part-time employment • Employment-related skills • Social Security • Educational aid • Public financial assistance • Public food assistance • Public housing assistance • Other financial support
Educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest educational certification received • Current enrollment/attendance
Positive connections with adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to adult
Experience with homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness
High-risk behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance abuse referral • Incarceration • Children • Marriage at child's birth
Access to health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicaid • Other health insurance coverage • Health insurance type

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So let's move on from how States will gather the information and introduce the outcomes information that States will seek.

The outcomes information we are seeking on youth falls into six domains: financial self-sufficiency, experience with homelessness, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, high-risk behavior, and access to health insurance. We made no changes in the six domains in finalizing the regulation.

We have, however, made some refinements in the data elements that correspond with those domains, largely due to the comments that we received from States and the public. It is best to consult the final rule for the specifics of those data element definitions and the questions that will be posed to youth to solicit that information.

One of the questions posed in the public comments on the proposal was whether States could pre-fill outcomes data for NYTD purposes with data pulled from other administrative databases, such as TANF, social security or employment records. We'd like to emphasize that this practice is not permissible for the outcomes component of NYTD; rather the outcomes data must reflect the youth's provided response.

Final Rule – Demographic & Characteristics of Youth

States will also collect demographic and characteristics information, depending on the reporting population:

Elements for youth reported for either their services or outcomes:

- State
- ID number
- DOB
- Sex
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Foster care status

Elements for youth reported on for their outcomes:

- Date of outcome collection
- Outcome reporting status

Elements for youth reported on for their services:

- Tribal membership
- Adjudicated delinquent
- Last grade completed
- Special education status
- Independent living assessment

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In previous slides we have outlined the data elements related to independent living services and youth outcomes. There are additional data elements that States are to collect on youth that will provide contextual information.

Common to youth whom the State reports for either receiving independent living services or their outcomes, will be a set-of standard demographic data elements, such as race, sex, date of birth and foster care status. States will also report a unique, encrypted personal ID number for youth that matches the one that a State reports to AFCARS if that youth was or is in the State's foster care system. Using the same identifier for NYTD as the one used for AFCARS will allow us to perform case-level longitudinal cohort analysis including youth experiences while in foster care.

Two data elements that are unique to the youth whom the State reports for their outcomes are the date of the outcomes data collection and the outcomes reporting status. The outcomes data collection is the most recent date in which the State obtained outcomes information from a youth. The outcomes reporting status element is where the State will indicate if the youth participated in the outcomes data collection, and if not, the reason why the State was unable to collect such information. This also is the data element in which a State that samples will identify the 19-year-old youth who are in the sample.

Finally, there are data elements that are unique to the youth whom the State reports for their independent living services – these include tribal membership, adjudicated delinquent, last grade completed, special education status and independent living assessment.

Final Rule - NYTD Collection Schedule

Fiscal Year of Implementation	All youth receiving services	Baseline Outcomes (17-year-olds)	Follow-up Outcomes (19-year-olds – may be sample)	Follow-up Outcomes (21-year-olds – may be sample)
FY 2011	X	X (Cohort 1)		
FY 2012	X			
FY 2013	X		X (Cohort 1)	
FY 2014	X	X (Cohort 2)		
FY 2015	X			X (Cohort 1)

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Here is a graphical representation of the data collection schedule for States.

In the first year of implementation, which is FFY 2011 (which begins on October 1, 2010) States will collect data on youth services and on youth outcomes.

In the second year of implementation, service data collection continues, as it does each subsequent year, but there is no outcomes data collection in this year. This is because the initial cohort of the baseline population is age 18 and the next outcomes data collection activity is when they are 19 years old. Although there is no actual outcomes data collection this year, States will actively track youth to prepare for outcomes data collection on the follow-up population of 19 year olds during the third year of implementation (FFY 2013).

In the fourth year of implementation, FFY 2014, States will be collecting outcomes data on a new cohort of youth who are 17 year olds in foster care during that year.

Finally, in the fifth year, FFY 2015, the State will finish its outcomes data collection on the initial cohort of youth, who will be 21 years old.

Final Rule – NYTD Compliance: File Submissions

- To be in compliance with NYTD, States will have to meet both file submission standards and data standards.
- File submission standards include:
 - Submitting data on time
 - Submitting data in a format that meets ACF specifications
 - Reporting demographic information that is 100% error-free
- File submission requirements are minimal and must be met for us to assess whether the State met the data standards.

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The final rule outlines the provisions for ensuring that we receive quality data that will lead to meaningful analysis of youth services and outcomes. These provisions take the form of file submission standards and data standards.

The file submission standards require States to transmit data to ACF on time, in the right format and free of basic errors in the demographic data elements.

Submitting data on time means transmitting data to ACF within 45 days of the end of the six-month report period. This translates into transmitting data to us by May 15, for the first report period of a fiscal year, and until Nov 14 for the second, to transmit that information to us.

We have a standard related to transmitting the data file in the correct format. Information on the file format is not detailed in the regulation, but will be forthcoming in technical guidance.

Finally, the data elements of State, report date, record number, youth date of birth, sex and foster care status must be completely free of errors. We have placed a very high standard on these basic elements because we need to have confidence in the file at this very basic level to go on to assess the quality of the data. We also note that these elements are easy to correct and based on our experiences from AFCARS, this standard is achievable.

States will be tasked with corrective action if they do not achieve these standards on the initial data transmission for the report period.

Final Rule – NYTD Compliance: Data Standards

- **Data standards** relate to quality of the data and include:
 - *Error standard* - 90% error-free data in most data elements (inclusive of services information, outcomes and characteristics information).
 - *Outcomes universe standard* – When data is due on 19 and 21-year olds, the State must account for every youth who participated in the baseline population at age 17 by providing a valid response in the outcomes reporting status element (i.e., youth participated, declined, not in sample, incarcerated, etc.).

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The data standards fall in three general categories:

The error standard requires States to have most elements meet a 90% data quality check, this means that the data is free of missing information, illogical responses and incorrect information. Of course the demographic data elements that are already subject to the 100% error-free standard are not included in the 90% standard.

The outcomes universe standard requires States to provide information on every youth who participated in the outcomes data collection at 17 but who is a 19 year old in the follow up population. This information is collected in the outcomes reporting status element and States will indicate that the youth participated in the outcomes survey, provide a reason why the information was not obtained, or indicate the youth was not selected in the sample. The standard also applies to States reporting on 21 year olds in the follow-up population with the exception that a State that samples need not provide an accounting of those youth who are age 21 and not included in the sample.

We put this standard in place so that we can be sure that no youth are ‘dropped’ from the data files. If the State is unable to meet this standard, we are unable to judge accurately whether the State has met the participation rate standards.

Final Rule – NYTD Compliance: Data Standards

- **Data standards, continued:**

- *Discharge participation rate:* States are to collect and report full or partial outcome information on at least 60% of 19 and 21 year olds who have left foster care since they were originally surveyed at age 17.
- *Foster care participation rate:* States are to collect and report full or partial outcome information on at least 80% of 19 and 21 year olds who have left foster care since they were originally surveyed at age 17.

NOTE: A youth is in foster care if he/she meets 45 CFR 1355.20 **and** is under the State's age of majority. Majority-age youth who receive services/funding/ independent living housing from the State agency are **not** in foster care for NYTD purposes.

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The last data standards relate to States obtaining a certain level of participation in outcomes data collection from youth in the follow-up population, that is the 19 and 21 year olds.

The discharge participation rate requires States to achieve participation in the outcomes survey of at least 60% of 19/21 year olds youth who are no longer in foster care.

The foster care participation rate is similar, except it requires a higher level of participation – 80% participation - of any 19/21 year old youth in the follow up populations that is in foster care.

Foster care is defined yet again by our existing title IVB/IVE regulations. We want to point out that our regulations defining foster care encompass only those youth who are below the State's age of majority. In investigating this issue further, we understand that at this time there are no States with a legal age of majority that extends to 19 or 21. This means that States will need to meet the 60% discharge participation rate standard alone.

Final Rule – Correcting Data & Penalties

- ACF will assess whether the State's data is in compliance with the standards and will notify States if it is not. The State will have an opportunity to transmit corrected data by the end of the next report period.
- Failure to comply with the file submission and data standards after the opportunity to correct data will result in a penalty.
- The law requires ACF to impose a penalty of between 1 and 5 percent of the State's annual allotment under CFCIP, depending on the degree of noncompliance.
- Chafee Education and Training Voucher funds will not be subject to a penalty if a State does not comply with NYTD requirements.

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If the State does not meet the compliance standards, the State will have an opportunity to submit corrected data by the end of the subsequent report period.

If the corrected data still does not meet the standards, the State will be penalized for each reporting period in which a standard is not met. The next slide lays out in detail what this penalty scheme looks like.

Education and Training Voucher (ETV) funds, which are also authorized in Section 477 of the Social Security Act, will not be subject to a penalty if a State does not comply with these standards.

As we mentioned earlier, including ETV funds in the penalty pool was a proposal that received significant opposition in the public comments. Upon further reflection, we determined that penalizing a State's ETV funds would be contrary to the purposes of that program and that the law did not require us to penalize these funds – therefore, we removed them from the penalty pool in the final rule.

NYTD Penalty Structure

Penalties vary depending on level of noncompliance:

Potential Penalties	2011 Services & Baseline Data Due	2012 Services Data Due	2013 Services and Follow up Data Due
All file submission standards (per report period)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
OR			
Maximum for all data standards (per report period)	1.25%	1.25%	2.5%
<i>Error-free data standard</i>	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
<i>Outcomes universe standard</i> OR <i>Foster care youth/discharged youth outcomes participation rate standards</i>			1.25% OR 0.5%
** A State can receive a penalty for noncompliance with the participation rate standard only if it achieves the outcomes standard for the report period.			

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This chart indicates the penalty amounts that are assigned for each area of noncompliance. We established this scheme taking into consideration the extent of noncompliance and the relative difficulty in meeting certain aspects of the rule.

The basic file submission standards, therefore, have the highest penalty amount of 2.5% per report period. If a State is out of compliance after corrective action and receives a penalty for not achieving the file submission standards in a report period, we will not apply a penalty related to data standards.

If a state succeeds in achieving the file submission standards, then we will evaluate whether the State met the data standards. Should the State not achieve the individuals standards in that category (i.e., the error free, outcomes universe or participation rate standards) after an opportunity for corrective action, then we will tally the total penalty that will be applied for the report period.

In no circumstance will a State that is out of compliance receive more than a 5 percent penalty or less than a 1 percent penalty in a fiscal year. Since the statute sets a floor of a 1 percent penalty, we will have to round up any penalty of only ½ percent for the year to one percent.

State Examples of Potential NYTD Penalties

State	Total Allotment CFCIP*	Min Penalty/Yr 1.0%	2.5%	Max Penalty/Yr 5.0%
A	\$23,754,187	\$237,541	\$593,854	\$1,187,709
B	\$500,000	\$5,000	\$12,500	\$25,000
C	\$5,126,967	\$51,269	\$128,174	\$256,348
D	\$1,558,849	\$15,588	\$38,971	\$77,942
H	\$11,585,958	\$115,859	\$289,648	\$579,297

* Total Allotment includes the State's general Chafee Foster Care Independence Program allotment for a fiscal year.

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This slide provides examples of the amount of the Chafee allotment that is subject to penalties.

We understand that any penalty reduces the amount of funding that may be available to States to provide services to youth who are aging out of foster care or who have aged out. We hope, therefore, that States will take advantage of the period to correct and retransmit data to ACF to mitigate the potential for such penalties.

Implementation

- **A major change in the Final Rule is that implementation and compliance is scheduled for October 1, 2010.**
- This later date will give States sufficient time to develop tracking procedures, and to utilize the technical assistance.
- States will be required to begin collecting data on October 1, 2010 and must transmit the first report period data no later than May 15, 2011.
- Questions on the rule should be directed to the Children's Bureau Regional Office staff.

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So, the next steps for States and the CB is to work towards full implementation on Oct 1, 2010. Already on our agenda are providing:

- Technical assistance on: tracking youth aging out of foster care; survey administration and techniques; and, maximizing youth participation.
- Technical bulletins on: NYTD file formatting; file transmission instructions; and compliance checks.
- SACWIS and other IT specific concerns related to NYTD.
- Policy answers based on specific questions raised by States

We encourage States to submit all of their questions – whether implementation or policy – to their CB regional office specialists. We will work diligently on responding to those questions and will post answers to your questions through the CB website and/or our resource centers.

- Also, watch your mailboxes for details on the National Pathways to Adulthood Conference in May, the State Information Technology Consortium Child Welfare IT Managers Meeting also in May and the National Child Welfare Data and Technology Conference in July. At all of these conferences we will have Federal staff and our resource partners making presentations on NYTD.

Final Rule and Resources

The regulation can be viewed/downloaded at the following locations:

Regulations.gov

www.regulations.gov

The Children's Bureau Website

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/laws_policies/policy/im/2008/im0801.pdf

Children's Bureau Resource Partners:

National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology

<http://www.nrccwdt.org/>

National Child Welfare Resource Center for Youth Development

<http://www.nrcys.ou.edu/yd/>

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Our last slide has information on where to obtain copies of the final rule and the websites of our resource partners that we have engaged to work on providing States with technical assistance related to NYTD. The NRC on Child Welfare Data and Technology will also be the location for finding an archive of this webinar once ready.

Additionally, we will be sending you additional NYTD materials after this call that have been prepared by CB and our resource partners.

At this time, we invite you to type in your questions related to NYTD into the IM feature of your webinar screen. The phones will remain muted, so you do need to type in your questions.

We will take an approximately five minute pause as we allow those questions to come in and take a minute here to review and prepare to answer what we can today. If we are unable to answer your question today, we will make sure to get the information to you and to all interested parties once we figure out the appropriate response.