FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES FOR YOUTH

Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary

In accordance with the 2022 budget proviso on establishing self-controlled bank accounts for dependent youth, the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) convened the Financial Capabilities workgroup (FCWG) to understand the current landscape of financial possibilities for youth, including opening and maintaining independent financial accounts and accessing financial education and literacy programs. The FCWG was comprised of representatives from DCYF, youth with lived experience in state systems, community-based and government-based financial literacy educators, and financial institution representatives. Collectively, the FCWG engaged the community and youth to inform the recommendations in this report.

As outlined in the proviso, DCYF *"shall develop a report with recommendations of how to improve access to private, self-controlled bank accounts for dependent youth ages 14 and up as well as other strategies for improving financial capability of dependent youth. The department must consult with stakeholders on the development of the recommendations and report."* DCYF is proud to present this report and the following recommendations to promote the financial capability and literacy of youth in Washington.

Recommendations Summary
Improving Access to Financial Accounts
• DCYF should partner with various financial institutions with self-controlled accounts available to people 14 and older to establish data-sharing agreements to send monthly deposits. • DCYF should deposit $25 monthly to the account of each young person with a financial account. Deposits should begin within one month of the opening of a financial account. • DCYF should engage with various partners to work with young people to establish their independent account(s).
Statewide Access to Financial Education
• DCYF should engage various community-based partners to provide culturally-competent financial education for youth 12 and over. • DCYF should supply all financial literacy programs with pre- and post-course surveys to track effectiveness.
Advisory Committee

- DCYF should convene a temporary advisory committee to advise throughout the recommended pilot years.
- Responsibilities include:
    - Review of data collection and reporting
    - Advising on the expansion and continuation of partnerships
    - Review and recommendations on communications and marketing opportunities
    - Review of the interim report to the Legislature

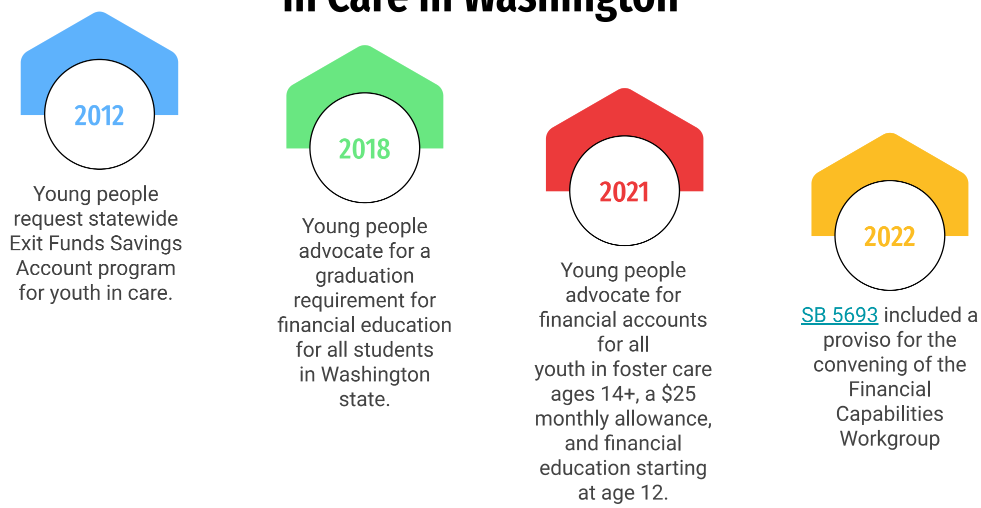
Introduction

The call for improving financial literacy and capabilities for adolescents is not new in the nation nor in Washington State. The Capacity Building Center for States published the Financial Capability for Youth and Child Welfare in 2015. A brief in 2014 from the Urban Institute noted, "youth transitioning out of foster care tend to face financial independence and its related responsibilities at a younger age than their peers not in foster care." The same brief noted, "only 50 percent of youth who transition from foster care have a bank account by age 21." With financial independence often being required for young adults transitioning out of child welfare, it is the responsibility of DCYF to assist youth to prepare for their financial future.

In the state of Washington, youth have been advocating for this need actively since 2012. Through the collective efforts of the Mockingbird Society, Passion to Action, and the convening of youth and young adults across the state, young people advocated for the Exit Funds Savings Account program for all youth in care. In addition, DCYF staff have consistently shown enthusiasm, partnership, and support for these efforts and the need for financial improving financial literacy and capabilities for youth.

From this foundation, youth in Washington continuously advocate for financial education and empowerment to help them prepare for financial independence.

Timeline of Advocacy for Financial Capabilities for Youth in Care in Washington



Through these youth-led advocacy efforts, the Washington State Legislature included the 2022 proviso for financial capabilities (ESSB 5693 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget, pp. 478 – 79). The proviso states:

- *(a) The department shall develop a report with recommendations on how to improve access to private, self-controlled bank accounts for dependent youth ages 14 and up, as well as other strategies for improving financial capability of dependent youth. The department must consult with stakeholders on the development of the recommendations and report. The report shall include but is not limited to an analysis of the following:*

  (i) The documentation and information necessary for youth to establish bank accounts;

  (ii) Appropriate mechanisms to support youth in establishing the accounts;

  (iii) Issues related to compliance with current state and federal laws that could impact the availability of accounts and release of funds; and

  (iv) Data on the number of dependent youth, including youth in extended foster care, ages 14 and up, with private, self-controlled bank accounts.

  (b) The report must include recommendations on how to ensure statewide access to high-quality, developmentally, and culturally appropriate financial education for dependent youth ages 12 and up.

  (c) The report must include recommendations for statutory or policy changes, including the number of youth who have established a private self-controlled bank account, to implement the recommendations of the report.

In 2022, the Financial Capabilities workgroup convened to connect with experts in the financial sector, community-based organizations connecting youth and financial services, and lived experts to form the recommendations in this report. (See appendix A for a list of workgroup members.) This report includes the recommendations from the FCWG and research of the current state of access to financial accounts and financial literacy by youth in care.

Youth Research

Due to confidentiality and data-sharing laws, data on how many youth and young adults currently hold financial accounts is not currently available. This report includes recommendations on how to gather data in compliance with the laws.

To get a sense of the number of youth and young adults who currently have financial accounts, S.D.M. Consulting conducted a survey of 130 youth and young adult participants across Washington between the ages of 12-30 (see appendix B). The survey collected data on five experience areas related to DCYF programs and services, including Extended Foster Care, Independent Living Services, Transition Services (transitioning out of foster care), Family Reconciliation Services, and Financial Capabilities and Literacy. Community-based organizations supported the development of the survey questions and the distribution of the survey to youth.

Results showed that 30% of youth and young adults surveyed currently do not hold a financial account, leaving them at risk of utilizing high-cost and potentially predatory alternatives that could put them at a further financial disadvantage. Of those with financial accounts, there was a fairly even split between accounts at banks and credit unions. Youth and young adults also reported interest in financial literacy in subject areas such as the following (see appendix B for full results):

- Building credit
- Saving money
- Investing
- Taxes
- Money management
- Debt management

This real-time research involving the youth and young adults these recommendations will most impact, along with research and programs currently happening across the country, informed the recommendations from the FCWG.

Improving Access to Financial Accounts for Dependent Youth

Self-controlled financial accounts for youth ages 14 and over are essential to addressing the racial wealth gap and allowing young people in the care of the state to lay the foundation of success as they transition out of care. Studies show Black and Latinx households make up 32% of the US population but represent 64% of unbanked and 47% of underbanked households. Black youth are also overrepresented in Washington state's foster care system. Additionally, the FCWG heard from young people, finance professionals, and DCYF staff that young people need to have money in order to learn about money. It is more difficult to teach about money and more difficult for young people to retain the information without real-life application and money to work with. By providing self-controlled accounts and monthly stipends to youth, our state will help young people start out on strong financial footing when they exit care, instead of perpetuating racial inequities and a lack of financial stability for youth transitioning out of state care.

Through prior work on this topic and the work of the FCWG, a few financial institutions already working with people ages 14 and over to hold their own financial accounts have been identified (see appendix C for a list of known financial institutions). DCYF should start with these institutions in the pilot years recommended in this report.

Documentation and information necessary to establish bank accounts

Of the financial institutions we surveyed, the biggest hurdles to youth opening self-controlled accounts are the requirements to show photo identification and address verification. Some financial institutions have taken steps to do what they can to meet youth in their reality by accepting non-traditional forms of identification from youth, such as showing their student portal with their photo or membership cards with a picture. Some have also determined to accept any form of mail with the youth's name or the address listed on their student portal as proof of address, as well.

Although these solutions work for the financial institutions allowing this, others do not feel this protects their business and/or does not fully follow the federal requirement for these documents. **To create increased opportunities for youth to access financial accounts in their own communities, DCYF should continue partnerships with financial institutions to find solutions that fit more institutions** (see appendix C for a list of potential partners). In the meantime, partnerships with the financial institutions already working with youth 14 and over will allow the program to move forward without delay. Of note, although financial institutions do not have physical locations in all areas, see Appendix C for a list of financial institutions which allow fully online account establishment and access.

Mechanisms to support youth in establishing the accounts

To support young people in establishing and maintaining financial accounts, it is the responsibility of the adults to ensure youth know of and have full access to this opportunity. **DCYF should partner with Independent Living (IL) providers who work with eligible youth, child attorneys, and other community-based partners to work with young people to establish their independent account(s).** Partnering with IL providers will both ensure access for youth and allow an incentive for youth to engage with the IL programs across the state. Other suitable systems professionals include Social Workers, Foster Care School Liaisons, and/or other direct service staff within DCYF.

With the primary goal of providing opportunities for young people to learn about and practice financial capability through managing their own bank accounts, the FCWG further recommends DCYF work with financial institution partners to:

- Establish mechanisms to promote access to no-fee or low-fee youth accounts that have overdraft protections
- Ensure protections to mitigate predatory behavior from people trying to access youth funds
- Review and follow other existing best practices provided by BankOn
- Provide professional training to IL service providers and other community partners to promote basic financial understanding and fluency to work with young people

As there is never a one-size-fits-all approach to connecting with the diversity of youth and young adults for whom this program is intended, partnerships with community-based organizations will be essential. Organizations such as the Mockingbird Society and Financial Empowerment Network (FEN) already work with youth and young adults in accessing financial accounts and capabilities, and financial mentorship programs, such as Your Money Matters, can support young people of all ages in financial literacy. These partnerships will not be responsible for the establishment of the accounts, nor will any adult have direct access to the financial accounts of the young people. As outlined in this proviso and throughout this report, these accounts are to be independently owned and controlled by the youth themselves.

A mechanism needs to be in place for DCYF to know to deposit the monthly stipend into the accounts. Being hyper-focused on reducing barriers for youth to access these financial accounts and resources, **DCYF should partner with various financial institutions to establish agreements to transfer monthly stipends.** (See appendix C for a list of potential financial institutions to partner with).

Additionally, DCYF should create a simple form, available online, that all youth can access and take to a partnering financial institution to establish their monthly direct deposit. This form could also serve as verification of identity for youth to the financial institution. The financial institution should submit the filled-out form to DCYF to verify the youth is in DCYF care and initiate the monthly stipend transfers. The form should be minimal in the required information. It should include name, date of birth, and the financial account number for direct deposit. The FCWG further recommends working with financial institutions to allow this form to be fully available online, including final submission. Transfers should begin within one month of initiation of an account being opened.

Compliance with current state and federal laws

As noted above, the main issues related to compliance with current state and federal laws are the requirements to show photo identification and proof of address to open a self-controlled account. Many young people, especially those in DCYF care, do not have access to reliable documentation or a stable address. Some financial institutions have worked within the intent of the regulations to allow more flexibility in these two requirements by allowing youth to show their online student portal, allowing any identification with a photo (such as membership ID cards), and asking where youth feel comfortable receiving mail.

Through the recommended agreements, financial institutions would know if a youth is in DCYF care. This would serve as an opportunity for financial institutions to accept the initial form as proof of identification and to connect youth with an address. Financial institutions also should address the issue of a minor not being able to be held liable even when signing a legal document (such as the establishment of a financial account). The FCWG found that some financial institutions have worked with this legal issue, but others have found this to be a hurdle to allowing independent accounts for youth. To address this, DCYF should partner with financial institutions to create pathways for easier access for youth and young adults.

Additionally, all parties should be aware that youth in DCYF care may be receiving or eligible to receive other public benefits, such as SSI. These programs often have financial limits and parameters that youth must be aware of and adhere to. Partners and DCYF should work with the public benefits offices to help youth understand how to access all the benefits for which they are eligible.

Statewide Access to Financial Education

DCYF should connect youth 12 and older with culturally appropriate financial literacy and education programs that fit their individual needs. DCYF should partner with community-based organizations to provide these financial literacy opportunities. There are many different programs across Washington teaching various financial capabilities to youth (see appendix D for a list of potential partners). That said, youth must engage in this opportunity through their own interest. The different programs have various focuses and abilities to connect with youth. Though there is a growing awareness of meeting people where they are in financial education, youth with system involvement face different barriers than other youth, as outlined above.

As with all the recommendations in this report, it is imperative that all young people are given choice and autonomy in developing their financial capability skills and financial literacy knowledge. DCYF should create resources showing the variety of opportunities available, reduce barriers to access, and ensure avenues of engagement. Ultimately, however, it will be the choice of each young person where their needs are best addressed and where they feel most comfortable. This means having choices in where to open their financial account and where to engage in their financial literacy. (See appendix D for a list of community partners offering culturally appropriate financial literacy and educational programs.)

DCYF should supply financial literacy programs with pre- and post-course surveys to track effectiveness. The surveys should identify desired learning goals for each participant at the beginning of the educational opportunity and if those goals were achieved. It is strongly recommended that each participant be compensated for completing the pre- and post-surveys via gift cards or money.

Advisory Committee

To support the successful rollout of financial capabilities for youth in DCYF care, **DCYF should convene a temporary advisory committee to support and inform the pilot years (5 years).** The advisory committee should be comprised of 19 representatives from

- DCYF (2)
- DFI (1)
- IL Provider (2)

- Tribal Representative (2)
- Banks (2)
- Banking associations (1)
- Credit Unions (2)
- Credit Union associations (1)
- Youth ages 12 -13 (2)
- Youth ages 14 - 17 (2)
- Young adults ages 18+ (2)

In accordance with best practices, all youth and people with lived experience should be compensated for their time on the advisory committee.

The Advisory Committee should be responsible for:

- Reviewing DCYF data on participants with self-controlled accounts, including demographics, but nothing to intrude on their financial independence and privacy
- Reviewing DCYF data on establishing self-controlled accounts and accessing financial literacy opportunities
- Working with DCYF to identify and cultivate new financial literacy opportunities
- Providing recommendations for continued rollout and communications to youth to increase access to and information of these opportunities
- Reviewing the distribution of monthly stipends to youth from DCYF
- Reviewing the interim report from DCYF to the Legislature on the progress of the rollout at the initial two year of the pilot

Communications/Marketing

If we hope to improve the financial literacy and capability of youth and young adults in DCYF care it is imperative that young people across Washington know of these opportunities. Youth in care have a wide range of knowledge and a history of mistrust of financial institutions and financial literacy opportunities. As recommended, all financial literacy programs should be culturally responsive, allow youth choice and independence in their financial future. To support the implementation and continued success of DCYF's financial support of youth, communications should be as varied and diverse as the youth in our state. **DCYF should work in partnership with a communications specialist from the community to create effective and diverse communications and marketing materials to ensure youth are knowledgeable of these opportunities.** These communications and marketing materials should be multi-lingual, utilize a variety of platforms (such as paper, YouTube, TikTok, and other age-appropriate connections), and be updated to ensure the most recent information is available to all.

Timeline

DCYF should scale the introduction of independently controlled financial accounts for youth in DCYF care. The following timeline supports an intentional and scaled development of access to independently controlled financial accounts over time. Through all phases of the rollout, $25 per month should be deposited into a self-controlled account for all eligible youth ages 14 and older in DCYF care. Access to regular funds will allow youth and young adults to have actual money to use while learning and practicing their financial literacy.

To manage this, DCYF should partner with established community-based organizations working with youth and young adults, Independent Living providers, and financial institutions with already established self-controlled accounts for youth ages 14 and older. DCYF should ensure the funds get to the accounts. The FCWG suggests using direct deposit into the accounts whenever possible.

Ideally, to ensure all eligible youth have access to the full amount of funds available to them, DCYF will account for funds available to all youth from the initiation of the pilot. The FCWG recommends DCYF track the preliminary date of funds to youth. Youth entering the program later should have access to back-pay, distributed evenly through the first year of their account.

Pilot Year 1

DCYF should partner with known providers and financial institutions in Spokane (119 eligible youth) and Pierce (225 eligible youth) Counties to pilot independently controlled financial accounts for youth 14 and older and financial literacy for youth ages 12 and older in the first pilot year. Spokane and Pierce are ideal pilot sites as there are already partnerships happening on the community level to support youth in financial independence. Additionally, there are financial institutions with established independent access for youth 14 and older. In year 1, the FCWG recommends working with these organizations.

In addition to opening financial accounts, youth should have opportunities to engage in financial literacy classes.

Programs such as Your Money Matters, Financial Beginnings, and the Office of the State Treasurer already host both in-person and virtual programs to connect with and educate youth on financial matters and opportunities. Additionally, any credit union that is registered as a CDFI is required to provide financial literacy training. These programs are great starting points to build from.

The purpose of the pilot years is to address any hurdles, put operational systems in place, and build partnerships with financial institutions and financial literacy programs to ensure consistency and success as the program opens across the state. Some issues to address include:

- Ensuring timely payments to youth accounts from DCYF
- Working with financial institutions to allow youth ages 14 and older to open independent accounts
- Creating a train-the-trainer curriculum that specifically addresses the cultural needs of youth in care, including distrust of financial institutions, trust of youth in the independence of their accounts, etc. for financial institutions and financial literacy programs.

Pilot Year 2

In the second year, DCYF should add the remaining counties in DCYF Regions 1 and 5. This would allow for a transition year focused on adding a more heavily populated area with a higher rate of youth in care, while intentionally scaling in a manner that supports a successful rollout and youth engagement.

Year two should follow the same strategies as year 1, being focused on partners in Regions 1 and 5.

Pilot Year 3

DCYF should add Regions 2 and 6 in the same manner above**.**

DCYF should report to the Legislature on the successes and learnings for the pilot years. These learnings should be applied to the 2025-27 biennium and full rollout across the state.

Pilot Year 4

DCYF should l add Regions 3 and 4.

Pilot Year 5

DCYF should evaluate if the advisory committee is still necessary.

<table>
<tr><th>Recommendations</th></tr>
<tr><th>Improving Access to Financial Accounts</th></tr>
<tr><td>DCYF should partner with various financial institutions with self-controlled accounts available to people 14 and older to establish data-sharing agreements to send monthly deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCYF should deposit $25 monthly to the account of each young person with a financial account. Deposits should begin within one month of the opening of a financial account.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCYF should create a simple form available online. This form will:
● Allow youth to establish their financial account(s)
● Initiate the monthly direct deposits
● Serve as proof of identification and address of the youth to the financial institution
● Allow the financial institution(s) to submit the filled-out form to DCYF to verify the youth is in DCYF care and initiate the monthly stipend transfers
The form should be minimal in the required information and should include name, date of birth, and the financial account number for direct deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCYF should engage with various partners to work with young people to establish their independent account(s).
● Independent Living (IL) providers work with youth eligible youth
● Established community-based organizations working with youth 14 and over
● Social Workers
● Child Attorneys</td></tr>
</table>

● Foster Parents/Caregivers ● Foster Care in-school Supports ● Other Direct Service Staff within DCYF
Statewide Access to Financial Education
DCYF should engage various community-based partners to provide culturally-competent financial literacy and education for youth 12 and older
DCYF should supply all financial literacy and education programs with pre- and post-course surveys to track the effectiveness, if the programs do not have their own surveys.
Timeline
Access to bank accounts and financial literacy should be rolled out across the state in phases as follows: ● Pilot Year 1: Spokane and Pierce Counties ● Pilot Year 2: Remaining counties in Regions 1 and 5 ● Pilot Year 3: Interim report to the Legislature; add Regions 2 and 6 ● Pilot Year 4: Regions 3 and 4
Advisory Committee
Formation of a temporary advisory committee to support and inform the pilot years (see above)
Responsibilities should include: ● Review of data collection and reporting ● Advising on the expansion and continuation of partnerships ● Review and recommendations on communications and marketing opportunities ● Review of the interim report to the Legislature
Budget
Financial supports needed for success: ● $25 per month stipend to all participating youth ● Staffing for advisory committee ● Compensation for lived experts on Advisory Committee ● DCYF (i.e., FTE for data and making payments)

- Community partners (programming to add youth connected to DCYF, professional development)
- Communications/marketing (including multi-lingual, conference opportunities, and incentives)

Conclusion

Financial capability and literacy are essential to the success of young people transitioning out of foster care and extended foster care. It is the responsibility of our State and DCYF to ensure paths to this success.

Through the recommendations and timeline outlined in this report, Washington will be a leader in centering the youth most impacted by the negative effects of early financial independence and set young people up for financial success. The youth and young adults who participated in developing recommendations emphasized that autonomy and choice for all young people involved is paramount. To the extent possible, young people should be given opportunities to choose from financial institutions which allow self-controlled accounts for people 14 and older, and organizations providing different financial education and literacy options for them to make their independent and individual choices.

Appendix A: Financial Capabilities Workgroup

Name	Affiliation
Adam Stein	Columbia Bank
Alejandro Castillo	Seattle Credit Union
Brandon Allison	Gesa Credit Union
Drew Bouton	Washington State Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)
Erin Lopez	Washington State Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)
Jason Rothkowitz	Financial Beginnings Washington
Jennifer Quiroz	Financial Empowerment Network & Bank On Washington
John McKenney	Office of State Treasurer Mike Pellicciotti
Kurtis Kelly	Canopy Credit Union
Lauren Frederick	Mockingbird Society
Lyn Peters	Washington State Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)
Maria Tart-Van Blaricum	VOA Spokane
Peggy Carlson	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)
Rafik Fouad	FP Financial
Taku Mineshita	Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCFY)
Thushari Gooneratne	Chase Bank
Tom Pennella	Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCFY)
Tracy Godat	Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

Appendix B: Youth Survey Data

Methodology:

S.D.M. Consulting recruited youth and young adults for this study through several community organizations, programs, and services throughout the state of Washington. Outreach went to approximately 1,000 youth and young adults. Of that, 130 participants between the ages of 12-30 completed the survey.

Survey Procedure:

The survey on Google Forms was accessed through links in various newsletters, on community partner websites, or by directly asking for access to it via email. Partners such as Independent Living Providers, Child Welfare Advocacy Coalition (CWAC), Washington Coalition for Homeless Youth Advocacy (WACHYA), and The Mockingbird Society hosted and broadcasted links to the Google Forms survey.

Participants read through the initial section and indicated their understanding of the rights and risks associated with the questions and agreed to continue the survey. The survey utilized logic to tailor the sections based on the lived experiences of participants. The survey took approximately 15 minutes to complete.

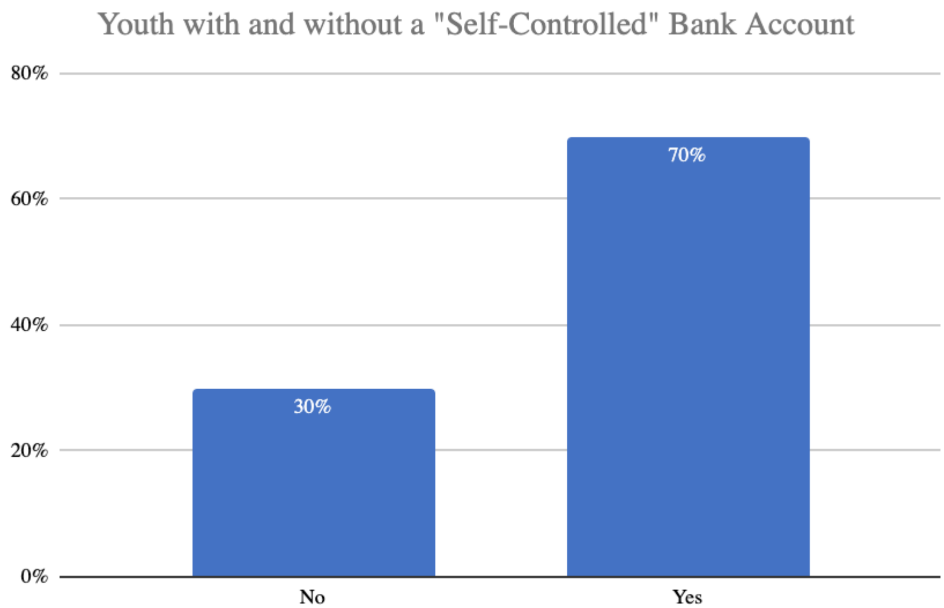
Survey Questions:

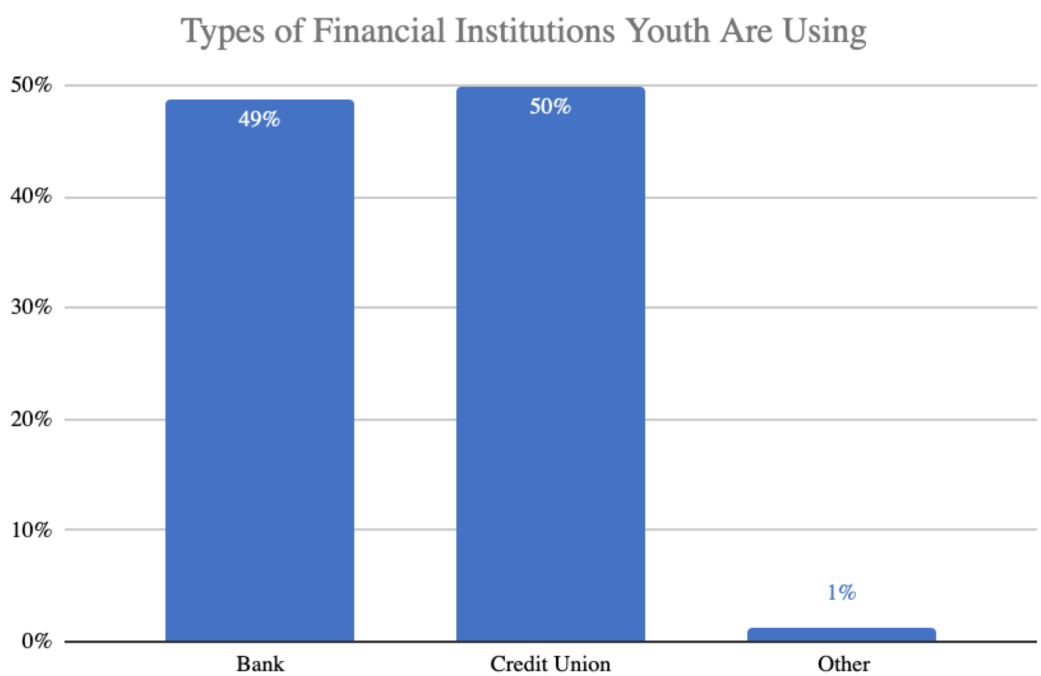
The survey was developed to collect data on five experience areas related to DCYF programs and services: Extended Foster Care, Independent Living Services, Transition Services (transitioning out of foster care), Family Reconciliation Services, and Financial Capabilities and Literacy. Program Managers from each of the services/programs helped to develop and edit questions for their corresponding sections to ensure that pertinent data was collected.

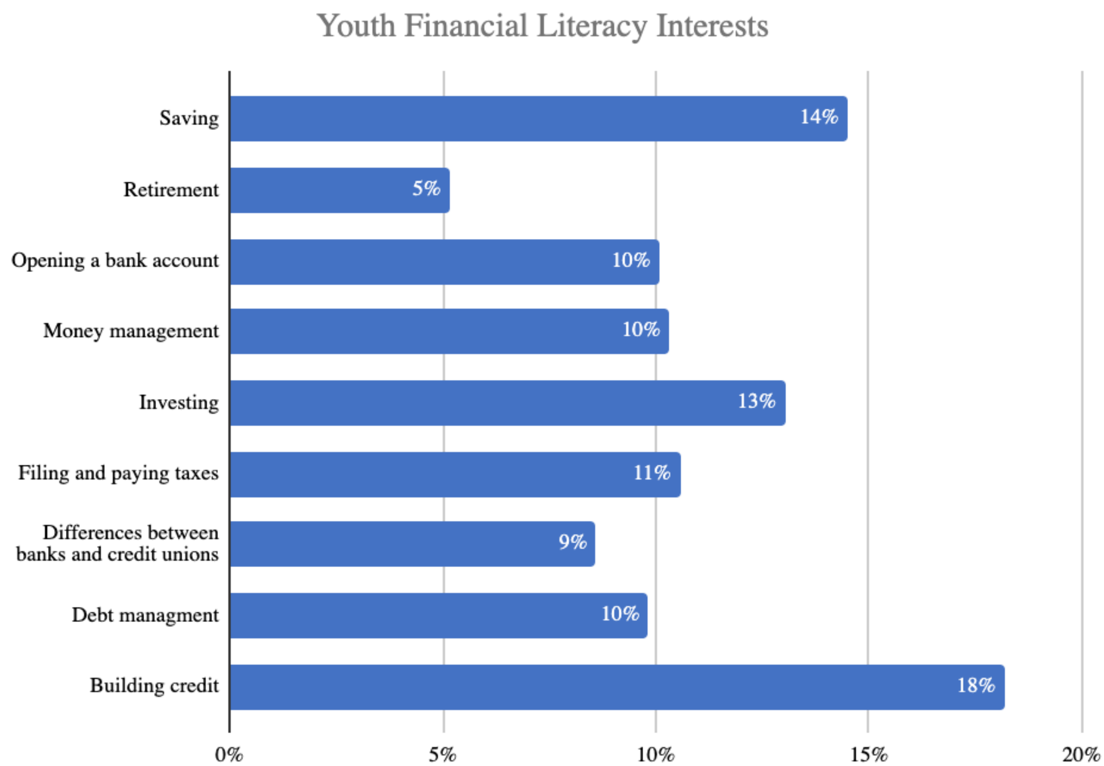
Youth surveyed were asked the following questions related to financial independence and literacy:

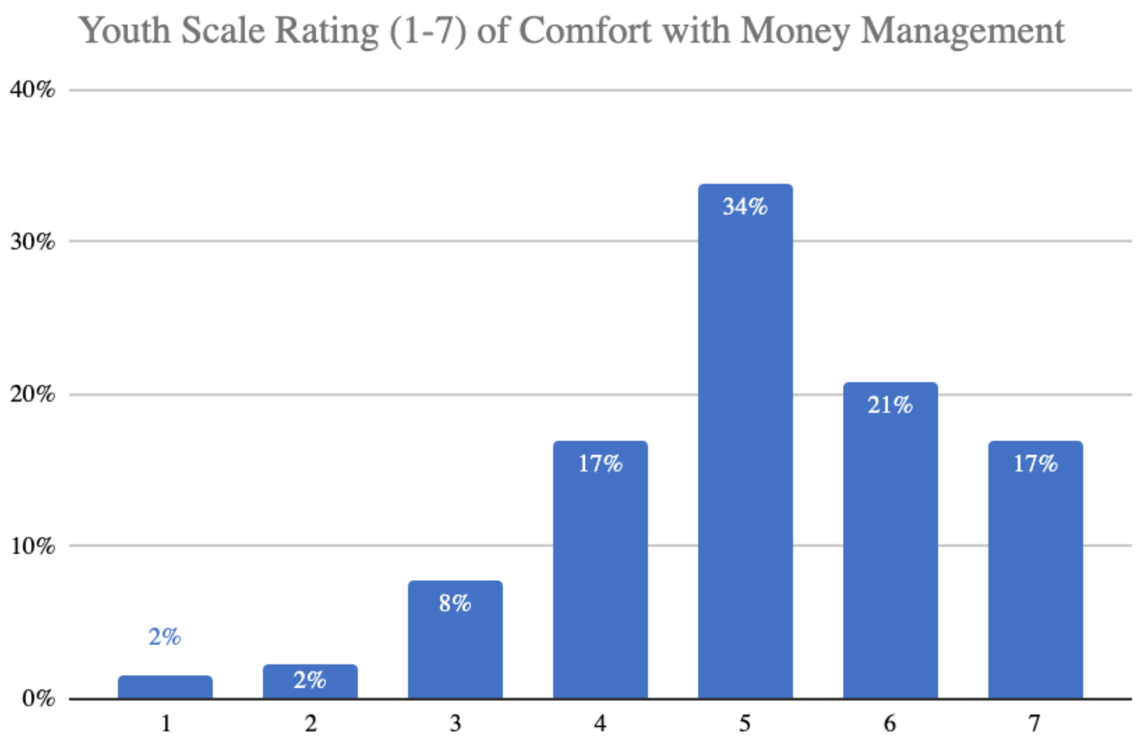
- Do you have access to a self-controlled checking and savings account? This means a bank account in your name that only you have access to.
- If yes, which bank or credit union do you have an account with?
- Please rate how comfortable you are managing money on your own.
- What financial literacy resources/information are you interested in?

Survey Results:






Youth Financial Literacy Interests
Saving
14%
Retirement
5%
Opening a bank account
10%
Money management
10%
Investing
13%
Filing and paying taxes
11%
Differences between banks and credit unions
9%
Debt managment
10%
Building credit
18%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%


Youth Scale Rating (1-7) of Comfort with Money Management
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2%
2%
8%
17%
34%
21%
17%
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Appendix C: Financial Institutions and Associations

Financial Institutions with independent accounts for ages 14+

Financial Institution	Description
Canopy Credit Union	Checking and savings accounts, 14+, no adult co-signer; financial education included - currently partnering with DCYF staff and IL Program in Spokane
Chase Bank	12+ accounts, no co-signer needed. - In Tacoma
Gesa Credit Union	Savings convert to checking, 14+ no co-signer needed. Financial education included.
Seattle Credit Union	Youth savings and checking for ages 14+. No co-signer is needed. Available online as well.
WaFD Bank	Youth savings account for ages 5+. Youth 5+ must be co-signed with a parent and/or legal guardian, and youth 13+ can co-sign with any adult with valid identification.
Washington Trust Bank	Savings account for youth ages 5+ and checking account available for youth ages 16+. A parent or legal guardian must be the primary account holder.
WSECU	Youth over 14 do not need a co-signer, must have valid state ID and SSN, no mobile deposit or overdraft without co-signer

Financial Associations

Financial Association	Description
BankOn Washington	Bank On Washington works to connect everyone to safe and affordable financial products and services.
Community Bankers of Washington	CBW is a member-driven organization working solely for the interests of community banks and their customers.
Go West Credit Union Association	Formerly Northwest Credit Union Association, Go West is a six-state organization serving more than 300 credit unions and their members.
Washington State Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)	DFI protects consumers and advances the financial health of Washington State by providing fair regulation of financial services and educating consumers to make informed financial decisions.
Washingtons Bankers Association	The WBA is committed to supporting and advancing the banking industry in the Northwest and beyond

Appendix D: Financial Literacy and Education

Financial Literacy Organization	Description
Financial Beginnings	A statewide nonprofit that provides accessible and unbiased financial education programming to youth and adults in schools and community-based organizations across Washington.
Financial Education Public-Private Partnership (FEPPP)	An OSPI committee that brings together individuals from both the public and private sectors in an effort to provide quality financial education for students in the public school system.
Financial Empowerment Network	A Washington nonprofit dedicated to helping low and moderate-income people become financially stable.
Office of the State Treasurer	The Office of the State Treasurer offers free interactive financial education modules covering a range of topics to provide the tools and knowledge needed to make informed decisions about finances.
Your Money Matters Mentoring	Your Money Matters Financial Mentoring Program fills a gap that exists with the current financial coaching, counseling, advising, and financial literacy programs within economically vulnerable, low-income communities and local schools.