

# Community Services Block Grant

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2014

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Community Services



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

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## Executive Summary

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is authorized at Section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285) 42 U.S.C. § 9903, administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The fiscal year (FY) 2014 CSBG Report to Congress, which includes the CSBG Performance Measurement Report, is mandated at Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2) & 9914(c). Both reports are required to be submitted together to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and the House Committee on Education and the Workforce by Section 678B(c) of the CSBG Act.

The FY 2014 data for the CSBG Report to Congress was gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS). The states, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG initiatives.<sup>1</sup> In addition, data were included on Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds.

HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: (1) a state-by state survey, and (2) in-depth state assessments on the use of CSBG funds in the states of California, Hawaii, Illinois, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2014 only.

The Appendices of the report provide more extensive information on the FY 2014 State Assessments and data pertaining to CSBG uses of funds, services, and client characteristics.

## Community Services Block Grant Mission and Purpose

The CSBG mission is to provide assistance to states and local communities, working through a network of Community Action Agencies (CAA) and other neighborhood-based organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. CSBG is administered at the state level and distributed to eligible entities including CAAs, migrant and seasonal farmworker organizations, or other organizations designated by the states. In addition, state and federally-recognized tribes may apply for direct federal funding under CSBG. This allows administrators to tailor their anti-poverty efforts to address area-specific problems and capitalize on the unique resources in their states. State CSBG administrators coordinate with other federal, state, and local programs improving

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<sup>1</sup> The 50 states, along with the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, are henceforth referenced as “states” throughout this report. Under the provisions of the CSBG Act, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are subject to comparable requirements to states, while small territories, such as U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands, are managed according to separate requirements.

efficiency, access, and results for low-income individuals and communities. CSBG gives local leaders the tools they need to address today's economic concerns, to provide services to low-income individuals, and to create a better future for struggling Americans and vulnerable communities.

## **Fiscal Year 2014 State CSBG Funding**

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated \$667.9 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of this amount, \$620.6 million was allocated to states, \$5.2 million was allocated to tribes, and \$31.5 million was allocated to U.S. territories. In addition, \$10.6 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.

During FY 2014, \$615.3 million was expended by states, including nearly \$133.2 million carried over from FY 2013.<sup>2</sup> States allocated over 92 percent of these funds to eligible entities, totaling over \$566 million. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding.

Each state designates a state agency to act as the lead agency for the purposes of administering CSBG. State CSBG lead agencies are responsible for developing the state plan, conducting reviews of eligible entities, and ensuring CSBG funds are directed toward the statutory purposes of CSBG. The CSBG Act requires that at least 90 percent of the funds that states receive be allocated to eligible entities who administer CSBG at the community level.

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help to accomplish CSBG goals. Discretionary funds primarily are used for activities such as statewide initiatives, including: research; information dissemination; coalition building; demonstration projects; training and technical assistance; geographic service expansion; volunteer mobilization; disaster relief; health care; and other.

## **CSBG Performance Measurement**

States and eligible entities receiving CSBG funds work to achieve six national performance goals:

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of service to low-income people are achieved.

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<sup>2</sup> States and eligible entities may expend CSBG funds during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year. CSBG-IS reports include actual state and eligible entity expenditures during the state fiscal year and may include carry-over funds from the prior fiscal year.

Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.

Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from FYs 2001 to 2003 data. From FYs 2004 to 2008, the 12 National Performance Indicators (NPIs) measured the impact of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Beginning in FY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16, with an additional indicator added to capture the impacts of the Recovery Act Funding. This NPI was removed to reflect the end of the Recovery Act Funding, and the total NPI count is at 15 for FY 2014. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals. The current NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

1.1 – Employment

1.2 – Employment Supports

1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization

2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets

2.3 – Community Engagement

3.1 – Civic Investment

3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation

4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships

5.1 – Agency Development

6.1 – Independent Living

6.2 – Emergency Assistance

6.3 – Child and Family Development

6.4 – Family Supports

6.5 – Service Counts

## **Fiscal Year 2014 CSBG Highlights of Accomplishments and Performance Outcomes**

CSBG eligible entities provide services with both CSBG funds and funds from other sources. All states measured and reported on outcomes regarding individuals served using CSBG funds and the impact on the community, either using the Secretary's Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System or a local or state adaptation of the system as allowed in the CSBG Act. NPIs were used for reporting data on family, community, and agency improvement outcomes as well as CSBG performance targets.

The following are examples of the people served, achievements, and services provided by these entities using CSBG and other funding sources:

- 152,850 unemployed low-income people obtained a job as a result of community action.
- 484,083 low-income participants obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 358,197 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$494,145,940.00).<sup>3</sup>
- 12,894 Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 2,070,517 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- Volunteers provided a little over 39.2 million hours of support. If valued at the Independent Sector wage, which adjusts for skill levels of nonprofit volunteers, the volunteers' time was worth nearly \$1 billion.
- 15.45 million individuals were served by local CSBG eligible entities.
- CSBG eligible entities provided services to nearly 1.3 million families headed by single mothers.

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<sup>3</sup> VITA sites can only determine what the refund is based on the forms that are filed. The IRS may take some of the refund if certain debts are owed by the individual.

## Federal Monitoring and Oversight

The CSBG Act requires the HHS Secretary annually to conduct fiscal year evaluations of the use of funds received by the states. Accordingly, OCS conducts State Assessments (SAs) to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG program to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions of the CSBG Act, in accordance with Section 678B of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9914.

On May 5, 2014, OCS published Information Memorandum 134 outlining a one-year monitoring schedule for fiscal year 2014. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.<sup>4</sup> The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include:

- States that have never been reviewed by OCS, or where significant time has elapsed since the state was last reviewed were given a higher priority;
- OCS considered any issues identified through routinely available program monitoring information, including any unresolved findings from prior monitoring;
- OCS considered the CSBG funding allocation per state; and
- OCS analyzed single audit results as reported in accordance with OMB single audit requirements.

In FY 2014, OCS conducted on-site reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the states of Oklahoma, California, Illinois, Ohio and Hawaii.

It is a priority of HHS to ensure the integrity and continuous improvement of CSBG. The SAs are effective tools for monitoring program integrity and for targeting CSBG discretionary training and technical assistance funds. They are a key component of ongoing program integrity and accountability efforts in CSBG. For example, the SAs showed that states generally conducted monitoring of the eligible entities in accordance with the CSBG Act. In states where non-compliance issues were found, states were required to implement corrective action plans to address the findings.

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<sup>4</sup> A copy of Information Memorandum 134 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-im-134-state-assessment-schedule-fy-2014>

# Introduction

CSBG supports a nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. To be eligible for CSBG funding, local entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by a unique tripartite board, a three-part community board consisting of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations.
- Conduct periodic assessments of the needs of their communities and serve as a principal source of information about, and advocacy for, poverty-reduction actions.
- Maintain a performance-focused system for assessing and reporting the effectiveness of its anti-poverty strategy.
- Develop strategies for achieving the goals of increasing economic opportunity and security for their communities and low-income residents.
- Mobilize and coordinate resources and partnerships to achieve these goals.

CSBG is authorized at Section 674 of the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285), 42 U.S.C. § 9903. It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This report complies with Sections 678E(b)(2) and 678B(c) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2) & 9914(c). The CSBG Act requires that the Secretary submit together annually to the Congress the report required at Section 678E(b)(2) on the CSBG statistical database (CSBG Report) and the report required at Section 678B(c) on the results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (CSBG State Assessments). In addition, Section 678E(b)(2)(E) of the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to include in the annual report “a summary of each state’s performance results and the results for the eligible entities , as collected and submitted by the states.” 42 U.S.C. § 9917(b)(2)(E). This report provides the information required for fiscal year (FY) 2014.

The FY 2014 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by NASCSP. The states provided information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals participating in CSBG supported activities.

In addition, HHS conducted evaluations of state compliance among all states during the reporting period through: (1) a State-by-State survey, and (2) State Assessments of five state CSBG agencies on their use of CSBG funds. The results of the State Assessments conducted by HHS are provided in Appendix A of this report.



Specifically, the CSBG Act requires HHS to report on the following topics, which are presented in this report:

- A summary of the planned uses of funds by each state and the eligible entities in the state;
- A description of how funds were spent by the state and eligible entities, including a breakdown of funds spent on:
  - Administrative costs, and
  - Delivery of local services by eligible entities;
- Information on the number of entities eligible for funds, including:
  - The number of low-income persons served, and
  - Demographic data on low-income populations served by eligible entities;
- A comparison of the planned and actual uses of the funds by each state;
- A summary describing training and technical assistance offered by the state to help correct deficiencies during the year covered by the report;
- A summary of states' performance outcomes of Community Action as collected and submitted by the states; and
- Results of fiscal year evaluations conducted in several states on the use of CSBG funds (State Assessments).

## Definitions

These definitions are drawn from the CSBG Act, from Information Memoranda issued by OCS, and from published works by NASCSP. These definitions remain standard and consistent across all programs, entities, and publications as related to CSBG. This section is meant to provide definitions for common terms and acronyms within the CSBG network.

### Administrative Costs

Administrative costs are equivalent to typical indirect costs, or overhead. As distinguished from program administration or management expenditures that qualify as direct costs, administrative costs refer to central executive functions that do not directly support a specific project or service. Incurred for common objectives that benefit multiple programs administered by the grantee organization or the organization as a whole, administrative costs are not readily assignable to a particular program funding stream.

OCS' Information Memorandum 37 guides the CSBG state administrators and eligible entities in their classification of administrative and direct costs<sup>5</sup>

### Community Action Agencies (CAAs)

CAAs are local private nonprofit and public organizations that carry out the Community Action mission, which was originally outlined and supported through the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act. Each CAA, also referred to as a local eligible entity, is governed by a tripartite board composed of representatives of the low-income neighborhoods being served, elected local officials, and key community resources, such as business and commerce, faith-based organizations, other service providers, and community groups. All CAAs work “to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, state, private, and federal resources upon the goal of enabling low-income families, and low-income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivation to secure the opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient.”<sup>6</sup> Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific community.

### Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides federal funds to states, territories, and tribes for distribution to agencies to support a wide range of community-based activities to reduce poverty. CSBG is authorized under Title II, Section 674 or the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1981 (CSBG Act), as amended by the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, 42 U.S.C. § 9903. CSBG funds are allocated to the states and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) based on a statutory formula.

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<sup>5</sup> IM 37 is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

<sup>6</sup>OEO Instruction 6320-1. <http://www.cencomfut.com/Opinions/1-OEOInstruction6320-1.pdf>

## **CSBG Information System (CSBG IS)**

The CSBG IS collects information about the level and uses of CSBG funds, their activities, and the number and characteristics of families and individuals served by CSBG eligible entities from the states. NASCSP administered the FY2014 survey.

## **CSBG Network**

CSBG supports a state-administered, nationwide network of local organizations whose purpose is to reduce the causes of poverty in the low-income communities they serve. The network includes OCS; local CSBG-eligible entities; state CSBG lead agencies; state Community Action Agency Associations; national associations; and related organizations that collaborate and participate with CSBG-eligible entities in their efforts on behalf of low-income people.

## **Direct Program Costs**

Direct program costs can be identified with delivery of a particular project, service, or activity intended to achieve an objective of the grant. For CSBG, those purposes and eligible activities are specified in the CSBG Act and reflected in the national Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) performance measures. Direct program costs are incurred for the service delivery and management components within a particular program or project.

## **Discretionary Projects**

Discretionary projects can include statewide capacity building programs, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning; research; training and technical assistance to eligible entities; and competitive or demonstration programs to eliminate one or more causes of poverty. Funds also may be expended for a broad range of programs run by eligible entities and other organizations to address needs identified by state agencies.

## **Grants to Eligible Entities**

The CSBG Act requires that not less than 90 percent of state block grant funds be allocated to local eligible entities.

## **Local Eligible Entities**

The CSBG Act requires states to allocate block grant funds to “designated” local agencies, defined as “eligible entities,” and commonly referred to as “Community Action Agencies” (CAAs). In addition to CAAs, types of eligible entities include, but are not limited to: limited purpose agencies, migrant and/or seasonal farm worker organizations, local government agencies, and tribes and tribal organizations.

## **National Performance Indicators (NPIs)**

The NPIs are related to the six national Community Action goals on page 5 of this document. The NPIs measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals, which require specific steps along the way to success.

## **Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)**

ROMA was created in 1994 by the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a task force of federal, state, and local community action officials, as a performance-based initiative designed to preserve the anti-poverty focus of community action and to promote greater effectiveness among state and local agencies receiving CSBG funds. The 1998 CSBG reauthorization requires CAAs to implement ROMA or an alternative system for measuring performance and results. ROMA is a management and evaluation strategy that measures and reports the performance outcomes of CAAs' work toward promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

## The FY 2014 CSBG Network

CSBG reduces the causes of poverty in low-income communities through a nationwide network referred to as the CSBG Network. The CSBG Network includes OCS (Federal); the states through which CSBG is administered; national partners such as NASCSP; and local organizations.

Eligible entities, primarily CAAs, carry out their missions by creating, coordinating, and delivering a broad array of programs and services to their communities. In FY 2014, 1,033 CSBG eligible entities provided services in 99 percent of U.S. counties and the low-income families, individuals, and vulnerable communities within them. CSBG is a key resource for many CAAs and often funds cross-cutting programmatic and administrative needs. Additionally, by virtue of receiving CSBG funding, agencies across the nation share an institutional framework, overarching goals and a common mission and vision. For the purposes of this report, the designation “CAA” will refer to all local organizations within the CSBG Network. Table 1 shows the number of CSBG-funded eligible entities, by type, in the nation. State-specific details can be found in Appendix B.

**Table 1: Local Organizations by Type**

Category of Eligible Entity	Number of Entities Reported	Unduplicated Count of Entities*	Number of States**
Community Action Agencies	899	899	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	18	18	9
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	13	6	10
Local Government Agencies	199	90	30
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	16	16	4
Others	11	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1033</b>	

\*The unduplicated number shows the number of entities not designated as CAAs and not counted as such in the first row.

\*\*Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

## State Use of CSBG Funds

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated \$667.9 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of this amount, \$620.6 million was allocated to states, \$5.2 million was allocated to tribes, and \$31.5 million was allocated to U.S. territories. In addition, \$10.6 million was reserved for federal training and technical assistance expenditures.<sup>7,8</sup> For the CAAs that received funding through the state awards, the CSBG IS provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts.

During FY 2014, \$615.3 million was expended by states, including nearly \$133.2 million carried over from FY 2013. States allocated over 92 percent of these funds to eligible entities, totaling over \$566 million. The remainder was allocated for state administrative expenses and discretionary funding. Table 2 provides an allocation breakdown.

**Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Allocated By States**

Use of Funds	Amount Allocated*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Allocated
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$566,381,3634	52	92.05%
State Administrative Costs	\$26,026,437	52	4.21%
Discretionary Projects	\$23,018,574	46	3.74%
<b>Total Expended in FY 2014**</b>	<b>\$615,323,374</b>	<b>52***</b>	<b>100%</b>
Carried Forward to FY 2015	\$142,136,389	42	

\* Expended funding may differ from allocated funding based on carryover and differing fiscal years and contracts based on state variances.

\*\* This includes funds carried over from FY 2013.

\*\*\*Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states in FY 2014.

It is critical to understand the nature of the CSBG distribution of funding. Each state receives a yearly CSBG allocation, but by statute, has a two-year period over which to spend the allocation. Therefore, the total amount of CSBG funding that each state has access to on a yearly basis includes a yearly allocation, plus carryover from the prior year, and minus any funding the state decides to carry forward into the second year period. At the state level, per the statute, the

<sup>7</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, FY 2014 Total Allocations. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-dear-colleague-letter-fy14-total-allocations>

<sup>8</sup> In addition to the funds discussed in this report, the CSBG Act authorizes community economic development and rural community development grants. These funds, which are authorized in Section 680 of the CBSG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9921 are administered separately from the block grant. OCS also produces a separate report on community economic development and rural community development grants.

state is obligated to allocate 90 percent of the yearly Congressional allocation to local agencies. Additionally the state may keep 5 percent of the yearly Congressional allocation for state administrative expenses, and 5 percent for discretionary funding at the state level, which may go to a CAA or to an organization that is not a CAA. Each agency therefore, has CSBG funding that may have been carried over from the prior year, the current state allocation, and any discretionary funding, as well as other federal, state, local, and private sources of funding, which also vary by year. As an added complication, each state runs a state fiscal year, which may or may not align with the federal fiscal year. These factors combine to create a funding environment in which allocations and expenditures are unlikely to match precisely. State fiscal years, additional sources of federal, state, local, and private funding, and additional state-wide breakdowns of funding can be found in Appendix B.

## Grants to Local Eligible Entities

The CSBG statute requires not less than 90 percent of the state block grant to be allocated to local eligible entities. States allocated over \$566 million, or 92 percent, to the 1,033 CAAs, as shown in Table 2. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and communities as well as the management, infrastructure, and operations of the CAAs. The block grant-funded local personnel coordinate multiple programs, fill gaps in services, manage systems to avoid duplication, and improve the continuity of services and activities for participants. CSBG-funded staff was also assigned to build local partnerships for reducing poverty. In addition, CSBG covered indirect expenses associated with the space, equipment, materials, and services needed for the CAAs to work effectively.

## State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than five percent<sup>9</sup> of the block grant for state administrative costs. This administrative allotment provides states with the resources necessary to maintain strong oversight of CSBG through fiscal reporting, data collection and analysis, and ongoing assessments of CAAs. It also helps states coordinate and establish linkages between and among governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income people and avoid duplication of services. As Table 2 shows, states collectively used 4.21 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 546 state positions, and an additional 214.15 full-time state employees (FTEs). Just as the local agencies administer a number of federal and state programs in conjunction with CSBG, so do the state CSBG offices. Altogether, state CSBG offices administered an average of four programs per state, in addition to CSBG.

CSBG state administrators are housed in a variety of administrative locations, most often in a state's Social Services and/or Human Services Department or the state's Community Affairs, Community Services, or Community Economic Development Department. A few state CSBG

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<sup>9</sup> Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act specifies that "No State may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant received ... for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities. ." 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(2). Under current minimum allotments, all States are permitted to expend more than \$55,000. .

offices are housed in departments related to health or labor and still others are in a state's executive office. State-specific details showing the administrative locations and responsibilities of CSBG state administrators are available in Appendix B.

## **Discretionary Projects**

The remaining funds may be used at the state's discretion for programs that help accomplish the statutory purposes of the block grant. Discretionary project funding by 46 states accounted for 3.74 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$23 million. These expenditures included:

- Statewide initiatives, such as programs that address a particular need and involve state-level planning, research, information dissemination, coalition building, and/or intra-state coordination;
- Grants awarded to CAAs through a vigorous process that support exemplary competitive or demonstration programs to eliminate one or more causes of poverty;
- Training and technical assistance to local agencies; and
- Expansion to new geographic areas.

Funding information for state-level initiatives funded by discretionary grants can be found in Appendix B.



# CAA Accomplishments

## Nationwide Resources

In FY 2014, CAAs administered financial resources totaling \$13.5 billion, including \$619 million for CSBG, as detailed in Appendix 23. Although CSBG is a small part of the total resources managed by CAAs, as CAAs receive funding from Federal, local, state and private sources of funding, CSBG’s flexibility allows them to fund staff, infrastructure, innovative programs, and activities not supported by other resources. While Federal programs, predominantly those of HHS, provided nearly three-quarters of non-CSBG funding allocations, private partners contributed over \$1.4 billion. Additionally, non-CSBG volunteers contributed an additional \$283 million in value, bringing all total resources to over \$13.8 billion.<sup>10</sup>

Table 3 shows all allocated resource amounts, as well as the leveraging ratio as compared to CSBG. State-specific details, including federal, state, private, and local allocations, are available in Appendix B.

**Table 3: Resources by Funding Source (State, Local, and Private\*) as Compared to CSBG**

FUNDING SOURCE	ALLOCATION	LEVERAGING RATIO PER \$1 OF CSBG*
<b>CSBG</b>	<b>\$619,112,833</b>	<b>\$1.00**</b>
Other Federal Programs	\$8,263,979,682	\$13.35
Total Non-Federal Sources (see breakdown in italics below)***	\$4,930,174,485	\$7.96
<i>State Sources</i>	\$1,620,890,916	\$2.62
<i>Local Sources</i>	\$1,605,475,420	\$2.59
<i>Private Sources</i>	\$1,419,882,424	\$2.29
<i>Value of Volunteer hours</i>	\$283,925,725	\$0.46
<b>Total All Resources</b>	<b>\$13,813,267,000</b>	<b>\$21.31</b>

\*Calculated by dividing the funding source allocation by the CSBG allocation.

\*\*This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

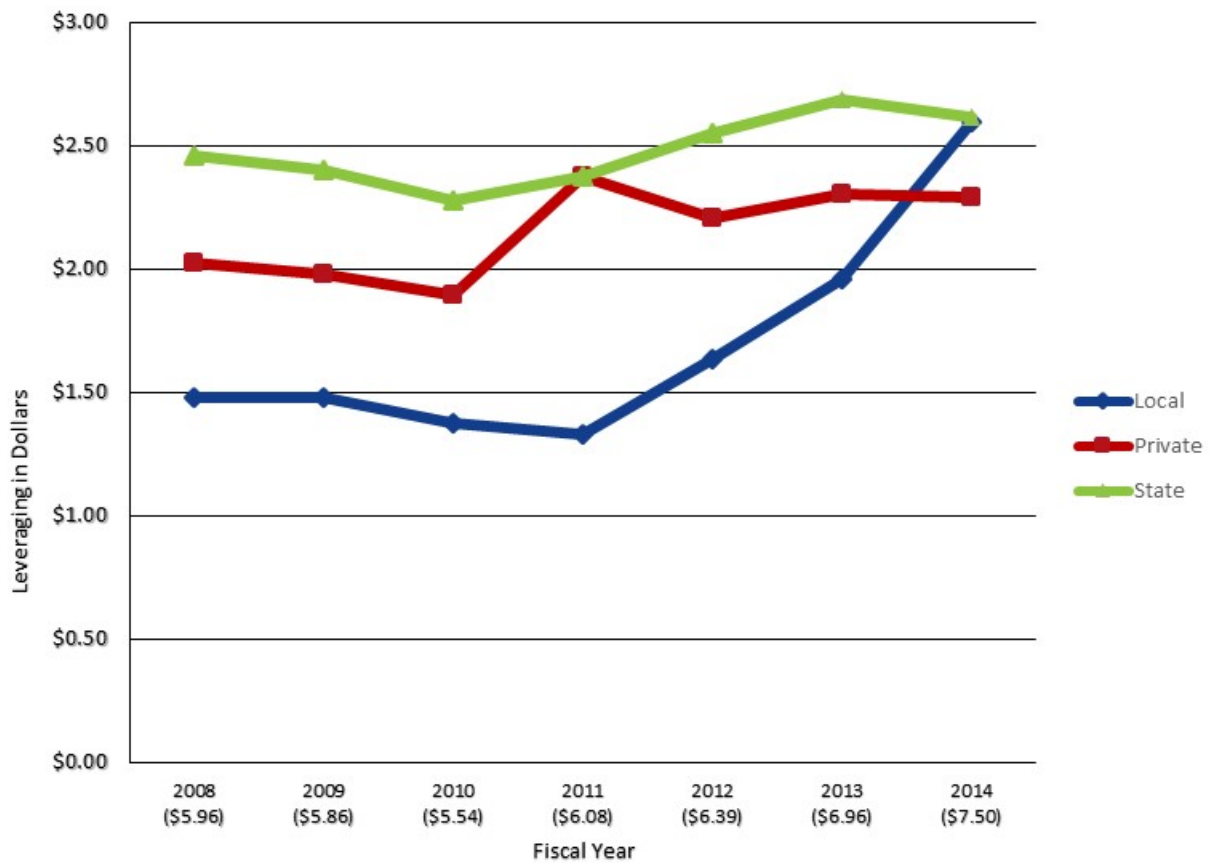
\*\*\* Includes value of state, local, and private sources as well as volunteer hours.

<sup>10</sup> The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2015 federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 41.1 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2015, valued at \$298.2 million, brought the network’s non-federal resources to over \$4.9 billion. This is a conservative estimate, however, to value donations of time and skill at the minimum wage. CAAs organize help offered by medical professionals, CPAs, attorneys, teachers, retired executives, printers, and builders, as well as homemakers and low-wage workers in the community. Research by the Independent Sector estimates that the average value of volunteer hours in 2015 was \$ 23.056 —see VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME (2015), <http://www.independentsector.org/>. Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs received volunteer support worth approximately \$1 billion

A major function of staff funded by CSBG is developing resources to meet community needs. The high leveraging ratio reflects CAAs' progress towards this goal. CAAs develop partnerships to offer opportunities for private donors, businesses, and volunteers to donate their resources or time to improve the lives of families in their communities. They also generate federal, state, and local government support by obtaining contracts, grants, and partnership agreements. The total financial resources of a given year can reflect the organization's resource development work of the previous fiscal years.

Altogether, based on reports from CAAs and other eligible entities, the allocated non-federal sources of funds matched local CSBG dollars by a ratio of \$7.50 to every dollar of CSBG. If the value of volunteer hours is included, the ratio of the leveraged non-federal resources to each CSBG dollar increases to \$7.96. In FY 2014, the "leveraging" ratio of CSBG to non-federal funding was 26 percent higher than 2008 and eight percent higher than last year. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds.

**Figure 1:** Non-Federal Leveraging per CSBG Dollar (\$1.00) in FY 2014



## The CAA Approach

CAAs typically draw upon resources from many limited-purpose programs to support individual participants and families striving to increase their economic security. CAA programs can fill gaps in community supports or coordinate existing facilities and services.

CAAs also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as effective responses to predatory lending or a local business closure. Typically, CAAs must develop the investment partnerships or coalitions that support community improvement.

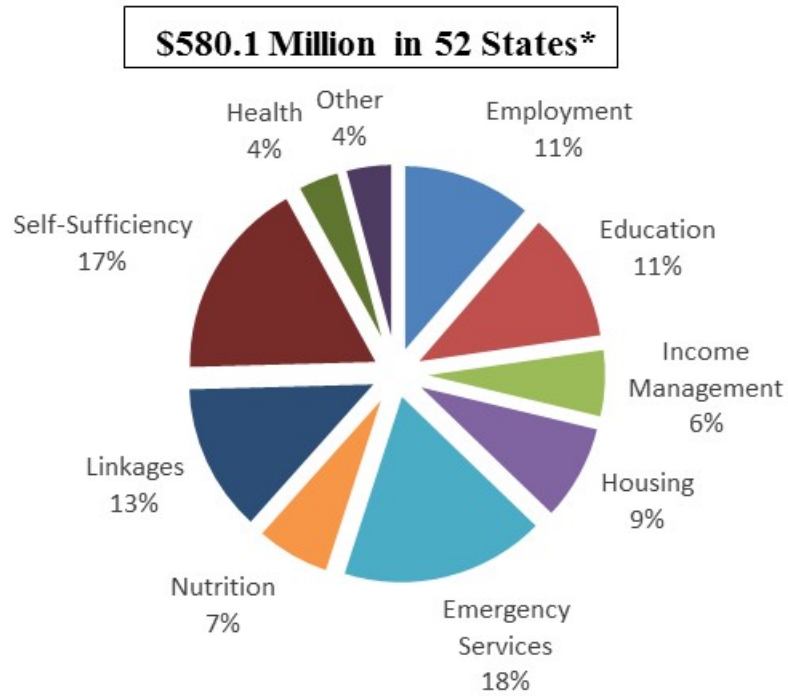
The staff, facilities, and equipment needed for this work often are supported by CSBG. The block grant funding permits CAAs to coordinate national and state programs to meet local needs. Although most CAAs manage multiple programs that are classified by the group served (such as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; Crime Victims Assistance Program; or Emergency Services to the Homeless), CAA projects are classified by the conditions causing poverty that the CSBG statute identifies as major barriers to economic security.

Figure 2 shows how CAAs expended CSBG funds among these categories<sup>11</sup>. A project in any one category might further multiple CAA goals and many projects fall into more than one of these categories. To ensure unduplicated figures, funds are only reported under the primary category. The expenditures include agencies' CSBG funds and any discretionary funds, as well as any funds carried forward from the previous year and expended during the reporting period. States and CAAs vary in their methods for recording expenditures.

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<sup>11</sup> While CAAs may have expended funds prior to the end of the reporting period, they may not have requested reimbursement from the state within the timeframe. Agency funding may also include carry over and carry forward funding. These factors cause a variation between states' and CAAs' reported CSBG expenditures.

**Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds Expended in FY 2014**



\*The 580.1 million spent on direct delivery of local services represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2014, including carryover from the prior year. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

# Description of How CSBG Funds Were Spent by States and Eligible Entities

Detailed in Appendix B, and summarized below, is a breakdown of state spending by program services category. A comparison of planned and actual uses of funds is provided as well in Appendix B. The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for CSBG funds were emergency services (17.8 percent) and self-sufficiency programs (17.5 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

## Employment Programs

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$65.8 million in CSBG funds to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment. These services include:

- Support for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program recipients who are preparing to transition to self-sufficiency or former TANF recipients who need additional support to find or maintain employment;
- Support for job retention, including counseling, training, and supportive services, such as transportation, child care, and the purchase of uniforms or work clothing;
- Skills training, job application assistance, résumé writing, and job placement;
- On-the-job training and opportunities for work;
- Job development, including finding employers willing to recruit through the agency, facilitating interviews, creating job banks, providing counseling to employees, and developing new employment opportunities in the community;
- Vocational training for high school students and the creation of internships and summer jobs; and
- Other specialized adult employment training.

## Education Programs

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$66.1 million in CSBG funds to provide education services. Services supported include:

- Adult education, including courses in English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Education Development (GED) preparation with flexible scheduling for working students;
- Supplemental support to improve the educational quality of Head Start programs;
- Child care classes, providing both child development instruction and support for working parents or home child care providers;

- Alternative opportunities for school dropouts and those at risk of dropping out;
- Scholarships for college or technical school;
- Guidance about adult education opportunities in the community;
- Programs to enhance academic achievement of students in grades K–12, while combating drug or alcohol use and preventing violence; and/or
- Computer-based courses to help train participants for the modern-day workforce.

### **Income Management Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$34.9 million in CSBG funds on income management programs. Services supported include:

- Development of household assets, including savings;
- Assistance with budgeting techniques;
- Consumer credit counseling;
- Business development support;
- Homeownership assistance;
- Energy conservation and energy consumer education programs, including weatherization;
- Tax counseling and tax preparation assistance; and/or
- Assistance for the elderly with claims for medical and other benefits.

### **Housing Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$49 million in CSBG funds for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environment of low-income individuals and families. Services supported include:

- Homeownership counseling and loan assistance;
- Affordable housing development and construction;
- Counseling and advocacy about landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns;
- Assistance in locating affordable housing and applying for rent subsidies and other housing assistance;
- Transitional shelters and services for the homeless;
- Home repair and rehabilitation services;

- Support for management of group homes; and/or
- Rural housing and infrastructure development.

### **Emergency Services Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$103.3 million in CSBG funds for emergency services to manage many kinds of crises, including:

- Emergency temporary housing;
- Rental or mortgage assistance and intervention with landlords;
- Cash assistance/short term loans;
- Energy crisis assistance and utility shut-off prevention;
- Emergency food, clothing, and furniture;
- Crisis intervention in response to child or spousal abuse;
- Emergency heating system repair;
- Crisis intervention telephone hotlines;
- Linkages with other services and organizations to assemble a combination of short-term resources and longer-term support; and/or
- Natural disaster response and assistance.

### **Nutrition Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$38.3 million in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs. Services supported include:

- Organizing and operating food banks;
- Assisting food banks of faith-based and civic organization partners with food supplies and/or management support;
- Counseling regarding family and children's nutrition and food preparation;
- Distributing surplus United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities and other food supplies;
- Administering the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program;
- Preparing and delivering meals, especially to the homebound elderly;
- Providing meals in group settings; and/or

- Initiating self-help projects, such as community gardens, community canneries, and food buying groups.

## **Linkages**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$75.3 million in CSBG funds on linkage initiatives. The term “linkages” describes funding for a unique local institutional role. It refers to the activities that bring together—i.e., link by mobilizing and coordinating—community members, or groups and, often, government and commercial organizations that serve many communities. Linking a variety of local services, programs, and concerned citizens is a way to combat community-wide causes and conditions of poverty. Linkages also can be observable connections, such as medical transportation, integrated databases of community resources, communications systems, or support and facilities for new community-based initiatives. Linkage programs can involve a variety of local activities that CSBG supports, including:

- Coordination among programs, facilities, and shared resources through information systems, communications systems, and shared procedures;
- Community needs assessments, followed by community planning, organization, and advocacy to meet these needs;
- Collective impact projects to create community changes, such as reducing crime or partnering with businesses in low-income neighborhoods in order to plan long-term development;
- Efforts to establish links between resources, such as transportation and medical care and programs that bring services to the participants, such as mobile clinics or recreational programs, and management of continuum-of-care initiatives;
- The removal of barriers, such as transportation problems, that hinder low-income individuals’ abilities to access their jobs or other necessary activities; and/or
- Support for other groups of low-income community residents who are working for the same goals as the eligible entity.

## **Self-Sufficiency Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$101 million in CSBG funds on self-sufficiency programs. These programs offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. Examples of services supported include:

- An assessment of the issues facing the family or family members and the resources the family brings to address these issues;
- A written plan for becoming more financially independent and self-supporting; and/or
- Identifying resources to help the participant implement the plan (i.e. clothing, bus passes, emergency food assistance, career counseling, family guidance counseling, referrals to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits, assistance with locating



possible jobs, assistance in finding long-term housing, assistance in expunging minor criminal offenses in eligible states, etc.).

## **Health Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$22 million in CSBG funds on health initiatives that are designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the community served. CSBG funds may be used to address gaps in the care and coverage available in the community. Services supported include:

- Recruitment of uninsured children to a state insurance group, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Medicaid;
- Recruitment of volunteer medical personnel to assist uninsured low-income families;
- Prenatal care, maternal health, and infant health screenings;
- Assistance with pharmaceutical donation programs;
- Health-related information for all ages, including Medicare/Medicaid enrollment and claims filing and other outreach and enrollment for greater health care access;
- Immunization;
- Periodic screening for serious health problems, such as tuberculosis, breast cancer, HIV infection, and mental health disorders;
- Health screening of all children;
- Treatment for substance abuse;
- Other health services, including dental care, mental health, health insurance advocacy, CPR training, and education about wellness, obesity, and first aid; and/or
- Transportation to health care facilities and medical appointments.

## **Other Programs**

In FY 2014, states reported spending approximately \$24 million in CSBG funds on CSBG-funded programs that could not be placed in any of the other nine statutory service categories. The majority of services reported centered on eligible entity capacity-building, with the goal of increasing performance management and outcomes.

## **Proportion of Funds for Youth and Seniors (Tracked Separately)**

In addition to tracking expenditures by the service categories reported above, CSBG funds are tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors. In FY 2014, as part of the previously mentioned \$580.1 million<sup>12</sup> CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$42.6 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$53 million on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 12 to 18 or persons over 55 years of age. The \$580.1 million is tracked by service category but also tracked by the proportion of the funds devoted to programs for youth and seniors.

Appendix B provides the expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors. Youth programs supported include:

- Recreational facilities and programs;
- Educational services;
- Health services and prevention of risky behavior;
- Delinquency prevention; and
- Employment and mentoring projects.

Seniors' programs help seniors to avoid or ameliorate illness or incapacity; address absence of a caretaker or relative; prevent abuse and neglect; and promote wellness. Services supported include:

- Home-based services, including household or personal care activities that improve or maintain well-being;
- Assistance in locating or obtaining alternative living arrangements;
- In-home emergency services or day care;
- Group meals and recreational activities;
- Special arrangements for transportation and coordination with other resources;
- Case management and family support coordination; and
- Home delivery of meals to ensure adequate nutrition.

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<sup>12</sup> This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2014, including carryover from the prior year. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

## Participants of CAA Programs

In FY 2014, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 15.9 million individuals, who were members of 6.8 million families, participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured various demographic information for 78 percent of individuals and 82 percent of the families of this population.<sup>13</sup>

The CSBG Network serves a heterogeneous group of low-income Americans who live in a wide variety of communities. However, typical CAA program participants were White, had incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), and were members of families that relied on either a worker's wages or retirement income.

Individuals and families aided by CAAs face poverty and economic insecurity in varying degrees. The 15.9 million individuals served by CAAs represent nearly 34 percent of the 46.7 million Americans in poverty according to the most recent Census data.<sup>14</sup> According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey data, over 20 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty threshold and seven percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold<sup>15</sup>. Out of the approximately 5 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 71.4 percent were at or below the FPG, 23,850 for a family of four. More than two million families, over 32 percent, were "severely poor," with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$11,925 for a family of four<sup>16</sup>. This client data indicates that CAAs are successful in targeting and serving populations most in need of their services and programs. Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG.

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<sup>13</sup> It is important to note that individuals and families may self-report or report partial demographic data points to Community Action Agencies depending on the enrollment process or program in question. Therefore, the demographic totals are equal to or less than the total number of individuals and families served, and are based on totals as reported around one or more characteristics for each unduplicated person or family.

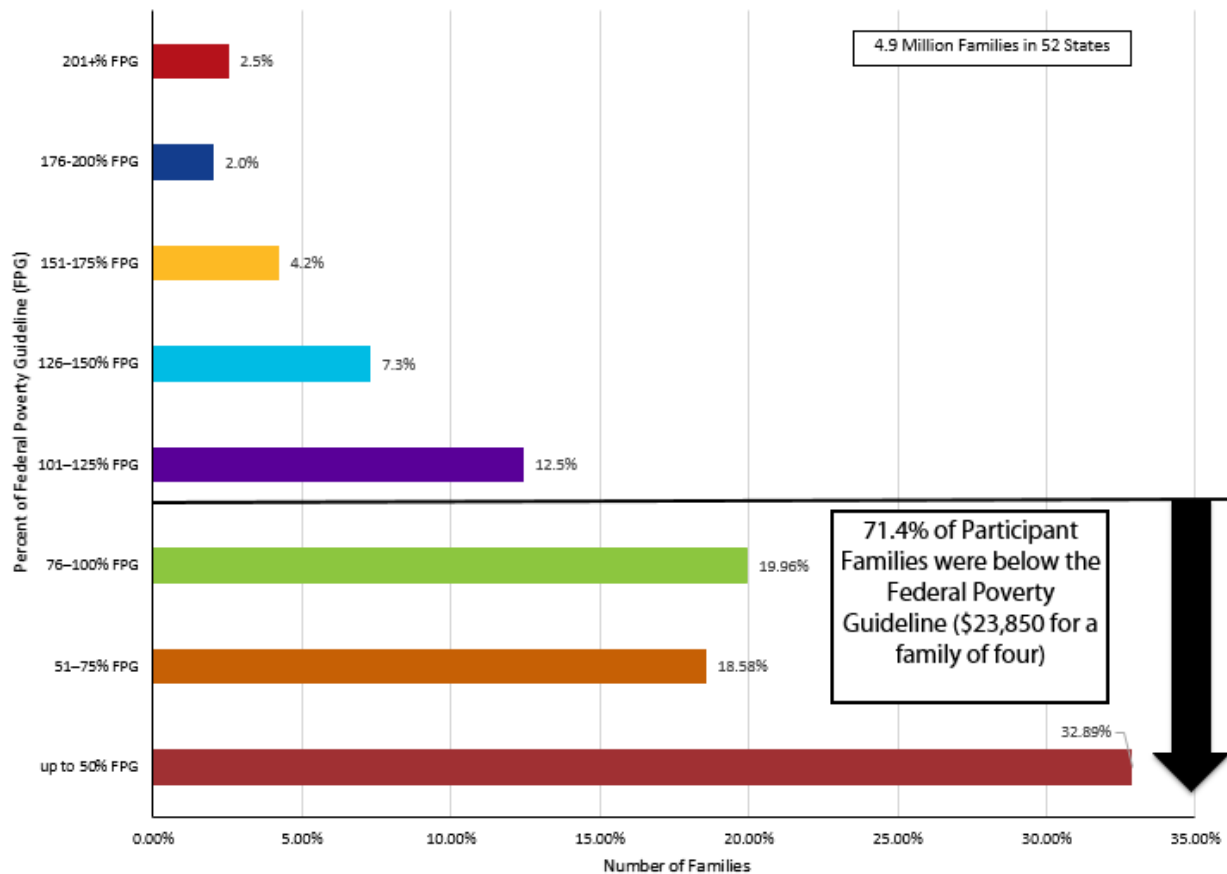
<sup>14</sup> "2014 Highlights", Census Bureau

<sup>15</sup> Bishaw, and Fontenot. September 2014. American Community Survey Briefs.

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/acs/acsbr13-01.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> "2014 Poverty Guidelines" <http://aspe.hhs.gov/2014-poverty-guidelines>

**Figure 3: Poverty Status of FY 2014 CAA Program Participant Families<sup>17</sup>**



## Income Sources

Low-income households experience significantly greater instability in their monthly incomes than high-income households. Income sources are wages, government assistance<sup>18</sup>, social security, pension, and other types of resources. Families have the ability to report all sources of income, not just the primary source. In addition, 692,329 families that came to their CAAs reported zero income. The following statistics outline key income trends of families in the CSBG Network who reported one or more sources of income.

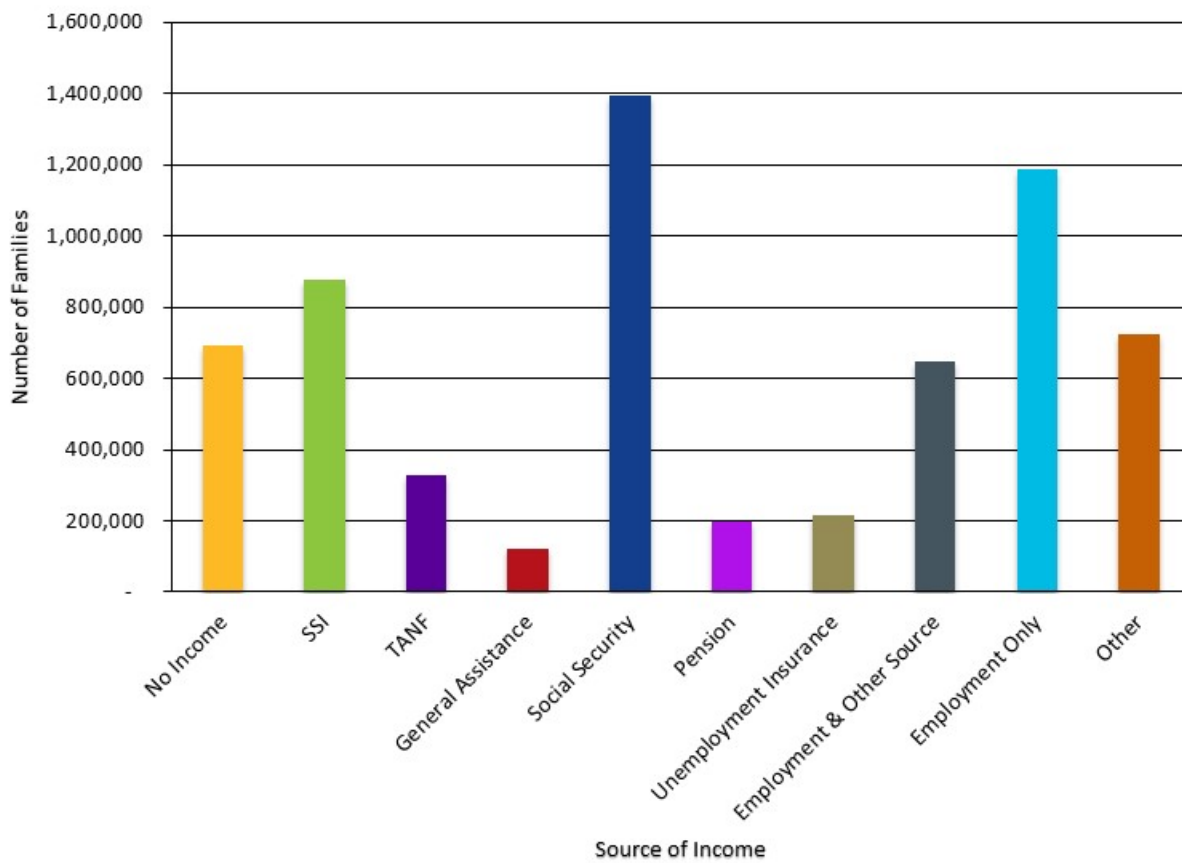
- Nearly 50 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income indicated that some or all of their income comes from employment.
- Approximately 88 percent of participant families include a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker as contributing to their income sources.

<sup>17</sup> Includes income levels reported for all Community Action Agency program participants, including individuals and families served with funds leveraged from other Federal, State, and local funding sources. Income eligibility levels for other funding sources may differ from the CSBG income eligibility limit of 125 percent of the Federal poverty level set for CSBG.

<sup>18</sup> Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance.

- Approximately 1.2 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- CAAs served nearly 1.6 million families living on retirement income from Social Security or pensions.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provided income to less than eight percent of the families served by CAAs.

**Figure 4: Sources of Income for FY 2014 CAA Program Participant Families<sup>19</sup>**



<sup>19</sup> See figure 4 for full list of income sources. Note that General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

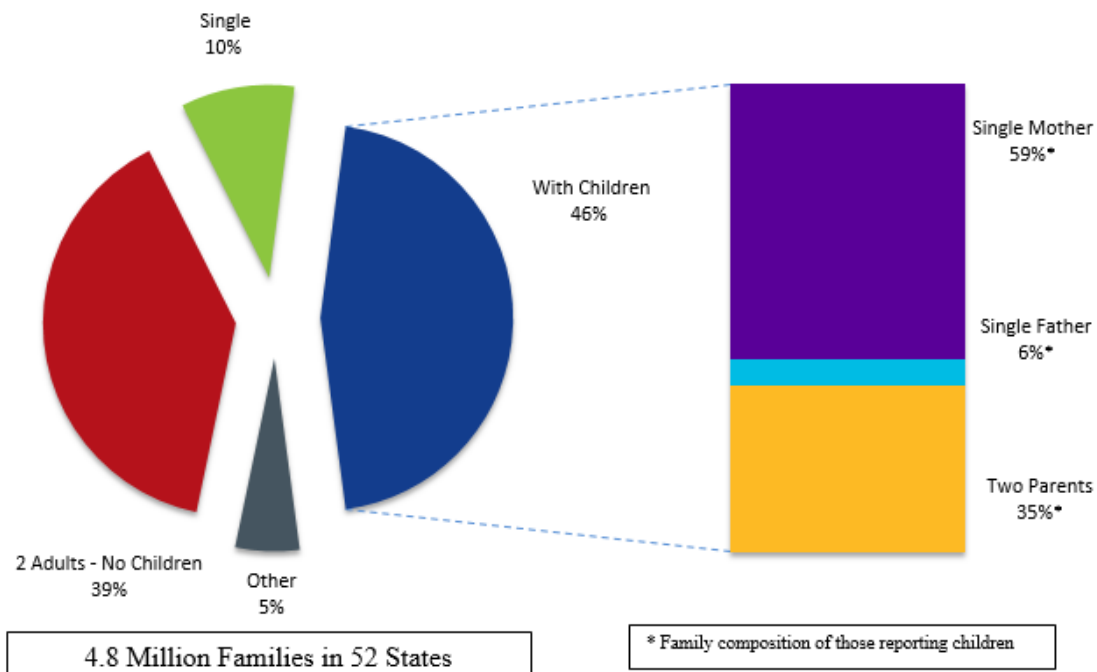
## Family Structure of Participants

Of the participants reporting family size, nearly ten percent of all families were people who lived alone, 39 percent reported two adults living alone with no children, and 46 percent of participating families who provided information on their family size indicated they had children in their family.

Figure 5 illustrates that of the 46 percent of participating families who provided information on their family size and indicated they had children in their family:

- 35 percent had both parents present.
- 59 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 6 percent were headed by a single father.

**Figure 5:** Family Composition of FY14 CAA Program Participants\*



\*Nearly 65% of all CAA program participants' households reporting children were single parent families. CAAs served almost 1.9 million two-person and three-person families and more than 42,000 families with 8 or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.44 members per family.

## Race and Ethnicity of Participants

CAA program participants are ethnically diverse. Of the 15.9 million individuals served, over 10.7 million reported their race or ethnicity data to Community Action Agencies. Ethnicity data indicated that nearly 18 percent self-identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.<sup>20</sup> In 18 states, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. The following racial breakdown reflects participants' voluntarily provided responses:

- 56.86 percent White.
- 27.09 percent African-American.
- 1.7 percent American Indian or Alaska Native.
- 2.29 percent Asian.
- 3.95 percent multi-racial.
- 0.35 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
- 7.78 percent of another race or declined to disclose.

## Children in CAA Programs

The participants in CAA programs included nearly 4.3 million children under the age of 18. The Census Bureau reports that the poverty rate for children under 18 is over 21 percent<sup>21</sup>. Reflecting this fact, children aged 17 and under made up more than 37 percent of all individuals served. Additionally, approximately 1.6 million, or 13 percent of all CAA program participants, were 5 years of age or younger, as Figure 6 shows.

## Seniors in CAA Programs

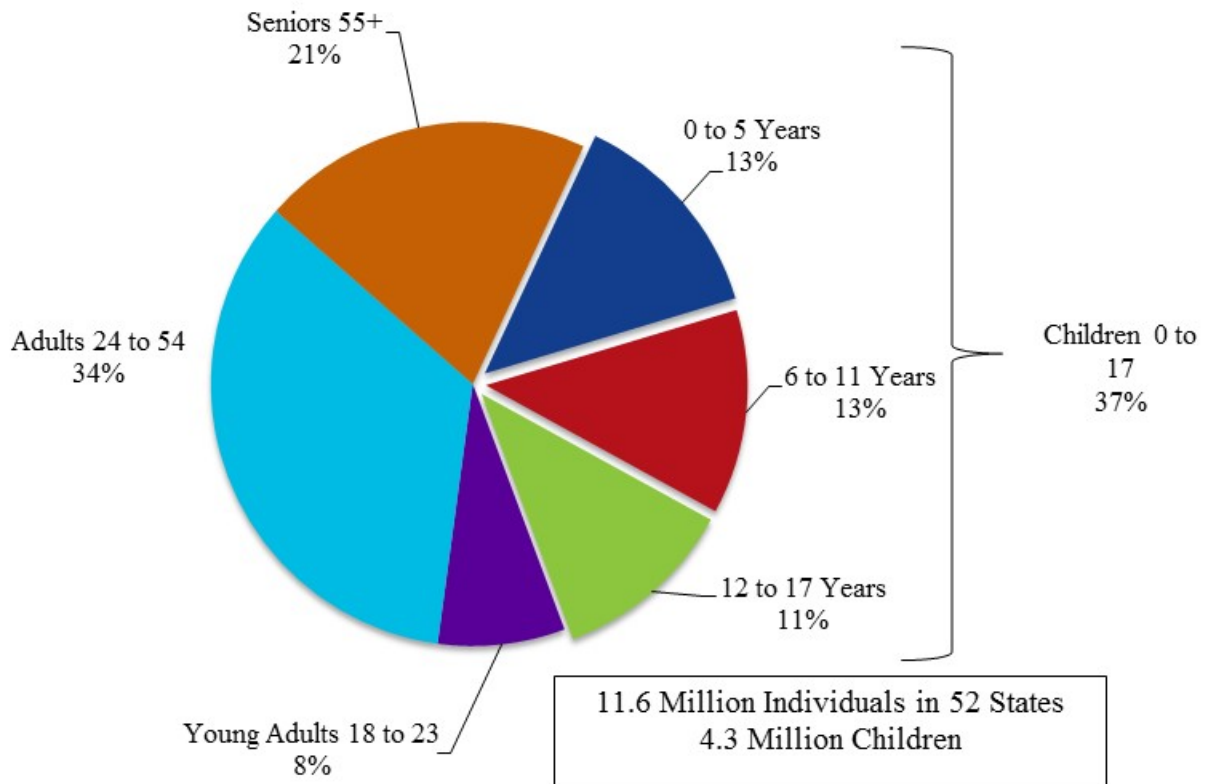
Nearly 2.4million people, over 20 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, were 55 years or older, and nearly 8 percent of the participants in that age group were 70 years or older. CAAs helped these older participants maintain their independence and remain engaged in their communities.

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<sup>20</sup> It is important to note that Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic identity, and may include individuals who identify as White, African-American, only by ethnicity and not by a racial group at all, or who self-identify as multi-racial or other. Given the racial diversity present in this ethnic group, these responses are not aggregated with racial data, which includes the racial self-identification of some, but not all, individuals who also reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

<sup>21</sup> "2014 Highlights", Census Bureau

**Figure 6:** Age Groups of FY 2014 CAA Program Participants





## Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

Most CAA program participants face many barriers to achieving economic security. For instance, CAA program participants reported the following barriers:

- **Health Risks:** Health insurance data offered by over 9 million participants indicated that 27 percent were without medical insurance; this represents a decrease of nearly 16 percent from FY 2013 client data. Research has found that lack of health insurance is a correlated with future critical hardships for families.<sup>22</sup>
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from nearly 10.2 million participants indicated that 18 percent of the CAA program participants had a disability. Recent data from the Current Population Survey shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, only 17.1 percent were employed.<sup>23</sup>
- **Lack of Education:** Thirty three percent of adult participants older than 24 reporting their educational attainment lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and 45 percent of CAA program participants reported high school diploma or a GED as their highest educational attainment.
- **Homelessness:** Housing data offered by a little fewer than 5 million participants indicated that 3.8 percent were homeless. This number rises to 10 percent when including clients who report living with friends and family for an extended period of time.

State-specific data on participant characteristics are available in Appendix B.

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<sup>22</sup> Boushey, Heather. "Staying employed after welfare: Work supports and job quality vital to employment tenure and wage growth." 2002. [www.epi.org/publications/entry/briefingpapers\\_bp128](http://www.epi.org/publications/entry/briefingpapers_bp128).

<sup>23</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics Summary." June 16, 2015. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/disabl.nr0.htm>

# **CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities**

Section 674(b)(2) of the CSBG Act , 42 U.S.C. § 9903(b)(2), permits the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to reserve 1.5 percent of appropriated CSBG funds for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, performance measurement, monitoring, and reporting and data collection activities. The CSBG Act requires that at least 50 percent of these funds be distributed to CSBG eligible entities, local organizations, or state associations with demonstrated expertise serving low-income populations.

To carry out the above purposes and activities, OCS used FY 2014 CSBG Act funds to make training and technical assistance awards to national organizations and state associations with knowledge and expertise in providing services to and/or working on behalf of low-income citizens and communities. To ensure and document the appropriate use of these funds, OCS funded activities in the following categories:

- CSBG Learning Communities;
- Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting;
- Risk Mitigation training and technical assistance;
- Legal Training and Technical Assistance;
- Organizational Standards; and
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia;

New and continuation training and technical assistance grants were awarded in the categories below. More information about these awards can be found in Appendix C.

## **Learning Communities Resource Center**

A grant award was made to continue support for a cooperative agreement to the National Association of Community Action Agencies, also known as the Community Action Partnership (CAP), located in the District of Columbia. Funds under this award are being used to further enhance the Learning Communities Resource Center (LCRC) that was established during the first year of the two year cooperative agreement. The LCRC serves as a national clearinghouse and is responsible for building the long-term capacity of the CSBT T/TA program. Activities under taken include convening learning communities to better inform the CSBG Network about comprehensive approaches to poverty reduction, promoting learning community models that increase the analysis and use of Community Action outcome information, improving the CSBG Network's access to quality T/TA information and resources, maintaining a web-based T/TA resource center, and facilitating access to evidence-based practices and evidence-informed services approaches. The grantee's eight learning communities, called cluster groups, are focusing on poverty-related topics related to Decreasing Family Homelessness, Increasing

Financial Empowerment for Families, Increasing Organizational Capacity (Board Governance), Utilizing Place-Based Strategies, Bundling Services to Improve Outcomes, Implementing Standards for States, National Trends in Poverty, and Tracking the Use of CSBG Dollars. More information about the LCRC is available at the [Community Action Partnership](#).

## **Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting for the CSBG**

A new award was made to support a three-year cooperative agreement to [NASCS](#), located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the cooperative agreement is to support a process to update CSBG data systems that will be available to states to meet annual reporting requirements outlined in the CSBG ACT. The Act requires states to participate to participate in a performance management system and to report on performance, as well as account for expenditure of funds received through CSBG. During the period covered by this cooperative agreement, the grantee will be responsible for developing and implementing a plan to transition to an improved performance management system and data collection, analysis and reporting for CSBG. The goals of the project are to enhance the quality of CSBG reports to Congress, upgrade data collecting by using an online data collection process, improve accountability by upgrading data collection instruments, increase the use of CSBG data for informing management decisions, improve transparency by developing a publicly accessible website with CSBG data and providing relevant T/TA to State CSBG Lead Agencies and CSBG eligible entities to support the implementation of changes required to accomplish the purpose of the cooperative agreement.

## **Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center**

A continuation award was made to support a two-year cooperative agreement to CAP. This project is focused on the coordination of federal, state, and local risk mitigation and corrective action processes to assure appropriate assessment and corrective action within the CSBG Network. The core functions of the T/TA Center are: to develop a targeted approach for risk-based T/TA; coordinate T/TA activities and services for states and CSBG eligible entities; develop training curricula and resources to help CSBG eligible entities systematically identify, analyze, quantify, track, and mitigate risk; and increase organization stability. Additional core functions are to provide training and continuing education coordination efforts to ensure participants receive T/TA in a structured environment (such as conferences, webinars, and online training). This project continues and expands work undertaken under a previous cooperative agreement that created [the national T/TA Center](#); a [resource bank](#) of expert consultants; and a [comprehensive online library](#) of curricula, tools, guides, and other resource materials; and increased [coordination](#) of workshops and training events.

## **Legal Training and Technical Assistance Center**

A new three year award was made to support a cooperative agreement with Community Action Program Legal Services Inc. (CAPLAW), located in Boston, Massachusetts. The purpose of the award is to build upon activities previously funded by OCS under a cooperative agreement to strengthen the capacity and ability of CSBG-eligible entities to address legal issues. CAPLAW is implementing a national training and technical assistance (T/TA) strategy to help eligible entities

address legal issues in three major focus areas: organizational stability and support, education, training and knowledge management, and promoting exemplary legal practices and policies. CAPLAW is funded to provide direct T/TA as well as to create an enhanced infrastructure to help OCS address the long-term legal assistance needs of eligible entities. The cooperative agreement requires CAPLAW to work in cooperation with other CSBG stakeholders to assure that CSBG-eligible entities have access to updated information on to address legal aspects related to the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network and to assist State CSBG Lead Agencies in adopting organizational standards. More information about this cooperative agreement is available at: [CAPLAW](#).

## **Organizational Standards Center of Excellence**

A new two year award was made to the National Association of Community Action Agencies (also known as the Community Action Partnership (CAP), located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the award is to support an enhanced ongoing state, regional and national training and technical assistance strategy for the implementation of organizational standards in the CSBG Network. The Center of Excellence (COE) is focused on increasing accountability and organizational performance by assisting State CSBG Lead Agencies and local CSBG-eligible entities in setting, implementing, and meeting organizational standards in the areas of consumer input and involvement, community engagement, community assessment, leadership, board governance, strategic planning, human resources, financial operations and data analysis. A comprehensive set of standards have been developed for private, non-profit and public CSBG eligible entities for states to use to assess whether a CSBG eligible entity is meeting a high standard of service delivery. These standards are expected to be used across the CSBG Network. A state may implement either the standards developed by the Organizational Standards Center of Excellence or an alternative, OCS-approved set of standards. Please see: *Information Memorandum No. 138 on State Establishment of Organizational Standards for CSBG-Eligible Entities* published January 26, 2015.

An important element of this cooperative agreement is collaboration with CSBG stakeholders to help ensure all eligible entities have the capacity to achieve high-quality organizational performance and provide high-quality services. More information about the Organizational Standards is available at: [Community Action Partnership](#).

## Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

New grant awards were made to eleven Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees across the ten ACF Federal regions<sup>24</sup>. The RPIC grantees were funded to serve as geographic T/TA focal points and lead the development of a comprehensive and integrated system of T/TA activities among CSBG State Associations with the central mission of ensuring that all CSBG-eligible entities are able to meet the organizational standards and utilize evidence-based and evidence-informed service approaches to address the identified needs of low-income people. In addition to participating in implementing organizational standards, the RPIC grantees will disseminate T/TA information, coordinate T/TA efforts, assist State CAA associations and CSBG-eligible entities in analyzing community needs assessment data and documenting outcomes, and assist in the development of evidence-informed service plans. RPIC grantees work in partnership with OCS and other established national CSBG-funded centers that focus on organizational standards, ROMA, risk mitigation and quality improvement, and legal compliance issues.

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<sup>24</sup> A listing of the States in each of the 10 ACF Federal regions is available on the following weblink: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/oro/regional-offices>. The 11 grantees are listed in Appendix C, page 144. Although the RPIC grants are not administered through ACF regional offices, OCS has organized the RPIC technical assistance grants to be consistent with ACF Federal regions. In Federal Region IV, awards were made for two separate service areas. One service area is Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and the second service area is North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

## **Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)**

The Monitoring and Assessment Task Force (MATF), a task force of federal, state and local CSBG Network officials, created ROMA in 1994. Based upon principles contained in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, ROMA provides a framework for continuous growth and improvement among local CAAs and a basis for state leadership and assistance.

In 1998, the CSBG Reauthorization Act, Section 678E(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9917(a)(1), made ROMA implementation a requirement for receiving federal CSBG funds, and established October 1, 2001 as the start date for reporting CSBG Network outcomes in the context of ROMA performance-based management principles. This statutory mandate changed both the nature and pace of ROMA implementation throughout the CSBG Network.

Local CAAs are encouraged to undertake a number of ROMA implementation actions that focus on results oriented management and accountability.

### **Results Oriented Management Principles**

- Assess poverty needs and conditions within the community.
- Define a clear anti-poverty mission for the CSBG Network and a strategy to address those needs, both immediate and longer term, in the context of existing resources and opportunities in the community.
- Identify specific improvements, or results, to be achieved among low-income people and the community.
- Organize and implement programs, services, and activities, such as advocacy, within the agency and among partnering organizations, to achieve anticipated results.

### **Results Oriented Accountability Principles**

- Develop and implement strategies to measure and record improvements in the condition of low-income people and the communities in which they live that result from CSBG Network intervention.
- Use information about outcomes, or results, among agency tripartite boards and staff to determine overall effectiveness; inform annual and long-range planning; and support agency advocacy, funding, and community partnership activities.
- Encourage state CSBG offices and state CAA associations to work in coordination to advance ROMA performance-based concepts among eligible entities through ongoing training and technical assistance.

# National Performance Goals and Indicators

From 2001 to 2003, OCS worked with national, state, and local CAA officials to identify the results and performance targets that best reflected the multi-faceted work of CAAs. Priority was given to targets that could be collected and reported in a manner that presented an accurate indication of national impact. Results of this collaboration include the National Performance Indicators (NPIs), used to organize and report outcomes, and the identification of four performance indicators for which target information is collected.

## National Performance Goals

States and CAAs receiving CSBG funds work to achieve six national performance goals:

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.

## National Performance Indicators

To enable greater aggregation and national reporting of the most universal and significant CSBG results among states and CAAs, 12 common categories, or indicators, of CAA performance were identified from fiscal years 2001 to 2003 data. From fiscal years 2004 to 2008, the 12 NPIs measured the results of CSBG Network programs and activities on families and communities. Beginning in FY 2009, the number of indicators was expanded to 16 to capture work done using Recovery Act funding. This indicator has been removed after the ending of the ARRA funding, leaving a total of 15 indicators to reflect and capture performance data. The NPIs are related to the six national performance goals in that they measure incremental progress toward achieving each of the larger goals.

The NPIs cover the following outcome areas:

- 1.1 – Employment
- 1.2 – Employment Supports
- 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- 2.1 – Community Improvement and Revitalization

- 2.2 – Community Quality of Life and Assets
- 2.3 – Community Engagement
- 3.1 – Civic Investment
- 3.2 – Community Empowerment through Maximum Feasible Participation
- 4.1 – Expanding Opportunities through Community-Wide Partnerships
- 5.1 – Agency Development
- 6.1 – Independent Living
- 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- 6.3 – Child and Family Development
- 6.4 – Family Supports (Seniors, Disabled, and Caregivers)
- 6.5 – Service Counts

Moreover, while establishing common definitions for reporting family, community, and agency improvement outcomes, the NPIs enable states and CAAs to convey broad family and community outcomes. These outcomes are the result of the strategic use of a variety of change mechanisms, including service provision and program coordination, both within each agency and with partnering organizations in the broader community.



# National Performance Outcomes

The outcomes in this report represent some of the most common activities among CAAs as categorized by the NPIs. The purpose of CSBG allows agencies that receive funding to participate in a broad range of activities to meet the unique needs of their communities. Each CAA captured outcome data specific to its individual goals and priorities. It should be noted that not all agencies participated in the activities that generated outcomes for every NPI, nor do these indicators represent all of the outcomes achieved by agencies.

During FY 2014, states and CAAs reported outcomes in support of the NPIs. In order to tell a more complete story, narratives about NPI outcome achievements and successes are included along with the national data. These narratives, written and submitted by states and CAAs, represent a cross-section of the impact that CAAs make every day in local communities through innovative strategies and with the support of CSBG funding.

## National Performance Data

The Community Services Block Grant Act provides funds to strengthen community capabilities for planning and coordinating funds related to the elimination of poverty, and to organize a range of services to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the causes of poverty in the community. CAAs organize and operate all programs, services, and activities with the aim of reducing factors contributing to poverty in their specific communities.

According to Information Memorandum 49<sup>25</sup>, “OCS believes that the six national ROMA goals reflect a number of important concepts that transcend CSBG as a stand-alone program. The goals convey the unique strengths that the broader concept of community action brings to the Nation’s anti-poverty efforts:

1. Focusing our efforts on client/community/organizational change, not particular programs or services. As such, the goals provide a basis for results-oriented, as opposed to process-based or program-specific plans, activities, and reports.
2. Understanding the interdependence of programs, clients, and community. The goals recognize that client improvements aggregate to, and reinforce community improvements, and that strong and well-administered programs underpin both.
3. Recognizing that CSBG does not succeed as an individual program. The goals presume that community action is most successful when activities supported by a number of funding sources are organized around client and community outcomes, both within an agency and with other service providers.”

In light of the Act and the direction to “report...client and community outcomes and that capture the contribution of all entity programs, services, and activities to the achievement of those

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<sup>25</sup> A copy of IM49 can be found here: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-49-program-challenges-responsibilities-and-strategies-fy-2001-2003>

outcomes,” the following outcomes reflect the work of the entire Network, including activities funded by CSBG and all other sources.

**Figure 7: Community Action Program Participants Obtaining Employment**

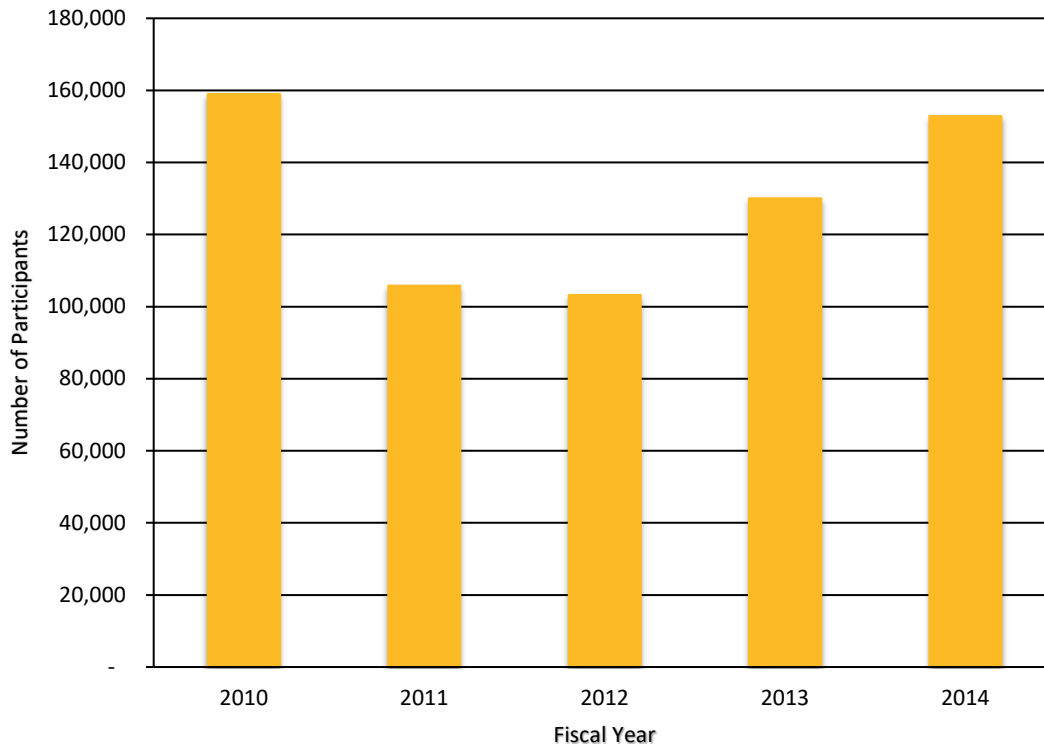


Figure 7 shows the number of CAA program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last five years. Across the country in August 2014, the average unemployed American was out of work for 31.2 weeks.<sup>26</sup> While the share of American adults with jobs has hovered between 58.8 percent and 59.2 percent over 2014<sup>27</sup>, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 6.6 percent in January 2014 to 5.6 percent by December of 2014.<sup>28,29</sup> Reflecting this decreasing unemployment rate, the number of program participants gaining employment in FY 2014 increased by 18 percent from the previous year’s employment outcomes.

<sup>26</sup> Bureau of Labor and Statistics, “Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment.” September 6, 2014. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t12.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted September 22, 2015 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS12300000>

<sup>28</sup> “Employment Situation Summary: The Employment Situation – April 2012” Bureau of Labor Statistics: [https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/empsit\\_05042012.pdf](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/empsit_05042012.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted September 22, 2015 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>

**Figure 8:** Community Action Program Participants Increasing Their Income from Employment

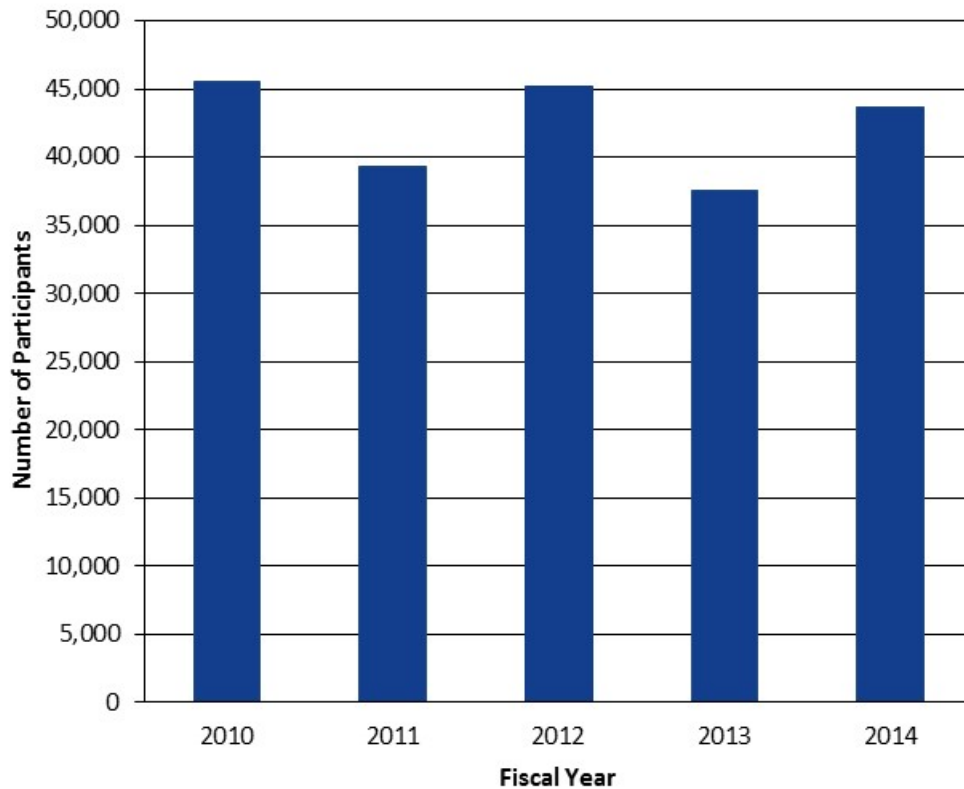


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past five years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the majority of growth occurred in the agricultural and service-providing sectors, which have lower wage and benefits associated with employment in these sectors over others sectors, and therefore, not all jobs obtained by program participants resulted in income or benefit increases.<sup>30</sup> However, as demonstrated in Figure 8, the number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment increased by 16 percent from FY 2013. Evidence from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests this increase is directly related to the growth sectors for jobs.

<sup>30</sup> “Industry employment and output projections to 2022” Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022-1.htm>

## 1.1 Employment

The CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- 152,850** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 65,544** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.
- 43,643** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 29,446** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits<sup>31</sup>.

## 1.2 Employment Supports

The CSBG Network provided services that reduced or eliminated barriers to initial or continuous employment:

### Job Skills

- 171,746** Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

### Education

- 12,894** Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 14,286** Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

### Care for Children

- 252,397** Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.
- 218,656** Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

### Transportation

- 435,434** Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver’s license.

### Health Care

- 484,083** Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

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<sup>31</sup> There is no definitive national “living wage.” As a result, each CAA must define what constitutes a “living wage” and appropriate benefits in their service area.

## Housing

**163,023** Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

## Food and Nutrition

**2,070,517** Low-income people obtained food assistance.

## Energy Security

**2,368,444** Low-income people obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

**79,798** Low-income people obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

**271,082** Low-income people obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

NPI 1.2 illustrates the breadth of supports provided to low-income people who are able to work. However, the CSBG Network also provides similar supports to people who are unable to work, such as some seniors, caregivers, and adults with disabilities. NPI 6.4 captures the outcomes of family supports provided to those individuals.

## **1.3 Economic Asset Enhancement**

The CSBG Network helped low-income families increase their non-employment financial assets:

### Tax Credits

**358,197** Low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

**\$494,145,940** *Anticipated total tax credits.*

### Child Support Payments

**8,393** Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

**\$23,506,328** *Anticipated total payments.*

### Utility Savings

**444,906** Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

**\$100,245,769** *Anticipated total savings.*

### 1.3 Economic Asset Utilization

The CSBG Network helped low-income families gain financial management skills that enabled them to better use their resources and achieve their asset goals:

#### Maintain a Family Budget

**69,843** Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

#### Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

**8,477** Low-income families opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

#### Increase Savings

**7,443** Low-income families increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

**\$4,472,862** *total savings amount.*

#### Capitalize Small Business

**477** Low-income families began small businesses with accumulated savings.

**\$919,875** *in savings used.*

#### Enroll in Higher Education

**980** Low-income families pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

**\$837,251** *in savings used.*

#### Purchase a Home

**983** Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

**\$3,527,661** *in savings used.*

#### Purchase Other Assets

**684** Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

**\$578,329** *in savings used.*

## 2.1 Community Improvement and Revitalization

The CSBG Network increased and preserved community opportunities and resources for low-income people through programs, partnerships, and advocacy<sup>32</sup>:

### Saved or Created Jobs

**28,093** Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

### Living Wage Jobs

**8,310** Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

### New Housing

**24,179** Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

### Improved or Preserved Housing

**143,773** Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

### Health Care Services

**369,534** Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

### Child Care and Child Development

**139,084** Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

### Youth Programs

**122,225** Before or after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

### Transportation

**2,867,520** Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

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<sup>32</sup> CSBG does not support lobbying activities. The NPIs are outcomes from all activities of a Community Action Agency and many of the agencies typically receive funding from multiple (federal, state, local, and private) sources, not just CSBG. Many of these sources will allow for advocacy activities. In addition, the outcomes reported in NPI 2.1 and NPI 2.2 describe the alliances, partnerships, and relationships developed by the CAA to improve the quality of life and assets of the community and may not indicate lobbying efforts, but rather an increasing awareness and education of the public that influences public policy.

## Educational Opportunities

**117,127** Educational and training placement opportunities for low-income people created, expanded, or saved from elimination (including literacy, job training, ABE/GED, and postsecondary education).

## **2.2 Community Quality of Life and Assets**

CSBG Network initiatives and advocacy improved the quality of life and assets in low-income neighborhoods:

### Public Policy

**196,538** Community assets (i.e. low- and moderate-income housing, jobs, education and training opportunities, bus rides, and medical appointments) preserved or increased as a result of CAA advocacy for changes in laws, regulations, or public policies.

### Community Facilities

**585,043** Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

### Community Services

**94,137** Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

### Commercial Services

**217,967** Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

### Quality-of-Life Resources

**253,585** Neighborhood quality-of-life resources (i.e. parks, youth sports teams, recreation centers, special police foot patrols, and volunteer neighborhood watch programs) created, expanded, or preserved as a result of CAA initiatives.

## **2.3 Community Engagement**

The CSBG Network mobilized individuals to work together for community improvement:

**765,626** Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

**39,162,169** Volunteer hours donated to CAAs.



### 3.1 Community Enhancement through Maximum Feasible Participation

The CSBG Network mobilized low-income individuals to work together for community improvement:

**25,555,926** Volunteer hours donated by low-income individuals to CAAs

Many low-income people empowered by the CSBG Network are invested not only in their own success, but that of their community and their peers. To capture the impact and dedication of low-income program participants, NPI 3.1 was added in FY 2009. Based on the total number of volunteer hours reported in NPI 2.3, 65 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

Taken together, NPI 2.3 and NPI 3.1 assist in capturing the unique structure of the Community Action tripartite board. The three-part community board consists of one-third elected public officials and at least one-third voluntary representatives of the low-income community, with the balance drawn from leaders in the private sector including businesses, faith-based groups, and civic organizations. Examples of other volunteer sources include Head Start parents, Foster Grandparents, interns, and other unpaid individuals and community groups.

### 3.2 Community Empowerment Through Maximum Feasible Participation

The CSBG Network empowered low-income individuals to engage in activities that promoted their own well-being and that of their community:

#### Community Decision-Making

**59,111** Low-income people participated in formal community organizations, government, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making and policy setting as a result of CAA efforts.

#### Community Business Ownership

**2,043** Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

#### Homeownership in the Community

**4,449** Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

#### Community Involvement

**312,991** Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

#### **4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships**

**188,930** Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

<b>43,610</b>	Nonprofits
<b>19,249</b>	Faith-Based Organizations
<b>14,377</b>	Local Governments
<b>7,136</b>	State Governments
<b>3,905</b>	Federal Government
<b>46,290</b>	For-Profit Business or Corporations
<b>10,944</b>	Consortiums/Collaborations
<b>5,497</b>	Housing Consortiums/Collaborations
<b>9,674</b>	School Districts
<b>5,650</b>	Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training
<b>5,032</b>	Financial/Banking Institutions
<b>12,857</b>	Health Service Institutions
<b>4,709</b>	Statewide Associations or Collaborations

For many years the CSBG IS Survey has reflected the outcomes of partnerships between CAAs and other organizations in the community, including faith-based organizations. Beginning in FY 2009, NPI 4.1 expanded to show a more comprehensive view of these partnerships.

## 5.1 Agency Development

The CSBG Network worked to expand agency capacity to achieve results:

### Certified Trainers in Local CAAs

<b>454</b>	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
<b>339</b>	Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers
<b>3,887</b>	Family Development Trainers
<b>13,764</b>	Child Development Trainers

### Training Participation

<b>121,443</b>	Staff attending trainings
<b>16,155</b>	Board members attending trainings
<b>2,880,242</b>	Hours of staff in trainings
<b>102,212</b>	Hours of Board members in trainings

CAAs continue to invest in their staff and boards in order to improve their capacity to best serve the low-income families in their communities. In FY 2009, NPI 5.1 was added to capture this information. The CCAP and ROMA certifications are only two of a number of professional development opportunities that Network agencies offer their workforce. However, the investment of staff time and agency funding in securing these credentials reflects their value to the organizations. These certifications demonstrate the commitment of the candidates in the process to bring the highest standards of performance and excellence to the challenges facing their agencies.

## 6.1 Independent Living

The CSBG Network assisted vulnerable individuals in maintaining an independent living situation:

### Senior Citizens

**2,249,952** Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

### Individuals with Disabilities

**1,522,789\*** Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.

**118,320** Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.

**405,481** Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.

**662,158** Of those individuals were 55 years old and older.

\*The total includes the sum of the individual age categories, plus individuals whose age data were not collected.

## 6.2 Emergency Assistance

The CSBG Network administered emergency services that helped individuals obtain and maintain self-sufficiency:

### Individuals Receiving Emergency Services

<b>5,409,545</b>	Emergency Food
<b>2,749,552</b>	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments
<b>184,064</b>	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
<b>42,832</b>	Emergency Car or Home Repair
<b>138,481</b>	Emergency Temporary Shelter
<b>78,078</b>	Emergency Medical Care
<b>62,801</b>	Emergency Protection from Violence
<b>51,685</b>	Emergency Legal Assistance
<b>299,410</b>	Emergency Transportation
<b>30,674</b>	Disaster Relief
<b>313,149</b>	Emergency Clothing

### **6.3 Child and Family Development**

The CSBG Network helped infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults achieve developmental and enrichment goals:

#### Infants and Children

- 565,922** Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
- 1,825,269** Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
- 407,929** Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
- 351,812** Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

#### Youth

- 279,522** Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
- 112,716** Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
- 86,194** Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
- 35,780** Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
- 128,537** Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

#### Parents and Other Adults

- 226,912** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
- 252,768** Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved family functioning skills.

### **6.4 Family Supports**

The CSBG Network provided services that reduced or eliminated barriers to family stability:

#### Care for Children

- 45,438** Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.
- 66,331** Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

#### Transportation

- 462,109** Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

### Health Care

**209,977** Participants obtained health care services for themselves or family member.

### Housing

**124,205** Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

### Food and Nutrition

**1,389,683** Participants obtained food assistance.

### Energy Security

**1,450,173** Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

**55,191** Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

**178,783** Participants obtained other non-emergency energy assistance.

Just as the CSBG Network provides supportive services to reduce the barriers to self-sufficiency facing low-income people who are able to work, it also provides support services to those who are unable to work due to age or disability. Thus, NPI 6.4 captures the outcomes of family supports provided to those individuals.

## **6.5 Service Counts**

The CSBG Network helped low-income individuals and families meet basic household needs and improve economic security:

### Services Provided

**19,346,827** Food Boxes

**289,197,409** Pounds of Food

**1,644,604** Units of Clothing

**17,514,498** Rides Provided

**8,635,625** Information and Referral Calls

CAAs that meet the needs of low-income families through the provision of services and resources report those services in NPI 6.5. Unlike the other NPIs, where outcome indicators are mostly measured in the number of unduplicated individuals or families impacted, NPI 6.5 measures services. While the previous NPIs measure unduplicated families or individuals and outcomes as a result of services, this NPI is a report of the unduplicated count of services.

## Outcomes Summary

The outcomes documented above demonstrate the CSBG Network's widespread impact on the nation's most vulnerable individuals, families, and communities. CAAs use the ROMA performance management cycle to analyze and improve their programs and results. In all, the CSBG Network reduced or eliminated nearly 34.1 million barriers contributing to poverty in FY 2014.

The following is a demonstration of the key areas in which the Network made improvements. While some participants may have received a single service in only one key area to improve their self-sufficiency, many others received multiple and bundled services. For example, someone coming to a CAA in need of employment may need additional education to secure a job but transportation and childcare are essential to ensuring they maintain it.

### Employment

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of CAAs' efforts to address high unemployment. The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. As a result of CAA involvement, over 150,000 unemployed individuals obtained jobs. CAAs supported these outcomes by partnering with local businesses to provide job training and certifications and by subsidizing positions that would have been eliminated without CSBG Network involvement.

However, CAAs also work to reduce or remove challenges facing job seekers. In addition to direct job-seeking and training assistance, CAAs provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as education attainment, safe and reliable housing, and transportation. For example, to help low-income people access and maintain employment, the CSBG Network helped over 430,000 people secure reliable transportation. This is an increase of 24 percent from the previous year.

### Education

Both children and adults benefit from the educational opportunities provided by the CSBG Network. CAAs make education more accessible to low-income individuals through ABE or GED courses, college scholarships, skills training, and a multitude of options and support services based on local need. Over 171,000 individuals obtained skills required for employment, and an additional 12,894 individuals obtained their ABE/GED. An additional 14,286 people completed post-secondary education programs and obtained certificates or diplomas as a result of CSBG Network assistance. As well as enrolling tens of thousands of youth in before and after-school programs, CAAs were also instrumental in assisting more than 407,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

### Health Care

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible to over 694,000 low-income individuals. CAAs also helped infants and children improve and maintain their health in several ways. Nearly 566,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental

care. In addition, over 1.8 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

## **Energy**

The CSBG Network provided energy services to approximately 4.4 million low-income individuals through the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and other energy programs. For example, nearly 135,000 low-income families obtained WAP services. Low-income individuals' homes were made more energy-efficient to decrease utility payments and also positively impact the environment.



# National Performance Targets and Trends

In addition to CSBG's performance measurement initiative, the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has established a government-wide initiative to use performance targets and outcome measures to assess the program efficiency and effectiveness of all federally-funded domestic assistance programs. As a result, beginning in FY 2004 OCS began to develop and report CSBG performance targets, or anticipated levels of result achievement. This section of the FY 2014 report represents the tenth year of collecting performance targets based on the NPIs.

The nature and scope of national CAA outcome reporting was incorporated into the NPIs. OCS collects baseline information concerning CAA performance targets to which future years' performances may be compared. This information serves as a means to gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of CAA program activities. This section provides target performance levels for the following four NPIs:

- National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment
- National Performance Indicator 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization
- National Performance Indicator 6.2 – Emergency Assistance
- National Performance Indicator 6.3 – Child and Family Development

Section 678E of the CSBG statute, 42 U.S.C. § 9917, requires agencies to measure their performance and achievement in carrying out their goals. CAAs set targets for the number of participants they expect to achieve specific goals and then collect data on the number of participants who actually achieve those goals.

As the data accrue, agencies relate their abilities to predict performance outcomes by dividing the number of participants achieving the goal by the number expected to achieve the goal. The resulting percentage generally assesses CAAs' knowledge of their programs as well as the success of their participants.

Trends indicate that agencies' abilities to set targets remain high as the anticipated and actual numbers converge. Tables 4 through 7 reveal performance outcomes for the four indicators.

## NPI 1.1

Table 4 shows performance measures for NPI 1.1: The number and percentage of low-income participants in Community Action employment initiatives who obtain a job or become self-employed. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Employment in FY 2014, with 865 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets save for obtaining an increase in income and/or benefits by at least 87 percent. As noted earlier in the report, based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics<sup>33</sup>, given the types of jobs available by sector, there are more jobs available that do not offer immediate gains in movement towards or achievement of a “living wage” job or benefits.

**Table 4:** National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Number Enrolled in Program</b>	<b>Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)</b>	<b>Achieving Outcome</b>	<b>Achieving Target</b>
Unemployed and obtained a job	260,457	156,682	152,850	97.55%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	133,558	66,480	65,544	98.59%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	95,223	48,194	43,643	90.56%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	64,328	33,846	29,446	87.00%

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<sup>33</sup> “Industry employment and output projections to 2022” Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2022-1.htm>

## NPI 1.3

Table 5 shows performance measures for NPI 1.3: The number and percentage of low-income households that achieve an increase in financial assets and/or financial skills as a result of Community Action assistance. This table depicts how agencies set and achieved their outcome goals for Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization in FY 2014, with 820 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. Achievements of targets were high, with CAAs achieving their performance targets by at least 82 percent in all but two measures. The purchase of and saving for homes typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Evidence from HUD suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership,”<sup>34</sup> and the purchase of and saving for homes by CAA participants typically results in lower numbers in comparison to the other indicators. Additionally, the number of CAA participants purchasing a home has been on a steady decline since FY 2010, reflecting the falling homeownership rates reported in the U.S. Census.<sup>35,36</sup> Research suggests that the decreasing homeownership rate can be linked to the rising number of renters.<sup>37</sup> It is also important to note that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work towards achievement of outcomes over program years.

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<sup>34</sup> Housing and Urban Development. Fall 2012. Paths to Homeownership for Low-Income and Minority Households. <http://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/fall12/highlight1.html>

<sup>35</sup> Callis, R.R. & Kresin, M. US Census Bureau, Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division. U.S. Department of Commerce. October 27, 2015. “Residential Vacancies and Homeownership in the Third Quarter 2015.” <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/currenthvspress.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Goodman, Laurie; Pendall, Rolf & Zhu, Jun. June 8, 2015. Urban Institute. Headship and Homeownership: What Does the Future Hold? <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/headship-and-homeownership-what-does-future-hold>

<sup>37</sup> Joint Center for Housing Studies. “America's Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs”. December 9, 2013. <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/americas-rental-housing>

**Table 5:** National Performance Indicator 1.3 – Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Number Enrolled</b>	<b>Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)</b>	<b>Achieving outcome</b>	<b>Achieving Target</b>
Identified and received Federal/State tax credits	579,412	336,832	358,197	106.34%
Received court-ordered child support	22,142	9,144	8,393	91.79%
Received telephone and energy discounts	493,613	446,740	444,906	99.59%
Developed/ maintained family budget for 90 days	90,941	70,136	69,843	99.58%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	18,783	10,816	8,477	78.37%
Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	13,411	7,465	7,443	99.71%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,764	620	477	76.94%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,906	1,188	980	82.49%
Used IDA to purchase a home	4,244	1,180	983	83.31%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	2,293	815	684	83.93%

## NPI 6.2

Table 6 shows performance measures for NPI 6.2: The number of low-income individuals served by Community Action who sought emergency assistance and the number of those individuals for whom assistance was provided. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Emergency Assistance in FY 2014, with 991 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs responded to at least 82 percent of most emergency needs for low-income families. One measure with increased need, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was only met 62 percent of the time. This percentage has not changed much over the past several years and rarely rises above 65 percent, indicating a chronic need for housing assistance in low-income communities across the nation, and a lack of targeted funding. Similarly, CAAs saw a spike in need for car and home repair services, and were only able to meet the need less than 75 percent of the time.

**Table 6: National Performance Indicator 6.2 - Emergency Assistance**

Performance Measure	Emergency Service	Individuals Seeking Service	Individuals Receiving Service	Emergency Needs Met
Strengthened families and other vulnerable populations via emergency assistance	Emergency Food	5,511,035	5,409,545	98.16%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	3,051,847	2,749,552	90.09%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	296,214	184,064	62.14%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	57,253	42,832	74.81%
	Emergency Temporary Shelter	166,572	138,481	83.14%
	Emergency Medical Care	89,758	78,078	86.99%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	73,430	62,801	85.52%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	58,714	51,685	88.03%
	Emergency Transportation	363,119	299,410	82.46%
	Disaster Relief	36,410	30,674	84.25%
	Emergency Clothing	314,984	313,149	99.42%

## NPI 6.3

Table 7 shows performance measures for NPI 6.3: The number and percentage of all infants, children, youth, parents, and other adults participating in developmental or enrichment programs who achieve program goals. This table depicts how agencies set and met their outcome goals for Child and Family Development, with 891 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs were able to exceed their targets for most of the measures in this indicator.

**Table 7:** National Performance Indicator 6.3 - Child and Family Development

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
<b>Infants and Children</b>				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	598,602	542,809	565,922	104.26%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,779,987	2,049,441	1,825,269	89.06%
Achieved school readiness skills	438,520	392,055	407,929	104.05%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	435,823	474,722	351,812	74.11%
<b>Youth</b>				
Improved health and physical development	331,071	239,385	279,522	116.77%
Improved social and emotional development	151,688	113,048	112,716	99.71%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	126,396	83,591	86,194	103.11%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	74,545	38,090	35,780	93.94%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	165,302	121,192	128,537	106.06%
<b>Adults</b>				
Improved parenting skills	274,575	226,493	226,912	100.18%
Improved family functioning skills	290,907	255,519	252,768	98.92%

## Targeting Summary

It is important to reiterate that many of these indicators and associated outcomes may take periods of longer than one year to achieve, and many of the individuals enrolled continue to work towards achievement of outcomes over program years. CAAs are able to use trend data and the ROMA cycle to modify and situate their programs and services in anticipation; additionally, CAAs are able to modify and respond to changes in the communities in which they operate to achieve relatively high percentages of their projected outcomes.

# Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds

## Overview

The CSBG program provides American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribes with funds to lessen poverty in Native American communities by providing a range of services and activities to low-income families and individuals. Native American recipients of CSBG funding are among the most vulnerable populations in the country, with 39 percent of Native American families who reside on reservations living in poverty, according to 2010 U.S. Census Data.

Tribes and tribal organizations interested in direct CSBG funding submit a model plan and application information to OCS annually or biannually (as determined by the tribe or tribal organization) for review and acceptance. Some tribal governments chose to receive CSBG funding through the state rather than directly from the Office of Community Services (OCS), especially in states where supplemental state funds are made available. OCS direct funded grant amounts to tribal and tribal organizations are determined based on each state's and Indian tribe's poverty populations. In FY 2014:

- 58 tribes and tribal organizations chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
- A combined \$5,239,050 in direct funding was awarded to 52 Tribes and six tribal organizations, some serving multiple Tribes.
- Tribes living across 22 States received direct CSBG funding.

### **Core CSBG Services:** Addressing Barriers to Economic Security in Tribal Communities

Native American Tribes and tribal organizations receiving direct CSBG funds provide services addressing employment, education, housing, nutrition, emergency assistance, substance abuse, energy, and health care services to low-income Native American elders, adults, families, adolescents and young children. CSBG funds may also be used to complement other Federal Administration for Children and Families programs, such as Assets for Independence, Head Start, and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Services funded with FY 2014 direct tribal funding included:

- Employment programs, including support for job placement, vocational and skills training, job development, and eliminating barriers to work were funded with CSBG funds by 41 Tribal grantees.
- Education programs, including adult education, literacy programs, scholarships, Head Start enhancement, child development programs, and anti-drug education were funded with CSBG funds by 36 Tribal grantees.
- Income Management services, including assistance with budgeting, tax preparation and tax credit information, and medical and other benefit claims assistance for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 14 Tribal grantees.



- Housing programs, including homeownership counseling and loan assistance, counseling/advocacy in landlord/tenant relations and fair housing concerns, housing assistance, shelters and services for the homeless, and home repair and rehabilitation were supported with CSBG funds by 38 Tribal grantees.
- Emergency Services programs, including temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance/short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, emergency food, clothing and medical services, and disaster response were supported with CSBG funds by 46 Tribal grantees.
- Nutrition programs, including organizing, operating and assisting food banks, counseling and public education regarding nutrition and food preparation, community gardening, water, and food production programs, preparing and delivering meals, especially to homebound elders, and providing meals were supported with CSBG funds by 42 Tribal grantees.
- Support for Improved Service Linkages, including eligibility coordination, interagency partnerships, Tribal/State partnerships, and public/private partnerships were supported with CSBG funds by 44 Tribal grantees
- Self-sufficiency programs that offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent, including assessing family needs and resources, developing a plan of support, and identifying resources were supported with CSBG funds by 44 Tribal grantees.
- Health programs, including diabetes and other health education and treatment, emergency medical services, and transportation to medical services for elders were supported with CSBG funds by 36 Tribal grantees.

### **Emergency Services: Prioritizing Vulnerable, Low-Income Tribal Members in Crisis**

Given the severe economic crisis affecting Tribal communities across the country, Tribal grantees report the central importance of Emergency Services in meeting the basic self-sufficiency needs of low-income Tribal members. Emergency Services include temporary housing, rent or mortgage assistance, cash assistance/short-term loans, energy or utility assistance, as well as emergency food, clothing and medical services. In FY2014:

- The majority of Tribal grantees prioritized the provision of Emergency Assistance with CSBG funding.

## **National CSBG Performance Goals toward Success in Tribal Communities**

Tribal CSBG grantees invest funds based on critical local needs and report on the services provided as part of the submission of CSBG Tribal plans. As summarized below, Tribes invest funds in a variety of activities consistent with the national CSBG performance goals.

*Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.*

- 82 percent (47 Tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that result in greater self-sufficiency for low-income people, including employment services, education and training, financial management, and reducing barriers to work.

*Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.*

- 82 percent (47 Tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that improve Tribal communities, including community improvement and revitalization, increased community Quality of Life assets, community engagement and volunteerism.

*Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.*

- 54 percent (31 Tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that increased community engagement and participation, including community decision-making activities, community outreach and communication, and support for home and business ownership.

*Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.*

- 74 percent (42 Tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in specific programs, services and activities that facilitate interagency, Tribal/State, and public/private partnerships.

*Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.*

- 75 percent (43 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds to increase their capacity to serve their most needy families and achieve results.

*Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive environments.*

- 67 percent (38 tribal grantees) invested CSBG funds in strengthening family and other supportive environments to help vulnerable populations achieve their potential.

## CSBG Administration and Fiscal Integrity

In FY 2014, the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a report titled: *The Office Of Community Services Did Not Fully Comply With Federal Monitoring And Reporting Requirements For The Community Services Block Grant Program*. OIG found that OCS had a backlog of State Assessment reports and that OCS did not issue timely CSBG Reports to Congress. The OIG report is available at: [www.oig.hhs.gov](http://www.oig.hhs.gov).

OCS has taken significant steps to improve administration of the CSBG. Specifically, all delayed State Assessments (SAs) cited in the report have been issued and policies and procedures have been improved to ensure expeditious monitoring and report processing in the future.

OCS has restructured its monitoring to improve management, accountability, and outcomes of state and local agencies in the provision of CSBG services. OCS oversight and training and technical assistance (T&TA) were improved by additional training of federal staff and contract auditors. These staff and auditors monitor state programs and provide T&TA to improve state financial oversight of local agencies receiving CSBG funds.

OCS has worked with the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force, a consortium of federal, state, and local officials associated with CSBG, to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for providing T&TA to state and local CSBG-funded entities that focuses on Program Leadership; Program Integrity (administrative and fiscal controls); and Program Accountability (data collection and reporting).

OCS awarded technical assistance (TA) grants to associations with appropriate community services programmatic, administrative, and fiscal control experience, to help troubled CSBG grantees improve their allocation and control of funds, oversight of local agencies and compliance with Office of Management and Budget and Internal Revenue Service requirements.

Federal CSBG staff is required by law to conduct annual reviews of select states each year called SAs. The SAs are conducted using improved assessment methodologies and tools that more thoroughly and clearly explored the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of CSBG programs.

On May 5, 2014, OCS issued Information Memorandum 134 outlining the CSBG SA schedule for FY 2014. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> A copy of Information Memorandum 134 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-im-134-state-assessment-schedule-fy-2014>

## Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

On October 6, 2006, to clarify on-site evaluation requirements, OCS issued Information Memorandum 97 to advise state CSBG authorities of their statutory obligation to monitor local agencies; encourage states to make special efforts to conduct monitoring and to provide TA among those agencies that are scheduled for initial or follow-up Head Start Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring reviews; and further clarify the statutory obligations of state CSBG lead agencies to monitor all local entities receiving CSBG funding within a three-year period.<sup>39</sup>

On May 1, 2012, OCS issued Information Memorandum 116 to provide additional guidance on statutory and regulatory requirements for terminating organizational eligibility or otherwise reducing the share of funding allocated to any CSBG-eligible entity.<sup>40</sup> A step-by-step description outlined necessary actions and considerations for terminating or reducing funds to a CSBG-eligible entity for cause. States were encouraged to review internal monitoring, corrective action, and hearing procedures to assure compliance with the CSBG Act and applicable regulations cited in this memorandum.

### Summary

Since the issuance of the 2014 HHS OIG Report, OCS staff and management have made significant strides in restructuring the monitoring and reporting components of CSBG in a way that improves program administration, accountability, and outcomes.

OCS did not wait to receive the HHS OIG's June 2014 final report to begin making positive changes. Prior to and since the report was issued OCS has taken significant steps, as outlined above, to improve internal operations and comply with the recommendations in the report.

OCS is working closely with the CSBG Network and with the HHS OIG to ensure appropriate oversight of CSBG. During FY 2014, federal CSBG staff conducted SAs in five states: California, Hawaii, Illinois, Ohio and Oklahoma.

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<sup>39</sup> Information Memorandum 97 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-97-guidance-on-the-csbg-requirement-to-monitor-eligible-entities>

<sup>40</sup> Information Memorandum 116 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-116-corrective-action-termination-or-reduction-of-funding>.

## Conclusion

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is unique among federal programs in that it is one of a very few comprehensive investments exclusively focused on reducing poverty. Other federal programs address specific challenges or factors involved in poverty and often take a piecemeal approach. In contrast, CSBG uses a mix of federal, state, and local resources to address the community and family level barriers that lead to systemic poverty. CSBG allows states and CAAs to strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level and to impact health and economic security on a national scale.

CSBG is an infrastructure that provides a vehicle for state administrators and local leaders to create planned and coordinated interventions to ensure economic opportunity for all Americans. The effort of the CSBG Network moves low-income families toward self-sufficiency and rebuilds thriving communities through a coordinated approach at the federal, state, and local levels and provides a range of services and opportunities for individuals and families with low-incomes.<sup>41</sup>

CSBG funds result in innovative programs that address the leading causes of poverty, such as a lack of affordable housing, inadequate access to health care, and too few job opportunities. CSBG helps low-income Americans obtain employment, increase their education, access vital early childhood programs, and maintain their independence. According to research from the University of Michigan and Columbia University, social factors are just as critical to people's well-being and life expectancy as health factors. The negative impact of poverty, such as lack of social support and income inequality, can lead to adverse health outcomes and death in the same way that a behavior like cigarette smoking may.<sup>42</sup>

The CSBG National Performance Indicators (NPIs) are tools for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. Even with the decrease in funding from the ending of the Recovery Act funding and the rising number of individuals seeking assistance from the CSBG Network as a result of the state of the economy, the CSBG Network was able to respond to the increased need in reducing the barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Current data, which is collected annually from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, measures the impact of states in eliminating barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization. Across family and community level domains ranging from health and housing to employment and education, CAAs eliminated 34.1 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities, an increase of 8 percent over FY 2013.

The NPIs track outcomes from emergency services as well as outcomes from more comprehensive and coordinated services such as employment initiatives, early childhood programs, and continuing education programs, such as skills training programs and matched savings for enrollment in higher education. While the numbers of emergency services CAAs

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<sup>41</sup> CSBG Act. <https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ285/PLAW-105publ285.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

provide decreased 34% over the last four years, the number of non-emergency services has increased dramatically. Services providing employment supports have increased by 76 percent over the past four years, and services providing support to those who are unable to work have increased by over 50 percent.

Furthermore, while emergency services play a significant role in helping people through crises, early evidence suggests clients who receive coordinated or “bundled” services are three to four times more likely to achieve a major economic outcome such as staying employed, earning a vocational certification or associate’s degree, or buying a car, than clients receiving only one type of service.<sup>43,44</sup> Therefore, CAAs across the nation are placing increased emphasis on providing coordinated services, as well as essential emergency services. CSBG reduces dependence on other federal safety net services and increases the number of residents contributing to the economy by focusing on the most vulnerable populations.

Nationwide, child poverty rates remained high, at 21.1% in 2014.<sup>45</sup> The CSBG Network responded to the high child poverty levels and provided services to over 5.2 million children in FY 2014, representing over 30% of all children in poverty. The high number of children in poverty reflects the high unemployment rate nationwide. In the past year, 18 percent more people obtained employment through CSBG Network assistance, and 16 percent more people achieved a living wage employment than in FY 2013.

Aside from direct employment, education is another major factor in becoming economically secure. The CSBG Network has always been instrumental in helping low-income people obtain college degrees. During FY 2014, more than 14,200 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance.

The CSBG Network continued to face difficult conditions in FY 2014. The recovering economy, funding cuts, and high, long-term unemployment created a straining demand for services. However, this anti-poverty network of over 1,000 state-managed local agencies expanded economic security for vulnerable populations and created employment opportunities for low-wage workers. The coordinated services provided by CSBG go beyond short-term interventions and strengthen long-term economic security for individuals, communities, and the nation. Based on annual reports from CAAs and other eligible entities, every dollar invested in CSBG leveraged \$21.31 of other federal, state, local, and private funds and CSBG’s flexibility allows eligible entities to fund innovative programs, and activities not supported by other resources.

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<sup>43</sup> LISC. What is Integrated Service Delivery?

[http://www.lisc.org/isd/about\\_integrated\\_services\\_delivery/what\\_is\\_isd.php](http://www.lisc.org/isd/about_integrated_services_delivery/what_is_isd.php)

<sup>44</sup> LISC. Why Integrated Service Delivery? [http://www.lisc.org/isd/about\\_integrated\\_services\\_delivery/why\\_isd.php](http://www.lisc.org/isd/about_integrated_services_delivery/why_isd.php)

<sup>45</sup> US Census Bureau, 2014 Highlights, <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/>

# Appendix A: FY 2014 CSBG State Assessments

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## CSBG State Assessments (SAs)

The CSBG Act requires that each state designate a lead agency to administer CSBG. Further, the CSBG Act requires the Secretary to conduct evaluations in several states each fiscal year regarding the use of CSBG funds. In compliance with the CSBG Act, SAs are conducted to examine the implementation, performance, compliance, and outcomes of a state's CSBG and to certify that the state is adhering to the provisions of the CSBG Act, in accordance with Sections 678B and 676(b) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9914.

On May 13, 2014, OCS amended its Internal Procedures and Guidelines to clarify the CSBG monitoring timelines and sequence. The OCS selection process for FY 2014 was based on four criteria: 1) States never reviewed by OCS or where a significant time elapsed since the state was last reviewed, 2) analysis of routinely available program monitoring information, 3) CSBG funding allocation per state, and 4) analysis of past findings as reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 single audit requirements. On May 5, 2014, OCS issued Information Memorandum (IM) 134 to inform State CSBG Lead Agencies of the OCS on-site SAs schedule for fiscal year 2014. The Oklahoma SA was carried over from the fiscal year 2013 schedule and was conducted prior to the date IM 137 was issued.

During the SAs, Federal staff conduct assessment of the state level and also validate information through visits to selected eligible entities in the state. In accordance with the CSBG Act, the SAs examine the states assurances pursuant to Section 676, 42 U.S.C. § 9908, including the following:

1. Activities designed to assist and coordinate services to low-income families and individuals, including those receiving assistance under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, the elderly, homeless, migrant and seasonal workers, and youth;
2. Coordination of service delivery to ensure linkages among services, such as to employment and training activities, with the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP);
3. Faith-based and other community-based charitable organizations, and other social services programs;
4. Innovative approaches for community and neighborhood-based service provision;
5. Ability to provide emergency food and nutrition to populations served;
6. Adherence to statutory procedures governing the termination and reduction of funding for the local entity administering the program;
7. Adequate and appropriate composition of Tripartite Boards;
8. Appropriate fiscal and programmatic procedures to include a Community Action Plan from the eligible entities that identifies how the needs of communities will be met with CSBG funds; and



9. Participation in the performance measurement system, the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) initiative.

The SAs also examine fiscal and governance issues of the eligible entities that provide CSBG funded services in local communities as well as the state's oversight procedures for the eligible entities. Fiscal and governance issues examined include:

1. Methodology for distribution and disbursement of CSBG funds to the eligible entities;
2. Fiscal controls and accounting procedures;
3. State administrative expenses;
4. Mandatory public hearings conducted by the state Legislature; and
5. General procedures for governing the administration of CSBG, including Tripartite Board governance, non-discrimination provisions, and political activities prohibitions.

The SAs, conducted by OCS, follow a standard monitoring protocol for administrative, programmatic, and fiscal compliance with CSBG requirements. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

In FY 2014, OCS conducted on-site State Assessment reviews of the use of fiscal year 2012 CSBG funds by the states of California, Hawaii, Illinois, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

The following FY 2014 SA reports include information about the states' program operations and eligible entity operations.

# State of California

## State Assessment Summary

From June 23 to June 27, 2014, an on-site State Assessment (SA) was conducted in the state of California regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2012 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of California was in compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of the CSBG, and requirements governing the expenditure of federal funds. However, OCS determined that procedural and reporting requirements needed improvements. Specifically, the SA team found that the state did not have consistent instructions and procedures for reporting client characteristic data, did not conduct a timely monitoring review of a newly designated entity as required by the CSBG Act, did not submit the FFR OMB Standard Form 425 in a timely manner pursuant to the federal statute, lacked procedures for establishing definite time frames for corrective action and procedures for eligible entities' compliance with OMB A-133 single audit report submission need strengthening.

OCS has prepared a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state will be provided a copy of the draft report and an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans.

A copy of the California SA will be published on the following website:  
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### Program Operations

The Governor has designated the California Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The California CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 59 eligible entities that serve 70 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The purposes and goals of CSBG are to provide assistance to States and local communities working through a network of CAAs and other neighborhood organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Section 675C(a)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(a)(1), requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to a State shall be used by the State to make grants for the purposes described in Section 672, 42 U.S.C. § 9901, to eligible entities.

CSD allocated 90 percent of funds to be expended among 10 program areas for FY 2012 in the amount of \$55,860,447. The following table below illustrates the breakout and the actual amounts expended for each program area.

## FY 2012 CSBG Use of Funds: California

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$8,013,442	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$11,722,706	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Housing	\$3,570,184	Housing services provided to improve living environment.
Emergency Service	\$9,881,183	Services provided for emergency services and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$3,811,227	Nutrition services provided to low-income individuals and families.
Health	\$4,790,145	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$5,570,248	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$4,423,077	Activities that "Link" community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$2,351,077	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Other	\$1,727,158	
<b>Total FY 2012 Expenditures</b>	<b>\$55,860,447</b>	

\*\*Source: 2012 CBSG IS Survey data

## Administrative and Discretionary Use of Funds

Section 675C(b)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(1), requires that if a state uses less than 100 percent of the grant or allotment received under Section 675A or 675B the State shall use the remainder of the grant or allotment for discretionary activities." Section 675C(b)(2), 42 U.S.C. §9907(b)(2), requires that no state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or five percent, of the grant received under Section 675(B) 42 U.S.C. § 9906,for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities.

In FY 2012, CSD expended \$2,817,607 (five percent) of the CSBG for administrative costs. These costs consist of: Salaries and Wages, Fringe Benefits, Operating Expenses, Equipment, Out of State Travel, Contract and Consultant Services, Drought Water Assistance, MSFW Drought, and Other costs.

In FY 2012, CSD allocated \$3,005,694 (five percent) of the CSBG for discretionary funds.. From the five percent of the total CSBG allocation amount set aside for discretionary funds, CSD expended \$432,761 to support Limited Purpose Agencies (LPAs) whom are non-profit organizations or public agencies that receive direct Federal funding. They provide services with a specific focus on training, technical assistance, special support programs, or other activities serving eligible beneficiaries.

The chart below shows administrative and discretionary costs for California in FY 2012.

### **FY 2012 CSBG Funds: California**

<b>Use of Funds</b>	<b>Amount Expended</b>	<b>Expended Percent (%)</b>
Administrative Costs	\$3,005,694	5%
Discretionary Funds	\$2,817,607	5%
<b>Total Expended in FY 2012</b>	<b>\$5,823,301</b>	<b>10%</b>

\*\* Source: 2012 Report – CALSTARS

## **Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

### **Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA)**

The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA), a joint powers agency of the City and County of Sacramento, was formed in 1978. SETA is the designated Community Action Agency for Sacramento County for the provision of CSBG services. The program operates through neighborhood-based organizations that provide resources and services to produce measurable impacts on the causes and symptoms of poverty experienced by challenged families and communities. CSBG provides a range of services to assist low-income people in attaining the skills, knowledge, and motivation necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. The program also provides low-income people with immediate life necessities such as emergency food, shelter, transportation, and access to available community resources. In Sacramento County, programs funded through CSBG strive to eliminate the conditions of poverty affecting the county's low-income residents. They provide case management, emergency shelter, transportation, emergency food, and counseling services for at-risk youth, frail elderly, disabled persons, low-income families, and the homeless. Only Sacramento County residents that meet federal poverty income guidelines or are recipients of TANF or SSI are eligible for CSBG services. In FY 2012, SETA's CSBG allocation totaled \$ \$1,631,005. According to the CSD demographic report, in FY 2012 SETA served 10,186 individuals and 7,713 families.

### **Economic Opportunity Council of San Francisco (EOC)**

The Economic Opportunity Council of San Francisco (EOC) is a private, nonprofit corporation and was designated by the Board of Supervisors to operate the Community Services Block Grant Program. It operates child care programs for 325 children on a year round basis and offers a preschool program for children during the school year providing a compensatory educational experience. The program offers nutritious supplemental foods to low-income women during pregnancy and for 12 months postpartum, for their infants and children up to age six years who are not eligible for the Woman, Infants and Children (WIC) program. Foods such as infant formula, non-fat dry milk, egg mix, cereal, peanut butter, canned meat, vegetables, fruit and fruit juices are available monthly at five distribution sites throughout the city. The program also serves eligible seniors, 60 years of age or over with the same types of commodity foods. The office is equipped to respond to a number of languages to include: Cantonese, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Tagalog. EOC also administers LIHEAP, offering assistance to offset the costs of heating and/or cooling dwellings and/or having a dwelling weatherized to make it more energy efficient. The FY 2012 CSBG allocation for EOC totaled \$790,978.

### **Project GO, Inc. (PGI)**

Project GO, Inc. is a non-profit community action organization that advocates for and enhances the quality of life of low- to moderate-income and at-risk families and seniors by providing them with affordable housing, energy conservation and emergency assistance. PGI's mission is to develop, build and manage affordable housing; improve home energy conservation; and provide emergency energy assistance. PGI is responsible for the weatherization and installation of energy conservation measures for more than 350 homes annually. Since the inception of PGI, the agency has provided energy conservation measures to approximately 39,500 low-income households in the five-county surrounding area Project GO was designated as an eligible entity in January 2013. The FY 2014 CSBG allocation for Project GO totaled \$310,761.

# **State of Hawaii**

## **State Assessment Summary**

From September 22 to September 26, 2014, an on-site State Assessment (SA) was conducted in the state of Hawaii regarding activities implemented with fiscal year 2012 CSBG funds. Based on a review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review, OCS identified procedural weaknesses in the administrative, financial, and program areas of Hawaii's CSBG. Sections 676 and 678B of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9908 & 9914, require the state to provide assurances that funds made available through the grant will be used for the purposes of the Act, and the state to perform the necessary monitoring reviews to ensure eligible entities meet performance goals, and administrative and financial requirements to assure proper disbursement of and accounting of federal funds.

The SA team found that the state did not have adequate fiscal control and accounting procedures in place to permit the preparation of the SF-425 Federal Financial Reports (FFR) and the tracing of CSBG funds from the federal government to FY 2012 expenditures. In addition, the SA team identified procedural weaknesses in the administration and oversight of Hawaii's CSBG in the state application plan, correction action, and child support referrals.

OCS has prepared a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state will be provided a copy of the draft report and an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans.

A copy of the Hawaii SA will be published on the following website:  
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### **Program Operations**

The Governor of Hawaii designated the Hawaii Office of Community Services (HOCS), as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Hawaii, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to four eligible entities serving five counties for the eight major islands. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to the Community Action Plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training as well as transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, domestic violence prevention services, money management, and microbusiness development.

The purposes and goals of CSBG are to provide assistance to states and local communities working through a network of CAAs and other neighborhood organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Section 675C(a)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(a)(1), requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to a state shall be used by the state to make grants for the purposes described in Section 672, 42 U.S.C. § 9901, to eligible entities. HOCS reported providing services to 42,043 low-income individuals in 25,697 families. Funds were expended among 10

program areas. The following table below illustrates the breakout and the actual amounts expended for each program area.

**FY 2013 CSBG Use of Funds: Hawaii\*\***

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Amount Expended</b>	<b>Program Goals for Low-income families and individuals</b>
Employment	\$1,257,469	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$667,858	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Income Management	\$21,635	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Housing	\$133,585	Housing services provided to improve the living environment.
Emergency Service	\$326,981	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$287,016	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$0	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$316,741	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$262,441	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Other	\$98,415	\$85,092.04 reported as other personnel costs.
<b>Total FY Expenditure</b>	<b>\$3,372,141</b>	

\*\*Source: 2012 CSBG IS Survey data

## Administrative and Discretionary Use of Funds

Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(2), mandates that no state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant for administrative activities, including monitoring activities. Funds to be spent for such expenses shall be taken from the portion of the grant after the state makes grants to eligible entities. In accordance with Section 675C(b)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(1), the State shall use the remainder of the grant or allotment received for discretionary purposes.

In FY 2013, HOCS reported administrative expenditures of \$167,009 (4.6 percent) of the CSBG grant award. Largely, these administrative funds supported salary costs of HOCS staff that performed grant management activities such as policy development, program coordination, on-site monitoring, and training and technical assistance.

In FY 2013 HOCS reported CSBG discretionary expenditures of \$109,386 (3.0 percent) in actual discretionary costs. The majority of CSBG Discretionary funds are used for direct support of eligible entities including, the purchase of software licenses, specific program support, and Training and Technical Assistance.

Due to the inability of the SA team to trace all federal funds to the specific expenditures, the team could not determine that HOCS is in compliance with spending limitations for administrative and discretionary funds.

The chart below shows HOCS Administrative and Discretionary expenditures in FY 2013.

### FY 2013 CSBG Funds Expended: Hawaii

Use of Funds	Amount Expended	Percentage
State Administrative Costs	\$167,009	4.6%
Discretionary	\$109,386	3.0%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,627,460</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*Source: FY 2013 CSBG-IS Report



## **Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

### **Honolulu Community Action Program (HCAP)**

HCAP is a nonprofit agency that has served low-income individuals in Oahu since 1965. HCAP currently has approximately 340 employees in eight district centers that address a wide array of needs in Oahu. The district service centers list job readiness and placement; emergency needs; food assistance; housing referrals; economic development; case management; outreach; support services and networking with community service providers among the many services offered through HCAP.

One highlighted youth service was the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) After-School Program. The goals of STEM are to improve academic skills including but not limited to math and science, to provide an alternative to underage drinking and drug use, teenage pregnancy, gang involvement, criminal activity, and to increase opportunities for youth participation in community and civic engagement. In 2013, HCAP expended \$2,153,359 in CSBG funding to serve low-income families and individuals in Oahu.

### **Hawaii County Economic Opportunity Council (HCEOC)**

HCEOC is a nonprofit agency that has served low-income individuals in the county of Hawaii since 1965. The mission of the Council is to alleviate, eliminate, and prevent poverty in Hawaii. The Council offers programs in transportation, housing, education, youth services, diversified agriculture, energy, and economic development activities to assist individuals and families to improve the quality of their lives. In 2013 HCEOC expended \$559,860 in CSBG funding to serve low-income families and individuals in the county of Hawaii.

# State of Illinois

## State Assessment Summary

From July 21 to July 25, 2014, an on-site State Assessment (SA) was conducted in the state of Illinois regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2012 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that corrective actions were needed for the state of Illinois to be in full compliance with the CSBG Act.

OCS has prepared a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state will be provided a copy of the draft report and an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans.

Once finalized, a copy of the Illinois SA will be published on the following website:  
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Illinois CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 36 eligible entities serving 102 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The purpose and goals of CSBG is to provide assistance to states and local communities working through a network of CAAs and other neighborhood organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Section 675C(a)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(a)(1), requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to a state shall be used by the state to make grants for the purposes described in Section 672, 42 U.S.C. § 9901, to eligible entities.

DCEO reported providing services to 778,325 low-income individuals in 477,309 families. The chart below describes the services provided in FY 2012 which addressed conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security.

## FY 2012 CSBG Use of Funds: Illinois

Service Category	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$3,472,500	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$1,495,401	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Housing	\$600,481	Housing services provided to improve living environment.
Emergency Service	\$6,617,776	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$1,781,854	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$2,169,437	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$3,811,993	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$5,761,970	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$250,446	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Other	\$430,347	Transportation, admin, summer basketball, program support and Illinois Ventures.
<b>Total FY 2012 Expenditure</b>	<b>\$26,392,205</b>	

\*\*Source: FY 2012 CSBG-IS Report

## Administrative and Discretionary Use of Funds

Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(2), mandates that no state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant for administrative activities, including monitoring activities. Funds to be spent for such expenses shall be taken from the portion of the grant after the state makes grants to eligible entities. In accordance with Section 675C(b)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(1), the State shall use the remainder of the grant or allotment received for discretionary purposes.

DCEO expended five percent of the CSBG grant award for administrative costs. The costs were distributed among personal services, fringe benefits, indirect cost, other administrative, audit, and the Office of Information Management (OIM) – information technology staff.

DCEO discretionary expenses for program year FY 2012 - 2013, included financial support to vendors for training and technical assistance, scholarship program for low-income students, and other support and technical assistance activities determined appropriate by the state.

The chart below shows DCEO Administrative and Discretionary expenditures in FY 2012.

### **FY 2012 CSBG Funds: Illinois\*\***

<b>Use of Funds</b>	<b>Amount Expended</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Administrative	\$1,508,615.00	5%
Discretionary	\$1,472,492.00	5%

\*\*Source: FY 2012 CSBG-IS Report

## **Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

### **Chicago Department Of Family & Support Service (DFSS)**

The Chicago Department of Family & Support Services (DFSS) is located in Chicago, IL and serves the city of Cook County. The following services are provided to low-income families and individuals in the City of Cook County.

- **Veterans Resource Office** – DFSS has two Veterans Resource office locations to serve Chicago’s U.S. military veterans. The North Area Veterans Resource Office specializes in assisting veterans with securing employment and related issues. The Central West Veterans Resource Office assists veterans with health-related issues.
- **Workforce Development Services** – DFSS provides job training and placement services to high-need populations, including formerly incarcerated individuals, homeless individuals and persons with limited English proficiency. Through employment preparation services, transitional jobs programs and skill training in high demand industries, individuals gain valuable work experience and skills needed for the workplace or move on to more advanced education and training programs.
- **Senior Services/Area Agency on Aging** – The golden diners’ program administered by DFSS each weekday, provides seniors (over 60 years of age) with hot nutritious lunches at approximately 60 sites throughout Chicago. Each year DFSS provides approximately 750,000 meals to over 25,000 older adults through the program. DFSS home delivered meals program provides approximately 3.2 million home delivered meals to more than 8,000 homebound older adults each year.

## **Community and Economic Development Association Of Cook County (CEDA)**

The Community and Economic Development Association of Cook County (CEDA) is located in Chicago, IL and serves suburban Cook County. The following services are provided to low-income families and individuals in suburban Cook County.

- **Housing Counseling/Information Referral** – CEDA provides counseling and household budgeting to eligible applicants to help maintain and achieve affordable housing. Financial assistance is provided to applicants who qualify to further assist them in reaching their housing goals. Applicants must enroll in the CSBG case management program to receive housing assistance.
- **Scholarship Program** – CEDA awards scholarships to assist CSBG-eligible applicants with post-secondary education at accredited Illinois universities, colleges and vocational schools as a means to increase self-sufficiency.
- **Food Nutrition** - To address food deserts in the south suburb, CEDA partnered with the Greater Chicago Food Depository to purchase and deliver fresh produce twice per month to a variety of sites to distribute to CSBG-eligible families.

## **Will County Center for Community Concerns (Will County)**

The Will County Center for Community Concerns (Will County) is located in Joliet, IL and serves Will County. The following services are provided to low-income families and individuals in Will County.

- **Family and Community Development** – Will County provides intensive case management by key staff members who are certified as family and community development specialists to promote self-sufficiency in the family. Together the case manager and family formulate goals and steps needed to achieve goals.
- **Housing Counseling** – Will County provides training and counseling to low-income renters and homeowners in areas including landlord/tenant relations, budgeting, and family life skills.
- **Employment Support** – Will County assists eligible heads of households to obtain/maintain employment by providing assistance with daycare cost, transportation and work supplies.

# State of Ohio

## State Assessment Summary

From August 24 to August 29, 2014, an on-site State Assessment (SA) was conducted in the state of Ohio regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2012 CSBG funds. A review of information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that the state was in full compliance with the CSBG Act. However, the SA team found that the state had identified one entity that had failed to meet the tri-partite board requirement for an extended period of time.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state and the report is now considered final. A copy of the final Ohio SA is available on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Ohio Development Service Agency (ODSA), as the lead agency to administer the CSBG. The Ohio CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 50 eligible entities serving 67 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The purpose and goals of CSBG is to provide assistance to states and local communities working through a network of CAAs and other neighborhood organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Section 675C(a)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(a)(1), requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to a state shall be used by the state to make grants for the purposes described in Section 672, 42 U.S.C. § 9901, to eligible entities.

ODSA allocated 90 percent of funds to be expended among 10 program areas for FY 2012 in the amount of \$21,567,593. From that funding allocation, a total of \$1,256,915 served the youth (ages 12-18), and a total of \$1,208,815 was used to serve seniors (aged 55 and over). The following table below illustrates the actual amounts expended for each program area.

## FY 2012 CSBG Use of Funds: Ohio

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$2,883,692	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$1,096,581	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Housing	\$799,955	Housing services provided to improve living environment.
Emergency Service	\$6,099,687	Services provided for emergency services and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$528,939	Nutrition services provided to low-income individuals and families.
Health	\$1,769,065	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$4,400,519	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$217,076	Activities that "Link" community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$1,166,731	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
Other	\$2,605,346	
<b>Total FY 2012 Expenditures</b>	<b>\$21,567,593</b>	

**\*\*Source:** 2012 CSBG IS Survey Data

## Administrative and Discretionary Use of Funds

Section 675C(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(2) mandates that no state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent, of the grant for administrative activities, including monitoring activities. Funds to be spent for such expenses shall be taken from the portion of the grant after the state makes grants to eligible entities. In accordance with Section 675C(b)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(1), the State shall use the remainder of the grant or allotment received for discretionary purposes.

In FY 2012 ODSA expended \$1,318,647 (5.0 percent) of the CSBG grant award for administrative costs. Largely, these administrative funds supported salary costs of Office of Community Assistance (OCA) staff that performed grant management activities such as policy development, program coordination, on-site monitoring, and training and technical assistance.

In FY 2012 ODSA expended \$937,319 (3.6 percent) in actual discretionary costs. The majority of CSBG Discretionary funds are used to support Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA). All recipients of CSBG funds, or state CAA association, can apply for T&TA grants.

The chart below shows administrative and discretionary costs for Ohio in FY 2012.

## FY 2012 CSBG Funds Expended: Ohio

Use of Funds	Amount Expended	Percentage
State Administrative Costs	\$1,318,647	5.0%
Discretionary Costs	\$937,319	3.6%
<b>Total Expended in FY 2012</b>	<b>\$2,255,966</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

\*\* Source: 2012 Report – OAKS\*\*

## Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments

### LEADS Community Action Agency

LEADS Community Action Agency provides services in Licking, Delaware and Union Counties. The FY 2012 CSBG allocation for LEADS totaled \$322,830. Some services provided by the agency include the following:

- **Electric Partnership Program (EPP):** Universal Service Fund that was established to serve low income residents who have high electricity usage. This program is designed to improve the electricity efficiency of low income households who participate in the PIPP (Percentage of Income Payment Plan) program by performing in-home audits and installing appropriate electric base load and thermal energy efficiency measures.
- **Home Repair Program for Senior Citizens:** The home repair program is for seniors 60 years or older that need assistance with home repairs or handicapped accessibility modifications to remain in their home.
- **Percentage of Income Payment Plan (PIPP):** PIPP is an extended payment arrangement that requires regulated gas and electric companies to accept payments based on a percentage of the household income.
- **Emergency Food & Shelter Program (EFSP):** Provides rental assistance to qualifying families
- **Food Pantries:** The pantries provide nutritional food to families in need.



## **Cincinnati/Hamilton County Community Action Agency (C-HCCAA)**

The Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency (C-HCCAA) is a community non-profit that was chartered in 1964 to provide services for Hamilton County. C-HCCAA's mission is to act as advocate, provider and facilitator for the full range of public and private resources, programs and policies which give low-to moderate income individuals the opportunity to improve the quality of life for themselves, their families and their communities. CSBG funding is primarily used for administrative support including case management. The FY 2012 CSBG allocation for C-HCCAA totaled \$ \$1,860,016. Some notable services funded in part with CSBG include:

- **YouthBuild and Blue Print for Success:** Which helps young adults get trained and employed
- **Emergency and Supportive Services:** Which provides Mortgage and rental help, as well as assistance for water and telephone bills
- **Workforce Development:** Providing certified manufacturing training and adult education and computer training. and
- **Greater Cincinnati Microenterprise Initiative:** Tasked with preparing tomorrow's small business owners by providing business classes, loan assistance and more.

# State of Oklahoma

## State Assessment Summary

From March 24 to March 28, 2014, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Oklahoma regarding activities implemented with Fiscal Year 2010 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that the state of Oklahoma was in compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of CSBG, and other applicable policies. The SA team found minor weaknesses in the state's internal controls.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state and the report is now considered final. A copy of the final Oklahoma SA is available on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessments>.

### Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The ODOC provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 19 eligible entities serving 77 counties. The eligible entities provide an array of services according to a community action plan formulated to address local needs. Services may include housing, energy assistance, nutrition, employment and training, transportation, family development, child care, health care, emergency food and shelter, and domestic violence prevention services. Services also may include money management and micro-business development.

The purpose and goals of CSBG is to provide assistance to states and local communities working through a network of CAAs and other neighborhood organizations, for the reduction of poverty, the revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient. Section 675C(a)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(a)(1), requires that not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to a state shall be used by the state to make grants for the purposes described in Section 672, 42 U.S.C. § 9901, to eligible entities.

The chart below describes the funds expended by services provided in FY 2010 which addressed conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security.

## FY 2010 CSBG Use of Funds: Oklahoma

Programs	Amount Expended	Program Goals for Low-Income Families and Individuals
Employment	\$565,257	Low-income participants who obtain employment and maintain employment, or become self-employed.
Education	\$826,799	Educational services provided for children and adults.
Housing	\$1,037,794	Housing services provided to improve living environment.
Emergency Service	\$1,060,908	Services provided for emergencies and crisis intervention.
Nutrition	\$478,824	Nutrition services provided to low-income families and individuals.
Health	\$238,817	Health care services made accessible to low-income families and individuals.
Self-Sufficiency	\$367,222	Services provided to assist low-income in gaining or increasing economic security.
Linkages	\$1,421,278	Activities that “link” community members, groups, government, and commercial organizations that serve low-income communities.
Income Management	\$916,037	Income management services provide to low-income families and individuals.
<b>Total FY 2010 Expenditure</b>	<b>\$6,912,936</b>	

\*\*Source: FY 2012 CSBG-IS Report

## Administrative and Discretionary Use of Funds

The state uses CSBG administrative funds for the management and monitoring of the CSBG. The OCS SA team reviewed the state’s administrative discretionary spending. The Team found that internal controls, as designed, were not adequate to prevent unauthorized labor expenses from being charged to CSBG. The OCS SA team found no examples of actual inappropriate labor expenses. OCS recommended modifications to improve control design.

The OCS SA team reviewed the state’s use of discretionary funds and determined the state’s use of discretionary funds were in accordance with Section 675C(b)(1) of the CSBG Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9907(b)(1).

The chart below shows the distribution of Federal funds allocated in Oklahoma in FY 2010.

### **FY 2010 Funds: Oklahoma**

<b>CSBG Allocated Funds</b>	<b>Amount Allocated</b>	<b>Percentage of Allocation</b>
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$7,310,929	91%
Administrative Costs	\$425,431	5%
Discretionary Projects	\$331,736	4%
<b>Total Allocated in FY 2010</b>	<b>\$8,058,096</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Eligible Entities Monitoring and Assessments**

States are required by the CSBG Act to perform full on-site monitoring reviews at least once every three years for each eligible entity. A monitoring report should be sent to the Board Chairperson and the Executive Director of the agency. Follow-up visits should be coordinated with the eligible entity if deficiencies were noted during the on-site visit. . The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities: Community Action Agency of Oklahoma City and Oklahoma/Canadian Counties, Inc.

#### **CAA of Oklahoma Inc.**

CAA of Oklahoma Inc. is located in Oklahoma City and serves two counties; Oklahoma and Canadian. The following services are provided to low-income families and individuals in Oklahoma City.

- Individual Development Account Matched Savings Program for Parents and Youth – The program is designed to help low-to-moderate income households save money. Parents and students can deposit up to \$2000 of their own money into their IDA account and receive up to a \$4000 match for a total of \$6000. The money saved can be used for home purchase, starting a small business or attending an accredited Oklahoma career technology center, college or university.
- Special Projects such as the home buyer program, homebuyer education, housing counseling, special acquisition rehab/rental program provide services for low-income families to promote self-sufficiency through home ownership. The services provided are down payment and closing assistance, intervention and options when facing delinquency and foreclosure, home purchase and financial budgeting.
- Turning Point – An outpatient treatment facility that offers assistance for individuals, youth and families experiencing alcohol and drug related problems. The program also offers HIV/AIDS testing, counseling and education. The program operates the sober living program, a 48 unit apartment complex for recovering individuals and their families.

### **KI BOIS Community Action Foundation, Inc.**

KI BOIS Community Action Foundation, Inc. is located in Stigler, Oklahoma. KI BOIS serves 5 counties in Southeastern Oklahoma; Haskell, Latimer, Leflore, Pittsburg, and Sequoyah. The following services provided to low-income families and individuals in Haskell County, were included in the OCS site visit.

- Stigler Health and Wellness Center -- A self-sustaining nonprofit entity; initially set-up using CSBG funds. The center provides medical, dental, ophthalmologist, and pharmacy services to low-income families and individuals in the surrounding counties. The wellness center has been in existence for approximately 9 years.
- KI BOIS Area Transit System (KATS) – provides transportation services to Oklahoma Tribal nations, low-income individuals, and the general public. KATS has a total of 240 vehicles and provides transportation for Head Start, Work, TANF, and demand response. KI BOIS partnered with Muscogee (Creek) Nation to receive Federal 5311C Tribal Transit funds.
- Developmental Disabilities – The program provides employments skills/competencies and independent living skills to individuals with developmental disabilities. KI BOIS operates seven group homes serving 34 adults and children with developmental disabilities.

### **Washita Valley Community Action Council**

Washita Valley Community Action Council is located in Chickasha, Oklahoma and serves two counties; Caddo and Grady. The following services are provided to low-income families and individuals in Grady County.

- The Washita Valley Transit program provides transportation services to low – to – moderate income families and individuals, and the general public. The program has 15 vehicles in its fleet and provides transportation services for Work, TANF, and demand response.
- Chickasha Early Head Start – Provide educational and nutritional services to low income children and their families.
- Housing – Washita rehabilitated 1 single family home, and 2 households were living in agency-owned rental units.

# Appendix B: FY 2014 CSBG Data

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APPENDIX TABLE 1: SOURCES OF CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2014

State	FY 2014 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2013 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2014	State Appropriated FY 2014 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended
Alabama	\$7,690,597	\$4,654,031	\$12,344,628	\$195,385	\$12,540,013
Alaska	\$2,587,148	\$0	\$2,587,148	\$0	\$2,587,148
Arizona	\$5,211,742	\$808,529	\$6,020,271	\$0	\$6,020,271
Arkansas	\$8,419,458	\$0	\$8,419,458	\$0	\$8,419,458
California	\$59,270,847	\$1,121,912	\$60,392,759	\$0	\$60,392,759
Colorado	\$420,371	\$5,001,467	\$5,421,838	\$0	\$5,421,838
Connecticut	\$6,265,265	\$653,322	\$6,918,587	\$3,183,275	\$10,101,862
Delaware	\$1,261,447	\$2,008,131	\$3,269,578	\$0	\$3,269,578
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,921,751	\$216,140	\$11,137,891	\$0	\$11,137,891
Florida	\$11,092,398	\$7,516,872	\$18,609,270	\$0	\$18,609,270
Georgia	\$17,724,954	\$0	\$17,724,954	\$0	\$17,724,954
Hawaii	\$2,591,541	\$590,861	\$3,182,402	\$0	\$3,182,402
Idaho	\$2,346,570	\$1,098,946	\$3,445,516	\$0	\$3,445,516
Illinois	\$20,736,897	\$7,318,613	\$28,055,510	\$0	\$28,055,510
Indiana	\$5,503,211	\$1,667,132	\$7,170,343	\$0	\$7,170,343
Iowa	\$4,074,406	\$2,695,451	\$6,769,857	\$0	\$6,769,857
Kansas	\$1,599,386	\$3,520,916	\$5,120,302	\$0	\$5,120,302
Kentucky	\$4,492,321	\$6,276,224	\$10,768,545	\$104,268	\$10,872,813
Louisiana	\$6,544,002	\$8,098,042	\$14,642,043	\$0	\$14,642,043
Maine	\$3,447,024	\$50,000	\$3,497,024	\$3,510,348	\$7,007,372
Maryland	\$8,687,248	\$434,284	\$9,121,532	\$2,366,530	\$11,488,062
Massachusetts	\$16,281,537	\$83,556	\$16,365,093	\$0	\$16,365,093
Michigan	\$21,769,698	\$5,693,610	\$27,463,308	\$0	\$27,463,308
Minnesota	\$7,451,656	\$450,814	\$7,902,469	\$3,928,000	\$11,830,469
Mississippi	\$10,573,117	\$0	\$10,573,117	\$0	\$10,573,117
Missouri	\$3,349,294	\$12,883,560	\$16,232,854	\$0	\$16,232,854
Montana	\$1,742,535	\$1,633,212	\$3,375,747	\$0	\$3,375,747
Nebraska	\$3,398,535	\$327,373	\$3,725,908	\$0	\$3,725,908
Nevada	\$1,959,050	\$1,359,982	\$3,319,032	\$0	\$3,319,032
New Hampshire	\$2,964,522	\$312,421	\$3,276,943	\$0	\$3,276,943
New Jersey	\$6,166,918	\$12,849,945	\$19,016,863	\$0	\$19,016,863
New Mexico	\$3,187,412	\$108,645	\$3,296,057	\$0	\$3,296,057
New York	\$33,378,923	\$10,715,924	\$44,094,847	\$0	\$44,094,847
North Carolina	\$16,421,275	\$0	\$16,421,275	\$0	\$16,421,275
North Dakota	\$2,855,811	\$421,800	\$3,277,611	\$0	\$3,277,611
Ohio	\$19,535,605	\$4,618,973	\$24,154,578	\$0	\$24,154,578
Oklahoma	\$5,474,800	\$2,020,139	\$7,494,939	\$550,000	\$8,044,939
Oregon	\$3,858,936	\$1,172,805	\$5,031,741	\$0	\$5,031,741
Pennsylvania	\$25,215,203	\$2,929,065	\$28,144,268	\$0	\$28,144,268
Puerto Rico	\$28,004,815	\$0	\$28,004,815	\$0	\$28,004,815
Rhode Island	\$3,320,770	\$0	\$3,320,770	\$520,000	\$3,840,770
South Carolina	\$8,568,784	\$1,496,952	\$10,065,736	\$0	\$10,065,736
South Dakota	\$179,343	\$2,476,200	\$2,655,543	\$0	\$2,655,543
Tennessee	\$11,571,041	\$720,646	\$12,291,687	\$0	\$12,291,687
Texas	\$22,152,063	\$7,025,661	\$29,177,724	\$0	\$29,177,724
Utah	\$2,005,109	\$1,144,719	\$3,149,828	\$49,412	\$3,199,240
Vermont	\$3,175,070	\$244,610	\$3,419,680	\$0	\$3,419,680
Virginia	\$7,187,664	\$2,483,338	\$9,671,002	\$521,402	\$10,192,404
Washington	\$2,881,942	\$4,772,963	\$7,654,906	\$1,293,873	\$8,948,778
West Virginia	\$5,921,618	\$1,270,255	\$7,191,873	\$0	\$7,191,873
Wisconsin	\$7,640,485	\$239,590	\$7,880,075	\$0	\$7,880,075
Wyoming	\$3,038,949	\$0	\$3,038,949	\$0	\$3,038,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$482,121,063</b>	<b>\$133,187,632</b>	<b>\$615,308,695</b>	<b>\$16,222,493</b>	<b>\$631,531,188</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>



APPENDIX TABLE 2: USES OF CSBG FUNDS

State	Eligible Entities		State Administration		Discretionary		Total Federal CSBG Resources Expended	Funds to be Carried Over to FY 2015
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual		
Alabama	\$16,195,805.2	\$11,718,930.0	\$648,441.8	\$625,698.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,344,628.0	\$4,498,763.0
Alaska	\$2,343,437.0	\$2,452,893.0	\$123,338.0	\$134,255.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,587,148.0	\$0.0
Arizona	\$5,166,519.0	\$5,445,731.0	\$258,150.0	\$311,383.0	\$258,150.0	\$263,157.0	\$6,020,271.0	\$514,672.0
Arkansas	\$8,135,215.2	\$7,542,836.0	\$451,956.4	\$451,956.0	\$451,956.0	\$424,666.0	\$8,419,458.0	\$592,379.0
California	\$54,343,763.0	\$54,343,763.0	\$2,963,542.0	\$2,963,542.0	\$3,085,454.0	\$3,085,454.0	\$60,392,759.0	\$0.0
Colorado	\$5,196,538.0	\$4,793,492.3	\$288,696.0	\$345,066.6	\$288,696.0	\$283,279.6	\$5,421,838.5	\$6,265,692.8
Connecticut	\$6,864,732.0	\$6,309,312.0	\$636,468.0	\$179,499.8	\$499,648.0	\$429,775.5	\$6,918,587.3	\$1,740,306.9
Delaware	\$3,165,543.0	\$3,044,666.0	\$175,863.0	\$123,924.0	\$175,863.0	\$100,988.0	\$3,269,578.0	\$1,261,447.0
Dist. of Columbia	\$9,829,577.0	\$10,045,717.0	\$546,087.0	\$546,087.0	\$546,087.0	\$546,087.0	\$11,137,891.0	\$636,383.0
Florida	\$18,161,420.0	\$18,031,746.0	\$966,033.0	\$499,948.0	\$193,207.0	\$77,576.0	\$18,609,270.0	\$11,092,398.0
Georgia	\$16,301,007.0	\$16,790,946.0	\$815,050.0	\$894,008.0	\$0.0	\$40,000.0	\$17,724,954.0	\$156,798.0
Hawaii	\$3,165,543.0	\$2,817,767.1	\$175,863.5	\$169,846.1	\$175,863.5	\$194,788.8	\$3,182,402.0	\$925,729.1
Idaho	\$3,150,230.0	\$3,063,680.0	\$155,000.0	\$145,500.0	\$173,959.0	\$236,336.0	\$3,445,516.0	\$1,085,752.0
Illinois	\$35,005,552.0	\$25,559,866.0	\$1,511,173.0	\$1,190,093.0	\$2,212,637.0	\$1,305,551.0	\$28,055,510.0	\$10,582,845.0
Indiana	\$9,889,132.0	\$6,630,742.0	\$920,866.0	\$204,315.0	\$536,479.0	\$335,286.0	\$7,170,343.0	\$4,176,134.0
Iowa	\$6,906,756.0	\$6,496,112.0	\$287,781.0	\$273,745.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,769,857.0	\$3,145,879.0
Kansas	\$5,469,177.8	\$4,428,191.0	\$367,416.9	\$352,625.6	\$397,327.5	\$339,485.8	\$5,120,302.4	\$3,766,678.6
Kentucky	\$10,803,466.0	\$10,574,203.0	\$403,531.0	\$194,342.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,768,545.0	\$6,714,677.0
Louisiana	\$14,727,918.0	\$13,806,765.3	\$780,306.0	\$737,378.1	\$97,900.0	\$97,900.0	\$14,642,043.4	\$8,732,994.2
Maine	\$3,198,033.0	\$3,360,098.2	\$131,926.0	\$131,926.0	\$15,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$3,497,024.2	\$5,000.0
Maryland	\$8,209,378.0	\$8,665,455.0	\$456,077.0	\$273,646.0	\$456,077.0	\$182,431.0	\$9,121,532.0	\$182,431.0
Massachusetts	\$14,825,037.0	\$14,825,037.0	\$823,613.0	\$823,613.0	\$823,612.0	\$716,443.0	\$16,365,093.0	\$107,169.0
Michigan	\$27,657,127.0	\$25,170,340.4	\$1,220,195.0	\$1,145,449.4	\$1,220,195.0	\$1,147,518.0	\$27,463,307.9	\$4,033,068.0
Minnesota	\$7,199,608.5	\$7,199,608.5	\$646,637.7	\$274,979.9	\$878,694.5	\$427,881.0	\$7,902,469.4	\$822,471.4
Mississippi	\$9,051,678.0	\$9,515,805.0	\$502,871.0	\$528,656.0	\$502,871.0	\$528,656.0	\$10,573,117.0	\$0.0
Missouri	\$22,816,321.0	\$15,235,808.0	\$225,000.0	\$161,057.0	\$1,015,366.0	\$835,989.0	\$16,232,854.0	\$15,045,901.0
Montana	\$2,909,057.0	\$3,001,864.0	\$161,613.0	\$179,584.0	\$161,614.0	\$194,299.0	\$3,375,747.0	\$1,489,749.0
Nebraska	\$4,170,296.0	\$3,305,067.0	\$231,683.0	\$123,844.0	\$325,002.5	\$296,997.2	\$3,725,908.2	\$339,521.8
Nevada	\$3,326,615.0	\$2,993,040.0	\$178,625.0	\$174,266.0	\$162,000.0	\$151,726.0	\$3,319,032.0	\$1,558,220.0
New Hampshire	\$3,165,543.0	\$2,954,599.0	\$175,863.0	\$174,592.0	\$175,864.0	\$147,752.0	\$3,276,943.0	\$240,326.0
New Jersey	\$17,544,550.7	\$17,544,551.0	\$759,000.0	\$759,000.0	\$842,000.0	\$713,311.7	\$19,016,862.7	\$12,044,452.7
New Mexico	\$3,120,402.0	\$3,107,074.0	\$173,356.0	\$138,983.0	\$173,355.0	\$50,000.0	\$3,296,057.0	\$414,217.0
New York	\$49,393,509.0	\$41,425,612.0	\$2,744,084.0	\$1,950,104.0	\$2,744,084.0	\$719,131.0	\$44,094,847.0	\$10,600,903.0
North Carolina	\$16,441,700.0	\$15,350,250.0	\$913,428.0	\$691,106.0	\$913,428.0	\$379,919.0	\$16,421,275.0	\$0.0
North Dakota	\$3,221,113.0	\$3,045,246.0	\$213,367.0	\$128,474.0	\$204,529.0	\$103,891.0	\$3,277,611.0	\$361,398.0
Ohio	\$25,645,385.4	\$21,623,044.2	\$1,282,269.3	\$1,282,269.3	\$2,000,000.0	\$1,249,264.0	\$24,154,577.5	\$0.0
Oklahoma	\$7,000,000.0	\$6,543,213.0	\$500,000.0	\$492,361.0	\$400,000.0	\$459,365.0	\$7,494,939.0	\$2,480,132.0
Oregon	\$4,555,037.1	\$4,555,037.1	\$227,251.7	\$227,251.7	\$249,452.1	\$249,452.0	\$5,031,740.8	\$0.0
Pennsylvania	\$25,329,841.0	\$25,329,841.0	\$1,407,213.0	\$1,407,213.0	\$1,407,214.0	\$1,407,214.0	\$28,144,268.0	\$0.0
Puerto Rico	\$25,204,333.5	\$25,204,333.5	\$1,400,240.8	\$1,400,240.8	\$1,400,240.8	\$1,400,240.8	\$28,004,815.0	\$0.0
Rhode Island	\$3,145,993.0	\$3,145,993.0	\$174,777.0	\$103,000.0	\$174,777.0	\$174,777.0	\$3,320,770.0	\$0.0
South Carolina	\$8,744,458.0	\$9,560,568.0	\$485,803.0	\$36,473.0	\$485,803.0	\$468,695.0	\$10,065,736.0	\$1,471,993.0
South Dakota	\$2,655,038.0	\$2,584,691.0	\$139,738.0	\$70,852.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,655,543.0	\$2,746,247.0
Tennessee	\$12,350,000.0	\$11,884,285.0	\$650,000.0	\$407,402.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,291,687.0	\$675,485.0
Texas	\$34,719,206.7	\$27,132,104.5	\$1,936,280.8	\$975,615.6	\$2,350,667.8	\$1,070,004.2	\$29,177,724.3	\$9,817,913.8
Utah	\$3,093,496.0	\$2,832,472.0	\$171,860.0	\$147,018.0	\$171,861.0	\$170,338.0	\$3,149,828.0	\$1,432,108.0
Vermont	\$3,165,541.0	\$3,165,541.0	\$175,864.0	\$113,809.0	\$175,865.0	\$140,330.0	\$3,419,680.0	\$292,781.0
Virginia	\$11,945,105.0	\$8,732,959.0	\$525,500.0	\$407,330.0	\$565,716.0	\$530,713.0	\$9,671,002.0	\$3,247,150.0
Washington	\$11,208,148.1	\$6,891,503.3	\$736,748.0	\$385,103.7	\$768,547.0	\$392,977.9	\$7,654,905.5	\$5,058,537.6
West Virginia	\$7,539,516.0	\$6,876,823.9	\$533,501.0	\$276,760.0	\$638,988.0	\$317,492.0	\$7,191,873.0	\$1,520,132.0
Wisconsin	\$7,360,270.0	\$7,205,015.0	\$174,000.0	\$139,325.0	\$554,038.0	\$535,735.0	\$7,880,075.0	\$208,233.0
Wyoming	\$3,014,524.0	\$2,796,328.2	\$167,010.0	\$151,920.2	\$158,659.0	\$90,700.4	\$3,038,948.9	\$0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$627,747,192</b>	<b>\$566,366,684.</b>	<b>\$32,720,958</b>	<b>\$26,026,437</b>	<b>\$31,208,748</b>	<b>\$23,018,574</b>	<b>\$615,308,695</b>	<b>\$142,085,069</b>
Count	52	52	52	52	45	46	52	42

**APPENDIX TABLE 3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS**

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/01/13	09/30/14
Alaska	10/01/13	09/30/14
Arizona	07/01/13	06/30/14
Arkansas	10/01/13	09/30/14
California	01/01/14	12/31/14
Colorado	07/01/13	06/30/14
Connecticut	10/01/13	09/30/14
Delaware	01/01/14	12/31/14
Dist. of Columbia	10/01/13	09/30/14
Florida	10/01/13	09/30/14
Georgia	10/01/14	09/30/15
Hawaii	10/01/13	09/30/14
Idaho	01/01/14	12/31/14
Illinois	01/01/14	12/31/14
Indiana	01/01/14	12/31/14
Iowa	10/01/13	09/30/14
Kansas	10/01/13	09/30/14
Kentucky	10/01/13	09/30/14
Louisiana	10/01/13	09/30/14
Maine	10/01/13	09/30/14
Maryland	10/01/13	09/30/14
Massachusetts	10/01/13	09/30/14
Michigan	10/01/13	09/30/14
Minnesota	10/01/13	09/30/14
Mississippi	01/01/14	12/31/14
Missouri	10/01/13	09/30/14
Montana	01/01/14	12/31/14
Nebraska	10/01/13	09/30/14
Nevada	07/01/13	06/30/14
New Hampshire	10/01/13	09/30/14
New Jersey	10/01/13	09/30/14
New Mexico	10/01/13	09/30/14
New York	10/01/13	09/30/14
North Carolina	07/01/13	06/30/14
North Dakota	01/01/14	12/31/14
Ohio	01/01/14	12/31/14
Oklahoma	01/01/14	12/31/14
Oregon	01/01/14	12/31/14
Pennsylvania	01/01/14	12/31/14
Puerto Rico	10/01/13	09/30/14
Rhode Island	10/01/13	09/30/14
South Carolina	01/01/14	12/31/14
South Dakota	10/01/13	09/30/14
Tennessee	07/01/13	06/30/14
Texas	01/01/14	12/31/14
Utah	10/01/13	09/30/14
Vermont	10/01/13	09/30/14
Virginia	07/01/13	06/30/14
Washington	10/01/13	09/30/14
West Virginia	01/01/14	12/31/14
Wisconsin	01/01/14	12/31/14
Wyoming	10/01/13	09/30/14
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 4: ENTITIES RECEIVING CSBG FUNDS FROM THE 90% ALLOTMENT

State	CAAs	LPAs	Farmworker/ Migrant Orgs.	Farmworker Orgs. also CAAs	Tribal Orgs.	Local Government	Local Gov't also CAAs	"Others" by Statute	"Others" also CAAs	Unduplicated Number of Eligible Entities
Alabama	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	11	0	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	12
Arkansas	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
California	53	4	4	4	3	23	23	0	0	60
Colorado	4	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	35
Connecticut	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	15	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	27
Georgia	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	24
Hawaii	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illinois	36	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	37
Indiana	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Iowa	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	18
Kansas	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Kentucky	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
Louisiana	42	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	42
Maine	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Maryland	14	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
Massachusetts	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Michigan	29	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	29
Minnesota	26	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	35
Mississippi	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Missouri	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montana	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
Nebraska	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nevada	12	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	12
New Hampshire	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Jersey	22	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	24
New Mexico	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	47	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	53
North Carolina	35	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	35
North Dakota	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ohio	49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	50
Oklahoma	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	14	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
Pennsylvania	33	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	44
Puerto Rico	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Rhode Island	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	14
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	16	4	0	0	0	4	4	6	6	20
Texas	36	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	43
Utah	9	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	9
Vermont	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Virginia	27	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	27
Washington	26	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	30
West Virginia	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Wisconsin	16	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Wyoming	3	0	0	0	1	10	1	4	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1033</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 5: ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS**

State	Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations	Migrant or Farmworker Organizations	State Subgrantee Associations	Eligible Entities	Other Organizations	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$75,062	\$6,395	\$181,700	\$263,157
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$216,866	\$55,800	\$152,000	\$424,666
California	\$131,335	\$71,376	\$337,333	\$1,859,013	\$686,397	\$3,085,454
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$117,998	\$78,702	\$86,580	\$283,280
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$244,826	\$100,000	\$84,949	\$429,775
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,988	\$100,988
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$546,087	\$0	\$546,087
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$34,675	\$0	\$42,901	\$77,576
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$8,712	\$25,449	\$202,175	\$0	\$236,336
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$561,138	\$205,000	\$539,413	\$1,305,551
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$182,583	\$0	\$152,703	\$335,286
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$4,909	\$294,402	\$40,176	\$339,486
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,900	\$97,900
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$32,500	\$149,931	\$0	\$182,431
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$205,000	\$135,000	\$376,443	\$716,443
Michigan	\$53,366	\$0	\$120,000	\$974,152	\$0	\$1,147,518
Minnesota	\$40,000	\$0	\$170,100	\$175,920	\$41,861	\$427,881
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$528,656	\$0	\$528,656
Missouri	\$118,073	\$0	\$717,916	\$0	\$0	\$835,989
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$52,000	\$37,491	\$104,808	\$194,299
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$83,363	\$141,755	\$71,879	\$296,997
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$22,976	\$128,750	\$0	\$151,726
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,752	\$0	\$147,752
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$308,000	\$534,000	\$842,000
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719,131	\$0	\$719,131
North Carolina	\$38,298	\$114,178	\$0	\$0	\$227,443	\$379,919
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$73,837	\$15,858	\$14,196	\$103,891
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$335,035	\$914,229	\$0	\$1,249,264
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$279,891	\$174,474	\$5,000	\$459,365
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$231,452	\$0	\$18,000	\$249,452
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,407,214	\$0	\$1,407,214
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,400,241	\$1,400,241
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$174,777	\$174,777
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$90,600	\$325,717	\$52,378	\$468,695
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$99,697	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$970,307	\$1,070,004
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$170,338	\$0	\$0	\$170,338
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,038	\$67,292	\$140,330
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530,713	\$530,713
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$260,448	\$120,000	\$12,530	\$392,978
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$73,000	\$198,972	\$45,520	\$317,492
Wisconsin	\$291,772	\$0	\$100,500	\$0	\$143,463	\$535,735
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,700	\$90,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$772,541</b>	<b>\$194,266</b>	<b>\$4,869,795</b>	<b>\$10,023,614</b>	<b>\$7,052,258</b>	<b>\$22,912,474</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 6: PURPOSE OF GIVING DISCRETIONARY FUNDS**

State	Awards to Agencies for Expansion	Competitive Grants for Exemplary Programs	Training or Technical Assistance for Agencies	Statewide Programs	General Support	Other Purpose	Total Funds
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$75,062	\$181,700	\$0	\$6,395	\$263,157
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$334,666	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$424,666
California	\$0	\$2,081,724	\$412,333	\$0	\$432,761	\$158,636	\$3,085,454
Colorado	\$12,675	\$70,500	\$117,998	\$0	\$27,527	\$54,579	\$283,280
Connecticut	\$0	\$100,000	\$309,375	\$11,327	\$0	\$9,073	\$429,775
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,988	\$100,988
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$546,087	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$546,087
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$34,675	\$0	\$42,901	\$0	\$77,576
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$21,243	\$0	\$173,546	\$0	\$194,789
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$25,449	\$0	\$210,887	\$0	\$236,336
Illinois	\$0	\$417,881	\$0	\$784,046	\$0	\$103,624	\$1,305,551
Indiana	\$0	\$92,373	\$152,703	\$90,210	\$0	\$0	\$335,286
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$47,573	\$79,364	\$35,810	\$17,592	\$157,263	\$1,884	\$339,486
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,900	\$97,900
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Maryland	\$0	\$164,931	\$0	\$17,500	\$0	\$0	\$182,431
Massachusetts	\$135,000	\$481,443	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$716,443
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$974,152	\$0	\$53,366	\$1,147,518
Minnesota	\$50,000	\$0	\$121,020	\$246,861	\$10,000	\$0	\$427,881
Mississippi	\$0	\$345,900	\$182,756	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$528,656
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$717,916	\$118,073	\$835,989
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$36,645	\$95,864	\$37,491	\$24,299	\$194,299
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$45,823	\$83,363	\$99,000	\$68,811	\$296,997
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,976	\$128,750	\$0	\$151,726
New Hampshire	\$147,752	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,752
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$284,000	\$0	\$558,000	\$842,000
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
New York	\$0	\$719,131	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$719,131
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,754	\$240,165	\$0	\$379,919
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,837	\$15,858	\$14,196	\$103,891
Ohio	\$0	\$1,249,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,249,264
Oklahoma	\$0	\$26,009	\$34,760	\$98,183	\$116,840	\$183,573	\$459,365
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249,452	\$0	\$249,452
Pennsylvania	\$269,850	\$1,124,122	\$0	\$0	\$13,242	\$0	\$1,407,214
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,400,241	\$1,400,241
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$174,777	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$174,777
South Carolina	\$0	\$325,717	\$0	\$142,978	\$0	\$0	\$468,695
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$107,297	\$273,661	\$86,730	\$602,316	\$1,070,004
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$170,338	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,338
Vermont	\$0	\$24,622	\$40,333	\$0	\$35,000	\$40,375	\$140,330
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$530,713	\$0	\$0	\$530,713
Washington	\$120,000	\$0	\$263,298	\$0	\$0	\$9,680	\$392,978
West Virginia	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$47,438	\$0	\$230,054	\$0	\$317,492
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$100,500	\$143,463	\$0	\$291,772	\$535,735
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$13,873	\$43,700	\$840	\$32,288	\$90,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$807,850</b>	<b>\$7,317,981</b>	<b>\$3,679,259</b>	<b>\$4,345,880</b>	<b>\$3,026,223</b>	<b>\$3,930,069</b>	<b>\$23,107,263</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 7: SUBSTATE ALLOCATION METHOD AND JURISDICTIONS SERVED

State	Substate Allocation Method	Percent of State's Counties Receiving CSBG Services
Alabama	Formula Alone	100.00%
Alaska	Historic	100.00%
Arizona	Formula with Variables	100.00%
Arkansas	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
California	Base + Formula	100.00%
Colorado	Formula with Variables	97.00%
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100.00%
Delaware	90% of funds go to sole eligible entity in DE	100.00%
Dist. of Columbia	Historic	100.00%
Florida	Hold Harmless + Formula	97.00%
Georgia	Base + Formula	100.00%
Hawaii	Historic	100.00%
Idaho	Base + Formula	100.00%
Illinois	Formula Alone	100.00%
Indiana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Iowa	Formula + Floor	100.00%
Kansas	Formula Alone	100.00%
Kentucky	Historic	100.00%
Louisiana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Maine	Base + Formula	100.00%
Maryland	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
Massachusetts	Historic	100.00%
Michigan	Base + Formula	100.00%
Minnesota	Base + Formula	100.00%
Mississippi	Formula Alone	100.00%
Missouri	Base + Formula	100.00%
Montana	Base + Formula	100.00%
Nebraska	Base + Formula	100.00%
Nevada	Base + Formula	100.00%
New Hampshire	Historic	100.00%
New Jersey	Hold Harmless + Formula	100.00%
New Mexico	Base + Formula	100.00%
New York	Base + Formula	100.00%
North Carolina	Base + Formula	96.00%
North Dakota	Base + Formula	100.00%
Ohio	Base + Formula	100.00%
Oklahoma	Base + Formula	100.00%
Oregon	Base + Formula	100.00%
Pennsylvania	Base + Formula	100.00%
Puerto Rico	Base + Formula	100.00%
Rhode Island	Base + Formula	100.00%
South Carolina	Formula Alone	100.00%
South Dakota	Formula Alone	100.00%
Tennessee	Formula Alone	100.00%
Texas	Standard base/minorities/poverty pop./density	100.00%
Utah	Base + Formula	100.00%
Vermont	Base + Formula	100.00%
Virginia	Hold Harmless + Formula	90.00%
Washington	Base + Formula	100.00%
West Virginia	Base + Formula	100.00%
Wisconsin	Formula with Variables	96.00%
Wyoming	Formula with Variables	100.00%
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2014
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	
Alaska	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	
Arizona	Human Services Department	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Economic Opportunity	
Georgia	Governor's Office	X
Hawaii	Community Services Department	
Idaho	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Community Affairs Department	X
Indiana	Lt. Governor's office	
Iowa	Department of Human Rights	
Kansas	Housing Department (Kansas Housing Resources Corporation)	
Kentucky	Community Services Department	
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission	
Maine	Human Services Department	
Maryland	Department of Housing and Community Development	
Massachusetts	Community Services Department	
Michigan	Human Services Department	
Minnesota	Human Services Department	
Mississippi	Human Services Department	
Missouri	Social Services Department	
Montana	Human Services Department	
Nebraska	Department of Health and Human Services	
Nevada	Human Services Department	
New Hampshire	Human Services Department	
New Jersey	Community Affairs Department	
New Mexico	Human Services Department	
New York	Department of State	
North Carolina	Human Services Department	
North Dakota	Community Services Department	
Ohio	Development Services Agency	
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department	
Oregon	Community Services Department	X
Pennsylvania	Community Services Department	
Puerto Rico	Department of the Family, Administration for Families and Children	
Rhode Island	Human Services Department	
South Carolina	Governor's Office	
South Dakota	Social Services Department	
Tennessee	Human Services Department	
Texas	Community Affairs Department	
Utah	Community Services Department	
Vermont	Human Services Department	
Virginia	Social Services Department	
Washington	Department of Commerce	
West Virginia	Department of Commerce	
Wisconsin	Department of Children and Families	
Wyoming	Wyoming Department of Health	
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 9: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Community and Economic Development Division
Alaska	Community and Regional Affairs
Arizona	Arizona Department of Economic Security, Division of Aging and Adult Services, Community Services Unit
Arkansas	Division of County Operations
California	California Department of Community Services and Development
Colorado	Division of Local Government
Connecticut	Division of Integrated Services, Office of Community Services
Delaware	Division of State Service Centers, Office of Community Services
Dist. of Columbia	Family Services Administration of the DC Department of Human Services
Florida	Division of Community Development, Bureau of Community Assistance
Georgia	Division of Family and Children Services
Hawaii	Hawaii Office of community Services
Idaho	Division of Welfare
Illinois	Division of Economic Opportunity, Office of Community Development
Indiana	Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority
Iowa	Division of Community Action Agencies
Kansas	Housing with Supportive Services
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health and Family Services/Department for Community Based Services
Louisiana	Office of Workforce Development
Maine	DHHS/Office of Child and Family Services
Maryland	Division of Neighborhood Revitalization
Massachusetts	Division of Community Services, Community Services Unit
Michigan	Bureau of Community Action and Economic Opportunity
Minnesota	Office of Economic Opportunity
Mississippi	Division of Community Services
Missouri	Family Support Division, Community Support Unit
Montana	Human & Community Services Division, Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau
Nebraska	Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Child and Family Services, Economic Assistance Unit
Nevada	Director's Office
New Hampshire	Division of Family Assistance
New Jersey	Department of Housing and Community Resources, Office of Community Action
New Mexico	Income Support Division/Work and Family Support Bureau
New York	Division of Community Services
North Carolina	Division of Social Services, Economic and Family Services Section, Office of Economic Opportunity
North Dakota	North Dakota Department of Commerce - Division of Community Services
Ohio	Office of Community Assistance
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Commerce, Community Development Service
Oregon	Housing Stabilization
Pennsylvania	Center for Community Services
Puerto Rico	Assistant Administration for Prevention and Community Services Programs
Rhode Island	Community Services
South Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity
South Dakota	Division of Economic Assistance
Tennessee	Community Services
Texas	Community Affairs Division
Utah	Housing and Community Development Division
Vermont	Office of Economic Opportunity
Virginia	Division of Community Services, Department of Social Services
Washington	Community Services and Housing Division
West Virginia	Office of Economic Opportunity
Wisconsin	Division of Family and Economic Security, Bureau of Working Families
Wyoming	Public Health Division, Rural & Frontier Health Unit, Community Services Program
Count	52



APPENDIX TABLE 10: OTHER PROGRAMS DIRECTED BY STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATORS

State	DOE/WAP	LIHEAP	LIHEAP Energy Conservation	USDA Program	HUD Programs	Other Homeless Programs	Head Start Programs	Number of Other Additional Programs	Total Number of Programs Directed by CSBG Administrators in Addition to CSBG
Alabama								0	0
Alaska					X			4	5
Arizona		X			X			7	9
Arkansas		X		X	X			0	3
California	X	X	X		X			0	4
Colorado					X	X		9	11
Connecticut		X	X					8	10
Delaware								4	4
Dist. of Columbia								0	0
Florida		X						0	1
Georgia		X	X					0	2
Hawaii	X			X				0	2
Idaho	X	X	X	X				1	5
Illinois					X			0	1
Indiana		X						0	1
Iowa	X	X	X					2	5
Kansas	X	X	X		X			1	5
Kentucky								0	0
Louisiana								2	2
Maine						X		0	1
Maryland					X			0	1
Massachusetts		X						1	2
Michigan	X							0	1
Minnesota				X	X			10	12
Mississippi	X	X						0	2
Missouri		X			X			3	5
Montana	X	X	X	X	X			3	8
Nebraska					X			4	5
Nevada								0	0
New Hampshire								0	0
New Jersey								1	1
New Mexico		X	X	X				6	9
New York								0	0
North Carolina		X		X				17	19
North Dakota								0	0
Ohio	X	X	X					0	3
Oklahoma	X	X			X		X	7	11
Oregon	X	X	X	X				0	4
Pennsylvania	X	X	X					2	5
Puerto Rico							X	0	1
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X		X		3	8
South Carolina	X	X	X		X			0	4
South Dakota	X	X		X				3	6
Tennessee								2	2
Texas	X	X	X		X	X		2	7
Utah					X	X		9	11
Vermont	X				X			2	4
Virginia								0	0
Washington	X	X	X		X	X		0	5
West Virginia								0	0
Wisconsin								1	1
Wyoming								0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>208</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 11: PROVISIONS OF STATE CSBG STATUTES IN EFFECT

State	State CSBG Statute in Current FY	CAAs Grand-fathered	Allocate 90% Specified	CSBG Match Required	Designation Allowed	De-Designation Specified	Re-Designation Process	State Agency Designated	Other Provisions of State Statute
Alabama	X	X	X		X				
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas	X				X	X	X	X	
California	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Colorado									
Connecticut	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	X							X	
Georgia									
Hawaii	X	X						X	
Idaho									
Illinois	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X			X				
Iowa	X	X			X		X	X	X
Kansas									
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana									
Maine	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Maryland	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Michigan	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		X		X	X	X		
Mississippi									
Missouri	X	X						X	
Montana	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nebraska									
Nevada	X							X	
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
North Dakota	X	X	X					X	
Ohio	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon	X							X	
Pennsylvania	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X								
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X					X	X	X	
Utah	X	X						X	
Vermont	X				X	X		X	
Virginia	X		X	X	X	X		X	
Washington	X							X	
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X	X		
Wyoming									
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 12: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs	Number of ROMA trainers	Number of CCAPs
Alabama	5	3.64	0	0
Alaska	4	1.5	0	0
Arizona	10	3.95	0	0
Arkansas	5	0	1	0
California	67	27	5	0
Colorado	6	1.75	2	0
Connecticut	3	2.2	1	0
Delaware	4	1.75	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	4	3	0	0
Florida	16	7	1	1
Georgia	9	4.5	0	0
Hawaii	13	2	1	0
Idaho	3	0.23	1	0
Illinois	8	8	0	0
Indiana	18	7	1	0
Iowa	5	2	0	0
Kansas	18	3.65	1	1
Kentucky	7	0.99	0	0
Louisiana	19	7	0	0
Maine	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	1	1	0
Massachusetts	8	3.35	3	0
Michigan	11	6	1	0
Minnesota	6	5.75	1	2
Mississippi	10	0	0	0
Missouri	4	3	1	0
Montana	8	0.75	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	0	0
Nevada	3	1.35	1	0
New Hampshire	2	1.6	0	0
New Jersey	20	5	2	0
New Mexico	5	2	0	0
New York	45	18.4	2	2
North Carolina	7	7	4	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0
Ohio	14	8.5	0	0
Oklahoma	13	3.3	2	0
Oregon	18	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	3.62	1	0
Puerto Rico	0	3	0	0
Rhode Island	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	16	15	5	0
South Dakota	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	29	7	2	0
Texas	28	7	2	0
Utah	6	2.7	0	0
Vermont	3	1.5	0	0
Virginia	4	4	0	0
Washington	9	2.72	1	0
West Virginia	13	4.2	2	0
Wisconsin	2	1.25	2	0
Wyoming	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>214.15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 13: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED**

State	Characteristics of Persons				Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained	Males	Females	Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	198,393	29,006	69,650	128,472	98,734	6,644
Alaska	3,485	3,214	1,709	1,776	2,290	0
Arizona	158,200	52,838	69,148	89,047	54,979	14,511
Arkansas	208,543	7,295	79,748	128,289	110,318	12,146
California	926,498	492,791	311,588	412,171	473,754	150,875
Colorado	71,184	15,581	25,790	32,296	37,344	17,196
Connecticut	347,431	3,057	144,717	202,385	138,363	1,250
Delaware	9,661	1,226	4,185	5,476	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	74,036	4,965	33,094	40,942	36,196	1,417
Florida	365,134	173,539	144,246	218,733	155,201	116,693
Georgia	265,511	24,719	70,879	154,164	138,037	5,135
Hawaii	37,873	11,233	16,209	21,664	24,108	6,873
Idaho	136,449	0	61,848	72,927	56,694	0
Illinois	741,408	405,601	299,530	432,866	393,795	118,938
Indiana	543,857	119,912	215,142	325,985	232,442	16,449
Iowa	324,070	0	141,745	182,315	125,976	0
Kansas	13,401	1,365	5,689	7,712	5,564	993
Kentucky	360,089	0	152,949	205,604	164,159	0
Louisiana	259,668	18,466	89,576	169,932	141,358	8,426
Maine	117,988	79,786	49,435	63,583	57,540	23,638
Maryland	215,718	104,876	80,793	121,105	106,136	40,280
Massachusetts	613,281	25,014	227,303	361,331	320,183	489
Michigan	180,176	21,688	75,316	102,914	91,880	17,497
Minnesota	570,103	38,008	240,639	325,557	215,543	16,751
Mississippi	104,111	0	35,469	68,642	52,992	0
Missouri	212,423	11,003	88,110	123,043	89,543	5,351
Montana	89,343	0	39,563	49,413	43,693	0
Nebraska	72,038	9,713	28,889	37,201	31,449	1,635
Nevada	21,066	980	10,017	10,929	9,605	493
New Hampshire	101,812	0	43,492	55,460	40,530	769
New Jersey	367,235	47,457	99,712	152,095	159,784	16,030
New Mexico	72,552	25,629	20,154	24,353	18,436	22,780
New York	639,987	147,989	297,364	342,527	150,198	64,370
North Carolina	124,371	9,439	47,430	74,601	63,654	6,912
North Dakota	23,881	683	11,431	12,380	10,594	250
Ohio	700,381	13,000	292,284	399,982	285,118	5,545
Oklahoma	84,516	31,122	38,308	45,944	44,721	13,472
Oregon	429,721	191,454	188,571	235,663	205,212	22,968
Pennsylvania	379,156	410,114	144,557	220,131	245,508	119,283
Puerto Rico	71,512	0	31,073	40,439	35,819	0
Rhode Island	137,318	7,500	56,971	80,292	70,652	3,401
South Carolina	158,297	31,802	53,649	100,258	68,649	15,775
South Dakota	27,871	16,174	12,617	15,238	10,868	10,136
Tennessee	377,817	25,311	142,015	218,317	164,428	15,887
Texas	318,995	321,934	128,589	190,406	130,424	137,307
Utah	83,964	39,774	30,240	43,259	49,554	34,266
Vermont	54,089	0	24,756	29,165	24,635	0
Virginia	158,042	10,375	66,294	88,563	72,190	23,996
Washington	521,508	435,738	185,163	227,318	218,416	99,869
West Virginia	105,816	0	43,708	61,182	44,655	0
Wisconsin	245,200	43,760	77,117	105,771	139,678	24,024
Wyoming	27,525	629	11,928	15,464	14,757	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,452,704</b>	<b>3,465,760</b>	<b>4,860,399</b>	<b>6,875,282</b>	<b>5,676,356</b>	<b>1,220,805</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 14: RACE/ETHNICITY (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	Ethnicity			Race							
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Total	African American	White	Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Other	Total
Alabama	3,973	191,595	195,568	130,927	62,085	553	838	66	3,300	448	198,217
Alaska	76	1,738	1,814	34	389	70	2,008	17	192	23	2,733
Arizona	78,653	79,134	157,787	21,241	82,448	1,612	7,615	593	8,211	11,374	133,094
Arkansas	20,932	179,836	200,768	49,949	132,771	1,449	1,576	1,451	2,942	16,174	206,312
California	337,075	278,224	615,299	65,185	256,575	38,386	25,481	2,357	40,083	145,772	573,839
Colorado	16,697	36,273	52,970	3,941	41,253	371	1,826	337	1,883	5,304	54,915
Connecticut	109,801	236,472	346,273	78,794	131,131	3,824	1,079	753	54,885	64,954	335,420
Delaware	2,052	7,520	9,572	4,647	2,825	12	63	152	297	1,576	9,572
D.C	3,480	70,556	74,036	66,632	814	148	444	223	4,812	963	74,036
Florida	68,173	265,637	333,810	174,052	126,750	816	385	254	5,180	22,195	329,632
Georgia	4,676	176,458	181,134	115,790	53,814	1,533	122	93	1,930	4,487	177,769
Hawaii	2,971	24,221	27,192	415	4,816	4,161	136	7,417	6,471	4,630	28,046
Idaho	25,428	103,606	129,034	1,970	100,084	701	2,619	325	1,775	288	107,762
Illinois	164,322	558,349	722,671	321,419	249,399	26,389	1,226	193	8,055	31,887	638,568
Indiana	29,294	506,359	535,653	104,947	386,301	590	2,972	124	21,587	12,251	528,772
Iowa	31,285	272,442	303,727	34,050	247,128	4,112	3,027	917	13,909	9,387	312,530
Kansas	1,757	10,948	12,705	1,766	9,288	68	329	37	894	289	12,671
Kentucky	9,096	343,423	352,519	59,504	275,272	1,351	326	139	7,090	10,103	353,785
Louisiana	6,874	248,391	255,265	172,440	75,409	1,876	675	43	3,583	5,459	259,485
Maine	410	35,150	35,560	2,013	30,773	359	274	137	506	222	34,284
Maryland	13,174	167,683	180,857	85,326	76,184	1,396	507	163	5,379	4,381	173,336
Massachusetts	150,541	407,280	557,821	71,799	303,174	32,206	2,108	1,092	41,941	83,556	535,876
Michigan	10,374	159,955	170,329	34,394	131,671	1,007	1,738	165	4,755	4,666	178,396
Minnesota	45,635	402,198	447,833	96,924	321,757	31,224	24,998	520	3,424	12,740	491,587
Mississippi	1,913	102,198	104,111	82,942	20,109	169	198	56	527	105	104,106
Missouri	4,543	192,993	197,536	58,280	133,510	328	586	259	4,276	3,354	200,593
Montana	4,103	71,666	75,769	948	58,241	215	11,890	181	1,623	2	73,100
Nebraska	15,705	50,180	65,885	4,213	56,676	464	2,565	171	385	1,338	65,812
Nevada	4,042	12,626	16,668	2,955	10,163	387	771	179	491	98	15,044
New	3,931	64,385	68,316	2,088	62,875	763	86	12	49	4,967	70,840
New Jersey	113,471	104,529	218,000	51,897	124,734	4,807	2,174	848	8,558	32,611	225,629
New Mexico	31,729	20,953	52,682	1,092	37,440	66	11,219	18	396	4,096	54,327
New York	49,903	566,914	616,817	150,668	257,006	34,694	4,362	954	16,993	151,898	616,575
North Carolina	9,859	88,981	98,840	62,236	44,324	256	3,448	99	1,609	1,767	113,739
North Dakota	1,106	21,349	22,455	871	16,730	80	3,368	40	1,125	767	22,981
Ohio	19,247	662,077	681,324	203,955	435,242	1,631	665	0	9,848	13,475	664,816
Oklahoma	9,913	73,535	83,448	9,566	54,434	516	10,029	355	2,908	6,364	84,172
Oregon	99,843	310,602	410,445	24,890	314,905	7,989	9,890	4,726	14,676	27,160	404,236
Pennsylvania	26,070	265,852	291,922	50,305	206,289	1,455	578	138	10,141	7,813	276,719
Puerto Rico	70,917	595	71,512	1	3,563	0	6	1	44,461	23,480	71,512
Rhode Island	26,461	105,303	131,764	10,791	78,876	6,428	1,513	465	9,746	8,139	115,958
South Carolina	3,215	150,509	153,724	118,720	30,321	133	246	36	3,024	1,403	153,883
South Dakota	1,018	26,791	27,809	402	14,033	91	12,281	26	735	149	27,717
Tennessee	8,155	345,448	353,603	134,823	209,319	809	821	190	5,669	9,581	361,212
Texas	169,094	149,901	318,995	81,085	207,352	677	2,725	0	4,311	22,845	318,995
Utah	17,229	45,131	62,360	2,088	54,971	557	1,955	1,689	861	12,753	74,874
Vermont	813	50,477	51,290	1,863	43,687	877	668	32	1,744	620	49,491
Virginia	15,182	127,486	142,668	63,793	63,895	1,476	544	76	4,742	9,957	144,483
Washington	73,293	291,657	364,950	47,872	241,170	22,555	11,605	6,948	23,830	20,296	374,276
West Virginia	1,935	102,748	104,683	6,993	93,182	150	169	231	2,850	1,065	104,640
Wisconsin	25,473	189,977	215,450	46,030	135,420	4,678	4,672	2,057	6,407	16,442	215,706
Wyoming	4,524	20,872	25,396	682	19,206	241	1,373	53	719	1,648	23,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,949,436</b>	<b>8,979,183</b>	<b>10,928,619</b>	<b>2,920,208</b>	<b>6,129,784</b>	<b>246,706</b>	<b>182,779</b>	<b>37,408</b>	<b>425,788</b>	<b>837,322</b>	<b>10,779,995</b>
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	50	52	52	52



APPENDIX TABLE 16: EDUCATION: YEARS OF SCHOOLING (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS 24 YEARS OLD AND OLDER)

State	0-8 Years	9-12, Non-Graduates	High School Graduate/GED	12+ Some Postsecondary	2 or 4 Year College Graduates
Alabama	658	47,746	44,846	3,966	11,156
Alaska	3	78	127	25	41
Arizona	8,589	15,657	25,834	15,368	6,961
Arkansas	14,037	24,657	59,371	10,844	6,393
California	56,000	48,828	72,008	31,581	16,699
Colorado	1,144	4,610	9,063	3,192	2,334
Connecticut	16,098	30,720	93,370	20,568	14,830
Delaware	0	1,106	2,403	823	325
Dist. of Columbia	4,837	13,887	22,364	5,201	5,721
Florida	11,941	47,302	72,137	18,034	9,785
Georgia	6,542	23,740	42,124	12,212	5,022
Hawaii	556	1,567	10,306	977	902
Idaho	2,886	7,080	15,976	3,616	5,998
Illinois	7,141	22,381	46,102	18,650	8,080
Indiana	38,182	61,915	140,021	21,366	23,952
Iowa	4,278	30,235	80,201	26,929	17,313
Kansas	363	876	2,141	1,054	614
Kentucky	29,433	59,136	83,486	19,398	14,067
Louisiana	26,638	39,784	61,010	17,485	6,416
Maine	3,781	6,984	22,403	5,129	8,041
Maryland	4,505	15,233	56,959	10,394	4,406
Massachusetts	31,665	53,646	121,907	47,140	35,549
Michigan	396	29,276	43,453	10,543	16,859
Minnesota	25,112	26,844	103,042	34,052	28,815
Mississippi	8,573	15,415	24,242	9,756	4,689
Missouri	5,821	22,976	50,360	13,886	3,729
Montana	1,950	6,905	27,118	4,655	3,758
Nebraska	2,432	4,836	13,692	5,213	2,694
Nevada	673	1,585	3,669	1,735	397
New Hampshire	4,215	6,201	18,716	6,939	2,905
New Jersey	18,307	25,243	49,899	8,058	5,585
New Mexico	2,342	2,678	4,910	1,111	397
New York	13,727	31,770	62,391	19,727	13,670
North Carolina	2,802	6,398	13,624	4,581	2,413
North Dakota	695	1,733	5,630	2,357	1,403
Ohio	12,357	89,903	178,395	51,472	20,978
Oklahoma	3,200	7,216	18,339	4,591	2,952
Oregon	14,301	32,100	63,117	28,073	17,610
Pennsylvania	11,193	24,404	77,047	17,131	13,118
Puerto Rico	13,318	11,293	5,180	5,571	11,111
Rhode Island	8,387	17,200	18,703	8,355	4,563
South Carolina	864	26,303	36,871	8,459	7,147
South Dakota	2,088	3,122	4,054	1,457	796
Tennessee	25,339	46,675	98,911	15,534	10,206
Texas	33,616	36,156	61,482	22,564	11,411
Utah	2,752	11,841	16,568	4,007	3,280
Vermont	2,142	5,929	14,219	4,156	2,524
Virginia	5,493	14,896	29,401	7,281	5,178
Washington	18,148	23,240	54,328	24,408	20,756
West Virginia	2,425	9,885	23,363	7,160	3,085
Wisconsin	4,158	9,016	29,723	8,762	5,466
Wyoming	732	1,942	5,138	1,171	946
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,835</b>	<b>1,110,149</b>	<b>2,239,744</b>	<b>636,717</b>	<b>433,046</b>
Count	51	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 17: OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	Answered Yes to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered No to Possessing Health Insurance	Answered Yes to Being Disabled	Answered No to Being Disabled
Alabama	178,752	17,273	47,752	148,273
Alaska	1,625	110	472	1,570
Arizona	106,424	32,006	31,964	120,068
Arkansas	95,608	75,621	46,999	122,418
California	316,912	118,355	82,192	315,050
Colorado	21,231	8,402	8,716	20,705
Connecticut	240,504	40,374	85,408	197,146
Delaware	3,728	2,369	510	5,429
Dist. of Columbia	61,450	12,586	1,249	72,787
Florida	105,378	205,518	48,546	298,532
Georgia	90,178	90,905	47,496	181,283
Hawaii	18,274	1,794	6,380	21,297
Idaho	51,605	18,261	14,871	55,220
Illinois	127,963	102,019	90,251	620,388
Indiana	330,522	182,025	104,704	400,460
Iowa	267,907	56,163	57,190	266,880
Kansas	6,783	3,625	1,228	10,676
Kentucky	249,874	106,557	83,601	241,755
Louisiana	159,035	99,747	73,909	184,405
Maine	85,922	14,520	14,982	80,533
Maryland	94,054	49,643	21,631	130,134
Massachusetts	481,025	43,197	74,333	408,775
Michigan	167,261	12,915	26,927	153,249
Minnesota	79,746	20,611	70,852	377,536
Mississippi	69,326	34,755	37,669	66,442
Missouri	132,013	54,456	39,913	170,794
Montana	55,941	22,308	14,091	66,085
Nebraska	35,890	16,450	7,813	44,031
Nevada	4,384	6,593	1,321	14,094
New Hampshire	61,769	19,625	15,240	66,556
New Jersey	87,717	67,509	5,916	134,853
New Mexico	17,754	5,512	5,684	24,390
New York	441,813	126,434	44,481	537,163
North Carolina	35,878	21,909	9,948	47,300
North Dakota	16,401	7,480	2,809	21,072
Ohio	575,049	112,747	96,236	604,145
Oklahoma	43,883	29,590	9,498	64,992
Oregon	225,828	69,888	61,195	310,712
Pennsylvania	174,281	42,866	52,002	198,107
Puerto Rico	69,992	1,498	13,172	58,340
Rhode Island	90,629	31,686	13,514	106,001
South Carolina	129,193	18,176	20,884	125,705
South Dakota	18,579	9,130	3,635	23,576
Tennessee	269,994	68,206	128,936	223,051
Texas	157,808	161,187	67,430	251,565
Utah	40,585	19,794	14,151	46,764
Vermont	44,294	6,659	10,580	40,578
Virginia	78,327	45,161	21,322	109,752
Washington	195,050	62,198	69,999	286,591
West Virginia	98,872	4,850	8,102	84,791
Wisconsin	91,453	21,106	43,700	119,799
Wyoming	3,536	13,796	1,904	14,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,608,000</b>	<b>2,416,165</b>	<b>1,863,308</b>	<b>8,296,137</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>







APPENDIX TABLE 20-1: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Zero Income	Unduplicated # of Families Reporting Income	TANF	SSI	Social Security	Pension
Alabama	10,408	87,530	2,256	24,865	46,381	2,631
Alaska	175	1,400	254	101	32	4
Arizona	16,836	37,445	2,717	7,908	10,162	702
Arkansas	15,104	95,134	7,634	26,496	34,627	3,196
California	39,231	284,156	50,148	62,330	57,027	7,075
Colorado	9,705	24,333	1,030	3,174	4,852	1,047
Connecticut	8,298	87,769	5,184	15,474	26,906	6,602
Delaware	1,353	3,022	265	391	701	1,921
D.C.	4,130	32,066	8,397	1,774	5,791	906
Florida	13,901	128,890	6,269	26,178	37,302	5,563
Georgia	27,917	90,203	1,570	20,241	53,688	3,796
Hawaii	929	16,353	5,084	897	2,581	1,925
Idaho	42,635	14,059	123	3,501	4,773	430
Illinois	43,323	323,203	12,646	80,300	137,04	7,775
Indiana	25,462	195,794	6,128	31,294	73,509	7,546
Iowa	8,872	110,891	6,746	18,763	40,852	5,709
Kansas	966	3,050	108	503	803	81
Kentucky	8,203	154,259	8,336	48,330	59,150	4,518
Louisiana	32,958	107,166	4,277	38,736	45,320	9,004
Maine	2,674	47,447	2,120	9,414	26,335	2,625
Maryland	14,876	63,319	7,653	10,492	18,753	4,147
Massachusetts	22,644	233,778	30,561	43,281	84,692	21,468
Michigan	6,642	68,840	320	13,239	36,962	7,654
Minnesota	28,047	149,081	14,201	22,437	28,426	7,950
Mississippi	9,160	43,832	1,902	16,466	20,171	1,726
Missouri	5,509	82,009	7,376	23,451	41,910	1,176
Montana	3,259	40,434	1,602	8,970	20,710	1,919
Nebraska	5,263	24,833	2,750	4,837	8,212	4,956
Nevada	4,329	4,273	243	814	992	140
New Hampshire	1,338	38,427	1,199	4,797	20,292	3,439
New Jersey	6,589	134,892	20,380	6,345	20,286	4,881
New Mexico	2,948	15,430	623	2,115	2,463	184
New York	38,129	76,054	13,470	17,992	17,823	4,283
North Carolina	5,435	28,925	1,694	6,307	6,658	938
North Dakota	2,543	8,051	174	1,693	2,061	104
Ohio	15,890	267,477	13,672	53,940	80,022	15,297
Oklahoma	7,779	34,969	1,256	4,913	6,578	2,207
Oregon	41,815	111,612	17,233	20,065	31,548	4,041
Pennsylvania	17,206	134,544	13,679	25,292	28,039	5,626
Puerto Rico	6,894	28,455	1,260	268	13,373	4,416
Rhode Island	23,033	38,720	4,790	7,639	15,170	3,629
South Carolina	3,600	62,897	2,174	11,946	24,860	1,348
South Dakota	2,072	8,796	310	1,204	2,615	149
Tennessee	28,159	127,367	6,039	33,579	65,196	4,995
Texas	21,039	109,385	1,899	34,122	50,055	2,472
Utah	8,378	25,981	564	4,652	5,735	429
Vermont	3,631	20,293	2,876	6,816	4,391	501
Virginia	9,029	55,752	5,764	12,289	13,697	2,356
Washington	17,338	131,878	15,412	32,807	31,848	3,159
West Virginia	5,556	28,063	1,487	5,470	7,878	2,173
Wisconsin	8,681	65,461	2,542	15,025	13,046	4,734
Wyoming	2,438	6,787	164	2,179	1,051	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>692,329</b>	<b>4,114,785</b>	<b>326,561</b>	<b>876,112</b>	<b>1,393,3</b>	<b>195,630</b>
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 20-2: SOURCE OF INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	37	2,115	4,200	17,494	8,673
Alaska	52	8	1,203	28	73
Arizona	191	3,743	9,173	11,410	14,494
Arkansas	6,107	2,857	7,157	16,580	17,254
California	16,631	16,154	39,050	66,094	52,198
Colorado	496	301	1,219	4,356	18,458
Connecticut	3,619	10,308	32,722	37,012	21,132
Delaware	166	147	449	1,283	500
Dist. of Columbia	253	1,484	6,841	7,601	3,149
Florida	3,552	9,140	15,590	44,198	17,868
Georgia	1,095	12,802	8,158	35,576	18,715
Hawaii	213	317	4,549	3,788	5,131
Idaho	5	134	1,067	2,615	5,113
Illinois	902	20,757	57,028	99,001	35,421
Indiana	20,083	7,870	46,272	68,660	22,308
Iowa	307	5,628	17,745	39,244	11,747
Kansas	8	76	283	1,200	652
Kentucky	527	3,612	8,988	27,673	13,144
Louisiana	6,982	5,794	13,181	21,972	7,963
Maine	649	1,958	9,305	5,350	2,936
Maryland	1,380	4,850	6,701	21,303	8,522
Massachusetts	5,050	11,720	39,610	67,818	59,394
Michigan	1,378	2,478	8,634	15,372	10,138
Minnesota	3,368	6,443	23,094	58,403	52,363
Mississippi	4,370	1,847	5,446	7,714	2,422
Missouri	0	3,549	5,337	26,835	27,731
Montana	55	2,410	14,618	2,815	1,196
Nebraska	1,052	2,407	6,224	15,633	5,646
Nevada	30	254	349	1,580	564
New Hampshire	433	1,321	7,042	9,577	10,213
New Jersey	11,762	5,097	42,598	52,692	17,184
New Mexico	190	311	1,330	4,983	5,059
New York	6,539	5,325	17,621	28,861	13,776
North Carolina	3	2,630	4,762	11,430	4,196
North Dakota	115	109	558	3,838	697
Ohio	0	9,524	59,419	56,077	63,165
Oklahoma	2,099	1,083	3,456	21,181	4,955
Oregon	509	6,522	11,787	34,283	26,362
Pennsylvania	5,396	8,386	14,788	44,976	19,561
Puerto Rico	1,627	1,447	346	5,254	1,874
Rhode Island	2,351	5,002	14,203	12,644	4,632
South Carolina	55	2,858	4,865	14,021	12,042
South Dakota	131	110	964	3,734	2,261
Tennessee	423	3,489	7,064	23,512	12,712
Texas	933	2,143	14,847	23,560	13,325
Utah	337	1,002	1,625	14,661	2,910
Vermont	569	2,155	2,961	4,900	4,440
Virginia	2,136	2,666	11,138	14,048	9,465
Washington	6,594	6,196	18,809	38,685	34,142
West Virginia	136	1,005	4,260	9,541	5,429
Wisconsin	545	4,495	6,961	24,739	9,939
Wyoming	365	318	573	3,570	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,806</b>	<b>214,357</b>	<b>646,170</b>	<b>1,189,375</b>	<b>723,448</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>



APPENDIX TABLE 22: FAMILY HOUSING (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	40,612	56,555	320	859
Alaska	1,071	746	158	315
Arizona	14,312	36,725	1,619	2,222
Arkansas	32,975	61,054	1,147	7,500
California	31,846	143,852	26,419	12,587
Colorado	6,667	15,008	5,296	8,950
Connecticut	36,298	91,615	2,886	3,152
Delaware	4,058	1,993	598	521
Dist. of Columbia	1,448	16,542	5,067	13,139
Florida	26,503	103,080	1,653	8,595
Georgia	37,935	73,389	6,424	3,590
Hawaii	1,490	15,779	1,581	4,253
Idaho	179	600	53	27,265
Illinois	105,202	200,772	8,167	6,900
Indiana	88,567	129,503	2,588	1,263
Iowa	46,026	71,233	1,558	6,585
Kansas	952	3,371	369	535
Kentucky	53,639	83,410	1,518	3,713
Louisiana	47,704	78,673	2,131	10,604
Maine	28,358	14,953	429	4,333
Maryland	23,129	54,068	3,458	7,246
Massachusetts	70,199	161,517	11,866	21,956
Michigan	35,781	40,640	2,006	3,949
Minnesota	77,333	95,993	2,374	3,738
Mississippi	23,584	28,789	614	5
Missouri	18,732	62,200	1,177	5,631
Montana	11,589	17,264	509	119
Nebraska	8,583	19,610	1,803	1,404
Nevada	699	3,418	523	2,043
New Hampshire	14,872	22,065	697	287
New Jersey	14,283	94,387	3,507	5,459
New Mexico	3,451	6,309	260	2,012
New York	20,191	91,787	6,184	8,465
North Carolina	8,598	24,320	1,816	795
North Dakota	2,848	5,469	948	392
Ohio	116,979	168,139	0	0
Oklahoma	10,922	22,313	1,378	4,641
Oregon	29,677	92,462	22,213	13,838
Pennsylvania	35,248	83,419	12,038	14,746
Puerto Rico	21,598	6,522	236	7,463
Rhode Island	14,281	37,107	1,321	10,634
South Carolina	22,763	40,990	410	512
South Dakota	3,077	6,783	736	255
Tennessee	50,786	99,185	1,586	3,195
Texas	50,059	74,665	338	5,362
Utah	5,672	23,752	2,923	3,639
Vermont	5,944	14,836	2,170	985
Virginia	12,096	42,164	3,018	7,831
Washington	28,681	94,795	14,930	8,338
West Virginia	15,534	15,454	1,573	3,537
Wisconsin	29,294	61,806	4,061	3,451
Wyoming	1,123	5,777	1,496	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,393,448</b>	<b>2,816,858</b>	<b>178,150</b>	<b>279,025</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 23-1: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start- HHS
Alabama	2,654,814	45,005,131	869,370	74,671,983
Alaska	555,684	0	0	5,123,401
Arizona	434,318	16,202,132	2,998,486	42,028,546
Arkansas	1,405,138	24,358,075	0	33,689,189
California	2,667,273	37,749,281	38,685,808	162,018,048
Colorado	271,088	5,943,760	233,538	4,077,698
Connecticut	2,099,308	93,059,120	30,000	21,116,090
Delaware	1,601,717	229,828	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	1,070,010	0	1,252,037	8,453,579
Florida	4,060,287	54,479,888	4,511,284	88,045,737
Georgia	3,211,971	64,065,931	13,357,083	109,056,626
Hawaii	40,949	215,311	47,386	13,743,320
Idaho	1,232,586	3,496,625	4,807,873	13,635,306
Illinois	11,147,003	233,376,287	18,082,267	201,562,599
Indiana	4,546,654	54,597,512	10,764,835	38,816,567
Iowa	2,809,672	47,771,103	11,367,214	35,773,311
Kansas	904,749	0	1,650,321	12,473,801
Kentucky	1,801,689	40,665,595	4,432,461	79,001,227
Louisiana	3,135,745	33,915,269	4,056,691	90,610,815
Maine	223,076	2,541,972	3,801,771	16,097,191
Maryland	1,115,692	20,318,147	10,670	24,104,523
Massachusetts	8,149,147	112,780,127	6,554,586	73,344,509
Michigan	17,332,908	6,949,925	0	89,437,721
Minnesota	6,045,279	69,185,923	9,071,665	63,242,173
Mississippi	816,195	23,411,703	4,803,688	59,760,878
Missouri	6,270,997	27,875,818	865,943	57,939,069
Montana	1,631,071	3,302,784	4,563,591	9,419,911
Nebraska	1,410,606	161,628	3,933,115	17,994,648
Nevada	256,954	250	200,344	4,538,259
New Hampshire	979,374	26,546,103	478,027	11,893,429
New Jersey	3,768,211	15,960,367	9,072,143	55,249,678
New Mexico	0	0	0	15,186,310
New York	11,064,720	15,405,688	545,793	159,230,759
North Carolina	1,163,292	452,702	14,799,344	80,483,969
North Dakota	1,140,362	1,205,113	4,696,622	5,055,120
Ohio	9,341,087	67,819,537	14,606,136	137,421,160
Oklahoma	2,228,917	0	1,193,056	65,944,377
Oregon	2,635,515	29,515,432	5,108,286	15,847,331
Pennsylvania	3,464,656	1,412,952	12,658,742	68,956,888
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	11,468	13,907,275	4,041,617	7,185,135
South Carolina	1,206,164	31,639,980	5,914,476	73,591,121
South Dakota	1,117,498	0	983,497	1,855,854
Tennessee	3,111,998	56,248,001	0	68,781,598
Texas	2,605,195	66,074,626	16,060,293	118,938,964
Utah	798,406	2,518,589	845,374	17,126,125
Vermont	661,128	4,021,023	0	7,255,375
Virginia	1,935,881	2,937	6,362,823	37,330,703
Washington	2,951,102	40,639,807	7,476,387	8,898,635
West Virginia	2,905,599	483,813	6,978,977	23,163,002
Wisconsin	11,129,562	3,178,505	6,407,294	20,202,459
Wyoming	148,030	0	527,184	3,067,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,270,747</b>	<b>1,398,691,575</b>	<b>269,708,096</b>	<b>2,452,442,408</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 23-2: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Early Head Start-HHS	Older Americans Act HHS	Social Services Block Grant HHS	Medicare/Medicaid HHS	Assets for Independence	TANF HHS
Alabama	\$10,583,705	\$80,344	\$0	\$845,195	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$1,134,023	\$85,792	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$5,700,036	\$6,174,566	\$3,368,947	\$494,751	\$0	\$3,931,098
Arkansas	\$9,050,192	\$1,390,207	\$493,658	\$4,894,761	\$32,916	\$85,240
California	\$27,764,783	\$6,163,216	\$0	\$9,745,224	\$817,000	\$348,522,820
Colorado	\$0	\$4,663,933	\$20,799,277	\$3,963,607	\$17,324	\$23,327,387
Connecticut	\$1,419,627	\$4,400,753	\$1,732,460	\$297,002	\$13,602	\$97,113
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$6,153,265	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$457,000
Florida	\$11,363,166	\$6,207,154	\$0	\$1,609,632	\$0	\$605,455
Georgia	\$15,679,589	\$4,224,246	\$1,743	\$204,753	\$0	\$463,397
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,469,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,283
Idaho	\$1,258,803	\$1,322,558	\$0	\$462,570	\$21,421	\$388,891
Illinois	\$23,122,550	\$15,157,062	\$20,608	\$76,753	\$0	\$202,938
Indiana	\$7,570,997	\$7,242,036	\$3,200,401	\$7,207,816	\$106,075	\$388,215
Iowa	\$10,686,340	\$69,479	\$37,786	\$2,858,284	\$0	\$4,415,759
Kansas	\$3,295,621	\$13,065	\$0	\$15,791	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$9,704,790	\$3,252,609	\$1,948,756	\$2,613,407	\$0	\$2,082,099
Louisiana	\$8,463,380	\$219,551	\$0	\$170,456	\$64,420	\$0
Maine	\$6,759,981	\$0	\$545,496	\$20,650,403	\$64,821	\$0
Maryland	\$3,084,205	\$920,067	\$0	\$6,085,154	\$2,031	\$179,826
Massachusetts	\$9,345,075	\$494,319	\$41,521	\$3,608,556	\$77,703	\$16,118,136
Michigan	\$27,247,297	\$8,003,538	\$0	\$209,814	\$328,092	\$4,715,708
Minnesota	\$11,919,802	\$3,564,541	\$99,600	\$2,922,978	\$155,743	\$9,583,092
Mississippi	\$5,633,678	\$1,096,196	\$814,370	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$769,003
Missouri	\$11,092,104	\$171,201	\$0	\$1,985,864	\$0	\$2,956,490
Montana	\$1,442,333	\$1,633,907	\$0	\$602,768	\$13,026	\$3,779,906
Nebraska	\$5,839,736	\$241,305	\$89,714	\$2,081,491	\$1,035	\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$284,668	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$3,778,572	\$1,352,754	\$753,447	\$481,509	\$0	\$4,119,999
New Jersey	\$10,528,653	\$404,484	\$635,860	\$19,257,724	\$50,000	\$302,728
New Mexico	\$2,014,352	\$294,388	\$0	\$13,169	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$1,004,352	\$381,554	\$1,995,981	\$0	\$16,727,653
North Carolina	\$14,837,030	\$2,031,122	\$0	\$234,231	\$1,289	\$21,000
North Dakota	\$2,135,673	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,326	\$0
Ohio	\$19,295,176	\$2,760,170	\$124,113	\$19,054,702	\$36,930	\$7,201,551
Oklahoma	\$13,341,415	\$1,517,372	\$509,995	\$8,497,462	\$159,712	\$390,239
Oregon	\$3,326,160	\$2,567,330	\$513,975	\$921,132	\$0	\$468,344
Pennsylvania	\$7,117,592	\$9,522,435	\$2,603,852	\$10,412,576	\$54,461	\$13,382,623
Puerto Rico	\$13,865,169	\$3,900,228	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$769,050
Rhode Island	\$2,538,650	\$878,465	\$0	\$1,507,442	\$0	\$780,112
South Carolina	\$11,744,791	\$0	\$328,597	\$7,394	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,107,981	\$776,717	\$0	\$0	\$6,048	\$0
Tennessee	\$11,151,355	\$13,993,556	\$1,481,341	\$2,161,644	\$28,515	\$61,777
Texas	\$22,010,032	\$8,717,049	\$943,979	\$20,441,325	\$0	\$140,460
Utah	\$937,789	\$434,524	\$317,155	\$230,751	\$0	\$743,203
Vermont	\$3,293,299	\$0	\$0	\$906,585	\$99,699	\$391,270
Virginia	\$6,982,352	\$2,721,189	\$0	\$1,524,443	\$136,457	\$0
Washington	\$4,471,955	\$2,208,249	\$0	\$1,248,848	\$653,526	\$3,170,312
West Virginia	\$2,770,038	\$1,049,442	\$0	\$6,697,395	\$0	\$24,000
Wisconsin	\$1,246,269	\$755,563	\$334,145	\$495,048	\$0	\$10,795,698
Wyoming	\$460,196	\$6,137,619	\$2,068,516	\$11,030,228	\$202,245	\$321,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$395,269,576</b>	<b>\$141,572,342</b>	<b>\$44,190,866</b>	<b>\$181,976,618</b>	<b>\$3,181,417</b>	<b>\$482,964,947</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>



**APPENDIX TABLE 23-3: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Child Care Development Block Grant HHS	Other HHS Resources	WIC- USDA	All USDA Non-Food Programs	Other USDA Food Programs	Community Development Block Grant HUD
Alabama	\$0	\$778,640	\$0	\$41,740	\$9,416,526	\$5,318,399
Alaska	\$0	\$862,780	\$0	\$332,604	\$402,586	\$148,314
Arizona	\$0	\$90,964	\$0	\$50,000	\$1,376,172	\$967,855
Arkansas	\$2,300,608	\$1,310,173	\$0	\$680,183	\$5,986,692	\$0
California	\$13,673,201	\$55,008,148	\$34,878,646	\$1,859,034	\$202,658,232	\$12,840,625
Colorado	\$12,972,948	\$38,338,129	\$514,773	\$4,828	\$42,967,559	\$4,476,100
Connecticut	\$3,140,967	\$2,336,180	\$4,415,717	\$198,486	\$5,159,922	\$71,897
Delaware	\$0	\$349,769	\$0	\$0	\$32,203	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$260,636	\$61,938
Florida	\$0	\$524,259	\$0	\$112,822	\$3,774,112	\$7,077,292
Georgia	\$0	\$35,873	\$0	\$912,612	\$9,369,270	\$4,195,333
Hawaii	\$0	\$498,775	\$0	\$715,212	\$1,483,435	\$18,841
Idaho	\$0	\$968,214	\$0	\$1,251,453	\$752,975	\$7,000
Illinois	\$0	\$2,148,532	\$11,524,667	\$336,322	\$5,441,130	\$37,521,167
Indiana	\$907,992	\$10,123,179	\$7,011,001	\$0	\$2,713,795	\$2,167,940
Iowa	\$4,790,474	\$8,495,139	\$22,089,141	\$23,414	\$10,306,773	\$227,819
Kansas	\$0	\$219,523	\$0	\$0	\$2,033,181	\$828,260
Kentucky	\$461,730	\$8,920,517	\$0	\$423,597	\$5,241,313	\$1,038,423
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,552,407	\$159,932	\$246,918	\$12,186,404	\$110,000
Maine	\$0	\$4,909,366	\$9,036,408	\$499,106	\$3,117,313	\$1,788,925
Maryland	\$0	\$2,509,213	\$0	\$1,637,541	\$2,129,879	\$1,051,051
Massachusetts	\$94,246,103	\$9,285,843	\$22,991,322	\$321,387	\$4,917,925	\$358,834
Michigan	\$0	\$1,642,973	\$1,228,991	\$236,424	\$17,252,376	\$5,348,527
Minnesota	\$4,819,818	\$37,739,057	\$4,426,484	\$1,829,527	\$7,318,952	\$9,732,485
Mississippi	\$0	\$20,493	\$0	\$321,641	\$9,313,032	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$2,407,734	\$1,143,631	\$1,141,892	\$5,378,789	\$18,657
Montana	\$1,156,557	\$101,962	\$59,359	\$520,867	\$2,085,274	\$187,563
Nebraska	\$54,591	\$4,249,328	\$7,803,262	\$220,056	\$3,039,220	\$0
Nevada	\$130,059	\$174,584	\$1,411,426	\$27,114	\$321,473	\$326,613
New Hampshire	\$464,603	\$853,193	\$6,686,305	\$133,009	\$3,033,486	\$198,913
New Jersey	\$0	\$5,321,620	\$24,492,023	\$242,928	\$4,515,318	\$509,833
New Mexico	\$0	\$43,113	\$0	\$2,414,140	\$14,286,771	\$0
New York	\$2,192,506	\$9,255,801	\$15,445,739	\$1,137,193	\$12,513,431	\$8,023,418
North Carolina	\$180,521	\$32,008	\$0	\$760,165	\$7,401,972	\$152,428
North Dakota	\$0	\$430,360	\$0	\$16,225	\$2,456,511	\$292,923
Ohio	\$568,252	\$10,024,332	\$4,026,731	\$2,612,770	\$10,845,681	\$3,825,263
Oklahoma	\$146,762	\$4,751,074	\$0	\$3,724,224	\$13,023,511	\$958,809
Oregon	\$1,736,246	\$3,566,520	\$0	\$208,837	\$8,139,824	\$2,036,852
Pennsylvania	\$24,031,951	\$5,707,268	\$22,775,574	\$291,507	\$8,423,809	\$3,366,981
Puerto Rico	\$997,387	\$3,562,426	\$1,613,525	\$3,130	\$69,545	\$4,048,268
Rhode Island	\$0	\$5,014,150	\$3,700,253	\$0	\$1,122,431	\$414,553
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$118,587	\$10,815,559	\$55,700
South Dakota	\$0	\$1,083,582	\$0	\$888,786	\$793,607	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$2,374,539	\$0	\$1,244,695	\$10,946,477	\$1,015,187
Texas	\$42,548,742	\$42,506,830	\$12,689,223	\$342,536	\$11,807,170	\$56,942,777
Utah	\$456,914	\$190,379	\$0	\$105,545	\$2,213,150	\$1,658,959
Vermont	\$118,406	\$599,713	\$0	\$126,084	\$2,008,989	\$276,668
Virginia	\$4,780	\$2,295,603	\$0	\$1,129,355	\$3,754,694	\$1,625,900
Washington	\$594,479	\$2,649,547	\$2,396,539	\$7,091,001	\$6,909,545	\$9,307,513
West Virginia	\$3,548,838	\$2,541,024	\$0	\$135,705	\$1,398,735	\$0
Wisconsin	\$984,724	\$2,521,720	\$1,387,942	\$1,364,228	\$10,511,758	\$894,718
Wyoming	\$7,394	\$91,914	\$121,000	\$96,374	\$262,739	\$544,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$217,237,552</b>	<b>\$304,018,469</b>	<b>\$224,029,61</b>	<b>\$38,131,804</b>	<b>\$523,691,861</b>	<b>\$192,039,685</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 23-4: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	HUD Section 8	HUD Section 202	HUD Home Tenant Based Assistance	HUD HOPE for Homeowners Program	HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	HUD Continuum of Care
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$265,730	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$537,901
Arizona	\$290,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,613,467	\$166,723
Arkansas	\$371,351	\$959,256	\$0	\$0	\$145,824	\$0
California	\$13,748,963	\$521,922	\$630,831	\$0	\$1,023,386	\$1,690,598
Colorado	\$672,286	\$4,323	\$270,148	\$0	\$437,322	\$182,576
Connecticut	\$290,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$558,495	\$2,149,361
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$53,197	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$1,895,436	\$399,297	\$755,000	\$0	\$550,318	\$90,347
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$28,761	\$0	\$965,315	\$2,472,030
Hawaii	\$28,343	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,670	\$48,896
Idaho	\$1,190,310	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,633	\$182,307
Illinois	\$6,250,937	\$0	\$689,785	\$0	\$7,534,033	\$20,099,318
Indiana	\$21,553,734	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$489,339	\$62,962
Iowa	\$36,995	\$0	\$931,020	\$0	\$423,883	\$124,292
Kansas	\$3,173,916	\$26,360	\$492,645	\$0	\$323,628	\$289,561
Kentucky	\$1,324,601	\$0	\$818,106	\$0	\$375,255	\$625,526
Louisiana	\$13,235,695	\$0	\$19,977	\$0	\$345,193	\$493,722
Maine	\$17,013	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$3,604,894	\$0	\$128,172	\$0	\$543,133	\$750,474
Massachusetts	\$23,039,886	\$0	\$332,259	\$0	\$1,052,847	\$2,417,534
Michigan	\$125,532	\$0	\$655,129	\$9,069	\$1,754,863	\$158,457
Minnesota	\$1,138,179	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$484,814	\$633,050
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$33,450	\$0	\$8,698	\$952,277
Missouri	\$46,591,245	\$1,729,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$412,146
Montana	\$1,312,991	\$258,095	\$50,000	\$139,302	\$854,049	\$248,343
Nebraska	\$213,926	\$0	\$39,736	\$0	\$458,485	\$1,218,173
Nevada	\$661,284	\$2,560,120	\$37,000	\$0	\$159,368	\$294,046
New Hampshire	\$1,055,771	\$6,709,812	\$715	\$0	\$237,499	\$1,917,414
New Jersey	\$251,455	\$69,950	\$580,691	\$0	\$572,481	\$5,332,091
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$12,899,951	\$0	\$0	\$323,432	\$863,635	\$0
North Carolina	\$33,853,356	\$828,703	\$115,395	\$0	\$323,957	\$609,717
North Dakota	\$6,124	\$248,153	\$22,294	\$0	\$93,207	\$42,802
Ohio	\$8,994,186	\$0	\$497,999	\$0	\$383,493	\$1,246,914
Oklahoma	\$101,663	\$0	\$797,500	\$0	\$594,858	\$447,465
Oregon	\$1,760,403	\$0	\$1,441,148	\$0	\$1,248,801	\$4,757,087
Pennsylvania	\$428,405	\$4,194,897	\$0	\$14,445	\$3,054,010	\$5,816,378
Puerto Rico	\$15,453,869	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$547,774	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,442	\$236,938
South Carolina	\$0	\$225,213	\$0	\$0	\$538,753	\$830,796
South Dakota	\$7,678	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,014	\$496,693
Tennessee	\$4,767,783	\$7,693,082	\$0	\$0	\$416,877	\$355,140
Texas	\$12,183,559	\$330,555	\$369,991	\$0	\$1,936,051	\$377,298
Utah	\$2,685,576	\$0	\$170,000	\$0	\$109,000	\$395,477
Vermont	\$75,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,709	\$326,346
Virginia	\$1,734,676	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$424,219	\$25,815
Washington	\$2,765,460	\$211,727	\$1,116,675	\$0	\$1,968,161	\$5,915,628
West Virginia	\$433,210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$283,422	\$277,424
Wisconsin	\$3,426,730	\$211,804	\$772,470	\$0	\$2,066,596	\$5,003,228
Wyoming	\$367,363	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$149,783	\$176,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$244,073,729</b>	<b>\$27,195,233</b>	<b>\$11,796,898</b>	<b>\$686,248</b>	<b>\$36,550,489</b>	<b>\$70,887,326</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 23-5: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Other HUD (Incl Homeless)	Workforce Investment Act	Employment and Training DOL	Other DOL Programs	Corporation for National and Community Service	FEMA
Alabama	\$75,879	\$328,127	\$463,715	\$0	\$804,945	\$347,834
Alaska	\$163,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$506,486	\$0
Arizona	\$394,527	\$5,120,516	\$2,261,373	\$100,000	\$0	\$275,960
Arkansas	\$125,242	\$2,482,223	\$0	\$0	\$70,529	\$123,258
California	\$3,634,992	\$55,703,384	\$5,254,930	\$1,230,046	\$1,060,302	\$512,796
Colorado	\$1,747,557	\$7,790,431	\$596,873	\$1,592,310	\$500,476	\$90,411
Connecticut	\$1,203,418	\$6,889,043	\$546,499	\$0	\$1,296,254	\$35,187
Delaware	\$78,522	\$0	\$501,757	\$0	\$329,509	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$747,893	\$0
Florida	\$1,323,291	\$82,750	\$403,000	\$0	\$870,130	\$217,390
Georgia	\$4,285,870	\$355,089	\$363,215	\$0	\$649,320	\$1,275,346
Hawaii	\$5,068	\$0	\$271,942	\$0	\$109,782	\$3,177
Idaho	\$225,611	\$1,042,300	\$203,559	\$0	\$121,191	\$58,160
Illinois	\$12,322,401	\$19,802,992	\$601,003	\$0	\$1,568,609	\$267,540
Indiana	\$306,530	\$3,595,246	\$14,131	\$0	\$1,381,125	\$71,285
Iowa	\$1,078,155	\$576,407	\$676,383	\$0	\$0	\$80,674
Kansas	\$195,374	\$3,598,997	\$0	\$0	\$12,680	\$5,447
Kentucky	\$2,279,257	\$9,920,765	\$2,767,865	\$208,666	\$2,530,639	\$214,694
Louisiana	\$1,951,826	\$2,214,403	\$641,000	\$237,077	\$1,060,792	\$146,474
Maine	\$2,785,129	\$1,997,723	\$0	\$0	\$931,145	\$9,849
Maryland	\$1,718,776	\$14,700	\$0	\$7,402	\$670,405	\$58,775
Massachusetts	\$27,917,923	\$1,510,815	\$1,564,708	\$505,062	\$1,802,024	\$266,858
Michigan	\$6,959,869	\$8,256,372	\$886,668	\$3,899,299	\$1,780,499	\$349,296
Minnesota	\$3,255,976	\$2,041,152	\$1,483,122	\$238,995	\$1,144,535	\$467,387
Mississippi	\$272,667	\$2,048,789	\$423,701	\$0	\$834,894	\$98,174
Missouri	\$7,509,648	\$1,148,502	\$0	\$0	\$810,474	\$174,225
Montana	\$649,006	\$1,778,910	\$88,728	\$0	\$1,233,626	\$62,867
Nebraska	\$259,291	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$853,424	\$63,242
Nevada	\$55,556	\$1,993,035	\$598,169	\$0	\$0	\$42,852
New Hampshire	\$2,667,252	\$6,136,349	\$1,327,919	\$0	\$564,062	\$47,259
New Jersey	\$7,033,834	\$42,000	\$276,916	\$194,032	\$242,552	\$115,102
New Mexico	\$0	\$863,043	\$1,011,118	\$0	\$184,890	\$54,646
New York	\$22,633,792	\$30,092,963	\$3,559,038	\$1,984,030	\$2,586,673	\$245,161
North Carolina	\$781,877	\$4,054,151	\$0	\$4,000	\$1,893,316	\$81,284
North Dakota	\$884,951	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,919
Ohio	\$2,879,503	\$5,331,253	\$8,513,389	\$137,545	\$478,906	\$280,304
Oklahoma	\$6,473,279	\$518,835	\$1,558,895	\$0	\$1,198,366	\$166,407
Oregon	\$2,837,720	\$5,723,776	\$0	\$0	\$687,798	\$446,569
Pennsylvania	\$21,290,286	\$6,260,051	\$10,267,798	\$98,900	\$2,284,810	\$384,576
Puerto Rico	\$2,026,567	\$2,605,459	\$1,037,747	\$0	\$1,713,348	\$17,964
Rhode Island	\$551,688	\$2,178,879	\$363,649	\$0	\$731,817	\$42,215
South Carolina	\$336,945	\$1,861,384	\$0	\$0	\$946,497	\$29,916
South Dakota	\$555,559	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,458
Tennessee	\$1,267,857	\$10,991,972	\$1,526,416	\$262,467	\$3,427,254	\$269,385
Texas	\$6,904,245	\$1,602,737	\$3,726,978	\$0	\$807,537	\$270,805
Utah	\$406,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$427,319	\$202,269
Vermont	\$36,976	\$5,280	\$15,229	\$0	\$0	\$208,633
Virginia	\$1,125,491	\$3,292,904	\$1,043,636	\$1,167,225	\$555,143	\$39,192
Washington	\$6,237,315	\$3,688,070	\$4,756,352	\$0	\$992,074	\$291,994
West Virginia	\$1,358,182	\$1,057,563	\$986,187	\$57,778	\$400,427	\$81,211
Wisconsin	\$4,806,352	\$2,800,023	\$1,842,324	\$487,317	\$1,130,313	\$115,851
Wyoming	\$687,370	\$0	\$34,370	\$0	\$309,803	\$25,359
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$176,563,849</b>	<b>\$229,399,363</b>	<b>\$62,460,302</b>	<b>\$12,412,151</b>	<b>\$45,244,592</b>	<b>\$8,831,634</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 23-6: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Justice	Department of Treasury	Other Federal Sources
Alabama	\$135,088	\$26,622	\$0	\$3,500	\$472,802
Alaska	\$0	\$1,234,060	\$437,903	\$0	\$823,101
Arizona	\$505,534	\$0	\$10,890	\$57,959	\$470,465
Arkansas	\$4,096,973	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,485
California	\$481,584	\$21,244,935	\$782,764	\$1,026,686	\$8,191,546
Colorado	\$4,622,823	\$0	\$645,790	\$0	\$5,086,112
Connecticut	\$64,376	\$807,564	\$316,932	\$56,699	\$679,445
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,573
Florida	\$1,254,910	\$0	\$201,795	\$8,825	\$848,629
Georgia	\$3,119,002	\$410,164	\$91,871	\$0	\$1,021,666
Hawaii	\$251,964	\$0	\$30,063	\$0	\$26,375
Idaho	\$0	\$547,033	\$0	\$0	\$704,259
Illinois	\$2,151,280	\$1,577,910	\$684,777	\$124,551	\$1,089,623
Indiana	\$236,212	\$315,000	\$15,351	\$669,338	\$1,213,218
Iowa	\$690,590	\$438,383	\$0	\$93,678	\$717,986
Kansas	\$309,023	\$63,600	\$0	\$0	\$322,838
Kentucky	\$28,788,651	\$0	\$709,900	\$36,027	\$554,833
Louisiana	\$3,064,308	\$1,264,766	\$0	\$469,326	\$507,754
Maine	\$3,474,271	\$515,182	\$499,966	\$564,279	\$1,194,494
Maryland	\$2,870,957	\$384,100	\$0	\$104,910	\$471,240
Massachusetts	\$591,884	\$957,057	\$171,403	\$65,073	\$1,781,756
Michigan	\$158,539	\$1,626,545	\$100,096	\$259,560	\$3,177,656
Minnesota	\$14,408,974	\$4,434,942	\$8,056,310	\$213,207	\$31,848,863
Mississippi	\$1,782,048	\$0	\$0	\$8,106,709	\$229,807
Missouri	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$257,609	\$405,536
Montana	\$1,064,413	\$336,454	\$89,213	\$34,622	\$0
Nebraska	\$942,147	\$0	\$7,747	\$44,308	\$603,745
Nevada	\$232,912	\$286,825	\$739,863	\$0	\$307,825
New Hampshire	\$1,156,587	\$266,178	\$74,580	\$0	\$343,329
New Jersey	\$0	\$278,120	\$302,104	\$0	\$964,644
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$1,272,052	\$2,751,544	\$2,520,087	\$57,549	\$4,614,024
North Carolina	\$1,513,072	\$187,632	\$0	\$0	\$3,507,422
North Dakota	\$0	\$8,744	\$0	\$7,158	\$122,562
Ohio	\$6,322,720	\$1,033,130	\$480,110	\$104,803	\$5,586,655
Oklahoma	\$4,668,071	\$0	\$488,890	\$5,750	\$3,872,648
Oregon	\$2,084,869	\$696,632	\$491,709	\$308,226	\$3,604,158
Pennsylvania	\$1,379,981	\$2,105,173	\$856,840	\$64,925	\$2,037,358
Puerto Rico	\$13,405	\$69,443	\$388,830	\$26,000	\$584,659
Rhode Island	\$19,276	\$1,095,468	\$32,300	\$48,485	\$61,500
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$502,022	\$0	\$0	\$13,680	\$822,036
Tennessee	\$14,617,580	\$1,808,263	\$0	\$490,479	\$146,494
Texas	\$15,449,968	\$3,195,124	\$912,408	\$119,519	\$2,962,862
Utah	\$177,465	\$10,029	\$0	\$13,320	\$113,473
Vermont	\$0	\$1,185	\$348,990	\$93,146	\$571,284
Virginia	\$2,473,487	\$53,966	\$305,996	\$985,446	\$884,125
Washington	\$797,125	\$5,052,112	\$753,862	\$0	\$6,665,162
West Virginia	\$360,328	\$52,460	\$25,294	\$41,550	\$1,823,865
Wisconsin	\$1,471,036	\$313,194	\$824,283	\$764,134	\$1,133,387
Wyoming	\$1,176,564	\$2,439,341	\$1,008,321	\$0	\$1,528,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$135,845,202</b>	<b>\$58,184,626</b>	<b>\$28,805,068</b>	<b>\$7,892,519</b>	<b>\$109,540,736</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 23-7: FEDERAL SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$153,190,089	\$153,190,089	\$11,580,709
Alaska	\$12,353,833	\$12,353,833	\$2,452,893
Arizona	\$95,085,674	\$95,085,674	\$5,168,488
Arkansas	\$94,097,173	\$94,097,173	\$7,608,441
California	\$1,071,791,004	\$1,066,795,005	\$56,838,157
Colorado	\$186,811,387	\$183,288,259	\$5,196,539
Connecticut	\$154,481,680	\$154,117,664	\$6,558,927
Delaware	\$3,123,305	\$3,123,305	\$3,085,293
Dist. of Columbia	\$18,859,128	\$18,859,128	\$10,782,695
Florida	\$191,272,206	\$191,272,206	\$20,908,392
Georgia	\$239,816,076	\$239,688,021	\$16,927,120
Hawaii	\$19,143,812	\$19,143,812	\$3,503,864
Idaho	\$33,920,638	\$33,920,638	\$3,239,189
Illinois	\$634,484,644	\$634,484,644	\$28,416,379
Indiana	\$187,488,485	\$187,367,712	\$9,856,286
Iowa	\$167,590,154	\$167,590,154	\$6,906,756
Kansas	\$30,248,381	\$30,248,381	\$4,722,594
Kentucky	\$212,742,998	\$212,742,998	\$10,803,466
Louisiana	\$183,544,302	\$183,544,302	\$14,727,918
Maine	\$82,024,880	\$82,024,880	\$3,360,099
Maryland	\$74,475,938	\$74,448,705	\$8,474,218
Massachusetts	\$426,612,182	\$425,865,015	\$13,074,044
Michigan	\$210,091,742	\$209,873,215	\$29,279,051
Minnesota	\$311,506,625	\$311,326,594	\$7,333,483
Mississippi	\$122,802,090	\$122,802,090	\$9,599,341
Missouri	\$178,287,536	\$178,287,536	\$15,806,001
Montana	\$38,701,497	\$38,176,675	\$2,870,476
Nebraska	\$51,823,958	\$51,823,958	\$3,962,968
Nevada	\$15,640,599	\$15,640,599	\$3,427,662
New Hampshire	\$84,257,449	\$84,257,449	\$3,364,697
New Jersey	\$166,567,541	\$166,513,385	\$15,225,887
New Mexico	\$36,365,940	\$36,365,940	\$3,107,074
New York	\$341,328,519	\$341,328,519	\$54,289,991
North Carolina	\$170,304,955	\$170,304,955	\$15,760,955
North Dakota	\$18,938,150	\$18,938,150	\$3,241,783
Ohio	\$351,834,501	\$350,251,132	\$24,847,512
Oklahoma	\$137,279,551	\$137,279,551	\$7,400,512
Oregon	\$102,680,680	\$102,680,680	\$4,717,238
Pennsylvania	\$254,722,700	\$254,722,700	\$28,349,047
Puerto Rico	\$53,313,794	\$53,313,794	\$25,204,334
Rhode Island	\$46,557,206	\$46,557,206	\$3,145,993
South Carolina	\$140,191,873	\$140,191,873	\$9,574,852
South Dakota	\$12,104,710	\$12,104,710	\$2,584,691
Tennessee	\$220,641,733	\$220,641,733	\$12,828,325
Texas	\$473,918,836	\$473,918,836	\$34,273,594
Utah	\$33,287,039	\$33,287,039	\$3,093,466
Vermont	\$21,587,263	\$21,587,263	\$3,270,123
Virginia	\$79,918,438	\$79,918,438	\$9,614,923
Washington	\$141,879,164	\$137,318,904	\$10,940,641
West Virginia	\$58,935,469	\$58,935,469	\$7,036,689
Wisconsin	\$99,378,675	\$99,378,675	\$7,694,350
Wyoming	\$33,001,017	\$33,001,017	\$3,074,708
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,281,007,218</b>	<b>\$8,263,979,682</b>	<b>\$619,112,833</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

\* Excludes funds duplicated under State, local and private sources.

**APPENDIX TABLE 24-1: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	State Appropriated CSBG Funds	Housing and Homeless Programs	Nutrition Programs	Daycare and Early Childhood Programs	Energy Programs	Health Programs
Alabama	\$175,846	\$0	\$100,326	\$2,323,886	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$1,096,634	\$0	\$13,424	\$11,277,526	\$441,484
Arizona	\$0	\$222,503	\$172,417	\$18,272	\$346,855	\$101,917
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,306,802	\$1,862,750	\$1,655,760	\$23,894
California	\$0	\$5,923,394	\$175,548,733	\$46,424,163	\$5,038,591	\$4,399,456
Colorado	\$6,464	\$45,306	\$150,070	\$3,717,623	\$244,119	\$1,079,277
Connecticut	\$3,183,275	\$4,615,844	\$1,081,796	\$17,948,024	\$111,108	\$289,031
Delaware	\$0	\$141,840	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$1,909,577	\$0	\$775,560	\$0	\$2,395,398
Florida	\$0	\$3,336,833	\$1,463,239	\$3,774,748	\$0	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$1,335,226	\$1,003,512	\$1,774,538	\$610,413	\$179,661
Hawaii	\$0	\$985,287	\$184,785	\$45,320	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$11,723,860	\$1,993,376	\$27,750,978	\$138,892,577	\$77,659
Indiana	\$0	\$4,456,063	\$335,133	\$220,651	\$3,172,181	\$3,111,826
Iowa	\$0	\$892,372	\$3,006	\$8,677,392	\$0	\$3,380,485
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,147,442	\$0	\$106,500
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$839,853	\$262,674	\$1,806,466	\$11,413	\$1,022,338
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$3,200
Maine	\$0	\$1,894,866	\$184,351	\$514,870	\$1,177,358	\$4,323,533
Maryland	\$2,189,518	\$2,964,837	\$376,371	\$896,163	\$10,981,453	\$5,218,362
Massachusetts	\$0	\$35,844,126	\$1,923,290	\$38,996,738	\$10,100,941	\$2,820,744
Michigan	\$0	\$3,834,974	\$3,188,350	\$5,875,472	\$16,358,443	\$10,162,486
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$14,383,139	\$1,065,203	\$748,461	\$1,753,560	\$2,644,626
Mississippi	\$613,769	\$581,233	\$791,072	\$1,542,951	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$1,166,085	\$0	\$1,021,734	\$813,854	\$644,090
Montana	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$422,285	\$70,724	\$1,021,568	\$89,782
Nebraska	\$0	\$1,144,152	\$275,174	\$0	\$170,051	\$973,628
Nevada	\$0	\$266,152	\$472,975	\$10,859,300	\$1,104,581	\$0
New Hampshire	\$0	\$899,321	\$357,217	\$1,713,518	\$14,514	\$464,515
New Jersey	\$0	\$4,136,975	\$1,929,792	\$23,474,300	\$1,423,286	\$11,361,844
New Mexico	\$0	\$72,470	\$652,289	\$1,269,762	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$8,111,319	\$2,308,660	\$2,284,457	\$6,804,731	\$13,051,418
North Carolina	\$0	\$1,266,078	\$1,596,424	\$7,616,496	\$588,715	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$205,614	\$6,000	\$49,571	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$4,770,289	\$2,274,274	\$1,424,093	\$2,896,784	\$829,759
Oklahoma	\$533,742	\$8,363,473	\$948,770	\$13,153,251	\$34,688	\$3,260,626
Oregon	\$0	\$6,209,570	\$841,130	\$890,753	\$24,947,942	\$809,749
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$8,958,156	\$5,165,101	\$7,998,001	\$0	\$5,660,718
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$142,841	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$520,000	\$184,904	\$4,111	\$1,177,347	\$198,131	\$2,200,909
South Carolina	\$0	\$288,001	\$0	\$352,111	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$26,171	\$178,827	\$0	\$314,112	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$184,375	\$1,238,976	\$383,812	\$0	\$147,368
Texas	\$0	\$59,132	\$1,148,802	\$7,634,494	\$1,670	\$7,967,809
Utah	\$0	\$32,500	\$351,779	\$117,366	\$104,144	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$3,419,609	\$195,827	\$721,448	\$10,362,855	\$145,051
Virginia	\$528,902	\$2,087,890	\$297,875	\$280,893	\$32,807	\$192,934
Washington	\$1,820,438	\$17,827,706	\$1,681,867	\$7,596,817	\$2,983,598	\$3,204,585
West Virginia	\$0	\$1,509,695	\$208,638	\$511,611	\$58,219	\$1,226,019
Wisconsin	\$0	\$1,159,678	\$7,473	\$541,287	\$23,260,345	\$1,820,686
Wyoming	\$0	\$34,900	\$133,017	\$0	\$304,033	\$1,746,494
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,604,222</b>	<b>\$174,411,982</b>	<b>\$214,004,630</b>	<b>\$257,999,037</b>	<b>\$279,182,924</b>	<b>\$97,579,860</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>

**APPENDIX TABLE 24-2: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Youth Development Programs	Employment and Training Programs	Head Start Program	Senior Programs
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$80,100	\$149,530
Alaska	\$0	\$38,376	\$2,462,877	\$199,738
Arizona	\$0	\$4,196	\$0	\$1,528,262
Arkansas	\$0	\$184,868	\$687,100	\$923,924
California	\$644,386	\$2,875,343	\$109,615	\$452,046
Colorado	\$30,000	\$878,593	\$445,331	\$2,035,578
Connecticut	\$2,266,736	\$1,857,167	\$3,209,787	\$48,798
Delaware	\$12,000	\$192,715	\$0	\$40,142
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$750,223	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,712,926
Georgia	\$71,730	\$408,350	\$6,067,183	\$133,185
Hawaii	\$0	\$98,591	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$898,194
Illinois	\$137,259	\$347,599	\$1,408,688	\$15,717,009
Indiana	\$6,277	\$592,699	\$0	\$8,118,548
Iowa	\$138,955	\$0	\$0	\$23,497
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$1,680,502	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$48,663	\$3,809,618
Louisiana	\$0	\$70,095	\$0	\$5,093
Maine	\$0	\$101,991	\$2,467,783	\$1,211,566
Maryland	\$38,500	\$0	\$1,188,083	\$1,099,756
Massachusetts	\$1,595,568	\$1,495,467	\$7,551,973	\$2,623,491
Michigan	\$184,411	\$1,565,067	\$3,557,521	\$3,662,101
Minnesota	\$628,000	\$1,824,964	\$13,581,359	\$1,687,769
Mississippi	\$332,337	\$0	\$192,666	\$664,165
Missouri	\$9,162	\$0	\$2,826,304	\$1,142,334
Montana	\$452,524	\$58,174	\$0	\$908,439
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$2,131	\$46,760
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,500
New Hampshire	\$0	\$1,007,719	\$310,614	\$264,158
New Jersey	\$2,775,878	\$1,238,407	\$21,015	\$61,308
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$85,028	\$795,151
New York	\$5,094,439	\$393,258	\$3,500	\$676,276
North Carolina	\$2,000	\$0	\$10,706	\$334,128
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$2,849	\$975,847	\$562,009	\$338,212
Oklahoma	\$5,565	\$1,523,250	\$4,939,328	\$1,546,898
Oregon	\$860,429	\$655,913	\$14,936,564	\$1,297,075
Pennsylvania	\$776,267	\$4,262,690	\$12,442,523	\$12,653,087
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$944,413	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$1,149,257	\$1,269,124	\$274,057	\$25,111
South Carolina	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$1,725	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,890,804	\$364,533	\$0	\$1,175,557
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$952,379
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,769
Vermont	\$31,384	\$608,619	\$64,942	\$0
Virginia	\$50,172	\$0	\$0	\$842,671
Washington	\$0	\$328,717	\$0	\$876,639
West Virginia	\$944,724	\$0	\$0	\$2,175,885
Wisconsin	\$869,926	\$391,056	\$891,654	\$171,729
Wyoming	\$265,994	\$146,989	\$0	\$726,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,279,533</b>	<b>\$27,456,738</b>	<b>\$82,109,607</b>	<b>\$75,860,189</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>



APPENDIX TABLE 24-3: STATE PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Transportation Programs	Education Programs	Community, Rural and Economic Development Programs	Family Development Programs	Other State Programs	Total State Sources
Alabama	\$0	\$534,025	\$0	\$44,000	\$0	\$3,407,713
Alaska	\$0	\$347,279	\$46,000	\$0	\$605,295	\$16,528,633
Arizona	\$8,381	\$70,325	\$94,364	\$0	\$49,696	\$2,617,188
Arkansas	\$6,805,271	\$365,150	\$0	\$0	\$1,120,254	\$14,935,773
California	\$11,981	\$6,383,687	\$204,628	\$1,649,569	\$24,608,666	\$274,274,258
Colorado	\$308,575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,262,329	\$34,203,265
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,652,327	\$934,931	\$1,641,970	\$5,702,971	\$44,543,765
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$386,697
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,830,758
Florida	\$3,386,557	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$126,165	\$15,800,468
Georgia	\$559,257	\$476,475	\$272	\$94,237	\$1,160,132	\$13,874,171
Hawaii	\$26,512	\$193,914	\$0	\$0	\$677,600	\$2,212,009
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,972	\$174,698	\$1,103,864
Illinois	\$1,630,392	\$90,214	\$0	\$613,664	\$9,003,182	\$209,386,457
Indiana	\$103,430	\$0	\$189,386	\$0	\$3,474,624	\$23,780,817
Iowa	\$520,002	\$41,067	\$0	\$1,988,550	\$826,251	\$16,491,577
Kansas	\$123,600	\$0	\$0	\$17,693	\$0	\$3,075,737
Kentucky	\$19,074,148	\$43,485	\$1,579,898	\$787,761	\$0	\$29,390,585
Louisiana	\$91,382	\$40,656	\$125,000	\$0	\$271,280	\$646,706
Maine	\$5,580,824	\$72,168	\$6,650	\$532,508	\$2,391,842	\$20,460,310
Maryland	\$2,481,393	\$832,624	\$264,454	\$267,419	\$2,204,123	\$31,003,056
Massachusetts	\$3,420,619	\$2,981,982	\$56,312	\$1,350,207	\$3,492,136	\$114,253,596
Michigan	\$1,321,434	\$2,426,777	\$429,331	\$0	\$619,494	\$53,185,860
Minnesota	\$5,911,632	\$4,326,943	\$159,384	\$352,168	\$16,886,257	\$69,881,465
Mississippi	\$295,196	\$313,866	\$0	\$0	\$1,362,569	\$6,689,824
Missouri	\$15,727	\$0	\$0	\$2,316	\$121,451	\$7,763,057
Montana	\$27,757	\$118,103	\$0	\$0	\$32,252	\$8,201,608
Nebraska	\$296,871	\$1,157,037	\$0	\$151,202	\$58,990	\$4,275,996
Nevada	\$111,159	\$0	\$294,270	\$235,376	\$45,586	\$13,426,899
New Hampshire	\$233,792	\$161,535	\$0	\$0	\$579,046	\$6,005,949
New Jersey	\$0	\$55,000	\$182,262	\$842,760	\$9,346,182	\$56,849,009
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,874,700
New York	\$1,615,897	\$9,914,918	\$200,071	\$1,600,864	\$13,302,231	\$65,362,039
North Carolina	\$1,150,990	\$841,020	\$642,692	\$447,154	\$319,789	\$14,816,192
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,031	\$458,215
Ohio	\$1,027,984	\$327,750	\$790,890	\$647,732	\$2,683,542	\$19,552,014
Oklahoma	\$8,627,653	\$465,650	\$466,668	\$0	\$4,978,789	\$48,848,350
Oregon	\$598,685	\$4,529,472	\$247,994	\$159,340	\$1,874,187	\$58,858,803
Pennsylvania	\$9,483,695	\$5,037,759	\$1,124,947	\$1,418,272	\$11,764,716	\$86,745,932
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$3,689	\$0	\$0	\$1,090,942
Rhode Island	\$0	\$878,182	\$0	\$1,226,861	\$3,985,269	\$13,093,263
South Carolina	\$0	\$243,164	\$0	\$0	\$48,800	\$944,076
South Dakota	\$116,118	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$118,860	\$855,813
Tennessee	\$3,484,890	\$534,140	\$554,857	\$0	\$5,648,281	\$15,607,593
Texas	\$4,153,197	\$1,973,517	\$0	\$0	\$5,528,301	\$29,419,302
Utah	\$18,000	\$0	\$0	\$25,769	\$86,310	\$803,637
Vermont	\$70,150	\$29,184	\$80,922	\$189,080	\$625,283	\$16,544,354
Virginia	\$1,459,500	\$361,839	\$97,966	\$34,977	\$1,626,406	\$7,894,832
Washington	\$35,084,040	\$1,305,877	\$117,122	\$87,541	\$6,255,130	\$79,170,076
West Virginia	\$325	\$468,497	\$474,683	\$157,723	\$184,412	\$7,920,431
Wisconsin	\$132,889	\$175,772	\$100,008	\$357,964	\$1,189,677	\$31,070,144
Wyoming	\$201,741	\$4,044,177	\$15,688	\$2,492,760	\$4,361,158	\$14,473,137
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$119,571,646</b>	<b>\$53,815,558</b>	<b>\$9,585,339</b>	<b>\$19,448,409</b>	<b>\$174,981,242</b>	<b>\$1,620,890,916</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>



**APPENDIX TABLE 25: LOCAL PROGRAM SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING**

State	Local Government Unrestricted Funds	Local Government Restricted Funds	Value of Contract Services	Value of In-Kind Goods/Services	Total Local Sources
Alabama	\$466,806	\$236,515	\$379,084	\$6,348,364	\$7,430,769
Alaska	\$61,241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$61,241
Arizona	\$18,276,394	\$2,500,276	\$29,822	\$3,735,370	\$24,541,862
Arkansas	\$0	\$250,593	\$521,901	\$17,840	\$790,334
California	\$20,750,826	\$36,025,868	\$10,230,220	\$4,066,095	\$71,073,009
Colorado	\$20,702,598	\$26,502,765	\$2,889,646	\$476,763	\$50,571,772
Connecticut	\$234,407	\$136,429	\$731,367	\$1,222,466	\$2,324,669
Delaware	\$10,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,400
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$677,448	\$0	\$677,448
Florida	\$20,899,336	\$2,415,118	\$1,330,528	\$1,046,822	\$25,691,804
Georgia	\$492,294	\$2,362,769	\$109,461	\$183,415,188	\$186,379,712
Hawaii	\$9,455,348	\$529,825	\$1,430,825	\$2,462,608	\$13,878,606
Idaho	\$13,400	\$167,518	\$0	\$23,975	\$204,893
Illinois	\$59,523,767	\$2,113,661	\$1,147,865	\$2,728,449	\$65,513,742
Indiana	\$370,256	\$579,203	\$3,389,452	\$244,516	\$4,583,427
Iowa	\$525,123	\$736,666	\$622,661	\$1,251,830	\$3,136,280
Kansas	\$0	\$280,093	\$0	\$223,996	\$504,089
Kentucky	\$1,664,498	\$1,063,981	\$2,134,765	\$1,289,233	\$6,152,477
Louisiana	\$2,665,133	\$2,884,371	\$1,273,234	\$4,228,452	\$11,051,190
Maine	\$381,744	\$267,996	\$305,308	\$0	\$955,048
Maryland	\$10,039,468	\$1,014,945	\$2,291,510	\$2,661,521	\$16,007,444
Massachusetts	\$516,226	\$430,297	\$2,106,083	\$1,039,919	\$4,092,526
Michigan	\$1,578,384	\$10,676,324	\$109,239,280	\$5,332,631	\$126,826,619
Minnesota	\$47,167,993	\$4,356,022	\$5,730,116	\$956,641	\$58,210,772
Mississippi	\$1,309,552	\$895,238	\$392,000	\$2,736,820	\$5,333,610
Missouri	\$171,087	\$18,000	\$0	\$227,954	\$417,041
Montana	\$322,045	\$1,605,931	\$49,630	\$464,366	\$2,441,972
Nebraska	\$237,906	\$216,106	\$568,679	\$221,368	\$1,244,059
Nevada	\$179,000	\$4,016,801	\$314,894	\$65,143	\$4,575,838
New Hampshire	\$1,485,468	\$125,768	\$117,934	\$706,797	\$2,435,967
New Jersey	\$2,381,399	\$65,306,139	\$534,967	\$640,833	\$68,863,337
New Mexico	\$88,008	\$0	\$33,207	\$2,156,042	\$2,277,257
New York	\$328,746,828	\$14,000	\$20,550,836	\$3,397,699	\$352,709,363
North Carolina	\$528,450	\$1,690,548	\$514,578	\$4,936,525	\$7,670,101
North Dakota	\$0	\$20,975	\$0	\$0	\$20,975
Ohio	\$2,224,760	\$2,503,666	\$7,422,738	\$843,143	\$12,994,307
Oklahoma	\$985,360	\$466,513	\$341,794	\$1,465,451	\$3,259,118
Oregon	\$29,866,477	\$5,090,927	\$1,298,478	\$1,259,371	\$37,515,253
Pennsylvania	\$6,811,558	\$7,359,008	\$2,047,159	\$1,015,891	\$17,233,616
Puerto Rico	\$133,859,919	\$483,926	\$644,420	\$91,365,222	\$226,353,487
Rhode Island	\$286,302	\$46,336	\$459,428	\$820,449	\$1,612,515
South Carolina	\$317,453	\$96,022	\$120,135	\$12,195,675	\$12,729,285
South Dakota	\$22,701	\$184,647	\$186,763	\$54,353	\$448,464
Tennessee	\$7,113,719	\$2,349,911	\$10,877,897	\$4,830,782	\$25,172,308
Texas	\$40,167,571	\$426,087	\$2,080,136	\$9,903,241	\$52,577,035
Utah	\$558,641	\$490,787	\$0	\$10,800	\$1,060,228
Vermont	\$172,745	\$59,598	\$192,953	\$0	\$425,296
Virginia	\$5,482,748	\$1,921,570	\$3,318,848	\$2,646,498	\$13,369,664
Washington	\$10,953,712	\$30,661,607	\$12,501,785	\$93,094	\$54,210,198
West Virginia	\$467,907	\$23,754	\$2,175,459	\$3,473,949	\$6,141,069
Wisconsin	\$180,778	\$1,117,351	\$5,611,884	\$56,004	\$6,966,017
Wyoming	\$1,704,160	\$1,767,935	\$72,000	\$1,203,813	\$4,747,908
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$792,421,896</b>	<b>\$224,490,385</b>	<b>\$218,999,177</b>	<b>\$369,563,962</b>	<b>\$1,605,475,420</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 26: PRIVATE SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Funds from Private Sources	Value of Donated Goods	Value of In-Kind Services	Fees Paid by Clients	Payments by Private Entities for Goods or Services	Total Private Sources*
Alabama	\$2,169,053	\$1,839,925	\$4,416,706	\$609,734	\$170,768	\$9,206,186
Alaska	\$167,216	\$0	\$0	\$1,590,198	\$0	\$1,757,414
Arizona	\$4,139,995	\$474,095	\$985,099	\$8,036	\$703,232	\$6,310,457
Arkansas	\$4,112,673	\$12,505,636	\$3,031,901	\$1,030,459	\$1,606,705	\$22,287,374
California	\$18,657,342	\$30,909,574	\$8,914,951	\$12,551,218	\$25,599,442	\$96,632,527
Colorado	\$4,367,197	\$416,419	\$828,596	\$875,147	\$1,114,746	\$7,602,105
Connecticut	\$14,620,512	\$2,269,935	\$1,361,600	\$5,682,438	\$4,888,027	\$28,822,512
Delaware	\$319,047	\$0	\$61,676	\$0	\$0	\$380,723
Dist. of Columbia	\$196,967	\$0	\$3,819,962	\$63,582	\$0	\$4,080,511
Florida	\$3,391,082	\$5,058,306	\$3,446,288	\$1,116,489	\$2,084,206	\$15,096,371
Georgia	\$2,298,814	\$6,506,388	\$12,952,578	\$323,163	\$1,888,492	\$23,969,435
Hawaii	\$346,382	\$229,244	\$1,793,441	\$2,245,707	\$269,418	\$4,884,191
Idaho	\$3,458,009	\$5,034,864	\$942,188	\$2,707,936	\$775,396	\$12,918,393
Illinois	\$7,494,278	\$4,650,423	\$5,005,722	\$3,099,123	\$548,608	\$20,798,154
Indiana	\$5,881,319	\$4,014,265	\$5,336,743	\$4,958,608	\$291,255	\$20,482,190
Iowa	\$7,402,201	\$9,782,266	\$4,594,364	\$2,316,709	\$6,330,141	\$30,425,681
Kansas	\$307,120	\$297,208	\$14,020,661	\$953,340	\$70,968	\$15,649,297
Kentucky	\$6,643,297	\$15,408,189	\$14,574,198	\$5,536,879	\$723,228	\$42,885,791
Louisiana	\$430,404	\$2,457,046	\$3,068,473	\$294,097	\$170,383	\$6,420,402
Maine	\$13,270,379	\$4,465,766	\$4,293,729	\$2,602,715	\$5,462,029	\$30,094,618
Maryland	\$7,318,782	\$4,398,206	\$1,813,789	\$1,905,054	\$1,092,622	\$16,528,453
Massachusetts	\$107,690,926	\$8,657,087	\$3,435,345	\$22,580,924	\$18,729,160	\$161,093,442
Michigan	\$12,687,440	\$10,166,685	\$4,898,554	\$4,486,375	\$976,765	\$33,215,819
Minnesota	\$17,388,322	\$5,083,887	\$6,087,525	\$9,024,534	\$36,316,886	\$73,901,154
Mississippi	\$611,777	\$4,492,007	\$903,714	\$292,045	\$138,200	\$6,437,743
Missouri	\$8,647,503	\$3,686,174	\$6,803,017	\$2,757,128	\$2,751,567	\$24,645,389
Montana	\$6,391,466	\$4,109,668	\$636,049	\$3,269,485	\$1,451,129	\$15,857,798
Nebraska	\$2,467,157	\$4,949,255	\$3,384,955	\$4,333,589	\$132,814	\$15,267,770
Nevada	\$1,098,258	\$46,000	\$397,068	\$249,450	\$1,800	\$1,792,576
New Hampshire	\$4,566,503	\$2,287,692	\$1,714,559	\$10,374,916	\$18,416,529	\$37,360,199
New Jersey	\$5,828,722	\$2,199,125	\$1,937,147	\$3,563,852	\$630,967	\$14,159,813
New Mexico	\$777,621	\$3,415,095	\$652,331	\$431,496	\$27,200	\$5,303,743
New York	\$14,422,567	\$23,567,133	\$15,049,250	\$14,379,763	\$1,767,068	\$69,185,781
North Carolina	\$3,285,278	\$5,380,231	\$7,617,862	\$5,106,177	\$611,569	\$22,001,117
North Dakota	\$593,164	\$652,322	\$1,003,139	\$248,176	\$111,232	\$2,608,033
Ohio	\$13,892,430	\$4,619,905	\$19,132,979	\$10,745,650	\$9,120,921	\$57,511,884
Oklahoma	\$26,089,867	\$10,381,781	\$4,797,880	\$4,004,983	\$1,879,228	\$47,153,739
Oregon	\$15,633,315	\$30,851,869	\$2,022,443	\$3,315,316	\$4,474,744	\$56,297,687
Pennsylvania	\$27,903,904	\$22,861,566	\$3,727,062	\$3,763,061	\$7,796,503	\$66,052,096
Puerto Rico	\$1,559,346	\$294,926	\$536,579	\$0	\$0	\$2,390,851
Rhode Island	\$7,720,051	\$652,089	\$293,838	\$8,773,129	\$5,401,934	\$22,841,041
South Carolina	\$1,498,768	\$1,426,675	\$2,155,434	\$142,324	\$566,062	\$5,789,263
South Dakota	\$3,297,469	\$512,871	\$15,732,845	\$2,677,337	\$170,764	\$22,391,286
Tennessee	\$3,602,247	\$9,257,775	\$4,291,711	\$7,162,784	\$1,469,316	\$25,783,833
Texas	\$7,778,504	\$11,640,268	\$3,053,806	\$5,592,351	\$5,325,292	\$33,390,221
Utah	\$5,832,844	\$10,431,722	\$200,035	\$122,457	\$41,387	\$16,628,445
Vermont	\$5,848,107	\$5,814,403	\$1,110,613	\$1,450,406	\$86,193	\$14,309,722
Virginia	\$4,043,852	\$2,828,669	\$2,250,437	\$1,654,706	\$2,456,940	\$13,234,604
Washington	\$41,424,126	\$17,498,836	\$8,439,784	\$8,950,424	\$6,442,430	\$82,755,601
West Virginia	\$3,273,539	\$4,235,775	\$2,148,691	\$1,875,047	\$4,872,406	\$16,405,459
Wisconsin	\$7,106,807	\$6,281,055	\$1,357,402	\$10,773,357	\$1,196,484	\$26,715,105
Wyoming	\$4,697,772	\$2,167,978	\$600,363	\$2,643,364	\$58,949	\$10,168,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$474,651,720</b>	<b>\$331,168,280</b>	<b>\$221,635,081</b>	<b>\$205,215,237</b>	<b>\$187,212,107</b>	<b>\$1,419,882,424</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>

\*Adding 39,162,169 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.7 billion

APPENDIX TABLE 27: TOTAL NON-CSBG SOURCES OF LOCAL AGENCY FUNDING

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources Adjusted	Total State Sources	Total Local Sources	Total Private Sources*	Total Non-CSBG Sources
Alabama	\$153,190,089	\$3,407,713	\$7,430,769	\$9,206,186	\$173,234,757
Alaska	\$12,353,833	\$16,528,633	\$61,241	\$1,757,414	\$30,701,121
Arizona	\$95,085,674	\$2,617,188	\$24,541,862	\$6,310,457	\$128,555,181
Arkansas	\$94,097,173	\$14,935,773	\$790,334	\$22,287,374	\$132,110,654
California	\$1,066,795,005	\$274,274,258	\$71,073,009	\$96,632,527	\$1,508,774,799
Colorado	\$183,288,259	\$34,203,265	\$50,571,772	\$7,602,105	\$275,665,401
Connecticut	\$154,117,664	\$44,543,765	\$2,324,669	\$28,822,512	\$229,808,609
Delaware	\$3,123,305	\$386,697	\$10,400	\$380,723	\$3,901,125
Dist. of Columbia	\$18,859,128	\$5,830,758	\$677,448	\$4,080,511	\$29,447,845
Florida	\$191,272,206	\$15,800,468	\$25,691,804	\$15,096,371	\$247,860,849
Georgia	\$239,688,021	\$13,874,171	\$186,379,712	\$23,969,435	\$463,911,339
Hawaii	\$19,143,812	\$2,212,009	\$13,878,606	\$4,884,191	\$40,118,618
Idaho	\$33,920,638	\$1,103,864	\$204,893	\$12,918,393	\$48,147,788
Illinois	\$634,484,644	\$209,386,457	\$65,513,742	\$20,798,154	\$930,182,997
Indiana	\$187,367,712	\$23,780,817	\$4,583,427	\$20,482,190	\$236,214,145
Iowa	\$167,590,154	\$16,491,577	\$3,136,280	\$30,425,681	\$217,643,692
Kansas	\$30,248,381	\$3,075,737	\$504,089	\$15,649,297	\$49,477,504
Kentucky	\$212,742,998	\$29,390,585	\$6,152,477	\$42,885,791	\$291,171,851
Louisiana	\$183,544,302	\$646,706	\$11,051,190	\$6,420,402	\$201,662,600
Maine	\$82,024,880	\$20,460,310	\$955,048	\$30,094,618	\$133,534,856
Maryland	\$74,448,705	\$31,003,056	\$16,007,444	\$16,528,453	\$137,987,657
Massachusetts	\$425,865,015	\$114,253,596	\$4,092,526	\$161,093,442	\$705,304,579
Michigan	\$209,873,215	\$53,185,860	\$126,826,619	\$33,215,819	\$423,101,514
Minnesota	\$311,326,594	\$69,881,465	\$58,210,772	\$73,901,154	\$513,319,985
Mississippi	\$122,802,090	\$6,689,824	\$5,333,610	\$6,437,743	\$141,263,267
Missouri	\$178,287,536	\$7,763,057	\$417,041	\$24,645,389	\$211,113,023
Montana	\$38,176,675	\$8,201,608	\$2,441,972	\$15,857,798	\$64,678,053
Nebraska	\$51,823,958	\$4,275,996	\$1,244,059	\$15,267,770	\$72,611,783
Nevada	\$15,640,599	\$13,426,899	\$4,575,838	\$1,792,576	\$35,435,912
New Hampshire	\$84,257,449	\$6,005,949	\$2,435,967	\$37,360,199	\$130,059,564
New Jersey	\$166,513,385	\$57,669,356	\$68,863,337	\$14,159,813	\$306,385,544
New Mexico	\$36,365,940	\$2,874,700	\$2,277,257	\$5,303,743	\$46,821,640
New York	\$341,328,519	\$65,362,039	\$352,709,363	\$69,185,781	\$828,585,702
North Carolina	\$170,304,955	\$14,816,192	\$7,670,101	\$22,001,117	\$214,792,365
North Dakota	\$18,938,150	\$458,215	\$20,975	\$2,608,033	\$22,025,374
Ohio	\$350,251,132	\$19,552,014	\$12,994,307	\$57,511,884	\$440,309,338
Oklahoma	\$137,279,551	\$48,848,350	\$3,259,118	\$47,153,739	\$236,540,757
Oregon	\$102,680,680	\$58,858,803	\$37,515,253	\$56,297,687	\$255,352,423
Pennsylvania	\$254,722,700	\$86,745,932	\$17,233,616	\$66,052,096	\$424,754,344
Puerto Rico	\$53,313,794	\$1,090,942	\$226,353,487	\$2,390,851	\$283,149,074
Rhode Island	\$46,557,206	\$13,093,263	\$1,612,515	\$22,841,041	\$84,104,025
South Carolina	\$140,191,873	\$944,076	\$12,729,285	\$5,789,263	\$159,654,497
South Dakota	\$12,104,710	\$855,813	\$448,464	\$22,391,286	\$35,800,273
Tennessee	\$220,641,733	\$15,607,593	\$25,172,308	\$25,783,833	\$287,205,467
Texas	\$473,918,836	\$29,419,302	\$52,577,035	\$33,390,221	\$589,305,394
Utah	\$33,287,039	\$803,637	\$1,060,228	\$3,313,328,445	\$3,348,479,349
Vermont	\$21,587,263	\$16,544,354	\$425,296	\$14,309,722	\$52,866,635
Virginia	\$79,918,438	\$7,894,832	\$13,369,664	\$13,234,604	\$114,417,538
Washington	\$137,318,904	\$79,170,076	\$54,210,198	\$82,755,601	\$353,454,779
West Virginia	\$58,935,469	\$7,920,431	\$6,141,069	\$16,405,459	\$89,402,427
Wisconsin	\$99,378,675	\$31,070,144	\$6,966,017	\$26,715,105	\$164,129,941
Wyoming	\$33,001,017	\$14,473,137	\$4,747,908	\$10,168,426	\$62,390,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,263,979,682</b>	<b>\$1,621,711,263</b>	<b>\$1,605,475,420</b>	<b>\$4,716,582,424</b>	<b>\$12,910,228,442</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>

\*Adding 39,162,169 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.7 billion

APPENDIX TABLE 28-1: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$938,755	\$1,033,129	\$728,688	\$962,404	\$3,694,860	\$954,819
Alaska	\$269,713	\$475,003	\$172,593	\$170,427	\$7,954	\$67,159
Arizona	\$12,263	\$83,042	\$94,069	\$630,874	\$2,921,339	\$200,903
Arkansas	\$605,028	\$1,013,917	\$1,239,399	\$405,817	\$1,205,918	\$685,278
California	\$8,122,497	\$10,010,598	\$2,442,290	\$3,541,528	\$10,933,573	\$4,433,855
Colorado	\$1,201,693	\$82,193	\$52,899	\$44,323	\$1,125,155	\$418,979
Connecticut	\$570,732	\$1,756,479	\$580,675	\$250,665	\$1,779,378	\$490,939
Delaware	\$244,783	\$279,856	\$0	\$152,129	\$312,177	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$2,590,401	\$3,765,910	\$516,858	\$516,858	\$347,794	\$347,794
Florida	\$3,420,342	\$2,726,411	\$460,526	\$2,161,710	\$1,484,530	\$262,793
Georgia	\$1,598,090	\$759,127	\$465,784	\$2,912,258	\$3,044,856	\$1,349,950
Hawaii	\$1,233,424	\$417,630	\$57,152	\$143,395	\$399,752	\$347,484
Idaho	\$116,885	\$114,209	\$150,375	\$242,797	\$442,966	\$950,177
Illinois	\$3,027,211	\$1,692,741	\$665,755	\$686,608	\$6,324,889	\$1,550,413
Indiana	\$770,496	\$723,147	\$910,472	\$1,615,646	\$639,953	\$450,304
Iowa	\$252,837	\$1,053,828	\$947,033	\$556,982	\$1,392,052	\$676,199
Kansas	\$474,072	\$122,938	\$203,045	\$758,230	\$559,666	\$636,367
Kentucky	\$1,650,973	\$991,228	\$745,452	\$1,434,395	\$1,851,634	\$868,141
Louisiana	\$1,006,249	\$1,331,787	\$2,776,060	\$1,237,403	\$3,489,582	\$1,400,714
Maine	\$177,781	\$213,911	\$253,731	\$253,027	\$273,651	\$172,467
Maryland	\$387,866	\$554,548	\$1,142,277	\$1,098,349	\$2,038,616	\$778,214
Massachusetts	\$1,440,732	\$1,785,450	\$810,610	\$1,077,559	\$2,314,360	\$865,590
Michigan	\$3,134,770	\$2,228,684	\$2,335,902	\$2,545,582	\$8,530,544	\$1,833,784
Minnesota	\$246,002	\$118,503	\$522,565	\$927,452	\$990,438	\$524,222
Mississippi	\$1,066,629	\$948,340	\$602,929	\$1,707,846	\$464,623	\$142,528
Missouri	\$1,183,964	\$1,635,682	\$1,088,563	\$903,101	\$2,726,201	\$637,223
Montana	\$227,452	\$257,300	\$235,509	\$563,274	\$314,252	\$137,894
Nebraska	\$550,042	\$289,428	\$483,764	\$272,584	\$398,186	\$284,321
Nevada	\$989,933	\$276,316	\$159,571	\$22,497	\$149,222	\$87,283
New Hampshire	\$328,097	\$397,660	\$300,001	\$432,231	\$537,344	\$212,524
New Jersey	\$991,859	\$2,449,826	\$696,849	\$1,648,275	\$2,850,630	\$1,730,828
New Mexico	\$274,336	\$393,911	\$242,833	\$246,088	\$744,472	\$519,857
New York	\$8,552,750	\$11,839,161	\$1,055,067	\$4,541,562	\$3,708,972	\$1,672,912
North Carolina	\$576,749	\$511,525	\$0	\$10,000	\$257,790	\$26,382
North Dakota	\$57,870	\$440,888	\$257,090	\$586,881	\$448,469	\$547,405
Ohio	\$3,331,696	\$994,225	\$1,103,965	\$612,582	\$6,425,834	\$560,079
Oklahoma	\$833,620	\$643,724	\$483,544	\$877,421	\$838,447	\$484,614
Oregon	\$54,023	\$170,832	\$71,850	\$268,513	\$882,337	\$537,058
Pennsylvania	\$2,338,862	\$2,466,670	\$2,967,744	\$2,993,464	\$3,346,184	\$2,256,346
Puerto Rico	\$4,606,954	\$842,131	\$0	\$0	\$1,415,130	\$0
Rhode Island	\$62,013	\$565,492	\$85,322	\$461,900	\$922,216	\$253,663
South Carolina	\$1,238,119	\$917,266	\$690,539	\$1,357,111	\$2,566,811	\$297,807
South Dakota	\$94,280	\$166,992	\$237,280	\$169,937	\$407,579	\$611,636
Tennessee	\$612,729	\$439,538	\$138,299	\$451,355	\$4,578,172	\$1,261,656
Texas	\$1,018,125	\$2,298,790	\$4,122,878	\$526,719	\$5,742,831	\$2,703,718
Utah	\$83,898	\$151,809	\$210,444	\$443,059	\$531,903	\$856,446
Vermont	\$220,321	\$60,948	\$121,835	\$577,818	\$903,344	\$300,190
Virginia	\$664,732	\$1,038,360	\$273,806	\$1,410,195	\$2,317,694	\$229,158
Washington	\$684,601	\$629,164	\$200,127	\$638,021	\$680,399	\$484,135
West Virginia	\$1,238,601	\$622,930	\$350,579	\$557,225	\$1,699,720	\$312,753
Wisconsin	\$392,126	\$1,192,787	\$397,084	\$1,939,516	\$871,236	\$762,270
Wyoming	\$72,223	\$137,073	\$47,494	\$666,937	\$529,996	\$196,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,840,199</b>	<b>\$66,113,036</b>	<b>\$34,899,175</b>	<b>\$49,212,528</b>	<b>\$103,365,629</b>	<b>\$38,373,289</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 28-2: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON PROGRAMS, BY CATEGORY

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$2,800,207	\$750,750	\$285,343	\$49,283	\$12,198,237
Alaska	\$880,755	\$162,530	\$246,759	\$0	\$2,452,893
Arizona	\$537,588	\$540,915	\$161,201	\$0	\$5,182,194
Arkansas	\$1,350,331	\$391,767	\$371,735	\$7,928	\$7,277,118
California	\$4,538,972	\$8,015,624	\$1,676,418	\$2,941,659	\$56,657,014
Colorado	\$1,087,103	\$606,030	\$227,859	\$222,763	\$5,068,997
Connecticut	\$501,741	\$419,146	\$199,929	\$391,364	\$6,941,048
Delaware	\$621,773	\$1,253,931	\$0	\$220,644	\$3,085,293
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,346,434	\$959,968	\$390,678	\$0	\$10,782,695
Florida	\$593,715	\$4,396,000	\$223,517	\$2,298,707	\$18,028,251
Georgia	\$738,461	\$4,017,964	\$423,524	\$1,480,936	\$16,790,949
Hawaii	\$58,433	\$426,192	\$0	\$166,498	\$3,249,960
Idaho	\$482,275	\$641,042	\$53,541	\$37,962	\$3,232,229
Illinois	\$5,741,312	\$3,589,351	\$1,801,399	\$125,730	\$25,205,408
Indiana	\$872,820	\$1,468,101	\$320,249	\$91,901	\$7,863,088
Iowa	\$1,273,719	\$132,836	\$210,626	\$0	\$6,496,112
Kansas	\$454,136	\$488,799	\$329,251	\$696,090	\$4,722,595
Kentucky	\$822,459	\$1,351,061	\$814,722	\$0	\$10,530,065
Louisiana	\$2,048,698	\$690,566	\$625,198	\$202,932	\$14,809,190
Maine	\$713,859	\$699,483	\$195,293	\$406,897	\$3,360,100
Maryland	\$1,457,219	\$453,048	\$348,252	\$608,800	\$8,867,187
Massachusetts	\$3,668,075	\$389,115	\$387,357	\$1,318,339	\$14,057,186
Michigan	\$2,406,411	\$1,247,452	\$902,101	\$0	\$25,165,231
Minnesota	\$1,839,080	\$1,231,970	\$197,367	\$131,230	\$6,728,829
Mississippi	\$2,892,157	\$1,134,372	\$419,476	\$232,998	\$9,611,899
Missouri	\$2,807,168	\$2,067,998	\$361,601	\$2,394,499	\$15,806,000
Montana	\$696,868	\$371,135	\$59,856	\$0	\$2,863,540
Nebraska	\$598,928	\$824,225	\$96,923	\$27,873	\$3,826,274
Nevada	\$195,667	\$1,224,997	\$2,697	\$0	\$3,108,183
New Hampshire	\$525,428	\$265,437	\$62,206	\$0	\$3,060,928
New Jersey	\$1,637,028	\$1,312,608	\$397,735	\$1,819,641	\$15,535,279
New Mexico	\$346,267	\$155,264	\$184,046	\$0	\$3,107,074
New York	\$3,666,600	\$11,951,802	\$3,364,631	\$0	\$50,353,457
North Carolina	\$532,000	\$13,435,793	\$0	\$0	\$15,350,239
North Dakota	\$159,920	\$490,135	\$75,753	\$0	\$3,064,411
Ohio	\$322,495	\$4,334,431	\$1,277,669	\$2,660,068	\$21,623,044
Oklahoma	\$659,047	\$715,896	\$361,911	\$871,226	\$6,769,449
Oregon	\$1,125,453	\$1,283,240	\$123,856	\$123,676	\$4,640,838
Pennsylvania	\$3,838,370	\$3,116,640	\$1,251,576	\$696,036	\$25,271,892
Puerto Rico	\$2,092,812	\$12,968,259	\$322,603	\$2,966,445	\$25,214,334
Rhode Island	\$16,211	\$311,287	\$242,606	\$225,283	\$3,145,993
South Carolina	\$722,197	\$1,536,172	\$303,711	\$0	\$9,629,732
South Dakota	\$530,026	\$209,676	\$157,286	\$0	\$2,584,691
Tennessee	\$2,117,625	\$1,981,493	\$353,219	\$31,286	\$11,965,373
Texas	\$6,708,443	\$3,049,180	\$687,921	\$0	\$26,858,605
Utah	\$162,757	\$184,210	\$15,998	\$176,908	\$2,817,433
Vermont	\$225,732	\$572,090	\$13,487	\$254,889	\$3,250,655
Virginia	\$1,537,576	\$374,481	\$138,393	\$343,985	\$8,328,380
Washington	\$2,354,839	\$577,650	\$529,974	\$120,679	\$6,899,589
West Virginia	\$900,704	\$926,973	\$352,407	\$40,192	\$7,002,084
Wisconsin	\$557,376	\$1,206,521	\$220,928	\$0	\$7,539,844
Wyoming	\$515,755	\$457,989	\$172,803	\$0	\$2,796,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75,281,025</b>	<b>\$101,363,595</b>	<b>\$21,943,591</b>	<b>\$24,385,348</b>	<b>\$580,777,416</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 29: CSBG FUNDS SPENT ON YOUTH AND SENIORS PROGRAMS

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$527,524	\$1,587,073	\$2,114,597
Alaska	\$566,269	\$376,863	\$943,132
Arizona	\$120,649	\$141,499	\$262,148
Arkansas	\$189,935	\$648,725	\$838,661
California	\$5,066,106	\$6,005,817	\$11,071,923
Colorado	\$177,118	\$740,922	\$918,040
Connecticut	\$320,055	\$647,503	\$967,558
Delaware	\$279,856	\$117,302	\$397,158
Dist. of Columbia	\$855,774	\$544,884	\$1,400,658
Florida	\$1,301,392	\$543,635	\$1,845,027
Georgia	\$877,745	\$2,485,410	\$3,363,155
Hawaii	\$368,527	\$467,386	\$835,913
Idaho	\$101,592	\$60,399	\$161,991
Illinois	\$910,376	\$729,212	\$1,639,588
Indiana	\$237,407	\$495,145	\$732,552
Iowa	\$32,583	\$136,095	\$168,678
Kansas	\$66,040	\$63,134	\$129,174
Kentucky	\$698,705	\$1,096,510	\$1,795,215
Louisiana	\$667,599	\$1,949,237	\$2,616,836
Maine	\$334,524	\$364,861	\$699,385
Maryland	\$209,500	\$534,814	\$744,314
Massachusetts	\$509,694	\$162,944	\$672,638
Michigan	\$1,602,076	\$2,979,875	\$4,581,951
Minnesota	\$350,897	\$752,548	\$1,103,445
Mississippi	\$328,682	\$547,355	\$876,038
Missouri	\$2,113,356	\$1,330,336	\$3,443,692
Montana	\$243,017	\$189,507	\$432,524
Nebraska	\$227,321	\$265,423	\$492,744
Nevada	\$159,957	\$358,284	\$518,241
New Hampshire	\$254,245	\$885,047	\$1,139,292
New Jersey	\$1,428,955	\$1,077,559	\$2,506,514
New Mexico	\$154,553	\$265,879	\$420,432
New York	\$10,727,339	\$3,319,739	\$14,047,078
North Carolina	\$489,435	\$0	\$489,435
North Dakota	\$152,990	\$262,778	\$415,768
Ohio	\$825,484	\$980,357	\$1,805,841
Oklahoma	\$441,835	\$951,696	\$1,393,531
Oregon	\$324,223	\$109,971	\$434,194
Pennsylvania	\$1,557,793	\$2,055,332	\$3,613,125
Puerto Rico	\$957,211	\$8,129,839	\$9,087,050
Rhode Island	\$613,335	\$984,211	\$1,597,546
South Carolina	\$694,025	\$434,826	\$1,128,851
South Dakota	\$292,585	\$439,579	\$732,164
Tennessee	\$384,604	\$1,841,583	\$2,226,187
Texas	\$1,469,320	\$2,205,996	\$3,675,316
Utah	\$27,824	\$35,381	\$63,205
Vermont	\$268,083	\$517,186	\$785,269
Virginia	\$694,885	\$888,077	\$1,582,962
Washington	\$268,280	\$355,443	\$623,723
West Virginia	\$273,909	\$420,948	\$694,857
Wisconsin	\$308,054	\$222,444	\$530,498
Wyoming	\$531,246	\$358,174	\$889,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,584,492</b>	<b>\$53,064,742</b>	<b>\$95,649,234</b>
<b>Count</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>

# **Appendix C: FY 2014 Training and Technical Assistance**

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	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Award Title</b>	<b>Total Grant Award<sup>46</sup></b>	<b>Project Period</b>	<b>Grant Number</b>
<b>CA</b>	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0444
<b>CT</b>	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0443
<b>GA</b>	Georgia Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0448
<b>KS</b>	Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0450
<b>KY</b>	Community Action Kentucky, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0439
<b>MI</b>	Michigan Community Action Agency Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0446
<b>ND</b>	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0440
<b>NY</b>	New York State Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0438
<b>OK</b>	Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0442
<b>OR</b>	Community Action Partnership of Oregon, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0447

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<sup>46</sup> The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.



<b>PA</b>	Community Action Association of Pennsylvania	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$800,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0449
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## CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

### CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

<b>State</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Award Title</b>	<b>Total Grant Award<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>Project Period</b>	<b>Grant/Contract Number</b>
<b>DC</b>	Community Action Partnership	The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE)	\$600,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2016	90ET0445
<b>DC</b>	Community Action Partnership	CSBG T/TA Program: National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center	\$800,000	9/30/2013 to 9/29/2015	90ET0437
<b>DC</b>	Community Action Partnership	CSBG T/TA Learning Communities Resource Center	\$850,000	9/30/2013 to 9/29/2016	90ET0436
<b>DC</b>	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Nationwide Performance Management System Development and Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting for the CSBG Grant Program	\$2,700,000	09/30/2014 to 09/29/2017	90ET0451
<b>MA</b>	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues	\$900,000	9/30/2014 to 9/29/2017	90ET0441

<sup>47</sup> The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.