

Community Services Block Grant

Report to Congress

Fiscal Year 2013

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). It is administered by the Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The fiscal year (FY) 2013 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. 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 2013 data for the CSBG Report to Congress were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCS) through a CSBG cooperative agreement with the Office of Community Services (OCS) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). 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.¹ 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 Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico, and Rhode Island. Unless otherwise specified, data provided span the period of FY 2013 only.

The Appendices of the report provide more extensive information on the FY 2013 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. 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

¹ 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.

administrators coordinate with other federal, state, and local programs improving efficiency, access, and results for low-income individuals and communities. Administration at the state level also provides robust accountability and oversight of CSBG and the tracking of metrics such as employment, education, housing, and health.

CSBG's results-driven approach allows CAAs to strategically target the root causes of poverty at the local level and measure progress toward the broad goal of ending poverty. 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 2013 State CSBG Funding

In FY 2013, Congress appropriated \$635 million for the Community Services Block Grant. Of those funds, \$625.3 million were allocated to states, tribes and territories. During FY 2013, \$619.9 million was expended by states, including \$124.6 million carried over from FY 2012. Eligible entities expended over 92 percent of these funds totaling nearly \$578 million.

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 activities.

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.
- 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 has been removed and the total NPI count is at 15 for FY 2013. 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
- 6.5 – Service Counts

Fiscal Year 2013 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:

- 130,081 unemployed low-income people obtained a job as a result of community action.

- 397,334 low-income participants obtained health care services for themselves or a family member in support of employment stability.
- 363,095 low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for a federal or state tax credit. (The expected total amount of tax credits was \$644,074,908).²
- 20,532 Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 1,923,211 low-income participants obtained food assistance in support of employment stability.
- Volunteers provided 40.8 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.
- 15.7 million individuals were served by local CSBG eligible entities.
- CSBG eligible entities provided services to more than 1.3 million families headed by single mothers.

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 set forth in Sections 687B and 676(b) of the CSBG Act.

On August 25, 2010, OCS published Information Memorandum 117 outlining a three-year monitoring schedule for fiscal years 2011 through 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.³ The selection of states to be monitored was based on several criteria, including risk-based issues. Examples of criteria include evidence of past problems among eligible entities, poverty indicators, number of clients served in a state, complexity of the state's monitoring efforts compared to the state's physical size, and states that have been late in the submission of their CSBG state plans or Information Survey data. In FY 2013, OCS conducted on-site reviews of the use of CSBG funds by the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

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.

² 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.

³ A copy of Information Memorandum 117 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-117-three-year-csbg-monitoring-schedule-ff-2011-ff-2013>.

Introduction

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. To be eligible for CSBG funding, local entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by 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). 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. 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 submitted by the states.” This report provides the information required for FY 2013.

The FY 2013 data for the CSBG Report were gathered by the Community Services Block Grant Information System (CSBG IS) survey, administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP). 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 (SAs) of five state CSBG agencies on their use of CSBG funds. The results of the SAs conducted in the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico, and Rhode Island 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 (SAs).

Definitions

These definitions are drawn from the CSBG Act, from Information Memoranda issued by OCS, and from published works by the National Association for State Community Services Programs. 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.⁴

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.”⁵ Each CAA focuses their poverty reduction efforts on a specific community.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG is authorized under 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 (COATES) Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285). The Office of Community Services (OCS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the block grant. CSBG funds are allocated to the states and other jurisdictions (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, tribes, and territories) through a formula. The CSBG formula determines each jurisdiction's funding level based on poverty population.

⁴ IM 37 is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost>.

⁵OEO Instruction 6320-1. <http://www.cencomfut.com/Opinions/1-OEOInstruction6320-1.pdf>

Community Services Block Grant 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. The National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) administered the FY 2013 survey.

Community Services Block Grant Network

The Community Services Block Grant 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 authorizing 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).

National Performance Indicators (NPIs)

The NPIs are related to the six national Community Action goals on pages 42 and 43. 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 2013 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.

To be eligible for CSBG funding, local entities must meet the following statutory requirements:

- Be governed by 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.

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 2013, 1,040 CSBG eligible entities provided services in 99 percent of counties. 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	912	912	52
Limited Purpose Agencies	19	19	10
Migrant and/or Seasonal Farm Worker Organizations	12	5	9
Local Government Agencies	202	86	30
Tribes and Tribal Organizations	16	16	4
Others	3	2	2
TOTAL		1040	

*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 2013, Congress appropriated \$635 million for the CSBG Act.⁶ States were allocated \$617.1 million and tribes and territories were allocated nearly \$8.1 million.⁷ In addition, the CSBG Act provides for community economic development and rural facilities grants that were funded at \$28 million and \$4.7 million respectively. Some CAAs received these grants, which are separate from their regularly appropriated CSBG allocations. For the CAAs that received this funding, the CSBG IS provided them an opportunity to report on their funding level and efforts. OCS also produces a separate report on community economic development and rural facilities grants. During FY 2013, \$619.9 million was expended by states, including \$124.6 million carried over from FY 2012. Eligible entities expended over 92 percent of these funds, totaling nearly \$578 million.

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 expended \$573.2 million, or 92.46 percent, to the 1,040 CAAs, as shown in Table 2. These funds supported direct services to low-income individuals and

⁶ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, FY 2015 Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/fy_2015_congressional_budget_justification.pdf

⁷ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, FY 2013 Dear Colleague CSBG Allocations http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/fy2013_csbg_allocations_final_1.pdf

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.

Table 2: Federal CSBG Funds Expended by States

Use of Funds	Amount Expended*	Number of States	Percentage of Funding Expended
Grants to Local Eligible Entities	\$573,249,169	52	92.46%
State Administrative Costs	\$24,954,182	52	4.02%
Discretionary Projects	\$21,778,865	45	3.51%
Total Expended in FY 2013**	\$619,982,216	52***	100%
Carried Forward to FY 2014	\$120,572,735	41	

* 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 2012.

***Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This is an unduplicated count of states reporting CSBG expenditures in FY 2013.

State Administrative Costs

No state may spend more than the greater of \$55,000, or 5 percent 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 4.02 percent for their administrative expenditures.

The block grant funded all or part of 492 state positions, the equivalent of 194.7 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

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 45 states accounted for 3.51 percent of CSBG expenditures, or \$21.7 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.
- 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 2013, CAAs were allocated financial resources totaling \$13.6 billion, including \$594 million for CSBG. 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 more than three-quarters of non-CSBG funding allocations, private partners contributed over \$1.3 billion. Volunteers contributed an additional \$296 million in value, bringing total resources to \$13.6 billion.

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*
CSBG	\$593,732,178	\$1.00**
Other Federal Programs (not CSBG)	\$8,576,989,665	14.45
<i>State Sources</i>	\$1,594,842,716	\$2.69
<i>Local Sources</i>	\$1,162,615,713	\$1.96
<i>Private Sources</i>	\$1,369,756,812	\$2.31
<i>Value of Volunteer hours</i>	\$295,648,627	\$0.50
Total Non-Federal Sources***	\$4,422,863,868	\$7.46
Total All Resources	\$13,593,585,711	\$21.90

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

**This amount not included in leveraging totals below.

*** Includes value of State, Local, Private sources as well as volunteer hours.

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 \$6.96 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 \$7.46.⁸ In FY 2013, the “leveraging” ratio of CSBG to non-federal

⁸ The value of volunteer hours can be estimated using the 2013 federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Calculated in this way, the 40.8 million volunteer hours recorded by agencies in FY 2013, valued at \$295.6 million, brought

funding, an important indicator of CAAs' efficacy, was 24 percent higher than 2007 and nine percent higher than last year. Figure 1 shows the non-federal resources leveraged by CSBG funds.

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.

Figure 1: Non-Federal Leveraging per CSBG Dollar (\$1.00)

the network's non-federal resources to \$4.4 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 2013 was \$ 22.55 —see VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME (2013), <http://www.independentsector.org/>. Using this more realistic figure would mean that CAAs received volunteer support worth approximately \$1 billion.

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.

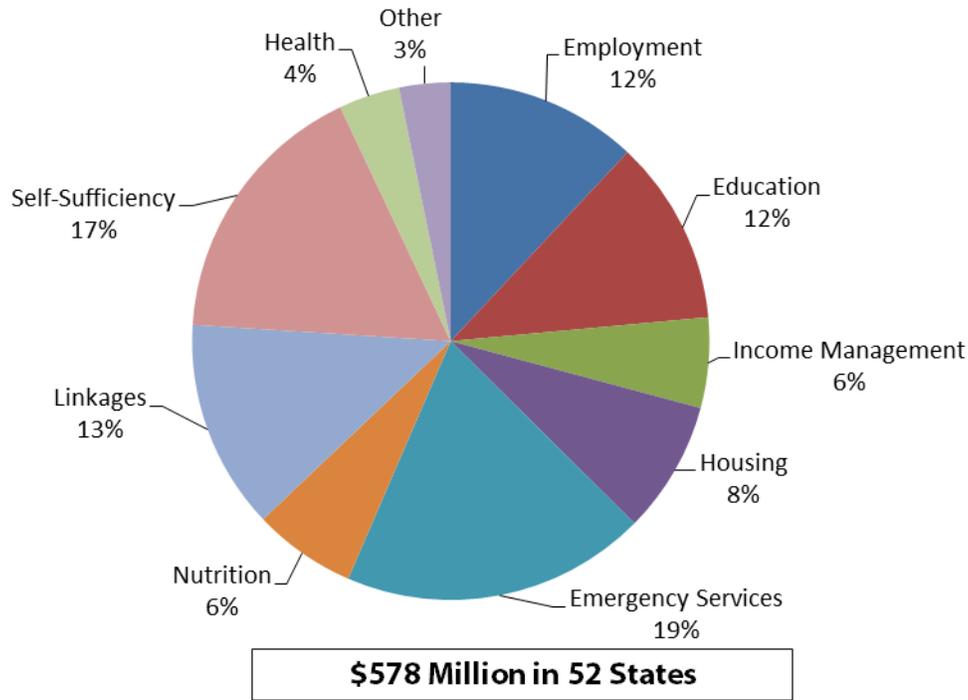
CAAs also mobilize initiatives that benefit entire communities, such as effective responses to predatory lending or a local business closure. Typically, CAAs must develop the investment partnerships or coalitions that support community improvement.

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.⁹ 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.

⁹ 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 and may also include carry forward funding. This causes a variation between states' and CAAs' reported CSBG expenditures.

Figure 2: Local Agency Uses of CSBG Funds Expended in FY 2013



Unique Initiatives

While some categories are easy to understand, such as employment, education, income management, health, housing, nutrition, and emergency services, other types of initiatives have a broader scope. Further explanations of these efforts are below.

Linkages

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. CAAs categorized 13 percent of their CSBG expenditures, a little over \$75 million, as linkages expenditures.

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.

Self-Sufficiency Initiatives

All activities funded by CSBG support the goals of increasing economic security and self-sufficiency for low-wage workers and their families, as well as those unable to work, such as some seniors and many individuals living with disabilities. CAAs partner with many organizations that also aim to help families and individuals become more self-sufficient. CAAs created formal family development and self-sufficiency programs that offer participants a continuum of services to assist them in gaining or increasing economic security.

Self-sufficiency programs provide trained staff to help families analyze their economic, social, medical, and educational goals. After the family develops a formal plan, dedicated CAA members identify and coordinate supportive services to help the family members attain their goals over an extended period of engagement. Nearly 17 percent of CSBG funds, over \$98 million, were used for self-sufficiency initiatives.

Youth and Senior Expenditures

Within the service categories, CAAs reported spending nearly \$45 million in CSBG funds on programs serving youth, and approximately \$52 million in CSBG funds on programs serving seniors. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to youth from ages 12 to 18, or persons over 55 years of age. Examples of youth programs include recreational facilities and programs, educational services, health services, prevention of risky behavior, delinquency prevention, 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. Expenditures made by each state for programs serving youth and seniors can be found in Appendix B.

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

Reflected 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 later in Appendix B. The largest categories of CSBG expenditures for CSBG funds were emergency services (19 percent) and self-sufficiency programs (17 percent). Uses of CSBG funds are reflected in the data tables contained in this report.

Emergency Services Programs

In FY 2013, states reported spending approximately \$110 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.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

In FY 2013, states reported spending approximately \$98 million in CSBG funds on self-sufficiency programs. These programs offer a continuum of services to assist families in becoming more financially independent. 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, etc.).

Employment Programs

In FY 2013, states reported spending approximately \$69 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 2013, states reported spending approximately \$66.8 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 2013, states reported spending approximately \$32.6 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 2013, states reported spending approximately \$48 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.

Nutrition Programs

In FY 2013, states reported spending approximately \$37 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 2013, states reported spending approximately \$75.7 million in CSBG funds on linkage 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.

Health Programs

In FY 2013, 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 2013, states reported spending approximately \$18 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.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

In FY 2013, as part of the previously mentioned \$578 million¹⁰ CSBG funds spent on direct delivery of local services, states reported spending approximately \$45 million on programs serving youth, and approximately \$52 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 \$578 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;

¹⁰ This amount represents all CSBG funds expended by CAAs during FY 2013, including carryover from the prior year. All dollar amounts for CSBG expenditure categories listed on pages 18-23 are rounded to the nearest million. Full CSBG expenditure amounts by category can be found in Appendix B.

- 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.

Participants of CAA Programs

In FY 2013, CAAs in every state reported information about the participants in their programs and projects. Over 15.7 million individuals, who were members of 6.7 million families, participated in CAA programs. The CSBG IS Survey captured various demographic information for 80 percent of individuals and 84 percent of the families of this population.¹¹

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. CAAs served about 20 percent of the 45.3 million Americans in poverty according to the most recent Census data¹², and over 1.5 million others with slightly higher incomes, as many families with incomes twice as high as the official poverty level are still struggling. Out of the more than 5 million families reporting their poverty status to CAAs, 70.3 percent were at or below the FPG, \$19,530 for a family of three. More than two million families (32 percent) were "severely poor," with incomes at or below 50 percent of the FPG, or below \$9,765 for a family of three¹³. In 2013, according to the U.S. Census, over 20 percent of the U.S. population had incomes below 25 percent of the poverty threshold and seven percent had an income below 50 percent of the poverty threshold¹⁴. Figure 3 shows the proportion of families with incomes at or below percentages of the FPG. Only 17 percent of all participant families had incomes higher than 125 percent of the FPG. Very few of all participant families had incomes higher than 200 percent of FPG (1.3 percent).

¹¹ 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.

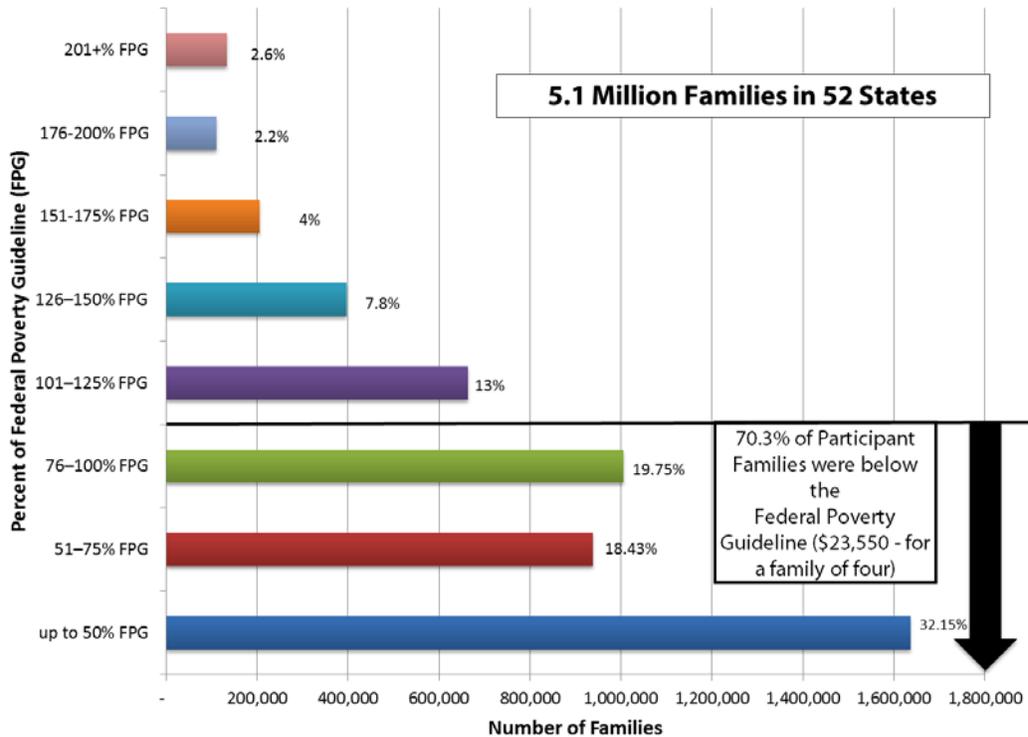
¹² "2013 Highlights" <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/>

¹³ "2013 Poverty Guidelines" <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm>

¹⁴ Bishaw, and Fontenot. September 2014. American Community Survey Briefs.

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

Figure 3: Poverty Status of FY13 CAA Program Participant Families



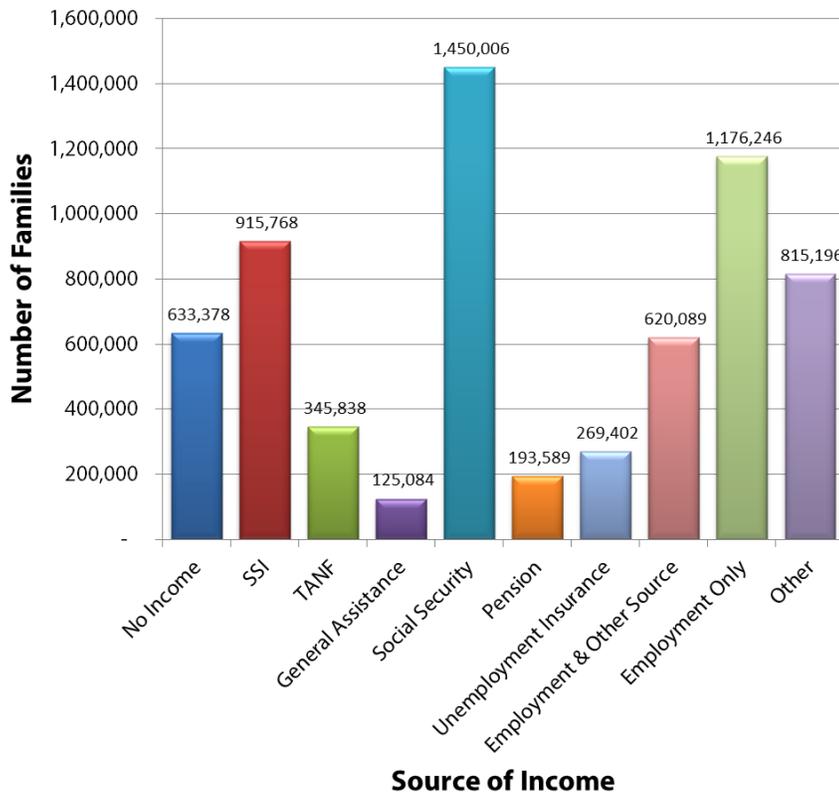
Income Sources

Low-income households experience significantly greater instability in their monthly incomes than high-income households. Income sources are wages, government assistance,¹⁵ 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, 633,378 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.

- Over 85 percent of participant families reporting one or more sources of income, or 3.7 million families, included a worker, an unemployed job-seeker, or a retired worker.
- Approximately 1.2 million low-wage participant families relied solely on their wages for income.
- CAAs served over 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.

¹⁵ See figure 4 for full list of income sources. Government assistance includes TANF and unemployment insurance. Note that General Assistance is a state income supplement program, not a federal source of assistance.

Figure 4: Sources of Income for FY13 CAA Program Participant Families



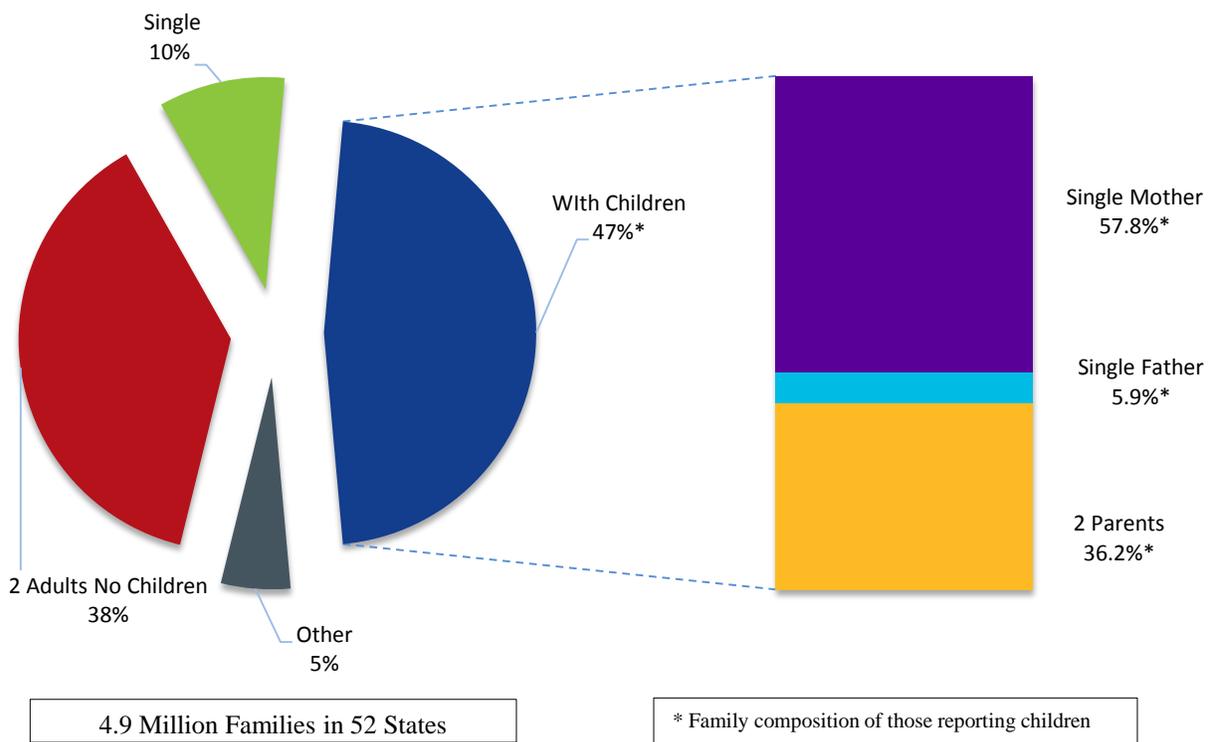
Family Structure of Participants

Over one-third of all families reporting family composition were people who lived alone.

Figure 5 illustrates that 47 percent of participating families included children, of which:

- 36.2 percent had both parents present.
- 57.8 percent were headed by a single mother.
- 5.9 percent were headed by a single father.
- “Other” includes families composed of children living with grandparents, or other extended family.

Figure 5: Family Composition of FY13 CAA Program Participants



A little fewer than 64 percent of all CAA program participants’ households reporting children were single parent families. CAAs served almost 2 million two-person and three-person families and more than 48,000 families with 8 or more members. The average family size of the participants who were surveyed was 2.47 members per family.

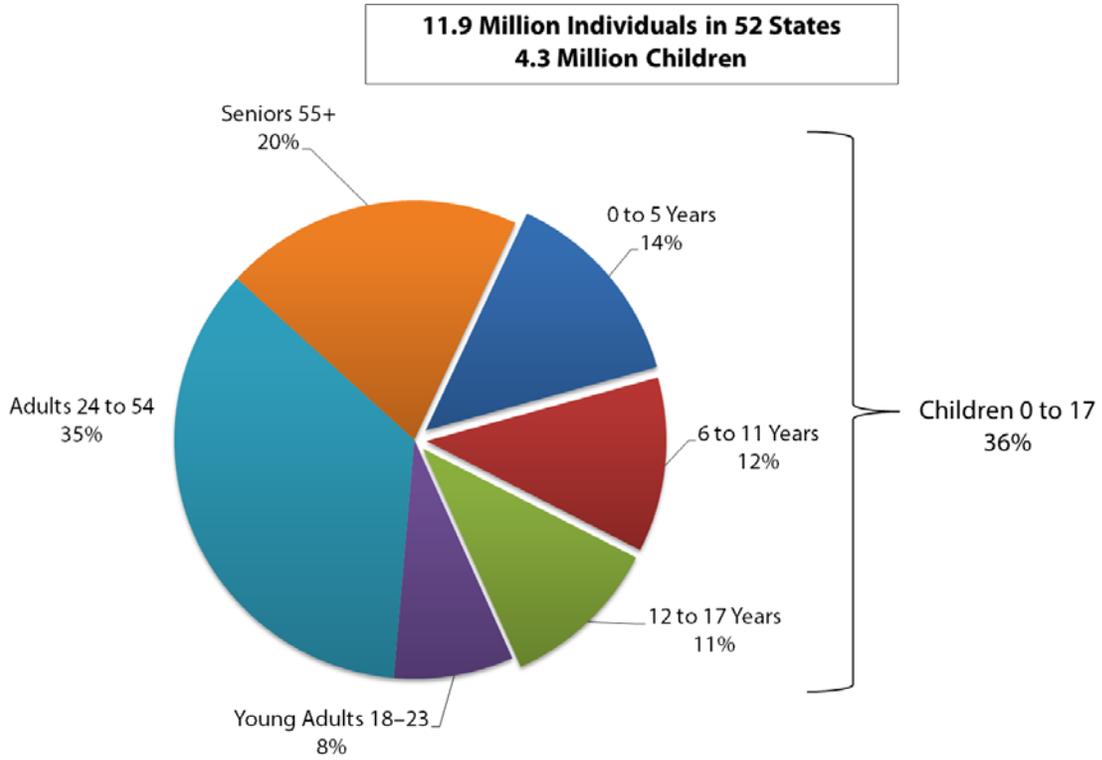
Race and Ethnicity of Participants

CAA program participants are ethnically diverse. Of the 15.7 million individuals served, 11.1 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.¹⁶ In 14 states, 20 percent or more of the participants self-identified as Hispanic or Latino. The following racial breakdown reflect participants' voluntarily provided responses:

- 58.1 percent White.
- 26 percent African-American.
- 1.7 percent American Indian or Alaska Native.
- 2 percent Asian.
- 4.4 percent multi-racial.
- 0.4 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
- 7.4 percent of another race.

¹⁶ 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.

Figure 6: Age Groups of FY13 CAA Program Participants



Children in CAA Programs

The participants in CAA programs included nearly 5.3 million children and adults under age 24. In fact, children age 17 and under made up almost 37 percent of all individuals served. Approximately 1.6 million, or 14 percent of all CAA program participants, were 5 years of age or younger, as Figure 6 shows.

Seniors in CAA Programs

Over 20 percent of CAA program participants reporting age, or over 2.4 million people, were 55 years or older, and 39 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.

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 9.2 million participants indicated that 32 percent were without medical insurance. Research has found that lack of health insurance is a strong predictor of future critical hardships for families at all income levels, but it is particularly strong for those with incomes below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.¹⁷
- **Disabilities:** Disability data collected from over 10.2 million participants indicated that 19 percent of the CAA program participants were disabled. Research shows that among working-age adults with disabilities, over 65 percent are unemployed. Of these working adults, nearly one-third earn an income below the poverty level.
- **Lack of Education:** Thirty-four percent of adults older than 24 reporting their educational attainment lacked a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, and only 22 percent undertook any postsecondary study. Research has found that adults with a bachelor's degree earn 50 percent more than high school graduates and 114 percent more than those who do not have high school diplomas.¹⁸

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ National Center for Education Statistics. "Fast Facts." <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=77>.

- Homelessness: Housing data offered by a little fewer than 5 million participants indicated that 3.4 percent were homeless. Homelessness does not equate to unemployment. In fact, almost half of the homeless population works, but does not earn enough to pay for housing.¹⁹

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

¹⁹ National Coalition for the Homeless. “Employment and Homelessness.”
<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/employment.html>.

CSBG Training, Technical Assistance, and Related Activities

Sections 674(b)(2) and 678(A) of the CSBG Act permit 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 2013 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;
- Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination;
- Legal Issues and Compliance;
- Organizational Standards;
- Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia;
- Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation;
- Risk Mitigation training and technical assistance; and
- Performance Management Tools and Protocols.
- Leadership Development Center of Excellence
- State Performance Management Clearinghouse

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

Learning Communities Resource Center

A new award was made to support a two-year 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 new award are used to expand the work of the CSBG T/TA Resource Center that was established under a partnership between two former OCS grantees. The grantee builds the long-term capacity of the CSBG T/TA program by promoting and convening learning communities and improving State Lead Agencies' access to quality T/TA information and resources. The grantee has established a Learning Communities Resource Center (LCRC) to: emphasize learning community models that increase the analysis and use of Community Action outcome information; develop and convene learning communities to better inform the CSBG Network about comprehensive approaches to poverty reduction; maintain a web-based T/TA resource center; facilitate CSBG access to evidence-based practices and evidence-informed service approaches; and disseminate knowledge and resources to the CSBG Network. The grantee also has established cluster groups that are focused on antipoverty-related topics: Decreasing Family Homelessness; Increasing Financial Empowerment for Families; Increasing Organizational Capacity; Utilizing Place-Based Strategies; and Bundling Services to Improve Outcomes. More information about the LCRC is available at: http://www.communityactionpartnership.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=116.

Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination for the Community Services Block Grant

A continuation award was made to support a five-year cooperative agreement award in FY 2009 to the National Association for State Community Services Programs ([NASCSP](#)), located in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the agreement is to continue improvements and updates to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of CSBG data. This data collection and analysis work builds upon the data collection instruments and procedures developed in FY 2004. Key elements of the cooperative agreement include administering and maintaining the [CSBG Information System](#) (IS), which is used for the collection and analysis of CSBG performance data and the dissemination of activities. The IS also involves the development of performance management targets and reports; the annual review of data; and the annual updating of data instruments and methodologies. NASCSP also provides data-related [training and technical assistance](#) to the local eligible entities, maintains an electronic database, and collaborates with the Information Systems Task Force (ISTF) to develop and recommend data and technology improvements for the CSBG Network.

Risk Mitigation Training and Technical Assistance Center

A new 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.

Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues

A continuation award was made to support a cooperative agreement with Community Action Program Legal Services Inc. (CAPLAW), located in Boston, Massachusetts. CAPLAW is implementing a national training and technical assistance (T/TA) strategy to help eligible entities address legal issues. The strategy is focused on organizational stability and support, education and training, 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 with other CSBG stakeholders, including participating in a Web-based technical assistance coordination system operated by grantees under the Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center and the CSBG State Performance Management Clearinghouse to assure that all state CSBG Lead Agencies and eligible entities have access to updated national information on evidence-based and evidence-informed services approaches.

More information about this cooperative agreement is available at: <http://www.capl原因.org/resources/selfassessment.html>

http://www.capl原因.org/resources/PublicationDocuments/CAPLAW_ExemplaryLegalPractices_September2012.pdf

http://www.capl原因.org/resources/publicationdocuments/capl原因_exemplarylegalpractices_partii_september2012.pdf

Organizational Standards Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to CAP to support a Center of Excellence (COE) focused on increasing accountability and organizational management standards by creating tools that assist states and eligible entities to set and meet high organizational standards. A comprehensive draft set of 56 standards was 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 in areas that include organizational leadership, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and board governance. A state may implement either the final standards developed by the Organizational Standards Center of Excellence or an alternative, OCS-approved set of standards.

An important element of this cooperative agreement is collaboration with CSBG stakeholders to create and implement a set of standards that can help ensure all eligible entities have the capacity to achieve high-quality organizational performance and provide high-quality services. The Organizational Standards Center of Excellence is collaborating with OCS, the Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPICs), the ROMA Next Generation Center of Excellence, state CSBG Lead Agencies, the Urban Institute, eligible entities, and other stakeholders as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the cooperative agreement.

More information about the Organizational Standards is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-im-138-state-establishment-of-organizational-standards-for-csbg-eligible-entities>.

Results Oriented Management and Accountability Next Generation Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to NASCSP. The purpose of the award is to support a Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation Center of Excellence (COE). The ROMA Next Generation COE is focused on developing performance management materials that ensure all eligible entities participate in ROMA Next Generation accountability efforts, reviewing and updating ROMA performance management materials including the National Performance Indicators, and updating the ROMA CSBG IS Survey data collection forms and training materials. As part of an overall CSBG management performance improvement strategy, the ROMA Next Generation COE is collaborating with OCS, the Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPICs), the Organizational Standards Center of Excellence, state CSBG Lead Agencies, the Urban Institute, eligible entities, and other stakeholders as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the cooperative agreement. More information about the ROMA Next Generation COE is available at: <http://nascsp.org/CSBG/594/ROMA.aspx?iHt=13>.

Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia

Continuation awards were made to eleven Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPIC) grantees across the ten 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. The awards were made because it was determined that more time was needed to achieve the purposes for

which the RPICs were initially created and funded. The awards enable the RPICs to coordinate T/TA and carry out information dissemination activities. Each RPIC serves as fiscal agent and collaborates with CSBG State Associations in their regions to help ensure that appropriate T/TA is provided to eligible entities. The RPICs are required to help assure that all CSBG eligible entities within each region are able to meet high-quality organizational standards in the areas of leadership, human resource management, financial operations, consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and governance. In addition, RPICs work in partnership with OCS, other established national CSBG technical assistance centers that focus on performance management, risk mitigation and quality improvement, legal compliance, as well as with the ROMA Next Generation and Organizational Standards COEs.

Performance Management Tools and Protocols

The contract for Performance Management Tools and Protocols, awarded to Urban Institute (UI) in the District of Columbia was supported for a second year. The purpose of the contract is to provide OCS with expert analysis and recommendations for improvements in CSBG performance measurement and documentation of program results. Under the contract, UI reviewed the current CSBG ROMA system and National Performance Indicators, conducted an environmental scan of comparable federal programs, convened three Working Group Sessions to facilitate coordination of national efforts to create and implement enhanced performance management tools and protocols for CSBG, recommended language for a CSBG Information Memoranda on CSBG Performance Management Expectations, and recommended approaches to strengthen the current CSBG performance management system.

UI has been instrumental in collaborating with CSBG Network members to develop State and Federal Accountability Measures. The State CSBG Accountability Measures track actual performance against planned performance, as detailed in a state's plan. The Federal Accountability Measures will track performance in such critical areas as state plan review and acceptance, distribution of funds, grant monitoring and corrective action, data collection and reporting, Organizational Standards, training and technical assistance and communication. A draft Information Memorandum (IM) on State and Federal Accountability Measures, published January 28, 2015, is available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-dear-colleague-letter-draft-state-and-federal-accountability-measures-and-appendices>.

In accordance with the terms of the contract, UI participates in numerous conference calls, meetings, and webinars with OCS and/or other CSBG Network stakeholders such as the ROMA Next Generation COE, the Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia (RPICs), the Organizational Standards COE, state CSBG Lead Agencies, and eligible entities. In addition, UI has made presentations on CSBG performance management at national CSBG meetings.

Leadership Development Center of Excellence

A continuation award was made to CAP to establish a National Leadership Development Center of Excellence to serve as a central gateway to build the long-term capacity of eligible entities. CAP established a pilot National Leadership Academy for emerging leaders from CSBG state associations and from the CSBG Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia organizations. National training conferences, on-line resources and social media, improved training resources and toolkits were used to help eligible entities meet the need for succession planning, staff retention, cross-disciplinary leadership best practices, sustainability and fund diversity. Training materials and resources were tiered to meet introductory, intermediate and advanced needs of the eligible entities.

State Performance Management Clearinghouse

A continuation award was made to support the final year of a three-year cooperative agreement awarded in FY 2010 to NASCSP. The goals of the cooperative agreement were to create a national clearinghouse that serves as a gateway to quality and relevant training and technical assistance (T/TA) information; develop and maintain a T/TA website populated with a database of materials to help inform decisions of state CSBG lead agencies; collect and manage information and resources that employ quality practices; facilitate custom T/TA services and referrals; disseminate relevant T/TA information throughout the CSBG Network; and promote quality practices and procedures that help maintain existing and newly acquired information. The project's core functions are designed to stimulate and strengthen accountability within CSBG. The Clearinghouse serves as a repository and distribution center and operates the website <http://nascsp.org/CSBG/812/CSBG-Clearinghouse.aspx?iHt=11>, an online library of information and resources on five major focus areas: Employment Services; Asset Development; Administrative, Program, and Financial Operations; Community Economic Development; and Risk Mitigation and Assessment.

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), 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. 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
- 2.4 – Employment Growth from Recovery Act Funds
- 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 2013, 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 49²⁰, “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.”

²⁰ 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>

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 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

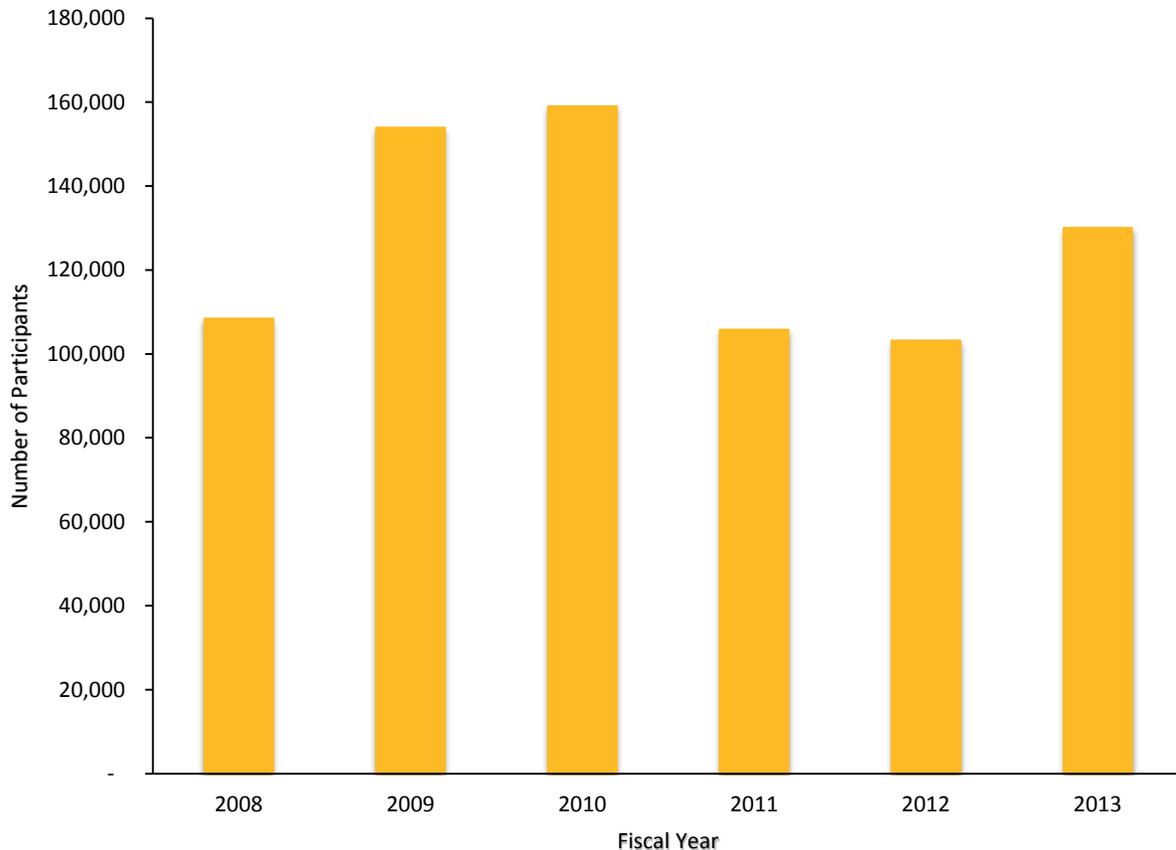


Figure 7 shows the number of CAA program participants who gained employment as a result of CAA initiatives over the last six years. While the share of American adults with jobs has hovered between 58.2 percent and 58.7 percent since 2010, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the unemployment rate trending downward, from 7.9 percent in January 2013 to 6.7 percent by December of 2013.^{21,22} Reflecting this decreasing unemployment rate, the number of program participants gaining employment increased by over 25 percent from last year’s employment outcomes.

²¹ “Employment Situation Summary: The Employment Situation – April 2012” Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>

²² Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Data extracted September 22, 2014 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS1400000>

Figure 8: Community Action Program Participants Increasing Their Income From Employment

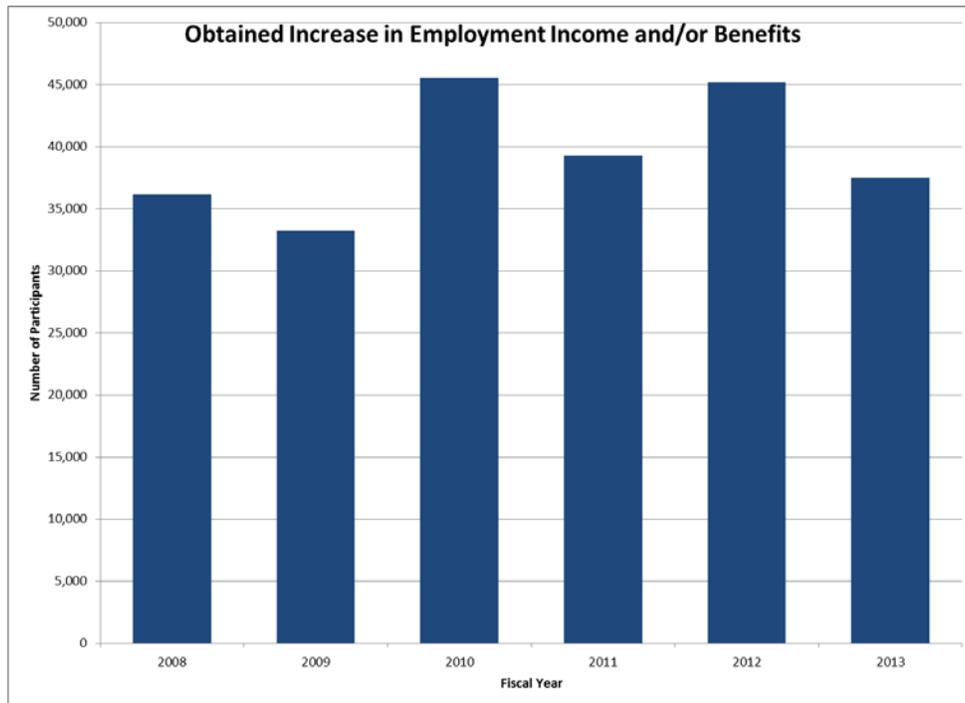


Figure 8 provides trend information for the number of CAA program participants who experienced an increase in income and/or benefits from employment as a result of CAA interventions over the past six years.

The number of individuals experiencing greater income from employment decreased by 17 percent from FY 2012. Evidence from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggest this decrease is directly related to the growth sectors for jobs. While more individuals obtained employment, 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.²³

1.1: Employment

The CSBG Network achieved employment outcomes:

- 130,081** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job.
- 60,091** Unemployed low-income people obtained a job and maintained it for at least 90 days.

²³ “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>

- 37,480** Low-income people with jobs obtained an increase in income and/or benefits.
- 30,463** Low-income people achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits²⁴.

1.2: Employment Supports

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

Job Skills

- 171,326** Low-income people obtained skills/competencies required for employment.

Education

- 20,532** Low-income people completed Adult Basic Education (ABE) or General Educational Development (GED) coursework and received a certificate or diploma.
- 12,859** Low-income people completed postsecondary education and obtained a certificate or diploma.

Care for Children

- 76,419** Low-income people enrolled school-aged children in before and after school programs.
- 212,490** Low-income people obtained child care for pre-school children or dependents.

Transportation

- 350,874** Low-income people gained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver’s license.

Health Care

- 397,334** Low-income people obtained health care services for themselves or a family member.

²⁴ 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

159,691 Low-income people obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,923,211 Low-income people obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

2,342,456 Low-income people obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

83,438 Low-income people obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

532,694 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

363,095 Low-income families in CAA tax preparation programs qualified for federal or state tax credits.

\$644,074,908 *anticipated total tax credits.*

Child Support Payments

11,751 Low-income families were helped to obtain court-ordered child support payments.

\$22,720,056 *anticipated total payments.*

Utility Savings

419,653 Low-income families enrolled in telephone lifeline programs and/or received energy bill discounts.

\$75,499,698 *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

72,055 Low-income families demonstrated the ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days.

Open Individual Development Accounts or Other Savings

8,130 Low-income families opened Individual Development Accounts (IDA) or other savings accounts.

Increase Savings

8,416 Low-income families increased their savings through IDA or other savings accounts.

\$6,683,315 *total savings amount.*

Capitalize Small Business

655 Low-income families began small businesses with accumulated savings.

\$4,385,618 *in savings used.*

Enroll in Higher Education

1,246 Low-income families pursued post-secondary education with accumulated savings.

\$1,190,960 *in savings used.*

Purchase a Home

958 Low-income families purchased a home with accumulated savings.

\$4,453,520 *in savings used.*

Purchase Other Assets

794 Low-income families purchased other assets with accumulated savings.

\$801,423 *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 advocacy²⁵:

Saved or Created Jobs

16,104 Jobs created or saved from reduction or elimination in the community.

Living Wage Jobs

6,055 Accessible “living wage” jobs created or preserved in the community.

New Housing

39,473 Safe and affordable housing units created in the community.

Improved or Preserved Housing

180,197 Existing housing units improved or preserved through construction, weatherization, or rehabilitation.

Health Care Services

296,541 Accessible safe and affordable health care services/facilities for low-income people created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Child Care and Child Development

177,136 Child care or child development placement opportunities for low-income children created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Youth Programs

125,098 Before or after school program placement opportunities for low-income families created or saved from reduction or elimination.

Transportation

1,683,842 Transportation opportunities for low-income people (public transportation routes, rides, carpool arrangements, car purchase, and maintenance) created, expanded, or saved from elimination.

²⁵ 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

114,741 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

193,479 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

643,652 Community facilities created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Community Services

120,345 Community services created, expanded, or saved from reduction or elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Commercial Services

17,870 Commercial services within low-income communities created, expanded, or saved from elimination as a result of CAA initiatives.

Quality-of-Life Resources

469,882 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:

716,111 Community members mobilized by CAAs to participate in community revitalization and anti-poverty initiatives.

40,779,121 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:

25,364,717 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, 62 percent of total volunteered time was donated by low-income individuals.

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

56,715 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

4,192 Low-income people acquired businesses in their communities as a result of CAA assistance.

Homeownership in the Community

4,662 Low-income people purchased a home in their community as a result of CAA assistance.

Community Involvement

281,377 Low-income people engaged in non-governance community activities or groups created or supported by CAAs.

4.1 Expanding Opportunities Through Community-Wide Partnerships

190,433 Organizations worked with the CSBG Network to promote family and community outcomes.

These organizations included:

44,729 Nonprofits

19,489 Faith-Based Organizations

14,498 Local Governments

10,374 State Governments

3,874 Federal Government

44,697 For-Profit Business or Corporations

10,775 Consortiums/Collaborations

5,339 Housing Consortiums/Collaborations

9,431 School Districts

5,231 Institutions of Postsecondary Education/Training

4,658 Financial/Banking Institutions

13,019 Health Service Institutions

4,319 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

428	Certified Community Action Professionals (CCAP)
269	Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers
3,575	Family Development Trainers
13,289	Child Development Trainers

Training Participation

114,355	Staff attending trainings
13,695	Board members attending trainings
2,813,247	Hours of staff in trainings
102,730	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

1,998,778	Senior citizens received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.
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Individuals with Disabilities

1,425,784*	Individuals with disabilities received services and maintained an independent living situation as a result of services.
104,286	Of those individuals were 17 years old and younger.
392,606	Of those individuals were between 18 and 54 years old.
577,806	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

5,261,242	Emergency Food
2,883,248	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments
200,409	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance
41,920	Emergency Car or Home Repair
152,336	Emergency Temporary Shelter
81,041	Emergency Medical Care
60,911	Emergency Protection from Violence
54,885	Emergency Legal Assistance
301,039	Emergency Transportation
51,559	Disaster Relief
289,672	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

525,901	Infants and children obtained age-appropriate immunizations, medical, and dental care.
1,638,040	Infants and children received adequate nutrition, assisting in their growth and development.
412,762	Infants and children participated in pre-school activities, assisting in developing school readiness skills.
329,334	Children who participated in pre-school activities became developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or first grade.

Youth

239,984	Youth experienced improved health and physical development.
144,017	Youth experienced improved social and emotional development.
92,009	Youth avoided risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time.
37,448	Youth reduced involvement with the criminal justice system.
135,748	Youth increased their academic, athletic, or social skills by participating in before or after school programs.

Parents and Other Adults

215,737	Parents and/or other adults learned and exhibited improved parenting skills.
225,465	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

35,494	Participants enrolled children in before or after school programs.
61,328	Participants obtained care for a child or other dependent.

Transportation

394,168 Participants obtained access to reliable transportation and/or a driver's license.

Health Care

184,134 Participants obtained health care services for themselves or family member.

Housing

127,309 Participants obtained safe and affordable housing.

Food and Nutrition

1,289,148 Participants obtained food assistance.

Energy Security

1,314,078 Participants obtained non-emergency Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) energy assistance.

47,216 Participants obtained non-emergency Weatherization assistance.

143,700 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

14,041,172 Food Boxes
256,346,715 Pounds of Food
1,508,729 Units of Clothing
17,820,859 Rides Provided
8,076,000 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 ROMA to continually analyze and improve their programs and results, and continued success is evident in the indicators. It is critical to emphasize that in conjunction with an overall decrease in funding due to the sequestration and the ending of CSBG Recovery Act and other Recovery Act funds, many outcome achievements also decreased.

In all, the CSBG Network reduced or eliminated 31.5 million conditions of poverty in FY 2013. 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 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

The CSBG Network assisted clients with finding and maintaining employment and increasing wages or benefits. 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. In addition to direct job-seeking and training assistance, CAAs provided many services that remove barriers to employment, such as safe and reliable housing and transportation.

Employment-related initiatives were a major part of CAAs' efforts to address high unemployment. As a result of CAA involvement, over 130,000 unemployed individuals obtained jobs. To help low-income people maintain employment, the CSBG Network helped over 350,000 people secure reliable transportation. This is an increase of 18 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 20,532 individuals obtained their ABE/GED.

The number of people completing college as a result of CSBG Network assistance was more than 12,000. In addition to enrolling tens of thousands of youth in before and after-school programs, the CSBG Network also was instrumental in assisting more than 412,000 children to develop necessary school readiness skills through participation in pre-school activities.

Health Care

The CSBG Network made health care more accessible to nearly 581,500 low-income individuals. CAAs helped infants and children improve and maintain their health in several ways. Nearly 526,000 infants and children received necessary immunizations, medical care, and dental care. In addition, over 1.6 million infants and children received adequate nutrition, which assisted in their growth and development.

Energy

The CSBG Network provided energy services to almost 4.5 million low-income individuals through the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and other energy programs. For example, over 130,600 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 2013 report represents the ninth 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 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 2013, with 869 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. CAAs achieved their performance targets by at least 89 percent for all these measures except for obtaining an increase in income and/or benefits.

Table 4: National Performance Indicator 1.1 – Employment

Performance Measure	Enrolled in Program	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Unemployed and obtained a job	221,124	133,658	130,081	97.32%
Employed and maintained a job for at least 90 days	110,741	62,987	60,091	95.40%
Employed and obtained an increase in employment income and/or benefits	75,483	44,503	37,480	84.22%
Achieved “living wage” employment and/or benefits	58,654	34,009	30,463	89.57%
TOTAL	466,002	275,157	258,115	93.81%

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 2013, with 859 CAAs reporting outcomes under this indicator. Achievements of targets were high, with CAAs achieving their performance targets by at least 80 percent in all but one measure. Evidence from HUD suggests low-income families “face significant barriers to sustainable homeownership,”²⁶ 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.^{27,28} Research suggests that the decreasing homeownership rate can be linked to the rising number of renters.²⁹

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

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Identified and received Federal/State tax credits	418,412	350,294	363,095	103.65%
Received court-ordered child support	23,555	12,747	11,751	92.19%
Received telephone and energy discounts	468,812	420,273	419,653	99.85%
Developed/maintained family budget for 90 days	107,523	70,332	72,055	102.45%
Opened Individual Development Account (IDA)	16,654	9,650	8,130	84.25%

²⁶ 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>

²⁷ 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>

²⁸ 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>

²⁹ Joint Center for Housing Studies. “America’s Rental Housing: Evolving Markets and Needs”. December 9, 2013. <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/americas-rental-housing>

Increased savings through IDA or other savings accounts	13,799	8,882	8,416	94.75%
Used IDA to capitalize a business	2,247	763	655	85.85%
Used IDA to pursue higher education	3,750	1,516	1,246	82.19%
Used IDA to purchase a home	4,047	1,396	958	68.62%
Used IDA to purchase other assets	2,837	850	794	93.41%
TOTAL	1,061,636	876,703	886,753	101.15%

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 2013, with 993 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs responded to almost 93 percent of all emergency needs for low-income families. One measure with increased need, emergency rent or mortgage assistance, was only met 60 percent of the time. While an increase over last year by 10 percentage points, this percentage has not changed much over the past several years and rarely rises above 65 percent, indicating that the need for housing assistance is a chronic issue.

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	5,520,768	5,261,242	95.30%
	Emergency Fuel or Utility Payments	3,069,360	2,883,248	93.94%
	Emergency Rent or Mortgage Assistance	329,208	200,409	60.88%
	Emergency Car or Home Repair	52,817	41,920	79.37%

	Emergency Temporary Shelter	192,639	152,336	79.08%
	Emergency Medical Care	97,501	81,041	83.12%
	Emergency Protection from Violence	61,875	60,911	98.44%
	Emergency Legal Assistance	63,447	54,885	86.51%
	Emergency Transportation	349,554	301,039	86.12%
	Disaster Relief	53,028	51,559	97.23%
	Emergency Clothing	299,378	289,672	96.76%
	Total	10,089,575	9,378,262	92.95%

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 914 CAAs reporting outcomes for this indicator. CAAs were able to exceed their targets for most of the measures in this indicator, and met their targets no less than 100 percent of the time.

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

Performance Measure	Enrolled	Expected to Achieve Outcome (Target)	Achieving Outcome	Achieving Target
Infants and Children				
Improved immunization, medical, dental care	546,294	507,880	525,901	103.55%
Improved nutrition (physical health)	1,693,510	1,400,123	1,638,040	116.99%
Achieved school readiness skills	451,790	395,277	412,762	104.42%
Improved developmental readiness for kindergarten or first grade	374,881	327,592	329,334	100.53%
Youth				
Improved health and physical development	249,349	230,448	239,984	104.14%
Improved social and emotional development	160,508	134,334	144,017	107.21%
Avoided risk-taking behaviors	106,371	86,739	92,009	106.08%
Reduced involvement with the criminal justice system	67,568	37,214	37,448	100.63%
Increased academic, athletic, and social skills	149,232	126,557	135,748	107.26%
Adults				
Improved parenting skills	250,795	215,746	215,737	100.00%
Improved family functioning skills	261,560	216,811	225,465	103.99%

TOTAL	4,311,858	3,678,721	3,996,445	108.64%
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Targeting Summary

CAAs were most successful in setting and achieving performance targets for NPI 6.3 (Child and Family Development), with at least 100 percent achievement for all outcome indicators. Targeting for NPIs 1.1 (Employment), 1.3 (Economic Asset Enhancement and Utilization) and 6.2 (Emergency Assistance) were consistently well above the goal of 80 percent, with only 4 exceptions.

Tribal Uses of Direct CSBG Funds

Overview

The CSBG provides funds to tribes to lessen poverty in communities by providing a range of services and activities to address the needs of low-income tribal members. Tribal 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 from OCS submit a model plan and application information to OCS annually or biannually (as determined by the tribe or tribal organization) for review and acceptance.³⁰ Grant amounts are determined based on each state's and Indian tribe's poverty populations. In FY2013:

- 58 tribes and tribal organizations chose to receive direct CSBG funding.
- A combined \$4,790,070 was awarded to 51 tribes and six tribal organizations, some serving multiple tribes.
- In total, 127 Indian tribes living across 21 states received direct CSBG funding.

Core CSBG Services:

Addressing Barriers to Economic Security in Tribal Communities

Indian 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 FY2013 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

³⁰ Some tribal governments chose to receive funding through the state, especially where supplemental state funds are made available, such as Minnesota and New York.

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 individuals experiencing homelessness, 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 FY2013, the majority of tribal grantees prioritized the provision of Emergency Assistance with CSBG funding.

National CSBG Performance Goals Toward Success in Tribal Communities

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 preparation for administering FY 2009 – 2010 Recovery Act funding, the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) reviewed recommendations in a 2006 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on CSBG as well as OCS adjustments to monitoring and oversight procedures for CSBG since FY 2006. In addition, in FY 2010 OIG conducted 32 on-site monitoring visits to review agency internal controls. The OIG reports are available at: www.oig.hhs.gov.

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 federal staff and contract auditors with expertise in financial management. These staff and auditors monitor state programs and provide T&TA to improve state financial oversight of local agencies receiving CSBG funds.

OCS also 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 State Assessments (SAs). At the time of the GAO investigation, some states had not received a SA in several years. Since the GAO report was issued, OCS analyzed risk, established, and implemented a triennial schedule for monitoring state CSBG lead agencies.

By the end of FY 2013, OCS staff conducted SAs in 50 states since the GAO report was published in June 2006. The SAs were conducted using improved assessment methodologies and tools that more thoroughly and clearly explored the administrative, programmatic, and fiscal health of CSBG programs.

On August 25, 2010, OCS issued Information Memorandum 117 outlining the CSBG monitoring schedule for FY 2011 – FY 2013. A copy of the Information Memorandum was provided to each CSBG state agency.³¹

Guidance to States on Statutory Monitoring Responsibilities

GAO found that states interpreted the CSBG law that requires state CSBG staff to conduct on-site evaluations of their local organizations at least once every three years in various ways. 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.³²

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.³³ 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

In recent years, 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.

In August 2009, the HHS OIG issued a report indicating that the findings and recommendations cited by GAO and reviewed by HHS OIG had been addressed. OCS is now working closely with the CSBG Network and with the HHS OIG to ensure appropriate oversight of CSBG. For instance, during FY 2013, federal CSBG staff conducted SAs in five states: Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

³¹ A copy of Information Memorandum 117 can be found at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/no-117-three-year-csbg-monitoring-schedule-ffy-2011-ffy-2013>.

³² 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>

³³ 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 effectively uses a powerful 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 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.³⁴

The CSBG National Performance Indicators (NPIs) are a tool for setting priorities and monitoring progress toward the broader goal of ending poverty. 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 31.5 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security among low-income individuals, families, and communities. That is an increase of 10 percent over FY 2008. 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 and maintain its high levels of success in reducing the barriers to family self-sufficiency and community revitalization.

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 number of emergency services CAAs provide decreased an average of 23 percent over the last 4 years, the number of non-emergency services has increased dramatically. Services providing employment supports have increased by

³⁴ Galea, Sandro et al. "Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 8 (2011).

76 percent over the past four years, and services providing support to those who are unable to work have increased by over 50 percent.

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 CSBG Network responded to child poverty levels and provided services to 4.3 million children in FY 2013, representing nearly 30 percent of all children in poverty. The high number of children in poverty reflects the high unemployment rate nationwide. In the past year, 26 percent more people obtained employment through CSBG Network assistance, and 10 percent more people achieved a living wage employment.

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 2013, more than 12,000 people completed college as a result of CSBG Network assistance.

The CSBG Network continued to face difficult conditions in FY 2013. The recovering economy, funding cuts, and high, long-term unemployment created a straining demand for services. But 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 \$21.91 of other federal, state, local, and private funds. That statistic doesn't even include the significant increase in benefits and wages, tax revenue, and avoided costs to other federal safety net services as a result of improved economic opportunity. The statistics outlined in this report demonstrate the strength and value of CSBG as the national anti-poverty strategy that coordinates local, state, and federal efforts to end poverty and secure a promising future for our nation.

Appendix A: FY 2013 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 set forth in Sections 678B and 676(b) of the Act. On August 25, 2010, OCS issued Information Memorandum 117 explaining that the Division of State Assistance would conduct on-site SAs in fiscal years 2010-2013. The Oklahoma SA was planned for 2013, but was completed in 2014 due to work load constraints.

During the SAs, federal staff conducts 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, 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 for 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), faith-based and other community-based charitable organizations, and other social services programs;
3. Innovative approaches for community and neighborhood-based service provision;
4. Ability to provide emergency food and nutrition to populations served;
5. Adherence to statutory procedures governing the termination and reduction of funding for the local entity administering the program;
6. Adequate and appropriate composition of Tripartite Boards;
7. 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
8. 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.

In FY 2013, OCS conducted on-site State Assessment reviews of the use of FY 2010 CSBG funds by the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico and Rhode Island. The SAs help OCS to assure the smooth operation of the CSBG at the state and local levels.

The following State Assessments for the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico and Rhode Island include information about the states' program operations and eligible entity operations. Data for the 2013 State assessments for both client characteristics and uses of CSBG funding were drawn from each State's FY 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

State of Colorado

State Assessment Summary

From October 22 to October 26, 2012, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the state of Colorado regarding activities implemented with FY 2010 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the State of Colorado was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of the CSBG, and other applicable policies. The findings included failure to perform required fiscal monitoring of all eligible entities, lack of audit policies and procedures pertaining to CSBG for FY2010, failure to submit OMB SF 269A in accordance with the 45 CFR 96.30(b)(4) timeframe, and inadequate internal controls to support performance based management, safeguard assets or prevent and detect errors, and fraud.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. As a result of the SA, the state put all eligible entities on a two-year monitoring schedule, improved procedures for reviewing eligible entity financials and is reviewing and improving its overall audit policies and procedures, is submitting OMB SF 269A within the specified timeframe, and is working to revise internal controls' policies and practices to support performance based management, safeguard assets, prevent and detect errors, and fraud. The report is now considered final.

A copy of the Colorado SA is available at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-state-assessment-for-2013-colorado>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (CDLA) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The Colorado CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 40 eligible entities that serve 64 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 financial empowerment and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Colorado

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State³⁵	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	10,933
White	78,887
Other	18,451
Multi-race	7,176
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	55,519
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	6,107
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	17,315
High School Graduates/GED	27,418
12+ Some Postsecondary	9,052
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	4,965
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	16,400
Single Parent Male	3,296
Two Parent Household	16,954
Single Person, No Children	27,312
Two Adults, No Children	5,561
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	10,341
Rent	35,683
Homeless	10,237
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	27,108
51% to 75%	14,203
76% to 100%	10,625
101% to 125%	10,458
126% to 150%	1,782
151% or more	3,263

*Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.

³⁵ Data for 2013 State assessments were drawn from the State's 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in monitoring all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Colorado reported spending \$99,416 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Colorado reported spending \$80,015 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Colorado reported spending \$304,849 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Colorado reported spending \$1,418,666 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Colorado reported spending \$306,036 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Colorado reported spending \$400,793 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Colorado reported spending \$201,850 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Colorado reported spending \$14,679 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Colorado reported spending \$2,274,865 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Colorado reported spending \$894,011 on programs serving seniors, and \$402,142 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 6 to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

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:

El Paso County Department of Human Services

El Paso County government administers CSBG. Sub-grantees include two local non-profit agencies: Pikes Peak Community Action Agency and the Salvation Army. Pikes Peak Community Action was established in 1964 with a mission to increase the capacity of low-income individuals and families to be self-sufficient. The Salvation Army arrived in El Paso County in 1889 and continues to help those in need through various programs and services. The Salvation Army's pledge is to "Do the Most Good" with the community's contributions of money, time and resources. CSBG provided services for emergency services and self-sufficiency activities.

The total operating budget for El Paso County for 2010 was \$1,640,004 which included \$548,292 in CSBG funds. El Paso County CSBG serviced 13,902 residents.

Adams County Community Action

Adams County Community Development (ACCD) is a county agency that provides services through 14 satellite agencies throughout Adams County, Colorado. The mission of ACCD is to actively support and build the capacity of citizen groups and community organizations in Adams County so they may enhance the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities. CSBG provided a range of services and activities including emergency assistance, homeless and emergency shelter activities, mortgage help, respite and in-home support for seniors, nutrition programs for seniors, shelter and counseling for victims of domestic violence, and utility assistance.

ACCD's operating budget for 2010 was \$1,702,767, which included \$428,333 in CSBG funds. ACCD CSBG served 34,588 residents.

Denver Department of Human Services

Denver Department of Human Services (DHS) is the local government agency that provides CSBG services to the city and county of Denver. DHS provides both assistance services and protection and prevention services to Denver's most vulnerable residents. Assistance programs are provided to eligible Denver residents in financial need and include food, cash, and medical benefits; child care; child support; energy; rental assistance; and burial assistance. All programs are designed to help families and individuals toward financial self-sufficiency. DHS is committed to working with community partners to provide resources and services to people in need and to adults and children who need protection. DHS collaborates with resource centers, agencies, and organizations to meet the needs of Denver residents.

DHS's operating budget for 2010 was \$139,692,239 which included \$1,058,194 in CSBG funds. DHS CSBG served 19,906 residents of the city of Denver and Denver County.

State of Connecticut State Assessment Summary

From July 22 to July 26, 2013, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Connecticut regarding activities implemented with FY 2010 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the state of Connecticut was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of the CSBG, and other applicable policies. The findings included a lack of policies and procedures pertaining to CSBG for FY 2010, failure to submit OMB SF 269A in accordance with the 45 CFR 96.30(b)(4) timeframe, inadequate accounting for the use of CSBG funds, and inadequate monitoring of eligible entities.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state's response was incorporated into the final SA report. The state has agreed with the OCS findings and has reported that they are improving procedures for monitoring eligible entities, implementing formal policies for the administration of CSBG, improving the accounting for federal funds, and training employees on proper reporting. The report is considered final.

A copy of the Connecticut SA is available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-case-study-state-assessment-connecticut-fy-2013>.

Program Operations

The Governor of Connecticut designated the Connecticut Department of Social Services (CTDSS), as the appropriate lead agency for the administration of CSBG. In Connecticut, CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 13 eligible entities serving 169 towns. 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, financial empowerment, and microbusiness development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single persons, renters, and those with family incomes 151 percent or more of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Connecticut

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State³⁶	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	92,429
White	111,552
Other	74,373
Multi-race	63,977
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	100,705
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	14,509
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	33,296
High School Graduates/GED	93,511
12+ Some Postsecondary	20,660
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	16,427
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	48,476
Single Parent Male	3,720
Two Parent Household	22,508
Single Person, No Children	53,297
Two Adults, No Children	13,963
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	42,966
Rent	104,631
Homeless	2,382
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	30,964
51% to 75%	16,271
76% to 100%	17,097
101% to 125%	15,824
126% to 150%	13,311
151% or more	45,762

*Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.

³⁶ Data for 2013 State assessments were drawn from the State's 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in monitoring all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$664,640 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$2,112,031 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$254,408 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$2,241,169 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$444,805 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$591,483 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$156,644 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Connecticut reported spending \$558,012 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Connecticut reported spending \$1,048,980 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Connecticut reported spending \$381,141 on programs serving seniors, and \$420,719 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 6 to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

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:

New Opportunities, Inc.

New Opportunities, Inc. (NOI) is a non-profit organization founded in 1964. NOI serves 27 towns through a network of 12 satellite offices. Its mission is “to provide a quality of life for economically disadvantaged individuals by providing the necessary resources to increase their standard of living, foster self-improvement, and maximize self-empowerment.” The agency uses a multi-faceted approach which is unique to each family that is receiving services. All families applying for services are linked to internal programs or referred to a community partner. By taking a comprehensive approach to family services, the agency is able to address multiple barriers to each family’s situation.

NOI’s operating budget was over \$6 million which included \$1,083,962 in CSBG funds. In 2010, NOI served over 23,000 residents.

Community Action Agency of New Haven

Community Action of New Haven (CAANH) is a non-profit organization established in 1978. CAANH serves 23 towns. CAANH developed a Passport to Prosperity concept which is designed to: improve the continuity and flow of customer services; achieve efficient and effective results for customers by offering a broad based community support network; foster the development of a comprehensive, well-coordinated, customer-focused delivery system; and, increase the number of customers who are better off. The Passport links customers to a broad range of organizations and services.

CAANH’s operating budget is over \$17 million which includes \$1,123,863 in CSBG funds. In 2010, CAANH provided services to 32,890 residents.

Community Renewal Team

Community Renewal Team (CRT) is a non-profit organization founded in 1963. It is based in Hartford, CT and has a service area of 120 towns. CRT has operated within an established set of core values based on the premise that every person that comes through its doors deserves to have access to quality services and to be treated with dignity and respect. Essential programs and services offered by CRT include the Behavioral Health and Wellness Program; Clinical Community Corrections; Community Services, Early Care and Education; Employment and Training; Energy Assistance and Call Center and Housing and Shelter Services.

CRT had an operating budget of over \$65 million which includes \$1,817,882 in CSBG funds. CRT served 115,000 residents.

State of Montana

State Assessment Summary

From March 25 to March 29, 2013, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Montana regarding activities implemented with FY 2010 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during and after the review determined that the State of Montana was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act with regard to monitoring of eligible entities, follow-up and corrective actions on audit findings.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state will have an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans. OCS will follow-up with the state to assure that appropriate corrective action to address the findings are implemented.

A copy of the Montana SA will be made available when the final report is released on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) as the lead agency to administer CSBG. The Montana CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 10 eligible entities serving 56 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 largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes 76 to 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Montana

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State³⁷	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	1,217
White	82,241
Other	0
Multi-race	1,397
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	5,131
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	2,414
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	8,326
High School Graduates/GED	34,036
12+ Some Postsecondary	5,383
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	4,063
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	11,237
Single Parent Male	1,474
Two Parent Household	8,943
Single Person, No Children	23,730
Two Adults, No Children	6,652
Other	1,236
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	14,964
Rent	22,120
Homeless	526
Other	239
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	7,381
51% to 75%	8,908
76% to 100%	12,329
101% to 125%	9,393
126% to 150%	7,248
151% or more	7,649

*Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.

³⁷ Data for 2013 State assessments were drawn from the State's 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in monitoring all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Montana reported spending \$150,271 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Montana reported spending \$166,709 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Montana reported spending \$437,196 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Montana reported spending \$295,495 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Montana reported spending \$33,121 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Montana reported spending \$326,801 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Montana reported spending \$47,318 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Montana reported spending \$264,587 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Montana reported spending \$706,473 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Montana reported spending \$170,233 on programs serving seniors, and \$292,882 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 6 to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

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:

District XII Human Resource Development Council

The District XII Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) is a private non-profit organization that was founded in 1965. HRDC's administrative office is located in Butte, Montana. It provides services in the six county region of Southwest Montana that includes Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silver Bow counties. HRDC's purpose is to alleviate the causes and effects of poverty, provide opportunities to improve the quality of life for people served by its programs and partnering with people in need to help them achieve economic equality. Services are provided in the areas of employment, education, nutrition, housing, self-sufficiency emergency, and linkages.

In 2010, HRDC had a total operating budget of \$5,631,175 including \$256,139 in CSBG funds. HRDC provided CSBG-funded services to over 8,000 individuals.

Opportunities, Incorporated

Opportunities, Incorporated (Opportunities) is a private not-for-profit organization established in 1965. It provides welfare and education assistance to needy individuals and families in the six-county area of North Central Montana including Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Pondera, Teton and Toole counties. The goals of the program include assisting youth to obtain a high school diploma or GED, become enrolled in a post-secondary school or become gainfully employed in unsubsidized employment. For example, its program Youth Services/WIA assists at-risk youth in reaching their full potential by developing and meeting their goals and becoming workforce-ready. Opportunities uses United Way funding to reduce homelessness for low-income clients while increasing financial stability and independence through housing. Individuals receiving this service can repay the funds and these funds are then used to help others.

In 2010, Opportunities had a total operating budget of \$10,225,752, including \$422,094 in CSBG funds. Opportunities provided services to over 12,000 individuals.

Rocky Mountain Development Council, Inc.

Rocky Mountain Development Council, Inc. (RMDC) is non-profit agency established in 1965. Its purpose is to serve low income families and individuals of all ages in the Lewis and Clark, Broadwater and Jefferson counties of the State of Montana. RMDC strives to help clients achieve economic betterment and relief of poverty. RMDC is directed by an eighteen member Board of Directors. It provides centralized administration and support for approximately twenty-nine community service programs funded by various federal, state and local government agencies. The programs of RMDC are organized and operated on the basis of activity types.

Program activity separation is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. CSBG activities included programs for education, income management, housing, emergency services and linkages.

In 2010, RMDC had a total operating budget of \$9,805,805, including \$224,088 in CSBG funds.

State of New Mexico

State Assessment Summary

From January 28 to February 1, 2013, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of New Mexico regarding activities implemented with FY 2010 CSBG funds. A review of information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that the state was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act with regard to monitoring and corrective actions. The SA team found that the state corrective action of eligible entity monitoring findings was in need of improvement and that the state was not in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-133 that requires a pass-through entity to issue a management decision on audit findings within six months after a sub-recipient's audit report and ensure that the sub-recipient takes appropriate and timely corrective action.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state. The state will have an opportunity to comment on the findings as well as provide corrective action activities and plans. OCS will follow-up with the state to assure that appropriate corrective action to address the findings are implemented.

A copy of the New Mexico SA will be made available upon release of the final report on the following website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/csbg>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the New Mexico Human Services Department, Work and Family Support Bureau (WFSB), as the lead agency to administer the CSBG. The New Mexico CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to 6 eligible entities serving 62 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 financial empowerment and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of New Mexico

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State³⁸	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	1,025
White	42,436
Other	5,769
Multi-race	542
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	35,500
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	3,243
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	4,656
High School Graduates/GED	7,090
12+ Some Postsecondary	1,665
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	1,096
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	4,358
Single Parent Male	722
Two Parent Household	3,884
Single Person, No Children	6,423
Two Adults, No Children	1,332
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	5,863
Rent	8,859
Homeless	238
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	5,239
51% to 75%	3,265
76% to 100%	2,938
101% to 125%	1,241
126% to 150%	983
151% or more	3,440

*Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.

³⁸ Data for 2013 State assessments were drawn from the State's 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in monitoring all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$289,978 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$313,299 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$311,707 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$812,268 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$803,472 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$200,446 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$234,961 for CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

New Mexico reported spending \$447,383 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

New Mexico reported spending \$413,265 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

New Mexico reported spending \$356,561 of CSBG funds for programs serving seniors, and \$188,115 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 6 to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

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:

Mid-West New Mexico Community Action

Mid-West New Mexico Community Action Program (MWNM) is a private non-profit organization that was founded in 1965. MWNM's administrative office is located in Los Lunas, NM and provides services in McKinney, Catron, Socoro, Valencia, and Cobola counties. MWNM's slogan is "Pursuing the promises of tomorrow together today." Its services include employment, education, emergency services, income management, nutrition, health, self-sufficiency, and linkages. The organization provides food boxes, has a Good Neighbor Fund and many other special programs to assist low-income residents.

In 2010 MWNM had a total operating budget of \$9,281,349, including \$439,671 in CSBG funds. MWNW served over 7,000 residents.

HELP-New Mexico

Help-New Mexico is a statewide, non-profit, community action agency founded in 1965. Help-New Mexico has 40 offices and/or Head Start centers throughout the state. Its mission is to support self-sufficiency and promote economic opportunity to strengthen families throughout New Mexico. Among its many programs is the Workforce Services that provides adults with workplace training and placement, and the Youth Workforce and Summer Youth Program is one of New Mexico's largest training and workplace placement services for youth. Help-New Mexico is also the sponsor of over 25 mutual domestic water associations in rural New Mexico, 8 affordable housing projects, and 4 single-family home ownership projects in Albuquerque.

Help-New Mexico had a total operating budget of \$18,025,669, including \$4,277,537 in CSBG funds. In 2010, Help-New Mexico served 23,800 clients statewide.

State of Rhode Island State Assessment Summary

From August 19 to August 23, 2013, an on-site State Assessment was conducted in the State of Rhode Island regarding activities implemented with FY 2010 CSBG funds. A review of the information collected during various interviews and documentation received during the review determined that the state of Rhode Island was not in full compliance with the CSBG Act, the Terms and Conditions of CSBG, and other applicable policies. The SA team found weaknesses in the state's monitoring of eligible entities and that the state did not submit OMB SF 269A financial reports within the applicable statutory grant period.

OCS submitted a draft SA report of findings and recommendations to the state and the report is now considered final.

A copy of the Rhode Island SA will be made available on the following website: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/csbg-case-study-state-assessment-rhode-island-fy-2013>.

Program Operations

The Governor has designated the Rhode Island Department of Human Services (DHS) as the lead agency for administration of CSBG. The DHS CSBG provides funding, technical assistance, and support to eight eligible entities serving seven 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 financial empowerment and micro-business development.

The largest groups of clients served were White, non-high school graduates/GED recipients, single, renters, and those with family incomes up to 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The following table illustrates the number of reported characteristics of individuals and families served throughout the state.

Client Characteristics and Statistics for the State of Rhode Island

CSBG Client Characteristics and Statistics Reported by State³⁹	
Race by Number of Persons*	
African American	9,560
White	77,342
Other	8,203
Multi-race	3,317
Ethnicity by Number of Persons*	
Hispanic or Latino	20,207
Education: Years of Schooling by Number of Persons 24 Years Old and Older	
0-8 Years	12,090
9-12 Years, Non-Graduates	16,428
High School Graduates/GED	15,382
12+ Some Postsecondary	6,695
2 or 4 Year College Graduates	4,194
Family Structure by Number of Families	
Single Parent Female	21,342
Single Parent Male	2,421
Two Parent Household	9,682
Single Person, No Children	25,095
Two Adults, No Children	4,989
Family Housing by Number of Families	
Own	15,515
Rent	39,762
Homeless	1,575
Level of Family Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines by Number of Families	
Up to 50%	29,999
51% to 75%	3,373
76% to 100%	7,760
101% to 125%	5,397
126% to 150%	4,633
151% or more	19,717

*Race and Ethnicity are not mutually exclusive categories.

³⁹ Data for 2013 State assessments were drawn from the State's 2010 annual reports. To assure consistency in monitoring all aspects of its monitoring protocol, OCS reviewers assess data from the most recent year in which a full record of all financial, administrative, and programmatic data are available.

Uses of CSBG Funds

State officials and the eligible entities reported the following program activities associated with CSBG funds:

Employment Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$84,249 in CSBG funding to support a range of services designed to assist low-income individuals in obtaining and maintaining employment.

Education Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$501,530 in CSBG funds to provide education services.

Housing Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$618,442 for CSBG-coordinated housing programs to improve the living environments of low-income individuals and families.

Emergency Services Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$835,144 for emergency services to combat many kinds of crises.

Nutrition Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$191,082 in CSBG funds to support nutrition programs.

Self-Sufficiency Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$204,787 on self-sufficiency programs to assist families in becoming more financially independent.

Health Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$646,459 on CSBG-funded health initiatives that were designed to identify and combat a variety of health problems in the communities served.

Income Management Programs

Rhode Island reported spending \$182,038 in CSBG funds on income management programs.

Linkages

Rhode Island reported spending \$160,877 on linkage initiatives to mobilize and coordinate community responses to poverty.

Programs for Youth and Seniors

Rhode Island reported spending \$650,452 on programs serving seniors, and \$1,371,405 on programs serving youth. Services noted under these categories were targeted exclusively to children and youth from ages 6 to 17 or persons over 55 years of age.

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 reviewed the state's monitoring procedures, examined a sample of monitoring tools and interviewed state staff responsible for monitoring. OCS reviewers determined that the state's monitoring policies and procedures are documented in the Rhode Island CSBG Manual. The state provided a copy of the 2010 monitoring schedule and copies of monitoring reports for all seven eligible entities documenting that all eligible entities were monitored in 2010. The OCS SA team visited the following eligible entities:

Westbay Community Action Program

Westbay Community Action Program, Inc. (WCAP) is a private not-for-profit established in 1966 to service Kent County. The mission of WCAP is to assist economically disadvantaged Kent County residents in achieving and sustaining self-sufficiency and stability within their community. The mission is accomplished by utilizing programs such as Adult Education Academy, Elder and Family Case Management, housing assistance, and numerous family resources and food service programs. CSBG activities included programs for housing, education, emergency services, nutrition, as well as programs for youth and seniors.

In 2010, WCAP had an annual CSBG budget of \$314,735. WCAP served 19,996 clients during 2010.

Family Resource Community Action

Family Resources Community Action (FRCA) is a not-for-profit agency that provides services through six satellite agencies throughout Woonsocket, Rhode Island. The mission of FRCA is to "strengthen families and individuals through social services, education, and economic opportunity while respecting the dignity of the people we serve." CSBG provided a range of services and activities to address the causes of poverty in areas of the community where poverty is a particularly acute problem. Services included emergency assistance, homeless and emergency shelter, family and youth activities, and health services.

In 2010, FRCA had an annual budget of \$7,235,863, including \$276,625 in CSBG funds. FRCA provided services to 10,013 residents.

Comprehensive Community Action Program, Inc.

Comprehensive Community Action (CCAP) is a non-profit organization established in 1965. CCAP provides services in Cranston, Scituate, Foster and Coventry Counties. Other CCAP programs provide services in North Providence, Providence, Smithfield, Johnston, North Smithfield, Burrillville, Providence, Warwick, Pawtucket, and Glocester. Some services are provided statewide. CCAP's staff is diverse and attentive to the cultural and language needs of the communities served. CCAP is the second largest Community Action Program in Rhode Island and one of Rhode Island's largest organizations dedicated solely to fighting the war on

poverty. CCAP professional staff provide a wide spectrum of services designed to address both short-term and long-term needs.

The agency has an annual operating budget of approximately \$20 million. It serves more than 20,000 clients annually.

Appendix B: FY 2013 CSBG Data

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APPENDIX TABLE 1: SOURCES OF CSBG FUNDS EXPENDED IN FY 2013

State	FY 2013 CSBG Funds Expended	Carryover from FY 2012 Expended	All Federal CSBG Resources Expended in FY 2013	State Appropriated FY 2013 CSBG Funds	Total CSBG Resources Expended
Alabama	\$6,941,616	\$5,020,455	\$11,962,071	\$287,000	\$12,249,071
Alaska	\$2,383,555	\$281,476	\$2,665,031	\$0	\$2,665,031
Arizona	\$4,696,733	\$1,029,656	\$5,726,389	\$0	\$5,726,389
Arkansas	\$8,402,461	\$740,373	\$9,142,834	\$0	\$9,142,834
California	\$55,258,037	\$1,953,478	\$57,211,515	\$0	\$57,211,515
Colorado	\$5,856,056	\$1,022,409	\$6,878,465	\$0	\$6,878,465
Connecticut	\$6,974,158	\$1,454,159	\$8,428,317	\$2,641,471	\$11,069,788
Delaware	\$2,008,131	\$1,655,530	\$3,663,661	\$0	\$3,663,661
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,389,045	\$656,422	\$11,045,467	\$0	\$11,045,467
Florida	\$7,516,872	\$10,318,845	\$17,835,717	\$0	\$17,835,717
Georgia	\$17,881,752	\$0	\$17,881,752	\$0	\$17,881,752
Hawaii	\$2,775,624	\$851,836	\$3,627,460	\$0	\$3,627,460
Idaho	\$2,557,025	\$1,265,074	\$3,822,099	\$0	\$3,822,099
Illinois	\$22,252,759	\$6,387,315	\$28,640,074	\$0	\$28,640,074
Indiana	\$7,540,110	\$1,544,258	\$9,084,368	\$0	\$9,084,368
Iowa	\$4,191,176	\$2,685,874	\$6,877,050	\$0	\$6,877,050
Kansas	\$1,617,767	\$3,706,102	\$5,323,869	\$0	\$5,323,869
Kentucky	\$4,384,161	\$7,094,932	\$11,479,093	\$104,268	\$11,583,361
Louisiana	\$6,404,266	\$7,664,244	\$14,068,510	\$0	\$14,068,510
Maine	\$3,333,620	\$50,000	\$3,383,620	\$0	\$3,383,620
Maryland	\$8,243,256	\$0	\$8,243,256	\$2,327,033	\$10,570,289
Massachusetts	\$15,361,760	\$39,727	\$15,401,487	\$0	\$15,401,487
Michigan	\$21,666,073	\$6,075,767	\$27,741,840	\$0	\$27,741,840
Minnesota	\$6,820,748	\$609,560	\$7,430,308	\$3,928,000	\$11,358,308
Mississippi	\$10,057,420	\$0	\$10,057,420	\$0	\$10,057,420
Missouri	\$4,614,421	\$11,979,109	\$16,593,530	\$0	\$16,593,530
Montana	\$1,436,344	\$1,679,274	\$3,115,618	\$0	\$3,115,618
Nebraska	\$3,976,079	\$362,402	\$4,338,481	\$0	\$4,338,481
Nevada	\$2,137,954	\$1,407,973	\$3,545,927	\$0	\$3,545,927
New Hampshire	\$3,264,212	\$291,604	\$3,555,816	\$0	\$3,555,816
New Jersey	\$3,714,396	\$13,918,035	\$17,632,431	\$0	\$17,632,431
New Mexico	\$3,338,022	\$36,966	\$3,374,988	\$0	\$3,374,988
New York	\$40,378,101	\$1,690,230	\$42,068,331	\$0	\$42,068,331
North Carolina	\$15,729,887	\$0	\$15,729,887	\$0	\$15,729,887
North Dakota	\$2,633,439	\$532,833	\$3,166,272	\$0	\$3,166,272
Ohio	\$26,751,659	\$0	\$26,751,659	\$0	\$26,751,659
Oklahoma	\$5,489,243	\$2,114,845	\$7,604,088	\$550,000	\$8,154,088
Oregon	\$4,418,912	\$500,967	\$4,919,879	\$0	\$4,919,879
Pennsylvania	\$23,669,718	\$2,929,065	\$26,598,783	\$0	\$26,598,783
Puerto Rico	\$26,638,898	\$0	\$26,638,898	\$0	\$26,638,898
Rhode Island	\$3,439,647	\$88,943	\$3,528,590	\$519,696	\$4,048,286
South Carolina	\$8,330,788	\$1,409,186	\$9,739,974	\$0	\$9,739,974
South Dakota	\$128,887	\$2,871,035	\$2,999,922	\$0	\$2,999,922
Tennessee	\$11,079,400	\$1,960,491	\$13,039,891	\$0	\$13,039,891
Texas	\$23,356,076	\$9,110,654	\$32,466,730	\$0	\$32,466,730
Utah	\$2,119,450	\$1,262,927	\$3,382,377	\$42,994	\$3,425,371
Vermont	\$3,103,233	\$231,468	\$3,334,701	\$0	\$3,334,701
Virginia	\$8,518,868	\$1,934,172	\$10,453,040	\$628,174	\$11,081,214
Washington	\$2,935,666	\$4,543,103	\$7,478,769	\$2,169,690	\$9,648,459
West Virginia	\$5,788,530	\$1,469,114	\$7,257,644	\$0	\$7,257,644
Wisconsin	\$7,482,808	\$128,713	\$7,611,521	\$0	\$7,611,521
Wyoming	\$3,335,374	\$0	\$3,335,374	\$0	\$3,335,374
Total	\$493,324,192	\$124,560,602	\$617,884,794	\$13,198,326	\$631,083,120
Count	52	45	52	10	52

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 2014
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual		
Alabama	\$15,925,355	\$11,310,255	\$690,747	\$651,816	\$0	\$0	\$11,962,071	\$4,654,031
Alaska	\$2,498,637	\$2,519,583	\$131,506	\$145,448	\$0	\$0	\$2,665,031	\$0
Arizona	\$5,999,338	\$5,210,858	\$284,701	\$260,347	\$255,184	\$255,184	\$5,726,389	\$808,529
Arkansas	\$7,738,425	\$8,478,798	\$429,913	\$277,014	\$429,912	\$387,022	\$9,142,834	\$394,669
California	\$52,667,868	\$52,667,868	\$2,818,997	\$1,818,997	\$2,846,562	\$2,724,650	\$57,211,515	\$121,912
Colorado	\$5,270,450	\$6,292,859	\$292,803	\$248,053	\$292,803	\$337,553	\$6,878,465	\$198,381
Connecticut	\$7,901,901	\$7,646,668	\$391,733	\$262,750	\$788,005	\$518,899	\$8,428,317	\$653,322
Delaware	\$3,006,174	\$3,273,902	\$167,010	\$161,816	\$167,010	\$227,943	\$3,663,661	\$2,008,131
Dist. of Columbia	\$9,350,145	\$10,006,567	\$519,450	\$519,450	\$519,450	\$519,450	\$11,045,467	\$216,140
Florida	\$20,351,849	\$17,261,521	\$1,126,343	\$524,811	\$183,783	\$49,385	\$17,835,717	\$7,516,872
Georgia	\$17,411,083	\$16,947,664	\$539,217	\$894,088	\$185,789	\$40,000	\$17,881,752	\$0
Hawaii	\$3,006,174	\$3,351,065	\$167,009	\$167,009	\$167,009	\$109,386	\$3,627,460	\$537,572
Idaho	\$3,463,742	\$3,463,742	\$184,580	\$184,580	\$173,777	\$173,777	\$3,822,099	\$1,098,946
Illinois	\$32,646,732	\$25,903,345	\$1,285,137	\$1,261,416	\$2,117,824	\$1,475,313	\$28,640,074	\$7,409,620
Indiana	\$9,520,249	\$8,342,528	\$926,310	\$436,899	\$304,941	\$304,941	\$9,084,368	\$1,667,132
Iowa	\$6,569,883	\$6,584,428	\$273,745	\$292,622	\$0	\$0	\$6,877,050	\$2,695,451
Kansas	\$5,478,397	\$4,694,961	\$404,193	\$344,965	\$404,193	\$283,943	\$5,323,869	\$3,520,916
Kentucky	\$10,284,183	\$11,208,950	\$376,200	\$270,143	\$0	\$0	\$11,479,093	\$6,276,224
Louisiana	\$14,844,945	\$13,385,347	\$742,247	\$582,770	\$89,000	\$100,393	\$14,068,510	\$8,098,042
Maine	\$3,280,034	\$3,198,034	\$177,384	\$135,586	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$3,383,620	\$0
Maryland	\$7,808,972	\$7,808,972	\$433,832	\$230,617	\$433,831	\$203,667	\$8,243,256	\$434,284
Massachusetts	\$14,179,754	\$14,179,754	\$787,765	\$787,765	\$787,764	\$433,968	\$15,401,487	\$353,796
Michigan	\$27,605,105	\$25,751,946	\$1,161,799	\$840,087	\$1,161,799	\$1,149,807	\$27,741,840	\$5,693,610
Minnesota	\$6,848,452	\$6,848,452	\$568,904	\$268,978	\$801,595	\$312,878	\$7,430,308	\$788,644
Mississippi	\$8,686,035	\$9,051,678	\$482,558	\$502,871	\$482,558	\$502,871	\$10,057,420	\$0
Missouri	\$20,839,147	\$15,643,459	\$225,000	\$166,636	\$1,039,002	\$783,435	\$16,593,530	\$12,883,560
Montana	\$2,762,598	\$2,824,438	\$153,477	\$140,071	\$153,478	\$151,109	\$3,115,618	\$1,633,343
Nebraska	\$3,966,892	\$3,851,140	\$220,381	\$178,530	\$478,581	\$308,811	\$4,338,481	\$327,373
Nevada	\$3,526,931	\$3,238,704	\$164,172	\$153,073	\$164,674	\$154,150	\$3,545,927	\$1,359,982
New Hampshire	\$3,006,174	\$3,198,404	\$167,009	\$187,214	\$167,010	\$170,198	\$3,555,816	\$312,421
New Jersey	\$15,883,112	\$15,883,112	\$689,807	\$689,807	\$1,059,512	\$1,059,512	\$17,632,431	\$12,132,745
New Mexico	\$3,327,058	\$3,222,078	\$184,837	\$152,910	\$184,837	\$0	\$3,374,988	\$108,645
New York	\$49,393,509	\$41,584,452	\$2,744,084	\$2,097,422	\$2,744,084	\$483,879	\$44,165,753	\$10,715,924
North Carolina	\$16,441,700	\$14,581,342	\$913,428	\$777,733	\$913,428	\$370,812	\$15,729,887	\$0
North Dakota	\$3,241,282	\$2,915,658	\$185,981	\$133,474	\$160,808	\$117,140	\$3,166,272	\$421,800
Ohio	\$25,320,710	\$23,968,688	\$1,266,036	\$1,266,036	\$2,000,000	\$1,516,936	\$26,751,659	\$0
Oklahoma	\$7,000,000	\$6,797,250	\$300,000	\$551,303	\$300,000	\$255,535	\$7,604,088	\$2,072,209
Oregon	\$4,450,215	\$4,450,215	\$221,870	\$221,870	\$247,794	\$247,794	\$4,919,879	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$24,094,395	\$25,371,222	\$1,338,577	\$830,914	\$1,338,578	\$396,647	\$26,598,783	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$23,975,008	\$23,975,008	\$1,331,945	\$1,331,945	\$1,331,945	\$1,331,945	\$26,638,898	\$0
Rhode Island	\$3,366,006	\$3,265,506	\$103,084	\$103,084	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$3,528,590	\$0
South Carolina	\$9,323,586	\$9,036,477	\$517,976	\$34,870	\$517,976	\$668,627	\$9,739,974	\$2,026,336
South Dakota	\$2,724,129	\$2,913,400	\$143,374	\$86,522	\$0	\$0	\$2,999,922	\$2,333,042
Tennessee	\$12,350,000	\$12,902,651	\$650,000	\$137,240	\$0	\$0	\$13,039,891	\$1,693,811
Texas	\$33,959,598	\$29,489,663	\$2,937,586	\$1,695,370	\$2,634,135	\$1,281,697	\$32,466,730	\$7,064,589
Utah	\$2,937,753	\$3,086,367	\$163,208	\$162,682	\$163,208	\$133,328	\$3,382,377	\$1,144,719
Vermont	\$3,205,266	\$3,006,174	\$178,070	\$155,904	\$178,070	\$172,623	\$3,334,701	\$225,854
Virginia	\$11,740,088	\$9,342,757	\$547,949	\$547,949	\$605,117	\$562,334	\$10,453,040	\$2,483,338
Washington	\$10,737,882	\$6,658,777	\$763,382	\$420,512	\$774,148	\$399,480	\$7,478,769	\$4,772,963
West Virginia	\$7,365,140	\$6,523,201	\$592,727	\$455,894	\$590,033	\$278,549	\$7,257,644	\$1,290,255
Wisconsin	\$6,870,563	\$7,016,245	\$157,000	\$81,885	\$549,437	\$513,391	\$7,611,521	\$423,602
Wyoming	\$3,214,169	\$3,113,036	\$178,070	\$122,435	\$169,167	\$99,903	\$3,335,374	\$0
Total	\$617,366,79	\$573,249,169	\$32,403,11	\$24,954,181	\$31,267,810	\$21,778,86	\$619,982,216.	\$120,572,73
Count	52	52	52	52	46	45	52	41

APPENDIX TABLE 3: STATE REPORTING PERIODS

State	Reporting Period	
	From	To
Alabama	10/01/12	09/30/13
Alaska	10/01/12	09/30/13
Arizona	07/01/12	06/30/13
Arkansas	10/01/12	09/30/13
California	01/01/13	12/31/13
Colorado	03/01/12	02/28/13
Connecticut	10/01/12	09/30/13
Delaware	01/01/13	12/31/13
Dist. of Columbia	10/01/12	09/30/13
Florida	10/01/12	09/30/13
Georgia	10/01/12	09/30/13
Hawaii	10/01/12	09/30/13
Idaho	01/01/13	12/31/13
Illinois	01/01/13	12/31/13
Indiana	01/01/13	12/31/13
Iowa	10/01/12	09/30/13
Kansas	10/01/12	09/30/13
Kentucky	10/01/12	09/30/13
Louisiana	10/01/12	09/30/13
Maine	10/01/12	09/30/13
Maryland	10/01/12	09/30/13
Massachusetts	10/01/12	09/30/13
Michigan	10/01/12	09/30/13
Minnesota	10/01/12	09/30/13
Mississippi	01/01/13	12/31/13
Missouri	10/01/12	09/30/13
Montana	01/01/13	12/31/13
Nebraska	10/01/12	09/30/13
Nevada	07/01/12	06/30/13
New Hampshire	10/01/12	09/30/13
New Jersey	10/01/12	09/30/13
New Mexico	10/01/12	09/30/13
New York	10/01/12	09/30/13
North Carolina	07/01/12	06/30/13
North Dakota	01/01/13	12/31/13
Ohio	01/01/13	12/31/13
Oklahoma	01/01/13	12/31/13
Oregon	01/01/13	12/31/13
Pennsylvania	01/01/13	12/31/13
Puerto Rico	10/01/12	09/30/13
Rhode Island	10/01/12	09/30/13
South Carolina	01/01/13	12/31/13
South Dakota	10/01/12	09/30/13
Tennessee	07/01/12	06/30/13
Texas	01/01/13	12/31/13
Utah	10/01/12	09/30/13
Vermont	10/01/12	09/30/13
Virginia	07/01/12	06/30/13
Washington	10/01/12	09/30/13
West Virginia	01/01/13	12/31/13
Wisconsin	01/01/13	12/31/13
Wyoming	10/01/12	09/30/13
Count	52	52

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
Alabama	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	10	1	0	0	0	8	7	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	34	0	0	0	38
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	0	0	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	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23
Iowa	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	18
Kansas	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	24	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	26
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	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	50
Oklahoma	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	17	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	18
Pennsylvania	41	2	0	0	0	9	8	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	12	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	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	28	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	28
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	5	0	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	18
Total	912	19	12	7	16	202	116	3	1	1,040
Count	52	10	9	4	4	30	18	2	1	52

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	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141,079.00	\$0.00	\$114,105.00	\$255,184.00
Arkansas	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$216,122.00	\$18,900.00	\$152,000.00	\$387,022.00
California	\$157,568.00	\$200,000.00	\$425,000.00	\$1,509,321.00	\$432,761.00	\$2,724,650.00
Colorado	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,393.00	\$32,752.00	\$204,408.00	\$337,553.00
Connecticut	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$460,033.00	\$0.00	\$58,865.76	\$518,898.76
Delaware	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$227,943.00	\$227,943.00
Dist. of Columbia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$519,450.00	\$0.00	\$519,450.00
Florida	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$29,385.00	\$49,385.00
Georgia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00
Hawaii	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,915.00	\$85,471.00	\$109,386.00
Idaho	\$0.00	\$9,369.00	\$2,435.00	\$161,973.00	\$0.00	\$173,777.00
Illinois	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$477,917.00	\$205,000.00	\$792,396.00	\$1,475,313.00
Indiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$202,000.00	\$0.00	\$102,941.00	\$304,941.00
Iowa	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kansas	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$82,998.22	\$27,234.91	\$173,709.97	\$283,943.10
Kentucky	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,393.00	\$100,393.00
Maine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maryland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$203,667.00	\$0.00	\$203,667.00
Massachusetts	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117,100.00	\$40,000.00	\$276,868.00	\$433,968.00
Michigan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,149,807.00	\$0.00	\$1,149,807.00
Minnesota	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$131,000.00	\$114,588.61	\$27,289.25	\$312,877.86
Mississippi	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$502,871.00	\$0.00	\$502,871.00
Missouri	\$120,098.00	\$0.00	\$653,337.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$783,435.00
Montana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,048.00	\$24,170.00	\$93,891.00	\$151,109.00
Nebraska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,073.92	\$203,132.70	\$82,604.28	\$308,810.90
Nevada	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,451.00	\$130,025.00	\$6,674.00	\$154,150.00
New Hampshire	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$170,198.00	\$0.00	\$170,198.00
New Jersey	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$216,876.00	\$842,636.00	\$1,059,512.00
New Mexico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New York	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$483,879.00	\$0.00	\$483,879.00
North Carolina	\$31,929.00	\$111,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$227,343.00	\$370,812.00
North Dakota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$73,718.00	\$43,422.00	\$0.00	\$117,140.00
Ohio	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,079,466.00	\$437,470.00	\$0.00	\$1,516,936.00
Oklahoma	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$101,338.00	\$154,197.00	\$0.00	\$255,535.00
Oregon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$191,841.00	\$38,772.00	\$17,181.00	\$247,794.00
Pennsylvania	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$396,647.00	\$0.00	\$396,647.00
Puerto Rico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$133,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,198,944.90	\$1,331,944.90
Rhode Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00
South Carolina	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$255,440.00	\$413,187.00	\$0.00	\$668,627.00
South Dakota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Texas	\$90,867.09	\$0.00	\$179,375.27	\$244,274.71	\$767,179.93	\$1,281,697.00
Utah	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,208.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,208.00
Vermont	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$109,860.00	\$62,763.00	\$172,623.00
Virginia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$562,334.00	\$562,334.00
Washington	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$278,123.00	\$30,000.00	\$91,357.00	\$399,480.00
West Virginia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87,987.50	\$149,363.18	\$61,198.74	\$298,549.42
Wisconsin	\$263,848.00	\$0.00	\$98,000.00	\$0.00	\$151,543.00	\$513,391.00
Wyoming	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$71,020.00	\$28,883.00	\$99,903.00
Total	\$704,310	\$320,909	\$5,944,484	\$7,825,973	\$6,983,069	\$21,778,745
Count	7	3	29	30	29	44

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	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141,079.00	\$114,105.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$255,184.00
Arkansas	\$0.00	\$108,900.00	\$278,122.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$387,022.00
California	\$0.00	\$1,588,801.0	\$575,520.00	\$0.00	\$432,761.00	\$127,568.00	\$2,724,650.00
Colorado	\$12,675.00	\$32,248.00	\$132,393.00	\$101,659.00	\$20,077.00	\$38,501.00	\$337,553.00
Connecticut	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$497,608.00	\$12,680.00	\$0.00	\$8,610.76	\$518,898.76
Delaware	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$227,943.00	\$227,943.00
Dist. of Columbia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$519,450.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$519,450.00
Florida	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$29,385.00	\$0.00	\$49,385.00
Georgia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$0.00	\$7,146.00	\$23,915.00	\$0.00	\$78,325.00	\$0.00	\$109,386.00
Idaho	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,435.00	\$0.00	\$171,342.00	\$0.00	\$173,777.00
Illinois	\$0.00	\$565,000.00	\$169,047.00	\$557,141.00	\$0.00	\$184,125.00	\$1,475,313.00
Indiana	\$0.00	\$102,941.00	\$202,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$304,941.00
Iowa	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kansas	\$0.00	\$16,734.91	\$95,583.22	\$3,000.00	\$168,624.97	\$0.00	\$283,943.10
Kentucky	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,393.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$89,000.00	\$100,393.00
Maine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maryland	\$0.00	\$203,667.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$203,667.00
Massachusetts	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$117,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$276,868.00	\$433,968.00
Michigan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$528,831.00	\$488,647.00	\$132,329.00	\$1,149,807.00
Minnesota	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248,289.25	\$44,588.61	\$0.00	\$312,877.86
Mississippi	\$0.00	\$402,871.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$502,871.00
Missouri	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$653,337.00	\$130,098.00	\$783,435.00
Montana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,666.00	\$114,238.00	\$10,504.00	\$12,701.00	\$151,109.00
Nebraska	\$0.00	\$225,194.98	\$998.00	\$30,573.92	\$52,044.00	\$0.00	\$308,810.90
Nevada	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,674.00	\$17,451.00	\$130,025.00	\$0.00	\$154,150.00
New Hampshire	\$170,198.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$170,198.00
New Jersey	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38,379.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$921,133.00	\$1,059,512.00
New Mexico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New York	\$0.00	\$483,879.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$483,879.00
North Carolina	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,654.00	\$231,158.00	\$0.00	\$370,812.00
North Dakota	\$32,316.00	\$13,718.00	\$11,106.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$117,140.00
Ohio	\$0.00	\$28,823.00	\$408,647.00	\$0.00	\$1,079,466.0	\$0.00	\$1,516,936.00
Oklahoma	\$0.00	\$1,704.00	\$27,203.00	\$99,135.00	\$127,493.00	\$0.00	\$255,535.00
Oregon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$247,794.00	\$0.00	\$247,794.00
Pennsylvania	\$0.00	\$396,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$396,647.00
Puerto Rico	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$133,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,198,944.9	\$1,331,944.90
Rhode Island	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$160,000.00
South Carolina	\$0.00	\$413,187.00	\$0.00	\$255,440.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$668,627.00
South Dakota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Texas	\$0.00	\$730,958.00	\$36,222.00	\$179,375.00	\$0.00	\$335,142.00	\$1,281,697.00
Utah	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,208.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,208.00
Vermont	\$0.00	\$61,115.00	\$61,950.00	\$12,707.00	\$36,851.00	\$0.00	\$172,623.00
Virginia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$562,334.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$562,334.00
Washington	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$278,123.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$91,357.00	\$399,480.00
West Virginia	\$0.00	\$23,840.00	\$76,198.74	\$0.00	\$198,510.68	\$0.00	\$298,549.42
Wisconsin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$98,000.00	\$151,543.00	\$0.00	\$263,848.00	\$513,391.00
Wyoming	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$74,157.00	\$25,746.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99,903.00
Total	\$235,189	\$5,447,375	\$4,313,177	\$3,413,902	\$4,290,933	\$4,038,169	\$21,738,745
Count	4	20	30	20	20	15	43

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	96.80%
Connecticut	Base + Formula	100.00%
Delaware	90% goes to the sole eligible entity within State	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	Historic	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./inverse 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%
Count	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 8: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION OF STATE CSBG OFFICES

State	Location of State CSBG Office	Reorganized in FY 2013
Alabama	Community Affairs Department	X
Alaska	Commerce, Community and Economic Development	
Arizona	Community Services Department	
Arkansas	Human Services Department	
California	Community Services Department	
Colorado	Department of Local Affairs	
Connecticut	Social Services Department	X
Delaware	Social Services Department	
Dist. of Columbia	Human Services Department	
Florida	Economic Opportunity Department	
Georgia	Human Services Department	
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	
Idaho	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	
Illinois	Community Affairs Department	
Indiana	Lieutenant 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	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 (DHHS)	
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	Ohio Development Services Agency	
Oklahoma	Community Affairs Department	
Oregon	Community Services Department	
Pennsylvania	Department of Community and Economic Development	
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 Health Department	X
Count	52	3

APPENDIX TABLE 9: DEPARTMENT OF STATE CSBG ADMINISTRATOR

State	Administrator's Department or Office
Alabama	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Alaska	Community and Regional Affairs
Arizona	Department of Economic Security, Division of Aging and Adult Services
Arkansas	Division of County Operations
California	California Department of Community Services and Development
Colorado	Division of Local Government
Connecticut	Transitioning from the Office of Strategic Planning to the Office of Community Services
Delaware	Division of State Service Centers, Office of Community Services
Dist. of Columbia	Family Services Administration
Florida	Division of Community Development, Bureau of Community Assistance
Georgia	Division of Family and Children Services
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 (DCAA)
Kansas	Housing with Supportive Services
Kentucky	Cabinet for Health & Family Services/Department for Community Based Services
Louisiana	Office of Workforce Development
Maine	Office of Child and Family Services - Community Partnership
Maryland	Division of Neighborhood Revitalization
Massachusetts	Division of Community Services, Community Services Unit
Michigan	Department of Human Services, Bureau of Community Action and Economic Opportunity
Minnesota	Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Partnerships and Child Care Services Division, Children and Family Services Administration, of the Minnesota Department of Human Services
Mississippi	Division of Community Services
Missouri	Family Services Division - Community Support Unit
Montana	Human & Community Services Division, Intergovernment Humans Services Bureau
Nebraska	Division of Children and Family Services - Economic Assistance Unit
Nevada	Department of Health and Human Services, 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
Oregon	Oregon Housing and Community Services - Program Delivery
Pennsylvania	Center for Community Services
Puerto Rico	Assistant Administration for Prevention and Community Services Program
Rhode Island	Office of Individual and Family Support
South Carolina	Office of Economic Opportunity
South Dakota	Division of Economic Assistance
Tennessee	Community and Social Services
Texas	Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs
Utah	Housing and Community Development Division
Vermont	Vermont Office of Economic Opportunity
Virginia	Division of Community and Volunteer Programs, Office of Community 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, 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			5	6
Arizona		X			X			7	9
Arkansas		X	X	X	X			0	4
California	X	X	X		X			0	0
Colorado					X	X		6	8
Connecticut		X	X		X	X		11	15
Delaware								1	1
Dist. of Columbia								0	0
Florida		X	X					0	2
Georgia		X	X					0	2
Hawaii								0	0
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								2	2
Maryland						X		0	1
Massachusetts		X						1	2
Michigan	X							0	1
Minnesota				X	X			9	11
Mississippi	X	X						0	2
Missouri		X			X	X		2	5
Montana	X	X	X	X	X			3	8
Nebraska					X			3	4
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					3	6
Oklahoma	X	X			X		X	8	12
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X			9	14
Pennsylvania	X	X	X					2	5
Puerto Rico								0	0
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X				3	7
South Carolina	X	X	X		X			0	4
South Dakota	X	X		X				3	6
Tennessee		X						1	2
Texas	X	X	X		X			2	6
Utah					X	X		9	11
Vermont	X				X			4	6
Virginia								1	1
Washington	X	X	X		X	X		0	5
West Virginia								0	0
Wisconsin								0	0
Wyoming								0	0
Total	17	26	17	9	19	6	1	125	216

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						
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	X								
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	X							X	
Georgia									
Hawaii	X							X	X
Idaho									
Illinois	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	
Maryland	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Michigan	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		X		X	X	X		
Mississippi									
Missouri	X	X	X					X	X
Montana	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nebraska									
Nevada	X		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	X	
North Carolina	X	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								
Pennsylvania		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island									
South Carolina	X				X	X	X		
South Dakota									
Tennessee									
Texas	X					X	X		
Utah	X	X						X	
Vermont									
Virginia	X	X		X	X	X			
Washington	X							X	X
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X	X		
Wyoming									
Total	32	23	20	3	21	20	19	24	6

APPENDIX TABLE 12: STATE CSBG PERSONNEL

State	Number of Positions	Number of FTEs	Number of ROMA trainers	Number of CCAPs
Alabama	5	3.9	0	0
Alaska	5	1.5	0	0
Arizona	9	3.4	0	0
Arkansas	6	4	1	0
California	62	26.1	1	0
Colorado	8	2.6	0	0
Connecticut	3	2.2	0	0
Delaware	4	1.75	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	4	4	0	0
Florida	16	7	0	0
Georgia	9	4.5	0	0
Hawaii	13	2	1	0
Idaho	3	0.25	1	0
Illinois	9	9	0	0
Indiana	10	5	1	0
Iowa	4	2	0	0
Kansas	17	3.485	1	1
Kentucky	7	0.99	0	0
Louisiana	18	5	0	0
Maine	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	1	0	0
Massachusetts		8	4	0
Michigan	12	4.28	1	0
Minnesota	7	3.15	1	2
Mississippi	10	0	0	0
Missouri	4	3	0	0
Montana	8	0.75	1	0
Nebraska	1	1	0	0
Nevada	3	1.19	1	0
New Hampshire	2	1.6	0	0
New Jersey	20	4	1	0
New Mexico	5	2	0	0
New York	21	2.22	3	1
North Carolina	7	7	1	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0
Ohio	14	8.5	0	0
Oklahoma	14	3.7	0	0
Oregon	20	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	3.62	1	0
Puerto Rico	11	0	3	0
Rhode Island	3	0.33	0	0
South Carolina	13	12	5	0
South Dakota	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	4	1	1	0
Texas	34	11	2	0
Utah	6	2.7	0	0
Vermont	3	1.5	0	0
Virginia	4	4	0	0
Washington	6	6.49	1	0
West Virginia	10	4.76	2	0
Wisconsin	2	1.25	0	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0
Total	492	194.72	35	5

APPENDIX TABLE 13: INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED

State	Characteristics of Persons		Males	Females	Characteristics of Families	
	Obtained	Not Obtained			Obtained	Not Obtained
Alabama	224,757	16,988	79,719	144,673	107,225	1,636
Alaska	4,392	3,238	959	879	3,187	0
Arizona	156,561	8,903	67,212	88,883	55,726	5,417
Arkansas	219,448	4,579	82,235	132,953	117,058	2,903
California	814,400	428,734	285,512	393,909	424,180	153,310
Colorado	106,677	9,063	39,882	66,230	49,282	6,733
Connecticut	365,827	0	148,497	214,608	146,021	20,414
Delaware	11,008	1,621	4,477	6,531	5,844	1,621
Dist. of Columbia	75,549	6,199	31,882	43,667	34,882	1,474
Florida	380,372	196,904	143,015	225,195	158,789	160,672
Georgia	247,396	96,270	69,935	145,464	141,022	1,249
Hawaii	39,457	2,586	17,379	22,078	24,956	741
Idaho	208,300	250	103,225	104,839	68,519	50
Illinois	685,929	394,400	251,214	359,296	385,136	134,020
Indiana	600,414	430,405	242,189	351,307	246,524	40,517
Iowa	323,696	0	142,169	181,503	125,397	0
Kansas	18,117	15,977	7,817	9,950	6,497	778
Kentucky	366,654	0	156,009	210,522	167,693	0
Louisiana	269,655	5,824	90,762	176,626	151,730	10,481
Maine	140,480	72,707	59,218	74,876	60,124	24,537
Maryland	197,596	121,720	73,609	109,959	105,736	32,619
Massachusetts	628,491	26,355	244,969	381,020	291,223	8,701
Michigan	177,235	4,903	74,600	101,625	85,803	3,317
Minnesota	540,053	47,825	233,175	296,339	201,756	31,638
Mississippi	113,637	0	33,739	79,898	58,237	0
Missouri	204,082	21,487	88,041	113,515	86,247	10,010
Montana	90,595	0	40,087	50,202	43,382	0
Nebraska	69,399	9,986	28,024	38,508	31,738	2,048
Nevada	17,864	1,318	8,162	9,600	8,224	820
New Hampshire	105,469	2,671	44,077	58,651	40,487	1,465
New Jersey	338,909	23,147	95,070	157,686	142,749	6,399
New Mexico	82,995	32,790	25,157	33,088	23,827	27,256
New York	367,924	93,353	154,437	213,397	161,241	47,910
North Carolina	85,708	6,919	29,798	53,063	42,454	12,406
North Dakota	24,378	2,760	10,941	13,151	10,419	458
Ohio	725,169	31,742	301,462	413,959	292,002	7,171
Oklahoma	92,849	13,204	41,180	51,506	56,570	5,464
Oregon	429,816	135,741	182,661	228,928	192,845	4,644
Pennsylvania	406,253	213,870	145,831	217,432	211,231	101,575
Puerto Rico	73,420	0	37,532	35,888	36,670	0
Rhode Island	127,794	7,300	51,494	75,844	65,319	2,992
South Carolina	155,944	20,177	55,427	100,480	67,417	10,159
South Dakota	32,443	14,148	13,378	16,027	11,668	8,168
Tennessee	430,763	21,520	154,578	236,060	181,833	22,917
Texas	377,309	179,138	151,796	225,513	148,492	78,374
Utah	181,589	36,069	65,261	69,881	55,742	14,825
Vermont	59,328	168	27,420	31,600	29,994	0
Virginia	148,043	5,249	61,595	84,510	69,740	11,094
Washington	529,686	405,725	211,565	262,530	205,227	57,362
West Virginia	108,487	0	45,360	62,477	40,359	0
Wisconsin	289,386	8,916	102,593	135,990	157,719	4,503
Wyoming	49,409	2,344	22,378	25,847	20,591	358
Total	12,521,112	3,185,193	4,878,704	6,938,163	5,656,734	1,081,206
Count	52	45	52	52	52	44

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	5,351	217,678	223,029	152,896	66,064	543	853	54	2,831	1,311	224,552
Alaska	125	1,716	1,841	23	361	55	2,289	11	178	13	2,930
Arizona	77,839	78,406	156,245	21,257	80,946	1,550	7,664	595	9,194	15,126	136,332
Arkansas	14,239	189,948	204,187	51,108	142,504	2,416	1,301	497	2,242	8,996	209,064
California	343,728	294,693	638,421	68,330	263,470	35,003	20,524	2,895	50,122	113,924	554,268
Colorado	33,649	59,556	93,205	12,185	53,148	788	1,960	405	748	15,440	84,674
Connecticut	117,891	242,751	360,642	80,906	147,421	3,519	1,031	538	52,227	68,573	354,215
Delaware	1,943	9,065	11,008	5,457	3,147	81	38	15	293	1,977	11,008
D.C.	5,137	70,412	75,549	67,088	1,209	302	227	227	4,909	1,587	75,549
Florida	65,336	283,249	348,585	178,041	130,988	820	395	277	5,968	20,812	337,301
Georgia	4,616	191,575	196,191	124,173	47,035	1,652	130	93	2,251	3,516	178,850
Hawaii	3,037	25,847	28,884	934	4,570	4,315	141	7,748	7,328	3,848	28,884
Idaho	42,481	165,796	208,277	2,790	155,286	1,145	4,307	438	1,822	40,084	205,872
Illinois	65,728	528,674	594,402	240,517	204,101	12,387	892	512	43,767	22,954	525,130
Indiana	28,681	565,299	593,980	135,568	414,517	424	1,525	134	19,170	16,494	587,832
Iowa	31,636	272,383	304,019	33,567	248,043	3,657	2,988	822	13,702	10,233	313,012
Kansas	2,838	14,322	17,160	2,326	12,055	104	336	32	1,023	1,015	16,891
Kentucky	8,680	357,186	365,866	62,995	285,870	787	326	141	6,422	10,093	366,634
Louisiana	3,398	235,535	238,933	189,430	69,890	2,502	802	457	4,104	2,159	269,344
Maine	462	33,317	33,779	1,088	36,093	335	260	157	243	280	38,456
Maryland	18,147	142,461	160,608	66,909	65,917	2,940	3,476	554	12,391	3,505	155,692
Massachusetts	173,339	423,816	597,155	71,061	331,128	33,536	2,221	1,437	40,785	100,990	581,158
Michigan	10,253	157,586	167,839	27,700	136,909	915	1,859	162	4,237	4,895	176,677
Minnesota	49,351	390,973	440,324	99,748	325,821	33,754	27,058	504	3,265	13,665	503,815
Mississippi	555	113,082	113,637	92,884	19,802	40	144	27	585	155	113,637
Missouri	4,472	193,063	197,535	56,540	135,408	284	579	261	4,178	3,111	200,361
Montana	4,222	73,257	77,479	874	62,196	258	12,305	190	1,591	0	77,414
Nebraska	15,310	51,029	66,339	3,019	57,463	495	2,366	104	1,023	1,895	66,365
Nevada	5,066	12,138	17,204	2,461	10,425	278	490	150	1,853	0	15,657
New	3,975	66,743	70,718	2,065	68,414	811	78	8	83	1,694	73,153
New Jersey	114,284	86,494	200,778	41,873	117,412	4,010	2,422	820	8,866	30,926	206,329
New Mexico	38,303	30,230	68,533	1,417	40,562	162	11,935	21	690	13,746	68,533
New York	62,662	273,185	335,847	63,876	198,325	17,394	3,666	759	12,482	41,799	338,301
North Carolina	7,312	68,973	76,285	37,046	34,704	236	1,363	69	1,826	2,507	77,751
North Dakota	918	22,990	23,908	743	17,072	100	3,600	40	1,605	950	24,110
Ohio	19,638	686,291	705,929	218,093	445,893	1,297	663	3	9,624	13,372	688,945
Oklahoma	11,841	80,874	92,715	12,855	57,535	806	10,810	172	2,926	7,617	92,721
Oregon	91,582	318,430	410,012	23,740	305,250	6,892	11,262	4,322	13,574	30,375	395,415
Pennsylvania	27,799	272,390	300,189	49,983	214,850	1,303	466	137	9,088	8,932	284,759
Puerto Rico	71,350	2,070	73,420	61	4,004	0	0	0	34,088	35,267	73,420
Rhode Island	22,584	100,840	123,424	9,580	74,999	6,153	1,371	418	10,124	7,177	109,822
South Carolina	3,071	142,526	145,597	119,383	30,387	156	253	29	2,988	1,433	154,629
South Dakota	837	28,490	29,327	356	14,745	92	12,915	20	722	152	29,002
Tennessee	7,283	391,647	398,930	166,844	225,217	867	974	185	4,976	11,468	410,531
Texas	192,514	184,795	377,309	101,362	247,664	783	2,070	0	5,123	20,307	377,309
Utah	57,179	109,769	166,948	2,156	136,449	1,688	2,676	4,014	3,050	13,740	163,773
Vermont	812	54,715	55,527	1,944	48,415	926	757	46	917	718	53,723
Virginia	13,773	129,499	143,272	63,460	63,984	1,322	559	58	3,957	9,534	142,874
Washington	82,547	338,627	421,174	46,326	262,580	20,381	11,838	7,855	42,326	57,636	448,942
West Virginia	1,985	105,737	107,722	7,223	95,629	130	149	317	2,787	1,493	107,728
Wisconsin	28,532	216,316	244,848	54,171	166,396	7,518	7,933	279	10,594	17,080	263,971
Wyoming	5,938	32,221	38,159	617	29,610	225	2,203	113	1,828	3,706	38,302
Total	2,004,229	9,138,665	11,142,894	2,877,049	6,411,883	218,137	188,450	39,122	482,696	818,280	11,035,617
Count	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	50	52	50	52

APPENDIX TABLE 15: AGE (BY NUMBER OF PERSONS)

State	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-23	24-44	45-54	55-69	70 and Older
Alabama	31,471	28,695	25,304	15,800	50,039	23,256	31,361	18,761
Alaska	2,058	246	544	293	357	103	649	6
Arizona	23,249	23,653	20,434	12,409	37,195	13,840	14,799	8,630
Arkansas	28,721	18,466	15,652	13,115	51,600	23,877	30,075	23,738
California	148,646	62,727	57,113	57,960	170,915	66,104	75,541	54,826
Colorado	7,873	8,944	6,692	8,038	17,933	27,929	15,747	5,093
Connecticut	39,380	46,219	41,600	33,186	92,960	42,183	38,760	30,434
Delaware	969	1,341	919	919	3,249	1,574	1,358	679
Dist. of Columbia	5,515	2,720	1,738	11,332	31,126	11,332	7,857	3,929
Florida	55,078	50,502	43,226	29,464	86,078	38,415	43,661	21,422
Georgia	29,960	22,999	22,449	17,571	43,466	23,925	34,850	39,647
Hawaii	5,771	1,985	2,519	1,453	5,566	4,145	9,294	2,497
Idaho	16,754	26,445	23,297	23,002	62,622	21,359	21,940	12,607
Illinois	83,189	63,122	65,785	49,403	161,768	84,727	112,999	48,187
Indiana	76,257	80,093	75,037	40,690	137,796	65,570	69,817	52,219
Iowa	49,500	47,050	37,049	25,501	82,539	30,561	28,769	19,590
Kansas	5,160	2,654	1,477	1,220	4,583	1,179	1,295	481
Kentucky	44,085	45,609	39,637	26,385	93,438	46,968	47,858	22,608
Louisiana	27,478	27,217	25,653	23,885	47,940	35,402	47,060	33,062
Maine	16,499	13,882	12,433	7,985	30,879	16,619	20,297	16,692
Maryland	19,468	17,683	14,307	13,257	43,223	25,380	26,322	15,931
Massachusetts	81,267	67,032	66,205	56,696	157,495	70,021	67,698	56,140
Michigan	17,493	17,294	16,780	12,529	38,054	19,462	29,633	25,988
Minnesota	69,892	71,912	64,106	46,239	124,011	50,548	50,648	54,920
Mississippi	10,590	11,690	11,141	9,375	21,177	13,706	21,260	14,698
Missouri	25,093	30,628	26,158	16,935	54,624	22,319	19,792	7,558
Montana	12,201	10,968	8,630	6,553	22,600	9,040	11,376	8,992
Nebraska	13,200	7,656	5,160	4,848	16,733	4,964	7,256	6,290
Nevada	2,889	2,305	1,830	1,194	4,847	1,949	1,969	683
New Hampshire	7,961	9,730	8,972	6,651	21,967	11,783	19,699	17,929
New Jersey	43,540	23,135	18,791	18,351	63,407	22,754	25,955	20,673
New Mexico	13,889	9,274	4,681	4,313	11,521	5,506	16,715	4,473
New York	57,079	29,451	37,606	34,343	103,253	41,664	38,071	26,357
North Carolina	20,515	6,381	5,244	5,527	17,112	6,969	8,765	7,372
North Dakota	3,121	3,097	2,259	2,150	6,742	2,411	2,389	2,025
Ohio	95,279	99,691	92,393	63,658	187,449	80,173	76,376	29,983
Oklahoma	20,230	7,655	4,993	7,039	23,397	9,844	11,392	6,666
Oregon	52,494	61,327	58,210	32,368	104,789	42,718	41,058	17,533
Pennsylvania	50,902	30,822	26,583	31,088	82,223	35,547	32,819	24,212
Puerto Rico	2,645	6,962	8,775	6,300	14,842	7,682	10,385	15,829
Rhode Island	12,252	14,665	14,069	13,694	30,531	13,979	13,183	15,027
South Carolina	23,965	23,221	18,232	11,396	35,517	15,707	18,012	9,874
South Dakota	3,280	4,670	4,006	2,677	6,798	2,712	5,120	3,087
Tennessee	49,774	51,546	45,362	29,406	88,742	44,972	65,531	38,242
Texas	49,184	58,656	54,500	23,593	77,804	38,251	49,574	25,747
Utah	20,491	23,477	20,464	14,231	40,407	16,316	10,105	4,013
Vermont	6,754	5,748	4,959	6,288	18,615	7,423	6,519	2,539
Virginia	17,667	16,637	17,703	12,324	35,720	16,767	16,476	9,215
Washington	65,021	50,373	64,545	30,685	113,680	47,454	53,002	23,516
West Virginia	17,672	13,556	8,239	8,315	31,794	10,261	12,738	5,910
Wisconsin	48,523	34,718	21,873	24,794	69,844	29,017	29,722	15,789
Wyoming	4,449	3,996	3,643	3,495	9,474	4,404	5,717	5,539
Total	1,636,393	1,400,525	1,278,977	959,923	2,890,441	1,310,771	1,459,264	937,858
Count	52	52	52	52	52	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	2,513	49,169	49,871	7,852	11,508
Alaska	9	61	172	50	41
Arizona	8,804	16,459	25,900	15,380	6,658
Arkansas	15,698	25,079	49,901	14,175	15,904
California	61,737	54,857	75,912	29,828	17,215
Colorado	1,641	5,640	12,337	4,322	2,505
Connecticut	15,802	31,206	94,006	21,391	14,539
Delaware	716	1,418	2,717	812	453
Dist. of Columbia	9,818	13,236	22,403	4,719	4,068
Florida	11,253	49,172	69,416	19,492	9,894
Georgia	6,234	21,573	37,749	12,368	4,120
Hawaii	301	1,627	11,512	1,059	1,008
Idaho	11,858	26,366	36,631	25,519	7,686
Illinois	8,620	30,985	58,158	22,909	8,997
Indiana	21,938	73,925	146,738	21,404	27,235
Iowa	3,679	28,105	83,146	26,560	16,564
Kansas	569	1,089	2,727	1,215	574
Kentucky	29,413	60,192	80,944	17,993	13,996
Louisiana	25,281	47,577	60,176	20,278	7,693
Maine	3,143	6,262	24,242	3,149	7,720
Maryland	4,427	18,099	48,100	11,918	5,228
Massachusetts	34,445	55,179	122,296	48,022	36,193
Michigan	345	28,069	45,804	9,078	15,842
Minnesota	13,636	24,879	90,941	43,446	20,619
Mississippi	9,770	21,568	24,438	7,692	5,776
Missouri	6,089	22,725	48,898	14,112	4,137
Montana	1,960	6,939	26,834	4,483	3,335
Nebraska	2,262	4,990	13,679	5,476	3,355
Nevada	917	1,873	3,776	1,705	774
New Hampshire	4,195	6,435	19,045	7,180	2,714
New Jersey	21,457	21,892	39,326	8,758	4,917
New Mexico	2,291	3,514	6,070	1,626	471
New York	18,026	37,348	78,179	22,787	16,137
North Carolina	2,737	6,559	13,753	4,004	2,551
North Dakota	831	1,908	5,346	2,298	1,795
Ohio	12,704	91,572	180,522	53,411	20,611
Oklahoma	2,262	7,808	22,642	6,935	4,937
Oregon	16,852	34,954	66,510	31,169	17,921
Pennsylvania	11,602	22,170	74,147	21,363	12,810
Puerto Rico	15,687	13,194	5,404	5,885	8,071
Rhode Island	8,167	18,770	15,232	7,552	4,287
South Carolina	690	28,149	34,045	8,253	6,737
South Dakota	3,248	3,073	5,102	1,771	922
Tennessee	30,605	54,117	102,667	15,342	9,876
Texas	36,384	42,166	74,005	27,828	10,993
Utah	2,582	14,728	17,852	2,492	3,104
Vermont	2,155	6,838	15,080	4,410	2,663
Virginia	3,850	11,583	32,462	6,903	4,702
Washington	15,865	25,640	57,764	25,429	19,924
West Virginia	2,407	10,043	23,799	7,074	3,202
Wisconsin	5,686	15,977	36,769	13,782	8,361
Wyoming	661	2,956	8,379	1,713	1,384
Total	533,822	1,209,713	2,303,524	704,372	442,727
Count	52	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	196,767	27,990	52,398	169,020
Alaska	1,538	142	527	1,480
Arizona	111,332	27,423	26,485	126,803
Arkansas	96,812	89,822	53,776	133,128
California	247,227	119,929	64,998	304,322
Colorado	22,500	26,797	11,972	39,114
Connecticut	262,556	38,841	90,621	207,871
Delaware	3,583	2,395	539	5,152
Dist. of Columbia	59,684	15,865	1,769	73,780
Florida	96,594	146,831	48,314	231,774
Georgia	79,609	116,529	39,335	198,258
Hawaii	18,625	2,981	7,026	31,419
Idaho	130,696	70,040	68,023	140,275
Illinois	120,275	122,522	100,522	455,008
Indiana	352,493	207,802	132,691	430,128
Iowa	253,436	70,260	56,513	267,183
Kansas	8,351	4,476	1,513	14,731
Kentucky	118,022	236,022	83,528	236,386
Louisiana	134,862	115,361	85,316	163,144
Maine	103,919	17,565	16,533	104,847
Maryland	76,787	72,923	38,730	104,086
Massachusetts	490,902	51,475	76,932	447,058
Michigan	162,395	14,838	26,516	150,717
Minnesota	94,208	22,570	73,866	396,680
Mississippi	64,182	49,455	39,214	74,423
Missouri	129,926	49,265	41,060	162,006
Montana	54,500	24,996	13,535	68,352
Nebraska	43,262	18,735	8,064	45,661
Nevada	7,153	8,566	1,711	15,327
New Hampshire	42,548	32,164	11,885	63,710
New Jersey	68,460	88,934	7,271	142,954
New Mexico	27,516	10,163	5,099	30,508
New York	218,508	67,245	50,951	259,164
North Carolina	36,145	23,324	9,770	50,375
North Dakota	14,196	9,343	3,151	20,330
Ohio	581,031	129,543	98,117	626,931
Oklahoma	51,515	35,457	12,039	77,985
Oregon	208,672	104,133	63,941	305,244
Pennsylvania	189,801	42,810	47,911	193,368
Puerto Rico	71,472	1,948	19,392	54,028
Rhode Island	81,185	36,097	11,856	100,009
South Carolina	120,843	17,219	25,847	113,369
South Dakota	17,706	11,400	4,086	25,690
Tennessee	297,894	79,736	136,219	256,288
Texas	188,734	188,575	73,620	303,689
Utah	75,701	57,683	5,372	131,849
Vermont	41,675	8,046	10,237	41,986
Virginia	71,135	45,015	21,522	86,485
Washington	177,340	136,318	67,644	301,447
West Virginia	100,615	6,971	8,175	89,807
Wisconsin	81,221	26,899	34,331	159,971
Wyoming	9,528	15,520	4,205	20,819
Total	6,315,637	2,946,959	1,994,668	8,254,139
Count	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 18: FAMILY STRUCTURE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	Headed by Single Parent		Two Parent Household	Single Person	Two Adults, No Children	Other
	Female Parent	Male Parent				
Alabama	35,225	1,306	5,963	51,449	6,571	6,026
Alaska	90	10	997	455	9	3
Arizona	15,981	1,540	12,275	14,707	7,141	3,856
Arkansas	22,146	2,085	14,938	51,379	14,341	3,518
California	59,210	7,281	73,296	79,543	32,205	22,523
Colorado	5,596	923	5,181	16,530	3,405	1,101
Connecticut	44,528	3,389	22,080	50,787	12,981	8,789
Delaware	1,571	147	972	2,280	439	87
DC	9,837	1,674	1,988	13,012	767	7,604
Florida	65,668	2,474	23,427	40,756	11,010	5,552
Georgia	31,462	1,034	7,389	59,390	6,265	1,630
Hawaii	1,814	454	1,636	10,436	252	2,493
Idaho	11,572	1,478	13,730	25,080	6,959	4,482
Illinois	40,922	2,778	18,719	140,059	11,514	4,665
Indiana	62,112	5,528	30,717	99,246	21,385	15,913
Iowa	29,940	2,886	28,831	45,371	16,309	2,060
Kansas	1,926	157	1,497	1,845	398	238
Kentucky	45,947	3,982	25,163	69,928	16,258	6,222
Louisiana	62,188	9,510	13,254	52,604	10,856	2,836
Maine	3,564	819	2,646	12,285	1,527	600
Maryland	28,629	4,456	13,969	26,779	8,571	4,027
Massachusetts	84,702	8,077	43,585	88,421	26,495	12,947
Michigan	11,922	1,320	8,745	44,630	12,707	5,614
Minnesota	32,682	1,999	40,971	65,532	22,002	3,653
Mississippi	18,358	1,324	3,510	29,767	5,186	92
Missouri	29,299	2,369	15,371	27,930	6,384	3,188
Montana	8,488	1,093	20,637	7,107	4,983	890
Nebraska	6,808	759	8,540	10,669	2,778	2,058
Nevada	1,545	189	1,567	3,520	807	322
New Hampshire	6,700	1,186	8,365	17,370	4,688	1,871
New Jersey	53,023	2,719	19,182	37,499	6,381	13,148
New Mexico	4,379	1,786	3,218	10,870	2,381	995
New York	42,132	5,635	31,632	41,533	10,961	9,250
North Carolina	16,057	1,295	8,135	7,805	3,216	802
North Dakota	2,252	310	1,904	5,147	1,229	791
Ohio	91,093	7,861	47,709	97,945	27,296	15,420
Oklahoma	12,771	1,323	11,611	19,526	6,175	3,457
Oregon	40,168	5,671	49,204	59,110	20,333	7,230
Pennsylvania	42,408	4,709	29,733	48,108	14,721	11,690
Puerto Rico	10,635	4,134	5,474	5,057	8,765	2,605
Rhode Island	13,913	1,787	7,220	25,690	5,403	3,760
South Carolina	22,334	1,220	3,435	27,211	5,832	5,713
South Dakota	2,971	317	1,805	4,915	972	686
Tennessee	46,154	2,820	25,271	69,912	20,002	2,970
Texas	45,919	2,559	19,850	51,287	16,831	12,030
Utah	11,046	2,046	14,257	12,769	5,265	1,415
Vermont	5,879	1,003	3,840	13,542	2,544	2,045
Virginia	21,604	2,313	9,753	23,821	4,506	4,636
Washington	32,733	8,503	40,910	72,193	18,024	7,695
West Virginia	8,706	762	6,751	15,162	4,265	3,903
Wisconsin	29,848	5,808	25,447	49,942	10,005	13,516
Wyoming	3,009	457	3,395	6,516	2,711	919
Total	1,339,466	137,265	839,695	1,864,427	473,011	259,536
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 19: FAMILY SIZE (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	8 or more
Alabama	51,403	21,594	16,317	10,596	4,696	1,725	550	344
Alaska	637	358	422	462	342	183	132	159
Arizona	15,834	11,926	8,663	8,134	5,713	3,030	1,385	1,039
Arkansas	56,715	25,120	14,340	8,595	4,598	1,975	941	310
California	97,696	64,314	64,330	60,068	41,793	26,300	10,365	6,995
Colorado	16,530	6,824	5,325	7,802	4,214	3,074	339	297
Connecticut	56,151	30,234	24,404	17,362	9,520	3,119	1,320	560
Delaware	2,285	1,054	875	696	395	141	50	38
Dist. of Columbia	19,918	8,790	3,314	1,291	837	349	278	105
Florida	40,788	27,226	26,775	29,332	14,976	5,871	2,032	1,181
Georgia	59,192	17,678	12,411	8,561	4,488	2,033	1,109	343
Hawaii	12,997	3,599	2,650	2,307	1,750	832	382	310
Idaho	19,908	11,974	8,608	8,152	6,591	4,550	2,550	2,998
Illinois	167,513	70,317	53,269	39,928	21,867	9,828	3,731	2,216
Indiana	101,390	48,978	34,769	26,175	13,901	5,859	2,237	1,163
Iowa	45,609	27,800	19,664	15,769	9,527	4,350	1,620	990
Kansas	1,846	1,217	1,162	1,055	641	323	135	101
Kentucky	70,590	36,188	25,531	17,431	8,353	3,314	1,158	626
Louisiana	55,508	38,124	25,799	17,614	7,313	3,330	2,086	1,622
Maine	25,675	15,296	8,162	5,963	2,865	1,156	433	250
Maryland	30,698	20,256	17,900	8,687	4,752	1,811	610	469
Massachusetts	102,481	67,030	54,268	36,780	16,984	6,273	2,152	1,309
Michigan	43,956	18,422	9,332	7,031	4,085	1,801	705	471
Minnesota	66,632	38,255	28,064	24,179	15,787	8,916	3,854	4,361
Mississippi	29,764	11,582	8,374	4,785	1,894	937	302	599
Missouri	31,071	17,300	14,080	11,026	6,425	2,773	1,031	682
Montana	20,637	9,566	5,643	3,797	2,187	990	335	227
Nebraska	13,523	5,808	3,937	3,512	2,426	1,219	522	297
Nevada	3,523	1,673	1,157	859	489	204	84	51
New Hampshire	18,118	9,276	5,266	4,126	2,022	909	355	220
New Jersey	43,718	36,202	29,495	13,042	7,447	3,146	1,249	426
New Mexico	10,885	4,567	3,213	2,457	1,492	665	217	133
New York	48,850	30,408	27,916	20,993	11,339	4,997	1,884	1,538
North Carolina	7,900	10,636	9,737	6,239	2,713	973	381	252
North Dakota	5,193	2,215	1,547	1,198	766	390	232	125
Ohio	107,233	67,032	49,261	35,755	19,349	8,096	3,027	1,725
Oklahoma	21,349	10,855	7,473	6,173	3,324	1,558	524	365
Oregon	59,699	35,701	25,450	20,849	13,461	6,511	2,438	1,826
Pennsylvania	56,240	37,315	27,907	21,113	12,198	5,264	1,932	1,152
Puerto Rico	12,988	8,470	6,351	5,290	2,418	671	217	265
Rhode Island	25,080	13,161	8,598	6,243	2,862	1,086	404	160
South Carolina	27,211	13,309	12,560	7,177	3,592	1,418	514	258
South Dakota	4,987	2,141	1,431	1,257	898	497	235	222
Tennessee	72,969	36,068	24,210	17,766	9,162	4,031	1,600	1,222
Texas	52,695	33,327	23,415	18,737	11,470	5,316	2,190	1,326
Utah	13,375	8,271	6,773	6,953	5,144	2,758	1,249	1,027
Vermont	14,520	5,761	3,666	2,646	1,219	735	171	95
Virginia	27,685	14,401	10,620	7,816	4,343	1,864	720	424
Washington	81,917	33,417	24,840	22,057	15,124	7,867	3,521	3,124
West Virginia	14,600	9,117	6,916	5,512	2,695	999	334	186
Wisconsin	53,399	27,933	27,702	15,952	9,531	4,943	2,141	1,718
Wyoming	6,575	4,029	2,277	1,664	916	377	179	106
Total	2,047,656	1,112,115	846,169	638,964	362,894	171,337	68,142	48,008
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

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	11,175	94,994	3,242	27,673	48,199	2,942
Alaska	56	1,508	283	116	18	2
Arizona	15,964	39,691	3,166	7,197	10,634	744
Arkansas	9,971	103,607	2,322	26,894	40,457	3,515
California	32,915	256,315	55,970	48,855	40,929	4,859
Colorado	8,565	36,106	1,448	10,088	6,793	1,591
Connecticut	11,356	101,592	4,707	14,544	27,021	6,614
Delaware	1,407	3,227	368	425	963	159
D.C.	2,930	31,952	6,767	2,163	6,453	698
Florida	13,455	132,449	7,213	26,037	34,094	6,529
Georgia	23,299	116,371	3,619	22,045	60,477	5,136
Hawaii	1,044	23,660	5,135	1,726	2,866	1,981
Idaho	13,881	54,357	606	13,216	26,259	0
Illinois	60,152	305,080	11,935	78,884	129,22	4,751
Indiana	28,495	197,923	4,519	35,733	78,264	7,747
Iowa	7,920	111,492	7,557	19,317	39,797	5,793
Kansas	1,969	3,230	244	760	914	85
Kentucky	7,568	150,070	8,352	50,426	59,370	4,513
Louisiana	30,780	120,355	6,667	40,769	54,390	9,703
Maine	1,970	55,931	3,142	11,161	31,191	3,255
Maryland	10,660	52,540	3,693	10,658	21,138	3,794
Massachusetts	22,760	222,790	26,918	45,293	88,903	23,344
Michigan	6,641	67,684	207	12,281	35,600	7,473
Minnesota	14,845	168,221	20,905	24,030	42,608	9,818
Mississippi	6,828	51,409	1,915	21,000	23,001	1,938
Missouri	5,716	79,324	7,447	18,601	34,983	1,162
Montana	2,382	41,000	1,873	8,980	19,874	1,872
Nebraska	5,635	24,784	1,679	3,260	9,287	1,165
Nevada	2,067	5,215	272	815	1,354	165
New Hampshire	1,312	39,140	1,249	4,728	18,451	3,208
New Jersey	4,721	112,320	21,101	8,100	12,553	2,744
New Mexico	2,848	20,842	909	2,467	3,307	310
New York	20,722	101,933	16,962	20,268	18,924	3,993
North Carolina	4,962	29,684	2,007	6,572	7,045	877
North Dakota	3,229	8,437	204	1,546	2,440	124
Ohio	17,528	270,591	15,576	54,404	78,182	15,414
Oklahoma	6,712	36,791	996	4,436	8,175	2,154
Oregon	32,428	115,600	16,305	19,587	31,558	3,892
Pennsylvania	15,241	141,705	12,520	24,844	27,620	4,849
Puerto Rico	7,246	29,064	1,037	0	12,685	4,012
Rhode Island	17,546	37,292	3,413	7,383	15,580	4,058
South Carolina	6,519	59,352	2,164	12,369	25,009	1,515
South Dakota	2,518	9,140	321	1,374	2,869	126
Tennessee	31,543	135,617	11,351	36,208	63,767	4,908
Texas	23,564	124,912	2,354	38,729	54,581	2,991
Utah	8,252	42,993	973	5,508	6,631	483
Vermont	4,616	20,531	3,232	6,268	4,361	516
Virginia	10,493	39,431	5,421	9,844	13,618	2,906
Washington	15,724	148,924	18,706	35,047	33,762	3,166
West Virginia	5,191	30,576	1,706	5,634	8,130	2,272
Wisconsin	23,937	102,033	4,973	26,507	23,617	7,246
Wyoming	4,120	8,446	187	998	2,084	477
Total	633,378	4,318,231	345,83	915,768	1,450,	193,589
Count	52	52	52	51	52	51

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

State	General Assistance	Unemployment Insurance	Employment + Any Previous Sources	Employment Only	Other
Alabama	61	4,274	4,708	18,200	11,681
Alaska	3	5	1,231	59	79
Arizona	128	5,216	9,720	11,140	18,163
Arkansas	8,928	3,506	5,437	15,495	13,704
California	12,733	15,114	26,355	56,421	57,813
Colorado	776	980	4,460	8,068	9,706
Connecticut	3,874	14,066	24,322	28,379	33,954
Delaware	175	281	559	1,420	570
Dist. of Columbia	244	1,570	7,325	6,628	3,035
Florida	3,759	12,858	13,926	42,199	29,568
Georgia	3,393	4,124	4,405	29,608	25,266
Hawaii	250	510	2,267	3,970	1,806
Idaho	0	2,773	1,246	21,558	7,549
Illinois	1,456	24,040	53,964	90,247	38,058
Indiana	31,697	12,424	48,746	71,827	11,866
Iowa	372	6,623	18,543	38,421	10,307
Kansas	19	133	399	1,238	934
Kentucky	165	3,982	7,944	30,380	14,329
Louisiana	3,859	7,108	16,590	19,349	13,261
Maine	861	3,307	11,890	4,390	4,012
Maryland	2,949	5,997	6,866	20,110	6,368
Massachusetts	4,243	15,202	41,212	58,907	57,617
Michigan	1,313	3,685	8,298	15,269	9,209
Minnesota	4,243	8,896	20,378	63,897	101,952
Mississippi	4,335	2,718	4,346	7,692	1,362
Missouri	1	3,622	4,912	22,911	18,103
Montana	88	3,482	16,300	2,907	1,660
Nebraska	99	1,203	9,036	5,709	4,809
Nevada	64	442	354	1,837	762
New Hampshire	406	1,868	8,383	8,204	9,794
New Jersey	3,238	7,730	7,336	47,771	14,239
New Mexico	208	555	1,653	8,019	5,174
New York	7,275	6,995	17,106	30,083	16,012
North Carolina	0	3,058	5,183	12,092	4,220
North Dakota	232	137	681	3,762	766
Ohio	0	13,139	60,014	58,092	63,726
Oklahoma	2,115	1,239	4,083	18,442	4,450
Oregon	522	8,926	11,501	33,145	23,465
Pennsylvania	6,834	10,091	15,129	49,083	24,042
Puerto Rico	1,718	1,403	487	6,776	2,092
Rhode Island	2,082	4,451	10,698	11,022	4,575
South Carolina	116	3,617	4,343	13,542	11,635
South Dakota	203	132	1,013	3,187	1,692
Tennessee	432	5,612	7,489	26,329	9,060
Texas	1,132	3,998	18,881	26,783	15,752
Utah	423	1,547	5,492	25,396	3,248
Vermont	659	2,208	2,902	5,215	8,100
Virginia	1,739	4,356	10,737	13,799	6,969
Washington	4,418	9,034	28,372	38,543	58,362
West Virginia	203	1,488	4,564	10,161	5,578
Wisconsin	305	9,274	17,295	25,451	13,887
Wyoming	736	403	1,008	3,113	855
Total	125,084	269,402	620,089	1,176,246	815,196
Count	49	52	52	52	52

APPENDIX TABLE 21: FAMILY INCOME (BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES)

State	As Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines							
	Up to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	151% to 175%	176% to 200%	201% and over
Alabama	30,943	22,682	28,928	15,391	7,537	1,041	277	426
Alaska	954	258	828	236	177	165	142	426
Arizona	23,302	12,275	8,102	6,862	2,835	1,184	661	451
Arkansas	27,709	25,814	29,277	19,455	5,714	2,405	1,051	2,143
California	103,032	51,108	63,906	20,813	27,108	14,654	4,208	3,281
Colorado	17,209	8,422	10,177	4,980	1,727	534	160	271
Connecticut	32,704	15,924	16,054	15,150	13,504	14,675	8,661	17,222
Delaware	1,896	689	494	1,839	84	191	125	17
Dist. of Columbia	28,638	1,953	1,500	1,291	663	209	349	279
Florida	44,232	45,119	30,043	17,596	9,162	2,572	556	788
Georgia	39,177	20,776	37,314	19,033	9,900	4,782	1,746	1,564
Hawaii	3,359	2,167	7,242	4,518	660	193	113	171
Idaho	24,688	10,894	13,875	8,499	5,175	1,513	413	324
Illinois	124,813	87,686	62,464	50,618	36,349	1,645	1,373	502
Indiana	61,851	45,286	56,703	40,734	26,777	3,027	591	631
Iowa	37,369	20,832	22,535	20,292	14,829	4,949	1,973	2,617
Kansas	3,265	841	754	514	137	65	39	86
Kentucky	37,472	43,238	38,973	19,284	3,299	971	413	570
Louisiana	55,737	36,551	23,465	21,121	7,248	4,202	1,628	1,183
Maine	9,787	6,947	13,791	11,060	9,331	5,776	1,524	1,552
Maryland	30,052	14,211	12,409	7,355	6,689	5,715	2,669	2,555
Massachusetts	59,852	25,822	47,356	36,469	30,916	24,924	19,214	33,875
Michigan	27,552	13,132	14,367	12,219	7,194	4,652	2,885	3,802
Minnesota	58,814	24,184	28,019	28,885	17,812	13,710	8,503	6,935
Mississippi	19,880	20,043	10,045	4,053	3,973	206	29	8
Missouri	33,768	19,472	16,686	9,161	3,041	850	407	459
Montana	7,000	7,789	10,782	7,701	5,267	3,314	1,327	16
Nebraska	7,973	4,544	6,152	5,517	2,366	873	858	723
Nevada	3,713	1,089	1,082	797	449	255	68	101
New Hampshire	3,637	4,705	6,954	6,597	6,021	4,527	3,011	904
New Jersey	20,794	17,058	22,573	25,763	13,100	7,185	7,180	6,631
New Mexico	8,545	4,008	4,306	2,365	1,457	880	625	1,417
New York	46,162	19,502	27,065	15,211	6,591	5,257	3,648	7,118
North Carolina	16,752	8,143	8,513	2,638	1,240	662	406	250
North Dakota	4,131	1,714	1,784	1,436	768	502	313	625
Ohio	108,381	59,196	51,368	33,449	22,242	10,464	4,163	2,739
Oklahoma	17,783	7,235	7,358	4,615	3,171	5,394	1,101	4,299
Oregon	51,559	23,257	32,660	15,470	12,909	10,012	2,506	353
Pennsylvania	44,637	21,254	26,584	23,537	10,759	5,137	7,690	7,323
Puerto Rico	25,350	5,256	4,488	1,413	159	2	0	2
Rhode Island	21,672	5,792	7,404	5,099	3,949	13,675	2,396	1,243
South Carolina	22,510	15,711	14,021	8,949	4,250	346	175	76
South Dakota	4,807	2,270	1,838	1,202	524	257	224	402
Tennessee	55,459	37,541	42,459	24,295	10,464	1,639	450	562
Texas	47,813	32,692	38,382	21,072	4,777	1,838	866	1,052
Utah	19,950	8,961	6,409	4,578	9,438	776	340	591
Vermont	9,375	3,373	4,699	5,430	1,941	1,368	1,575	931
Virginia	21,572	12,649	15,880	7,682	3,669	2,989	968	636
Washington	66,144	31,954	36,429	20,841	6,032	2,813	1,198	1,394
West Virginia	17,563	6,767	7,674	3,751	2,700	1,331	3,686	4,080
Wisconsin	40,614	17,550	19,971	15,439	10,749	9,329	5,559	6,992
Wyoming	5,077	2,239	3,268	1,196	631	329	393	729
Total	1,637,028	938,575	1,005,410	663,471	397,464	205,964	110,436	133,327
Count	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52

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

State	Own	Rent	Homeless	Other
Alabama	44,220	60,904	447	1,128
Alaska	1,112	944	195	444
Arizona	15,152	35,578	1,221	3,719
Arkansas	38,189	61,627	915	5,685
California	34,521	155,852	26,660	13,985
Colorado	5,530	20,956	4,178	9,380
Connecticut	38,125	96,465	3,091	2,180
Delaware	1,564	2,534	733	620
Dist. of Columbia	1,326	15,976	4,081	13,499
Florida	27,428	107,567	1,657	5,864
Georgia	44,716	72,740	2,139	3,254
Hawaii	1,537	16,047	1,235	3,992
Idaho	20,646	39,151	1,059	1,500
Illinois	110,387	247,164	10,894	6,976
Indiana	85,639	138,807	671	1,999
Iowa	46,299	70,512	1,417	6,516
Kansas	1,109	3,990	502	583
Kentucky	54,841	82,622	752	3,392
Louisiana	55,778	84,665	2,194	8,470
Maine	34,625	18,266	168	5,285
Maryland	25,856	54,172	3,780	5,890
Massachusetts	74,996	158,506	12,049	16,813
Michigan	36,207	38,966	2,096	3,590
Minnesota	76,160	101,544	1,912	3,257
Mississippi	27,668	29,748	796	25
Missouri	19,732	56,043	1,252	6,033
Montana	11,709	16,322	1,079	123
Nebraska	9,195	19,005	909	1,871
Nevada	1,203	4,242	611	1,218
New Hampshire	15,032	22,096	361	244
New Jersey	10,969	92,897	2,404	3,964
New Mexico	4,073	7,450	203	3,856
New York	23,392	93,632	7,427	8,139
North Carolina	8,437	23,768	1,619	1,386
North Dakota	3,417	5,010	1,155	581
Ohio	121,889	169,618	1	0
Oklahoma	15,707	28,403	1,444	6,981
Oregon	30,998	91,766	18,188	12,030
Pennsylvania	36,325	88,257	7,981	13,800
Puerto Rico	22,878	6,720	261	6,811
Rhode Island	13,879	37,011	1,429	5,470
South Carolina	23,587	41,718	406	290
South Dakota	3,474	7,213	787	180
Tennessee	53,730	108,188	1,883	3,972
Texas	55,625	86,268	797	5,786
Utah	6,981	29,633	3,127	4,161
Vermont	5,383	18,424	3,001	1,022
Virginia	13,425	40,550	2,711	6,510
Washington	35,750	88,980	15,245	24,568
West Virginia	16,573	15,780	1,449	3,546
Wisconsin	30,402	80,644	5,946	5,102
Wyoming	2,460	7,515	2,735	540
Total	1,499,856	3,002,456	169,253	256,230
Count	52	52	52	51

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

State	Weatherization DOE	LIHEAP Fuel Assistance HHS	LIHEAP Weatherization HHS	Head Start- HHS
Alabama	\$1,413,656	\$45,950,559	\$402,226	\$72,474,343
Alaska	\$1,328,101	\$0	\$250,000	\$4,738,475
Arizona	\$2,226,591	\$16,494,953	\$3,412,102	\$65,514,184
Arkansas	\$0	\$23,068,089	\$2,665,014	\$28,022,620
California	\$2,343,586	\$35,683,162	\$47,434,576	\$183,885,246
Colorado	\$1,113,154	\$3,053,262	\$59,842	\$3,934,402
Connecticut	\$4,757,017	\$86,731,557	\$80,097	\$31,439,225
Delaware	\$2,111,570	\$228,119	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,032,557	\$0	\$983,681	\$9,393,677
Florida	\$4,516,754	\$63,747,673	\$7,148,323	\$86,619,407
Georgia	\$6,028,646	\$59,360,383	\$3,931,683	\$114,461,721
Hawaii	\$34,663	\$199,991	\$205,292	\$13,718,341
Idaho	\$1,228,464	\$1,739,029	\$3,655,401	\$11,013,474
Illinois	\$11,000,056	\$163,826,076	\$22,509,938	\$197,314,911
Indiana	\$4,276,065	\$56,280,034	\$14,051,893	\$39,165,048
Iowa	\$3,315,013	\$46,277,321	\$12,386,011	\$34,354,313
Kansas	\$508,262	\$0	\$1,422,645	\$14,994,577
Kentucky	\$4,305,508	\$36,664,688	\$2,470,524	\$82,248,314
Louisiana	\$3,232,388	\$34,472,626	\$5,162,534	\$99,306,056
Maine	\$2,224,784	\$3,711,849	\$3,260,474	\$18,642,075
Maryland	\$517,542	\$45,288,004	\$3,166,532	\$28,891,252
Massachusetts	\$5,456,908	\$114,078,899	\$7,075,825	\$77,705,914
Michigan	\$7,010,876	\$975,259	\$7,468,724	\$114,452,864
Minnesota	\$7,992,466	\$67,186,280	\$8,437,846	\$65,954,976
Mississippi	\$957,972	\$20,923,636	\$3,847,835	\$60,179,014
Missouri	\$5,897,290	\$22,950,790	\$485,344	\$55,555,196
Montana	\$1,426,379	\$3,148,356	\$4,906,053	\$9,236,716
Nebraska	\$2,936,917	\$0	\$3,116,426	\$18,297,827
Nevada	\$158,208	\$1,760	\$93,020	\$4,675,178
New Hampshire	\$1,175,299	\$26,509,396	\$483,112	\$11,024,874
New Jersey	\$4,897,397	\$16,697,597	\$7,916,826	\$43,409,090
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,592,011
New York	\$15,044,118	\$18,745,373	\$37,201	\$157,726,007
North Carolina	\$1,847,540	\$362,775	\$8,426,057	\$85,736,108
North Dakota	\$787,643	\$843,365	\$3,198,778	\$5,062,130
Ohio	\$6,373,195	\$65,462,625	\$13,232,827	\$160,174,948
Oklahoma	\$2,033,179	\$0	\$1,701,447	\$63,206,427
Oregon	\$1,962,973	\$29,271,246	\$6,535,590	\$15,734,046
Pennsylvania	\$5,152,585	\$800,853	\$12,044,613	\$72,629,147
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$2,205,066	\$16,674,250	\$2,804,852	\$6,801,685
South Carolina	\$1,194,716	\$31,051,720	\$5,450,318	\$69,273,691
South Dakota	\$3,322,763	\$0	\$582,588	\$1,797,223
Tennessee	\$2,266,941	\$59,767,037	\$0	\$73,377,328
Texas	\$2,292,142	\$68,444,390	\$16,651,319	\$170,356,773
Utah	\$837,801	\$2,472,798	\$1,887,517	\$18,153,747
Vermont	\$100,000	\$4,210,396	\$0	\$7,073,948
Virginia	\$2,347,832	\$49,864	\$6,416,834	\$42,105,754
Washington	\$3,008,472	\$39,098,618	\$9,260,396	\$8,936,573
West Virginia	\$3,859,525	\$472,645	\$7,243,826	\$23,948,449
Wisconsin	\$9,559,032	\$3,698,670	\$9,887,171	\$32,382,270
Wyoming	\$142,846	\$173,916	\$693,837	\$4,953,729
Total	\$159,762,456	\$1,336,849,887	\$284,544,969	\$2,635,645,303
Count	49	44	47	50

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	\$9,355,812	\$85,040	\$0	\$861,507	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$1,118,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$5,808,401	\$6,622,712	\$3,172,175	\$1,122,473	\$0	\$3,854,345
Arkansas	\$6,549,432	\$1,494,611	\$1,178,934	\$5,458,311	\$24,000	\$106,099
California	\$26,558,754	\$5,175,089	\$2,670,516	\$9,139,110	\$1,017,000	\$371,239,795
Colorado	\$978,077	\$4,210,854	\$21,847,131	\$1,925,160	\$0	\$52,084,009
Connecticut	\$2,121,286	\$4,560,957	\$3,603,267	\$233,090	\$23,353	\$885,179
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$7,169,388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$11,305,456	\$6,623,126	\$0	\$2,660,591	\$0	\$535,945
Georgia	\$14,623,610	\$4,395,142	\$17,940	\$231,327	\$0	\$515,586
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,385,937	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,523
Idaho	\$450,974	\$1,231,243	\$0	\$225,203	\$0	\$388,891
Illinois	\$21,487,319	\$19,320,580	\$0	\$114,728	\$0	\$188,727
Indiana	\$7,742,435	\$7,926,873	\$2,950,195	\$5,985,119	\$22,467	\$446,257
Iowa	\$10,150,352	\$320,182	\$18,254	\$2,323,617	\$0	\$4,584,717
Kansas	\$1,826,823	\$12,837	\$0	\$13,606	\$0	\$380,700
Kentucky	\$10,970,229	\$3,500,282	\$4,147,118	\$600,244	\$0	\$2,100,094
Louisiana	\$7,752,461	\$219,551	\$0	\$195,508	\$64,420	\$124,345
Maine	\$5,875,647	\$0	\$655,739	\$32,574,582	\$62,561	\$0
Maryland	\$2,309,365	\$932,055	\$0	\$6,020,099	\$6,057	\$253,829
Massachusetts	\$8,851,791	\$414,860	\$19,168	\$3,298,901	\$53,954	\$7,620,570
Michigan	\$29,777,273	\$8,534,344	\$0	\$2,198,151	\$247,112	\$4,729,999
Minnesota	\$9,509,757	\$3,547,695	\$199,294	\$2,464,391	\$155,743	\$10,345,834
Mississippi	\$5,322,425	\$1,223,929	\$1,059,936	\$1,120,000	\$0	\$1,145,845
Missouri	\$10,915,127	\$204,327	\$0	\$2,025,011	\$0	\$3,019,538
Montana	\$1,505,673	\$1,623,077	\$0	\$750,242	\$43,355	\$3,672,224
Nebraska	\$6,520,237	\$204,435	\$90,400	\$726,301	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$221,304	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$3,755,881	\$1,619,969	\$494,732	\$906,603	\$0	\$3,528,880
New Jersey	\$9,216,213	\$0	\$652,031	\$14,859,801	\$0	\$3,458,969
New Mexico	\$1,985,569	\$304,950	\$0	\$17,705	\$82,000	\$0
New York	\$469,784	\$709,223	\$525,966	\$1,444,834	\$0	\$13,835,781
North Carolina	\$14,865,038	\$1,972,383	\$0	\$9,506	\$0	\$21,000
North Dakota	\$2,311,711	\$14,100	\$0	\$0	\$15,315	\$0
Ohio	\$18,416,241	\$2,795,946	\$49,524	\$18,367,905	\$27,049	\$3,128,811
Oklahoma	\$12,531,980	\$2,000,268	\$543,082	\$10,362,471	\$0	\$497,104
Oregon	\$1,945,855	\$2,510,832	\$504,840	\$653,584	\$0	\$515,318
Pennsylvania	\$6,328,466	\$3,260,484	\$993,369	\$12,478,569	\$259,921	\$7,160,629
Puerto Rico	\$13,767,183	\$1,968,051	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$198,048
Rhode Island	\$2,459,773	\$1,223,984	\$0	\$2,595,883	\$0	\$1,017,586
South Carolina	\$11,451,377	\$0	\$316,702	\$6,922	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$2,102,118	\$668,678	\$0	\$0	\$16,386	\$0
Tennessee	\$8,616,874	\$16,064,771	\$1,483,065	\$2,292,208	\$9,927	\$93,901
Texas	\$31,866,490	\$9,419,377	\$1,294,937	\$23,074,732	\$0	\$102,506
Utah	\$0	\$387,121	\$318,326	\$223,644	\$0	\$438,680
Vermont	\$2,910,195	\$0	\$0	\$700,067	\$130,374	\$404,888
Virginia	\$6,385,557	\$3,371,485	\$0	\$1,312,861	\$284,303	\$85,736
Washington	\$3,132,690	\$2,187,241	\$558	\$1,220,600	\$44,653	\$5,279,556
West Virginia	\$1,431,186	\$1,020,565	\$0	\$6,688,415	\$0	\$18,000
Wisconsin	\$1,074,137	\$817,788	\$531,621	\$912,012	\$0	\$11,589,095
Wyoming	\$558,647	\$1,533,040	\$4,090,909	\$13,981,294	\$162,547	\$2,351,990
Total	\$384,139,290	\$137,841,298	\$53,429,729	\$194,376,887	\$2,752,497	\$522,043,529
Count	48	45	28	44	21	41

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	\$638,877	\$53,228	\$75,343	\$9,136,377	\$2,859,547
Alaska	\$0	\$918,641	\$0	\$238,670	\$389,866	\$587,331
Arizona	\$0	\$462,003	\$0	\$36,330	\$1,772,763	\$3,504,776
Arkansas	\$75,453	\$1,722,832	\$0	\$385,057	\$6,061,404	\$10,032
California	\$13,747,194	\$23,093,247	\$35,623,909	\$1,735,265	\$207,818,862	\$16,751,294
Colorado	\$19,592,991	\$63,804,015	\$537,820	\$25,973,602	\$190,976,673	\$5,773,606
Connecticut	\$3,743,940	\$2,378,699	\$6,171,163	\$52,780	\$5,705,199	\$108,417
Delaware	\$0	\$317,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$290,190	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$76,525	\$0	\$31,234	\$3,660,160	\$6,950,837
Georgia	\$0	\$37,446	\$0	\$1,926,301	\$9,621,025	\$4,232,882
Hawaii	\$0	\$568,307	\$0	\$722,409	\$1,442,062	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$987,479	\$0	\$677,321	\$650,165	\$6,500
Illinois	\$26,000,000	\$2,447,614	\$7,126,476	\$236,996	\$5,522,887	\$34,301,831
Indiana	\$928,797	\$2,629,938	\$3,321,945	\$72,947	\$2,744,065	\$4,321,151
Iowa	\$5,222,949	\$8,302,689	\$5,920,225	\$28,328	\$14,250,806	\$245,120
Kansas	\$883,907	\$6,762	\$0	\$0	\$2,492,802	\$636,310
Kentucky	\$0	\$5,756,578	\$0	\$1,422,903	\$5,689,471	\$1,136,030
Louisiana	\$0	\$4,184,376	\$175,736	\$285,361	\$12,583,998	\$137,000
Maine	\$0	\$4,714,191	\$10,056,075	\$614,422	\$2,489,764	\$1,646,826
Maryland	\$0	\$2,372,660	\$0	\$285,518	\$3,678,928	\$1,610,206
Massachusetts	\$60,023,149	\$9,670,201	\$26,271,625	\$577,641	\$5,646,232	\$520,221
Michigan	\$0	\$2,535,443	\$2,688,698	\$391,455	\$18,014,207	\$5,150,588
Minnesota	\$5,136,402	\$42,244,406	\$4,582,725	\$1,780,646	\$7,209,576	\$9,186,141
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$317,532	\$1,556,824	\$8,397,461	\$0
Missouri	\$92,122	\$2,014,744	\$1,173,452	\$889,238	\$5,771,101	\$30,155
Montana	\$1,054,792	\$81,233	\$60,552	\$643,822	\$2,083,734	\$178,306
Nebraska	\$61,500	\$3,390,608	\$7,882,204	\$174,507	\$3,034,473	\$0
Nevada	\$134,373	\$175,206	\$1,454,298	\$300,000	\$372,918	\$544,301
New Hampshire	\$331,984	\$674,865	\$7,454,932	\$249,238	\$3,016,270	\$183,019
New Jersey	\$2,094,171	\$5,682,646	\$24,836,356	\$646,278	\$3,908,529	\$489,417
New Mexico	\$0	\$127,296	\$0	\$3,072,471	\$13,977,704	\$0
New York	\$2,340,229	\$10,026,697	\$15,790,704	\$1,203,372	\$11,781,779	\$8,844,494
North Carolina	\$150,913	\$52,837	\$0	\$201,989	\$7,929,467	\$165,034
North Dakota	\$0	\$707,619	\$0	\$50,821	\$2,483,058	\$320,480
Ohio	\$603,773	\$8,801,920	\$4,034,347	\$2,487,531	\$10,765,101	\$3,179,915
Oklahoma	\$146,762	\$5,765,447	\$0	\$3,061,361	\$13,452,417	\$1,171,191
Oregon	\$1,646,258	\$3,298,428	\$0	\$155,857	\$8,906,192	\$1,920,659
Pennsylvania	\$25,281,829	\$764,867	\$21,879,417	\$480,922	\$8,727,123	\$3,597,987
Puerto Rico	\$988,405	\$3,635,657	\$1,608,268	\$3,810	\$62,016	\$3,278,830
Rhode Island	\$0	\$6,773,452	\$4,226,306	\$0	\$1,122,753	\$200,990
South Carolina	\$745	\$9,194	\$0	\$195,305	\$8,517,754	\$70,000
South Dakota	\$0	\$1,472,241	\$0	\$1,427,346	\$764,934	\$410,951
Tennessee	\$0	\$3,334,689	\$1,214,231	\$2,025,252	\$10,427,683	\$139,065
Texas	\$19,142,767	\$46,481,176	\$12,753,829	\$394,433	\$9,972,748	\$14,270,036
Utah	\$528,033	\$88,154	\$0	\$705,628	\$3,319,557	\$1,223,589
Vermont	\$120,733	\$1,216,224	\$0	\$2,193,104	\$2,077,803	\$1,082,931
Virginia	\$1,300	\$1,761,519	\$0	\$703,619	\$4,509,862	\$2,112,108
Washington	\$418,726	\$3,447,316	\$2,305,903	\$7,310,237	\$7,586,408	\$9,131,944
West Virginia	\$3,543,466	\$1,775,915	\$0	\$162,320	\$1,325,866	\$180,730
Wisconsin	\$999,600	\$2,745,916	\$1,323,879	\$1,393,815	\$10,283,073	\$1,570,065
Wyoming	\$11,452	\$1,832,550	\$691,980	\$127,575	\$665,361	\$1,150,321
Total	\$195,048,715	\$296,008,661	\$211,537,815	\$69,367,204	\$683,090,627	\$155,123,164
Count	32	50	29	48	51	46

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	\$254,740	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,677	\$543,493
Arizona	\$408,336	\$0	\$3,014,848	\$0	\$1,684,008	\$0
Arkansas	\$311,934	\$929,196	\$0	\$0	\$299,497	\$0
California	\$15,804,573	\$125,379	\$0	\$0	\$1,253,644	\$1,053,652
Colorado	\$169,738	\$156,941	\$76,773	\$0	\$849,913	\$3,057,396
Connecticut	\$302,752	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$491,031	\$2,051,838
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$2,074,025	\$368,040	\$0	\$0	\$1,019,577	\$72,940
Georgia	\$0	\$0	\$95,792	\$0	\$1,091,864	\$2,332,610
Hawaii	\$0	\$26,678	\$0	\$0	\$63,717	\$34,365
Idaho	\$1,204,746	\$4,675	\$0	\$0	\$36,260	\$322,564
Illinois	\$6,392,876	\$0	\$887,173	\$0	\$7,252,871	\$18,194,939
Indiana	\$22,079,914	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$893,146	\$159,534
Iowa	\$133,423	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$441,615	\$137,239
Kansas	\$3,220,065	\$18,009	\$171,671	\$600	\$60,653	\$257,110
Kentucky	\$1,289,766	\$32,736	\$498,959	\$0	\$312,210	\$1,019,776
Louisiana	\$12,715,418	\$0	\$205,601	\$0	\$1,490,228	\$480,247
Maine	\$0	\$1,113	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$3,638,648	\$0	\$162,000	\$0	\$1,936,024	\$20,875,250
Massachusetts	\$21,529,942	\$0	\$198,850	\$0	\$1,367,090	\$1,946,777
Michigan	\$208,656	\$0	\$753,296	\$0	\$2,472,038	\$608,096
Minnesota	\$1,195,673	\$80,076	\$0	\$0	\$683,391	\$236,539
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$62,075	\$0	\$152,464	\$0
Missouri	\$47,710,291	\$1,954,218	\$216,467	\$0	\$52,950	\$341,986
Montana	\$1,396,556	\$255,393	\$0	\$491,641	\$703,146	\$256,393
Nebraska	\$208,086	\$0	\$46,356	\$0	\$576,777	\$1,161,721
Nevada	\$637,171	\$2,647,946	\$0	\$0	\$133,261	\$450,813
New Hampshire	\$936,625	\$5,940,286	\$0	\$0	\$285,006	\$812,252
New Jersey	\$318,822	\$69,950	\$0	\$0	\$1,061,099	\$4,656,038
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$13,058,030	\$0	\$0	\$229,939	\$612,103	\$0
North Carolina	\$34,080,190	\$812,369	\$116,924	\$0	\$15,579	\$117,824
North Dakota	\$1,448	\$141,858	\$18,601	\$0	\$177,348	\$45,202
Ohio	\$9,741,914	\$0	\$361,488	\$0	\$323,331	\$1,028,963
Oklahoma	\$83,486	\$0	\$794,000	\$0	\$404,861	\$235,191
Oregon	\$1,765,388	\$0	\$2,021,232	\$0	\$1,909,096	\$3,883,915
Pennsylvania	\$460,362	\$4,246,342	\$0	\$49,532	\$2,396,259	\$5,181,634
Puerto Rico	\$16,380,945	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$474,185	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$343,553	\$57,175
South Carolina	\$0	\$567,499	\$0	\$0	\$508,280	\$872,003
South Dakota	\$33,663	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444,932
Tennessee	\$4,222,557	\$7,732,298	\$0	\$0	\$360,028	\$314,179
Texas	\$13,666,847	\$315,504	\$292,837	\$0	\$1,031,127	\$68,200
Utah	\$2,685,614	\$0	\$219,597	\$0	\$56,907	\$253,997
Vermont	\$36,642	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$154,310	\$336,322
Virginia	\$1,674,552	\$388,167	\$0	\$0	\$645,769	\$19,585
Washington	\$3,093,422	\$368,540	\$1,165,141	\$0	\$1,701,811	\$4,645,707
West Virginia	\$430,134	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$595,916	\$321,207
Wisconsin	\$2,659,504	\$175,002	\$715,540	\$0	\$1,597,569	\$4,515,673
Wyoming	\$304,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,610	\$168,607
Total	\$248,266,813	\$27,358,215	\$12,095,221	\$971,712	\$40,333,539	\$83,573,883
Count	41	24	22	5	47	42

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	\$130,167	\$166,189	\$1,458,585	\$0	\$869,660	\$2,283,278
Alaska	\$593,922	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$505,132	\$0
Arizona	\$911,035	\$18,698,356	\$2,555,811	\$0	\$0	\$305,403
Arkansas	\$161,788	\$1,525,786	\$0	\$0	\$80,771	\$132,994
California	\$5,464,534	\$47,645,245	\$13,083,942	\$1,377,011	\$920,290	\$1,208,514
Colorado	\$4,503,649	\$5,940,775	\$3,670,357	\$709,623	\$178,715	\$7,072
Connecticut	\$1,431,140	\$6,635,058	\$459,980	\$0	\$1,478,956	\$35,420
Delaware	\$70,086	\$0	\$530,192	\$0	\$346,615	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,815	\$819,216	\$0
Florida	\$1,358,119	\$89,043	\$641,685	\$0	\$902,182	\$405,297
Georgia	\$4,278,023	\$342,541	\$300,768	\$0	\$660,704	\$900,987
Hawaii	\$262,071	\$0	\$281,483	\$0	\$148,549	\$3,207
Idaho	\$308,359	\$1,016,863	\$203,559	\$0	\$53,666	\$108,526
Illinois	\$13,153,185	\$19,966,046	\$552,667	\$0	\$1,679,816	\$214,194
Indiana	\$272,738	\$3,531,963	\$254,350	\$0	\$1,396,773	\$84,332
Iowa	\$1,111,809	\$794,279	\$718,148	\$0	\$0	\$89,922
Kansas	\$169,272	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,973	\$5,238
Kentucky	\$2,676,259	\$9,308,047	\$2,628,256	\$599,483	\$2,543,024	\$398,188
Louisiana	\$845,893	\$855,065	\$1,549,092	\$237,077	\$1,089,987	\$249,430
Maine	\$2,137,750	\$1,950,091	\$0	\$0	\$1,052,712	\$21,597
Maryland	\$2,417,749	\$8,400	\$0	\$0	\$865,903	\$69,657
Massachusetts	\$27,625,891	\$1,356,088	\$1,723,340	\$685,727	\$1,891,515	\$431,611
Michigan	\$5,838,191	\$10,773,475	\$6,522,514	\$382,863	\$1,705,828	\$401,660
Minnesota	\$3,801,021	\$2,368,579	\$1,094,517	\$511,148	\$1,033,148	\$318,557
Mississippi	\$685,487	\$1,872,201	\$622,096	\$0	\$847,519	\$97,008
Missouri	\$7,428,630	\$1,911,024	\$89,900	\$0	\$767,801	\$228,908
Montana	\$1,046,182	\$2,047,859	\$0	\$0	\$1,220,038	\$153,515
Nebraska	\$835,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$905,878	\$130,713
Nevada	\$22,500	\$1,815,271	\$483,201	\$0	\$0	\$30,312
New Hampshire	\$2,274,110	\$6,148,954	\$1,005,373	\$0	\$557,314	\$98,903
New Jersey	\$2,419,903	\$30,000	\$378,650	\$249,342	\$3,709	\$118,465
New Mexico	\$0	\$954,253	\$1,399,104	\$0	\$206,372	\$64,322
New York	\$20,090,589	\$28,242,919	\$3,751,529	\$2,551,190	\$2,620,708	\$531,763
North Carolina	\$934,490	\$4,046,334	\$33,507	\$4,000	\$1,964,247	\$104,698
North Dakota	\$1,025,664	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,902
Ohio	\$3,960,077	\$10,543,569	\$6,174,784	\$377,889	\$544,060	\$457,340
Oklahoma	\$6,440,854	\$2,431,327	\$1,498,013	\$61,896	\$1,327,089	\$204,531
Oregon	\$2,993,091	\$5,289,537	\$40,599	\$0	\$773,383	\$469,760
Pennsylvania	\$24,154,604	\$5,470,762	\$10,924,225	\$230,350	\$2,858,118	\$390,737
Puerto Rico	\$1,606,867	\$2,664,638	\$1,087,484	\$0	\$1,314,555	\$20,086
Rhode Island	\$659,176	\$2,219,306	\$382,002	\$0	\$627,533	\$136,494
South Carolina	\$285,067	\$2,351,439	\$0	\$0	\$1,026,070	\$27,287
South Dakota	\$290,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,790
Tennessee	\$1,280,588	\$10,542,757	\$1,725,858	\$329,501	\$2,810,677	\$342,365
Texas	\$8,921,760	\$1,649,634	\$2,897,368	\$285,930	\$1,362,392	\$450,989
Utah	\$467,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114,415	\$175,681
Vermont	\$403,689	\$0	\$18,572	\$0	\$0	\$1,815,719
Virginia	\$1,193,961	\$1,938,252	\$2,450,240	\$1,467,021	\$294,191	\$83,405
Washington	\$5,240,760	\$3,711,173	\$4,071,598	\$515,125	\$1,638,374	\$553,266
West Virginia	\$1,272,136	\$1,204,632	\$969,970	\$57,675	\$427,713	\$88,371
Wisconsin	\$4,390,618	\$2,971,857	\$1,792,337	\$700,657	\$1,134,886	\$72,839
Wyoming	\$1,446,899	\$262,043	\$42,527	\$319,282	\$409,079	\$44,012
Total	\$181,294,487	\$233,291,629	\$80,068,183	\$11,768,605	\$45,994,255	\$14,671,265
Count	50	42	40	21	46	49

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	\$136,243	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,357,670
Alaska	\$0	\$1,130,709	\$335,498	\$0	\$555,999
Arizona	\$537,972	\$0	\$0	\$21,139	\$81,929
Arkansas	\$3,811,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,363
California	\$826,680	\$21,671,395	\$1,293,013	\$475,183	\$4,656,589
Colorado	\$3,494,281	\$107,511	\$637,108	\$0	\$4,364,141
Connecticut	\$93,500	\$938,835	\$265,797	\$51,961	\$582,421
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,166
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$280,714
Florida	\$978,543	\$9,000	\$229,097	\$6,125	\$553,446
Georgia	\$3,537,325	\$1,034	\$91,871	\$0	\$794,718
Hawaii	\$39,419	\$0	\$17,625	\$0	\$25,004
Idaho	\$0	\$599,850	\$0	\$0	\$691,739
Illinois	\$1,906,269	\$1,575,985	\$1,196,732	\$99,102	\$1,735,644
Indiana	\$225,674	\$749,975	\$20,831	\$849,294	\$1,732,230
Iowa	\$899,017	\$388,928	\$0	\$185,780	\$0
Kansas	\$82,929	\$63,000	\$0	\$0	\$92,014
Kentucky	\$25,424,380	\$0	\$714,148	\$39,450	\$50,082
Louisiana	\$2,742,088	\$947,866	\$0	\$580,647	\$696,015
Maine	\$3,071,612	\$595,999	\$487,441	\$124,646	\$1,155,877
Maryland	\$2,169,898	\$188,498	\$56,854	\$76,838	\$727,382
Massachusetts	\$113,508	\$1,022,893	\$668,459	\$63,973	\$939,972
Michigan	\$144,566	\$2,504,873	\$129,876	\$270,679	\$1,542,696
Minnesota	\$13,334,343	\$4,315,425	\$10,065,093	\$568,308	\$27,582,612
Mississippi	\$1,789,267	\$0	\$0	\$36,820	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$38,505	\$83,422	\$449,182	\$870,596
Montana	\$1,621,965	\$350,682	\$98,486	\$35,408	\$0
Nebraska	\$3,602,443	\$0	\$5,030	\$50,044	\$248,035
Nevada	\$150,082	\$287,563	\$139,920	\$0	\$2,220,112
New Hampshire	\$1,167,231	\$130,176	\$73,851	\$0	\$261,271
New Jersey	\$0	\$284,220	\$471,769	\$14,400	\$75,792
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,704
New York	\$0	\$2,627,732	\$2,054,774	\$81,916	\$3,699,911
North Carolina	\$1,627,842	\$58,500	\$0	\$20,880	\$30,942,428
North Dakota	\$6,000	\$7,183	\$0	\$6,605	\$84,342
Ohio	\$6,783,620	\$506,491	\$874,757	\$150,058	\$3,792,281
Oklahoma	\$4,738,700	\$7,849	\$437,160	\$147,998	\$2,056,028
Oregon	\$2,324,573	\$479,647	\$837,604	\$539,488	\$2,105,250
Pennsylvania	\$1,456,049	\$1,999,549	\$1,096,929	\$435,000	\$701,558
Puerto Rico	\$313,539	\$54,952	\$326,746	\$0	\$704,940
Rhode Island	\$0	\$912,853	\$32,300	\$37,800	\$225,843
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$692,007	\$0	\$0	\$233,951	\$1,269,363
Tennessee	\$15,149,057	\$1,655,197	\$0	\$391,949	\$106,851
Texas	\$22,750,312	\$2,645,201	\$1,824,973	\$71,947	\$2,653,133
Utah	\$175,269	\$10,011	\$0	\$14,140	\$77,896
Vermont	\$0	\$4,815	\$394,744	\$121,894	\$499,031
Virginia	\$2,422,659	\$107,588	\$390,799	\$479,232	\$347,515
Washington	\$1,989,029	\$5,582,481	\$669,618	\$0	\$4,556,405
West Virginia	\$377,355	\$59,032	\$32,391	\$68,279	\$642,999
Wisconsin	\$1,748,087	\$310,030	\$641,608	\$1,087,403	\$743,515
Wyoming	\$1,390,535	\$3,252,593	\$2,108,745	\$0	\$395,514
Total	\$135,845,202	\$58,184,626	\$28,805,068	\$7,892,519	\$109,540,736
Count	41	40	35	36	48

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

State	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources	Total Non-CSBG Federal Sources, Adjusted*	CSBG
Alabama	\$149,968,046	\$149,968,046	\$11,015,866
Alaska	\$13,236,735	\$13,236,735	\$2,519,583
Arizona	\$142,222,645	\$142,222,645	\$5,792,025
Arkansas	\$84,129,550	\$84,129,550	\$7,921,289
California	\$1,100,776,249	\$1,096,322,027	\$54,967,513
Colorado	\$423,788,591	\$423,788,591	\$5,355,069
Connecticut	\$167,413,915	\$166,488,730	\$7,679,209
Delaware	\$3,609,064	\$3,609,064	\$3,175,841
Dist. of Columbia	\$20,085,238	\$20,085,238	\$10,775,883
Florida	\$202,583,150	\$202,583,150	\$20,351,894
Georgia	\$233,811,929	\$233,707,640	\$16,947,664
Hawaii	\$19,273,643	\$19,273,643	\$3,603,224
Idaho	\$26,804,951	\$26,804,951	\$2,996,147
Illinois	\$586,205,639	\$586,205,639	\$26,985,327
Indiana	\$185,315,983	\$184,839,504	\$9,497,917
Iowa	\$152,600,057	\$152,600,057	\$6,569,882
Kansas	\$27,334,765	\$27,334,765	\$4,722,196
Kentucky	\$208,546,747	\$208,546,747	\$10,284,543
Louisiana	\$192,581,014	\$192,581,014	\$14,015,800
Maine	\$97,127,825	\$97,127,825	\$3,203,524
Maryland	\$128,525,147	\$120,620,399	\$8,217,760
Massachusetts	\$388,851,495	\$344,838,968	\$14,223,049
Michigan	\$238,434,301	\$238,390,480	\$25,969,458
Minnesota	\$313,122,608	\$312,825,990	\$6,848,452
Mississippi	\$112,217,346	\$112,217,346	\$9,486,185
Missouri	\$173,167,315	\$173,167,315	\$15,212,125
Montana	\$40,091,778	\$39,691,187	\$2,762,598
Nebraska	\$54,206,866	\$54,206,866	\$4,258,460
Nevada	\$17,148,718	\$17,148,718	\$3,620,777
New Hampshire	\$81,100,406	\$81,100,406	\$3,287,638
New Jersey	\$148,917,480	\$148,885,899	\$14,558,204
New Mexico	\$37,785,461	\$37,785,461	\$3,222,078
New York	\$338,678,665	\$338,678,665	\$50,088,449
North Carolina	\$196,620,459	\$196,620,459	\$15,295,887
North Dakota	\$17,350,173	\$17,350,173	\$3,269,947
Ohio	\$363,522,279	\$361,834,095	\$25,320,710
Oklahoma	\$137,342,119	\$137,342,119	\$6,956,846
Oregon	\$100,994,241	\$100,985,241	\$4,601,954
Pennsylvania	\$243,892,789	\$243,892,789	\$27,215,735
Puerto Rico	\$50,459,204	\$50,459,204	\$23,975,008
Rhode Island	\$53,740,615	\$53,740,615	\$3,366,006
South Carolina	\$133,176,089	\$133,176,089	\$9,096,165
South Dakota	\$15,593,359	\$15,593,359	\$2,913,400
Tennessee	\$228,076,834	\$227,430,190	\$14,365,170
Texas	\$487,405,808	\$487,405,808	\$27,378,600
Utah	\$34,835,882	\$34,835,882	\$2,950,009
Vermont	\$26,006,401	\$26,006,401	\$3,122,492
Virginia	\$85,351,570	\$85,351,570	\$9,466,281
Washington	\$141,872,340	\$138,407,545	\$7,012,832
West Virginia	\$58,218,717	\$58,201,422	\$6,614,919
Wisconsin	\$114,025,269	\$114,025,269	\$7,396,001
Wyoming	\$43,370,519	\$43,318,174	\$3,278,587
Total	\$8,641,517,988	\$8,576,989,665	\$593,732,178
Count	52	52	52

* 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	\$175,866	\$0	\$106,480	\$1,465,700	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$1,037,437	\$0	\$6,532	\$14,582,669	\$208,006
Arizona	\$0	\$334,319	\$853,542	\$223,534	\$815,117	\$0
Arkansas	\$0	\$47,000	\$543,931	\$1,632,760	\$96,424	\$255,311
California	\$0	\$1,551,722	\$144,543,122	\$48,553,403	\$3,242,329	\$4,986,389
Colorado	\$36,318	\$27,648	\$1,138,333	\$999,573	\$200,062	\$655,065
Connecticut	\$4,346,119	\$3,552,920	\$1,141,241	\$18,442,967	\$169,646	\$173,159
Delaware	\$0	\$62,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$2,214,787	\$0	\$805,467	\$0	\$2,188,520
Florida	\$0	\$3,668,874	\$1,470,918	\$49,282,618	\$9,330	\$0
Georgia	\$0	\$1,482,924	\$359,579	\$7,112,073	\$536,388	\$260,202
Hawaii	\$0	\$1,027,448	\$214,030	\$34,680	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$40,170	\$12,266,348	\$2,001,126	\$2,799,597	\$98,582,353	\$235,536
Indiana	\$0	\$1,458,162	\$262,421	\$24,890	\$2,697,251	\$3,340,815
Iowa	\$0	\$993,401	\$1,234	\$7,079,166	\$0	\$3,150,247
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,128,573	\$0	\$31,146
Kentucky	\$104,268	\$774,709	\$273,631	\$2,163,905	\$47,835	\$499,016
Louisiana	\$0	\$70,300	\$0	\$0	\$861,884	\$0
Maine	\$144,295	\$1,245,884	\$28,970	\$613,490	\$1,008,934	\$1,383,100
Maryland	\$2,589,017	\$3,609,028	\$394,044	\$1,690,875	\$6,765,583	\$6,143,043
Massachusetts	\$9,885	\$25,132,733	\$1,808,745	\$63,723,554	\$638,921	\$5,941,716
Michigan	\$0	\$5,969,046	\$2,567,792	\$4,587,798	\$5,453,720	\$8,231,855
Minnesota	\$3,928,000	\$17,456,447	\$950,844	\$389,724	\$318,190	\$3,059,877
Mississippi	\$0	\$312,572	\$47,581	\$12,738	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$1,452,657	\$0	\$1,284,300	\$0	\$305,934
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$359,335	\$48,990	\$1,146,008	\$145,897
Nebraska	\$0	\$1,462,740	\$149,797	\$176,634	\$2,102	\$1,255,114
Nevada	\$0	\$267,000	\$0	\$2,841,145	\$788,163	\$26,000
New Hampshire	\$0	\$653,363	\$392,580	\$1,528,667	\$0	\$638,164
New Jersey	\$0	\$3,440,882	\$2,521,056	\$24,399,121	\$638,335	\$21,259,505
New Mexico	\$0	\$55,388	\$469,991	\$1,066,275	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$6,028,769	\$1,385,270	\$3,620,593	\$6,530,350	\$13,757,276
North Carolina	\$0	\$1,352,495	\$2,198,629	\$9,076,939	\$320,569	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$160,165	\$0	\$40,738	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$5,383,385	\$2,265,975	\$1,209,257	\$3,080,061	\$822,328
Oklahoma	\$560,536	\$6,606,382	\$665,429	\$13,139,966	\$0	\$3,807,310
Oregon	\$0	\$6,585,679	\$363,890	\$573,398	\$25,674,886	\$436,060
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$7,793,617	\$4,893,813	\$12,614,994	\$0	\$4,593,931
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$207,311	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$519,696	\$408,231	\$2,063	\$1,178,446	\$799,828	\$1,903,614
South Carolina	\$0	\$399,600	\$0	\$153,857	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$521,454	\$127,298	\$0	\$237,440	\$0
Tennessee	\$0	\$244,094	\$1,187,435	\$875,488	\$0	\$117,337
Texas	\$0	\$51,490	\$1,200,170	\$1,097,371	\$11,100	\$9,011,446
Utah	\$0	\$10,000	\$305,398	\$117,234	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$0	\$2,491,215	\$103,219	\$735,977	\$9,287,141	\$15,591
Virginia	\$628,174	\$2,145,907	\$107,607	\$337,781	\$26,329	\$308,544
Washington	\$843,835	\$16,333,557	\$1,776,246	\$9,454,811	\$4,756,758	\$2,686,661
West Virginia	\$0	\$1,056,551	\$234,102	\$533,643	\$135,353	\$1,141,153
Wisconsin	\$0	\$4,525,323	\$5,011	\$580,663	\$27,023,449	\$1,625,360
Wyoming	\$0	\$324,990	\$164,884	\$2,814	\$193,576	\$13,364,646
Total	\$13,926,179	\$154,051,157	\$179,794,072	\$299,462,718	\$216,678,084	\$117,964,873
Count	13	47	42	47	34	37

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	\$93,100	\$8,692
Alaska	\$0	\$85,525	\$3,591,887	\$142,657
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$854,440	\$1,489,237
Arkansas	\$0	\$607,688	\$866,212	\$960,215
California	\$727,216	\$5,548,812	\$660,043	\$623,512
Colorado	\$30,313	\$408,475	\$0	\$35,235,416
Connecticut	\$1,592,061	\$1,732,033	\$3,543,700	\$187,742
Delaware	\$10,000	\$140,630	\$0	\$51,000
Dist. of Columbia	\$19,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$121,050	\$0	\$0	\$4,887,031
Georgia	\$63,218	\$485,331	\$689,902	\$1,137,478
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$798,883
Illinois	\$111,308	\$536,049	\$2,018,484	\$13,020,583
Indiana	\$0	\$79,260	\$0	\$7,634,211
Iowa	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,467
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$3,570,933	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$43,611	\$4,026,743
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$5,014	\$789,550
Maine	\$538,752	\$37,745	\$1,070,006	\$1,196,698
Maryland	\$37,880	\$0	\$442,407	\$1,637,856
Massachusetts	\$1,951,949	\$1,037,930	\$7,626,295	\$2,725,649
Michigan	\$248,821	\$2,254,187	\$1,497,298	\$2,450,249
Minnesota	\$969,517	\$1,897,322	\$13,829,992	\$598,302
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$642,637
Missouri	\$5,967	\$0	\$1,446,957	\$1,041,275
Montana	\$757,237	\$62,990	\$0	\$914,940
Nebraska	\$0	\$2,107	\$0	\$45,493
Nevada	\$25,000	\$72,622	\$0	\$165,046
New Hampshire	\$0	\$759,457	\$215,858	\$418,377
New Jersey	\$2,375,161	\$658,500	\$10,305	\$177,120
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$95,835	\$916,782
New York	\$4,968,105	\$42,122	\$0	\$662,035
North Carolina	\$84,129	\$77,500	\$22,000	\$489,982
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$467,318	\$729,061	\$525,500	\$372,187
Oklahoma	\$23,844	\$1,341,443	\$2,159,971	\$1,805,106
Oregon	\$525,253	\$490,504	\$16,585,269	\$764,959
Pennsylvania	\$735,700	\$4,664,233	\$8,748,946	\$11,809,166
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$2,426,190	\$0	\$68,876
Rhode Island	\$1,469,216	\$0	\$251,566	\$78,248
South Carolina	\$10,000	\$0	\$59,206	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$2,055,020	\$383,485	\$14,136	\$1,126,507
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$741,861
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$67,511	\$643,514	\$59,872	\$0
Virginia	\$50,558	\$0	\$0	\$779,112
Washington	\$20,922	\$2,068,375	\$0	\$894,943
West Virginia	\$1,052,507	\$0	\$0	\$2,504,707
Wisconsin	\$1,007,293	\$786,972	\$1,671,405	\$165,542
Wyoming	\$105,933	\$241,892	\$0	\$1,442,351
Total	\$22,235,109	\$30,301,954	\$72,270,149	\$107,649,423
Count	33	30	30	44

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	\$565,200	\$0	\$143,604	\$0	\$2,558,642
Alaska	\$0	\$515,248	\$813,101	\$0	\$297,967	\$21,281,029
Arizona	\$92,544	\$0	\$47,310	\$5,658	\$0	\$4,715,701
Arkansas	\$5,131,001	\$267,150	\$0	\$0	\$234,934	\$10,642,626
California	\$80,443	\$5,131,590	\$244,702	\$2,839,699	\$21,974,643	\$240,707,625
Colorado	\$286,298	\$170,193	\$0	\$0	\$36,348,135	\$75,535,829
Connecticut	\$0	\$1,610,623	\$2,030,670	\$1,652,119	\$8,799,626	\$48,974,626
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$54,260	\$0	\$0	\$318,404
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,228,124
Florida	\$5,748,642	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,878	\$65,263,341
Georgia	\$982,339	\$474,846	\$24,354	\$190,707	\$87,859	\$13,887,200
Hawaii	\$33,350	\$204,026	\$0	\$138,325	\$1,948,386	\$3,600,245
Idaho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,298	\$172,408	\$989,589
Illinois	\$3,051,031	\$503,972	\$0	\$485,247	\$8,259,866	\$143,911,669
Indiana	\$98,786	\$163,253	\$65,605	\$20,076	\$3,385,961	\$19,230,691
Iowa	\$535,675	\$6,812	\$0	\$1,772,295	\$1,485,477	\$15,051,774
Kansas	\$331,715	\$0	\$0	\$57,121	\$0	\$5,119,488
Kentucky	\$17,059,331	\$52,624	\$1,543,376	\$734,743	\$0	\$27,323,792
Louisiana	\$0	\$35,577	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,887,325
Maine	\$1,119,973	\$6,654	\$2,120,036	\$295,375	\$2,554,896	\$13,364,808
Maryland	\$1,285,875	\$75,120	\$673,000	\$280,550	\$1,544,922	\$27,169,199
Massachusetts	\$3,288,695	\$2,380,014	\$1,736,044	\$949,558	\$1,103,293	\$120,054,979
Michigan	\$1,289,997	\$466,240	\$94,114	\$6,653	\$544,545	\$35,662,315
Minnesota	\$5,155,189	\$3,429,107	\$636,735	\$298,261	\$11,239,194	\$64,156,701
Mississippi	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,035,528
Missouri	\$13,019	\$0	\$0	\$3,638	\$273,068	\$5,826,815
Montana	\$0	\$21,700	\$0	\$0	\$115,500	\$3,572,597
Nebraska	\$312,878	\$642,832	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$4,089,697
Nevada	\$128,327	\$0	\$0	\$230,081	\$52,277	\$4,595,661
New Hampshire	\$312,897	\$130,176	\$112,000	\$0	\$538,750	\$5,700,289
New Jersey	\$0	\$6,951,301	\$489,116	\$240,740	\$15,365,660	\$78,526,802
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,604,271
New York	\$1,703,723	\$9,834,182	\$165,543	\$738,017	\$17,747,857	\$67,183,842
North Carolina	\$1,772,207	\$806,489	\$544,344	\$502,993	\$183	\$17,248,459
North Dakota	\$5,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,498	\$250,537
Ohio	\$1,050,209	\$446,051	\$839,519	\$626,692	\$2,777,165	\$20,594,709
Oklahoma	\$9,442,478	\$311,430	\$0	\$0	\$1,655,764	\$41,519,659
Oregon	\$976,737	\$3,605,703	\$43,664	\$66,195	\$1,553,377	\$58,245,574
Pennsylvania	\$8,164,363	\$4,168,771	\$568,729	\$1,133,850	\$9,206,729	\$79,096,842
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$16,685	\$0	\$0	\$2,719,062
Rhode Island	\$11,250	\$1,419,902	\$0	\$1,225,418	\$3,535,634	\$12,803,112
South Carolina	\$0	\$199,076	\$0	\$0	\$128,207	\$949,946
South Dakota	\$136,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$229,075	\$1,251,887
Tennessee	\$3,559,450	\$1,142,099	\$0	\$0	\$4,543,133	\$15,248,184
Texas	\$3,759,601	\$1,888,148	\$0	\$0	\$7,930,384	\$25,691,571
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,028	\$667,660
Vermont	\$77,302	\$30,816	\$52,631	\$139,640	\$806,291	\$14,510,720
Virginia	\$555,549	\$435,656	\$107,099	\$42,737	\$1,104,237	\$6,629,290
Washington	\$33,867,428	\$1,173,150	\$754,316	\$54,972	\$8,741,538	\$83,427,510
West Virginia	\$61,546	\$390,300	\$389,350	\$176,420	\$98,680	\$7,774,312
Wisconsin	\$511,955	\$153,646	\$56,609	\$406,913	\$685,817	\$39,205,958
Wyoming	\$362,681	\$4,075,923	\$3,358,049	\$1,993,310	\$1,605,451	\$27,236,500
Total	\$112,376,24	\$53,885,60	\$17,705,961	\$17,469,905	\$179,071,292	\$1,594,842,71
Count	39	38	28	32	42	52

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	\$430,968	\$1,048,631	\$375,370	\$5,415,555	\$7,270,525
Alaska	\$9,428	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,428
Arizona	\$22,106,173	\$1,800,566	\$37,523	\$4,223,477	\$28,167,739
Arkansas	\$140,025	\$197,671	\$58,680	\$314,848	\$711,224
California	\$17,646,145	\$47,171,917	\$9,103,890	\$1,194,562	\$75,116,514
Colorado	\$60,723,307	\$14,771,290	\$1,518,129	\$909,591	\$77,922,317
Connecticut	\$198,036	\$227,216	\$1,239,351	\$762,511	\$2,427,114
Delaware	\$8,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,800
Dist. of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$672,912	\$0	\$672,912
Florida	\$46,531,640	\$2,606,388	\$1,140,737	\$1,264,332	\$51,543,097
Georgia	\$4,184,472	\$275,822	\$168,134	\$5,328,812	\$9,957,240
Hawaii	\$0	\$7,956,894	\$1,813,525	\$5,330,614	\$15,101,033
Idaho	\$19,300	\$190,041	\$0	\$25,211	\$234,552
Illinois	\$23,999,426	\$2,531,773	\$1,181,481	\$2,658,773	\$30,371,453
Indiana	\$196,834	\$311,381	\$3,681,334	\$1,019,225	\$5,208,774
Iowa	\$532,875	\$767,618	\$813,501	\$915,623	\$3,029,617
Kansas	\$0	\$287,402	\$0	\$284,552	\$571,954
Kentucky	\$1,317,542	\$784,085	\$2,116,505	\$1,535,042	\$5,753,174
Louisiana	\$2,215,217	\$2,529,100	\$1,312,758	\$3,527,802	\$9,584,877
Maine	\$520,671	\$181,744	\$602,332	\$0	\$1,304,747
Maryland	\$11,267,547	\$2,019,848	\$3,334,727	\$4,008,933	\$20,631,055
Massachusetts	\$577,901	\$2,581,279	\$1,923,497	\$715,917	\$5,798,594
Michigan	\$1,909,126	\$5,405,346	\$4,435,715	\$15,974,152	\$27,724,339
Minnesota	\$50,115,183	\$4,962,432	\$4,737,440	\$766,995	\$60,582,050
Mississippi	\$1,603,033	\$660,750	\$322,000	\$2,627,067	\$5,212,850
Missouri	\$124,234	\$15,000	\$0	\$252,455	\$391,689
Montana	\$256,474	\$1,525,822	\$84,821	\$541,583	\$2,408,700
Nebraska	\$260,511	\$312,685	\$460,166	\$255,249	\$1,288,611
Nevada	\$227,924	\$4,476,008	\$285,000	\$523,576	\$5,512,508
New Hampshire	\$1,583,148	\$59,910	\$183,711	\$758,282	\$2,585,051
New Jersey	\$2,762,618	\$5,686,828	\$829,037	\$566,237	\$9,844,720
New Mexico	\$92,374	\$0	\$32,706	\$2,124,486	\$2,249,566
New York	\$95,025,928	\$0	\$233,291,337	\$2,443,757	\$330,761,022
North Carolina	\$417,961	\$1,607,440	\$547,292	\$5,078,040	\$7,650,733
North Dakota	\$1,968	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,968
Ohio	\$1,944,387	\$5,886,833	\$7,257,202	\$4,241,115	\$19,329,538
Oklahoma	\$279,076	\$22,259	\$5,044,539	\$2,304,098	\$7,649,972
Oregon	\$26,015,058	\$4,942,675	\$515,829	\$934,855	\$32,408,417
Pennsylvania	\$3,031,888	\$8,218,316	\$1,297,383	\$1,008,297	\$13,555,884
Puerto Rico	\$16,659,942	\$483,926	\$764,718	\$91,425,161	\$109,333,747
Rhode Island	\$381,675	\$108,426	\$0	\$508,451	\$998,552
South Carolina	\$262,025	\$118,749	\$32,195	\$10,502,855	\$10,915,824
South Dakota	\$43,677	\$216,213	\$178,303	\$50,753	\$488,946
Tennessee	\$7,897,770	\$1,071,225	\$11,541,113	\$4,736,569	\$25,246,677
Texas	\$25,329,890	\$965,575	\$2,574,081	\$4,717,054	\$33,586,600
Utah	\$25,000	\$476,019	\$0	\$157,000	\$658,019
Vermont	\$138,427	\$17,898	\$465,085	\$0	\$621,410
Virginia	\$2,226,500	\$5,426,548	\$3,880,334	\$3,832,096	\$15,365,478
Washington	\$28,122,108	\$25,297,752	\$12,712,410	\$109,810	\$66,242,080
West Virginia	\$641,968	\$28,600	\$2,241,405	\$3,236,378	\$6,148,351
Wisconsin	\$170,091	\$1,093,875	\$4,649,093	\$56,199	\$5,969,258
Wyoming	\$2,050,790	\$2,666,417	\$71,000	\$1,698,207	\$6,486,414
Total	\$462,227,061	\$169,994,194	\$329,528,301	\$200,866,157	\$1,162,615,713
Count	49	46	44	46	52

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	\$2,530,116	\$1,990,011	\$5,644,540	\$677,122	\$24	\$10,841,813
Alaska	\$1,509,173	\$0	\$0	\$1,779,637	\$0	\$3,288,810
Arizona	\$7,713,186	\$354,872	\$178,714	\$0	\$91,607	\$8,338,379
Arkansas	\$2,747,152	\$13,971,924	\$1,440,690	\$812,824	\$1,579,569	\$20,552,159
California	\$22,722,822	\$28,736,712	\$10,109,926	\$5,505,264	\$19,330,966	\$86,405,690
Colorado	\$3,995,096	\$660,510	\$1,175,577	\$2,312,162	\$189,444	\$8,332,789
Connecticut	\$7,879,748	\$2,236,843	\$1,717,062	\$6,167,988	\$6,101,452	\$24,103,093
Delaware	\$360,669	\$0	\$65,324	\$0	\$0	\$425,993
Dist. of Columbia	\$98,283	\$0	\$3,728,291	\$88,436	\$0	\$3,915,010
Florida	\$3,635,867	\$5,526,131	\$2,510,058	\$1,239,395	\$514,421	\$13,425,872
Georgia	\$2,295,481	\$10,264,377	\$5,962,230	\$158,038	\$542,362	\$19,222,488
Hawaii	\$1,051,550	\$173,950	\$1,257,909	\$2,986,184	\$386,858	\$5,856,451
Idaho	\$4,393,071	\$3,594,676	\$1,090,698	\$1,674,594	\$675,373	\$11,428,412
Illinois	\$5,873,084	\$5,362,619	\$4,783,518	\$2,193,677	\$487,441	\$18,700,339
Indiana	\$4,093,163	\$2,911,234	\$4,338,159	\$3,659,957	\$2,026,669	\$17,029,182
Iowa	\$5,944,922	\$6,276,941	\$4,239,715	\$1,708,779	\$5,715,879	\$23,886,236
Kansas	\$400,720	\$745,940	\$17,600,214	\$925,655	\$140,049	\$19,812,578
Kentucky	\$5,772,781	\$11,597,552	\$15,252,961	\$5,730,384	\$484,135	\$38,837,813
Louisiana	\$419,867	\$3,752,282	\$3,056,074	\$375,169	\$255,855	\$7,859,248
Maine	\$9,279,186	\$5,203,574	\$4,708,823	\$4,121,273	\$5,813,100	\$29,125,956
Maryland	\$3,650,111	\$4,037,611	\$3,768,429	\$2,200,250	\$5,132,210	\$18,788,610
Massachusetts	\$112,451,923	\$9,155,566	\$2,696,233	\$21,345,912	\$18,028,826	\$163,678,460
Michigan	\$12,064,650	\$8,663,012	\$5,670,933	\$4,025,640	\$1,612,300	\$32,036,535
Minnesota	\$14,854,364	\$4,413,088	\$5,325,129	\$8,624,216	\$34,493,944	\$67,710,741
Mississippi	\$567,845	\$6,305,352	\$1,157,340	\$231,363	\$409,011	\$8,670,911
Missouri	\$6,555,675	\$3,535,046	\$8,493,252	\$2,714,634	\$2,185,395	\$23,484,003
Montana	\$6,143,479	\$3,630,732	\$650,225	\$1,665,077	\$1,727,136	\$13,816,649
Nebraska	\$2,604,299	\$4,955,926	\$4,346,778	\$3,300,205	\$209,945	\$15,417,153
Nevada	\$678,613	\$41,439	\$140,447	\$141,192	\$0	\$1,001,691
New Hampshire	\$6,257,230	\$2,112,570	\$1,750,172	\$10,713,009	\$16,293,830	\$37,126,811
New Jersey	\$7,620,920	\$1,979,986	\$8,022,677	\$3,418,034	\$174,201	\$21,215,818
New Mexico	\$831,445	\$3,782,708	\$635,505	\$473,969	\$29,238	\$5,752,865
New York	\$12,747,476	\$21,086,264	\$14,582,023	\$15,479,543	\$1,781,614	\$65,676,920
North Carolina	\$3,683,243	\$6,105,054	\$8,316,092	\$5,808,753	\$693,740	\$24,606,882
North Dakota	\$650,015	\$715,510	\$1,061,627	\$331,836	\$73,483	\$2,832,471
Ohio	\$15,476,800	\$5,193,475	\$19,029,543	\$10,954,260	\$5,354,005	\$56,008,083
Oklahoma	\$25,877,414	\$10,606,764	\$4,763,616	\$3,939,649	\$485,069	\$45,672,512
Oregon	\$15,747,715	\$30,238,751	\$2,251,629	\$2,940,620	\$3,305,585	\$54,484,300
Pennsylvania	\$25,505,694	\$18,301,688	\$3,939,444	\$3,076,532	\$8,401,329	\$59,224,686
Puerto Rico	\$1,469,839	\$294,391	\$798,536	\$145,137	\$0	\$2,707,903
Rhode Island	\$4,979,738	\$690,732	\$378,689	\$6,221,190	\$5,238,980	\$17,509,329
South Carolina	\$1,237,359	\$998,215	\$1,702,581	\$132,348	\$871,623	\$4,942,126
South Dakota	\$1,781,437	\$1,152,317	\$13,328,010	\$2,591,197	\$213,159	\$19,066,120
Tennessee	\$3,882,097	\$8,834,178	\$3,358,618	\$7,655,828	\$1,058,355	\$24,789,076
Texas	\$11,842,711	\$11,269,880	\$4,305,852	\$5,490,244	\$5,540,957	\$38,449,643
Utah	\$1,949,752	\$13,064,367	\$644,531	\$135,714	\$31,299	\$15,825,663
Vermont	\$5,233,812	\$5,639,995	\$1,180,318	\$1,516,513	\$54,367	\$13,625,005
Virginia	\$4,122,484	\$925,693	\$2,932,938	\$1,122,909	\$2,763,947	\$11,867,971
Washington	\$35,965,474	\$16,362,200	\$7,646,341	\$8,310,255	\$7,377,564	\$75,661,834
West Virginia	\$3,980,246	\$3,942,945	\$2,182,290	\$1,939,260	\$2,564,237	\$14,608,978
Wisconsin	\$9,211,464	\$4,721,573	\$1,541,369	\$11,593,390	\$1,598,473	\$28,666,269
Wyoming	\$4,858,029	\$3,595,086	\$975,477	\$3,871,394	\$142,497	\$13,442,483
Total	\$457,199,291	\$319,712,261	\$226,437,127	\$194,226,611	\$172,181,522	\$1,369,756,812
Count	52	49	51	50	47	52

*Adding 40,779,121 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.67 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	\$149,968,046	\$2,558,642	\$7,270,525	\$10,841,813	\$170,639,027
Alaska	\$13,236,735	\$21,281,029	\$9,428	\$3,288,810	\$37,816,002
Arizona	\$142,222,645	\$4,715,701	\$28,167,739	\$8,338,379	\$183,444,464
Arkansas	\$84,129,550	\$10,642,626	\$711,224	\$20,552,159	\$116,035,559
California	\$1,096,322,027	\$240,707,625	\$75,116,514	\$86,405,690	\$1,498,551,856
Colorado	\$423,788,591	\$75,535,829	\$77,922,317	\$8,332,789	\$585,579,526
Connecticut	\$166,488,730	\$48,974,626	\$2,427,114	\$24,103,093	\$241,993,563
Delaware	\$3,609,064	\$318,404	\$8,800	\$425,993	\$4,362,261
Dist. of Columbia	\$20,085,238	\$5,228,124	\$672,912	\$3,915,010	\$29,901,284
Florida	\$202,583,150	\$65,263,341	\$51,543,097	\$13,425,872	\$332,815,460
Georgia	\$233,707,640	\$13,887,200	\$9,957,240	\$19,222,488	\$276,774,568
Hawaii	\$19,273,643	\$3,600,245	\$15,101,033	\$5,856,451	\$43,831,372
Idaho	\$26,804,951	\$989,589	\$234,552	\$11,428,412	\$39,457,504
Illinois	\$586,205,639	\$143,911,669	\$30,371,453	\$18,700,339	\$779,189,100
Indiana	\$184,839,504	\$19,230,691	\$5,208,774	\$17,029,182	\$226,308,151
Iowa	\$152,600,057	\$15,051,774	\$3,029,617	\$23,886,236	\$194,567,684
Kansas	\$27,334,765	\$5,119,488	\$571,954	\$19,812,578	\$52,838,785
Kentucky	\$208,546,747	\$27,323,792	\$5,753,174	\$38,837,813	\$280,461,526
Louisiana	\$192,581,014	\$1,887,325	\$9,584,877	\$7,859,248	\$211,912,463
Maine	\$97,127,825	\$13,364,808	\$1,304,747	\$29,125,956	\$140,923,335
Maryland	\$120,620,399	\$27,169,199	\$20,631,055	\$18,788,610	\$187,209,264
Massachusetts	\$344,838,968	\$120,054,979	\$5,798,594	\$163,678,460	\$634,371,000
Michigan	\$238,390,480	\$35,662,315	\$27,724,339	\$32,036,535	\$333,813,669
Minnesota	\$312,825,990	\$64,156,701	\$60,582,050	\$67,710,741	\$505,275,482
Mississippi	\$112,217,346	\$1,035,528	\$5,212,850	\$8,670,911	\$127,136,635
Missouri	\$173,167,315	\$5,826,815	\$391,689	\$23,484,003	\$202,869,821
Montana	\$39,691,187	\$3,572,597	\$2,408,700	\$13,816,649	\$59,489,133
Nebraska	\$54,206,866	\$4,089,697	\$1,288,611	\$15,417,153	\$75,002,328
Nevada	\$17,148,718	\$4,595,661	\$5,512,508	\$1,001,691	\$28,258,578
New Hampshire	\$81,100,406	\$5,700,289	\$2,585,051	\$37,126,811	\$126,512,557
New Jersey	\$148,885,899	\$78,526,802	\$9,844,720	\$21,215,818	\$258,473,239
New Mexico	\$37,785,461	\$2,604,271	\$2,249,566	\$5,752,865	\$48,392,163
New York	\$338,678,665	\$67,183,842	\$330,761,022	\$65,676,920	\$802,300,449
North Carolina	\$196,620,459	\$17,248,459	\$7,650,733	\$24,606,882	\$246,126,533
North Dakota	\$17,350,173	\$250,537	\$1,968	\$2,832,471	\$20,435,149
Ohio	\$361,834,095	\$20,594,709	\$19,329,538	\$56,008,083	\$457,766,424
Oklahoma	\$137,342,119	\$41,519,659	\$7,649,972	\$45,672,512	\$232,184,262
Oregon	\$100,985,241	\$58,245,574	\$32,408,417	\$54,484,300	\$246,123,532
Pennsylvania	\$243,892,789	\$79,096,842	\$13,555,884	\$59,224,686	\$395,770,201
Puerto Rico	\$50,459,204	\$2,719,062	\$109,333,747	\$2,707,903	\$165,219,917
Rhode Island	\$53,740,615	\$12,803,112	\$998,552	\$17,509,329	\$85,051,608
South Carolina	\$133,176,089	\$949,946	\$10,915,824	\$4,942,126	\$149,983,985
South Dakota	\$15,593,359	\$1,251,887	\$488,946	\$19,066,120	\$36,400,312
Tennessee	\$227,430,190	\$15,248,184	\$25,246,677	\$24,789,076	\$292,714,127
Texas	\$487,405,808	\$25,691,571	\$33,586,600	\$38,449,643	\$585,133,621
Utah	\$34,835,882	\$667,660	\$658,019	\$15,825,663	\$51,987,224
Vermont	\$26,006,401	\$14,510,720	\$621,410	\$13,625,005	\$54,763,536
Virginia	\$85,351,570	\$6,629,290	\$15,365,478	\$11,867,971	\$119,214,309
Washington	\$138,407,545	\$83,427,510	\$66,242,080	\$75,661,834	\$363,738,969
West Virginia	\$58,201,422	\$7,774,312	\$6,148,351	\$14,608,978	\$86,733,063
Wisconsin	\$114,025,269	\$39,205,958	\$5,969,258	\$28,666,269	\$187,866,754
Wyoming	\$43,318,174	\$27,236,500	\$6,486,414	\$13,442,483	\$90,483,571
Total	\$8,576,989,665	\$1,594,842,716	\$1,162,615,713	\$1,369,756,812	\$12,704,204,905
Count	52	52	52	52	52

*Adding 40,779,121 Volunteer Hours valued at \$7.25 per hour would increase the Private Resources to \$1.67 billion

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

State	Employment	Education	Income Management	Housing	Emergency Services	Nutrition
Alabama	\$1,126,543	\$929,305	\$782,832	\$1,060,310	\$3,232,873	\$831,362
Alaska	\$297,807	\$523,951	\$135,610	\$158,781	\$12,583	\$105,290
Arizona	\$33,525	\$107,191	\$122,372	\$642,396	\$3,026,616	\$255,276
Arkansas	\$754,286	\$896,904	\$1,335,962	\$408,837	\$1,285,893	\$885,827
California	\$9,038,819	\$10,379,941	\$2,826,454	\$3,982,366	\$9,332,273	\$4,283,046
Colorado	\$1,298,416	\$62,658	\$28,606	\$68,241	\$1,539,756	\$364,941
Connecticut	\$740,521	\$2,317,003	\$678,515	\$270,651	\$1,806,706	\$533,460
Delaware	\$304,333	\$289,842	\$0	\$131,241	\$410,149	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$2,396,206	\$2,588,523	\$909,167	\$696,050	\$909,168	\$742,522
Florida	\$3,245,883	\$2,438,301	\$483,121	\$1,768,768	\$1,712,929	\$289,508
Georgia	\$1,523,110	\$837,867	\$421,012	\$2,740,390	\$3,884,940	\$1,552,680
Hawaii	\$1,257,469	\$667,858	\$21,635	\$133,585	\$326,981	\$287,016
Idaho	\$139,355	\$137,553	\$190,344	\$277,726	\$532,172	\$852,152
Illinois	\$3,457,304	\$1,679,983	\$291,476	\$485,420	\$6,081,176	\$1,434,273
Indiana	\$791,374	\$831,856	\$941,012	\$1,477,631	\$751,549	\$319,167
Iowa	\$378,308	\$895,130	\$1,213,017	\$457,421	\$1,611,688	\$548,561
Kansas	\$781,994	\$123,746	\$165,488	\$365,125	\$768,935	\$458,267
Kentucky	\$1,594,212	\$952,250	\$810,489	\$1,879,267	\$1,954,988	\$783,309
Louisiana	\$640,998	\$1,240,757	\$2,221,618	\$526,429	\$3,787,035	\$1,643,185
Maine	\$200,574	\$104,217	\$195,433	\$282,201	\$278,773	\$210,876
Maryland	\$366,110	\$592,818	\$464,248	\$1,201,410	\$2,104,820	\$776,264
Massachusetts	\$1,639,404	\$1,842,260	\$1,007,054	\$1,213,775	\$2,179,988	\$953,627
Michigan	\$485,779	\$1,626,011	\$1,870,480	\$2,348,133	\$9,112,921	\$2,121,509
Minnesota	\$338,682	\$204,535	\$444,165	\$677,873	\$1,098,476	\$432,747
Mississippi	\$885,004	\$592,783	\$630,842	\$1,470,384	\$431,676	\$100,680
Missouri	\$1,237,576	\$1,793,173	\$915,177	\$687,543	\$2,209,229	\$483,953
Montana	\$246,820	\$184,822	\$253,590	\$495,012	\$443,144	\$86,693
Nebraska	\$574,556	\$490,556	\$497,179	\$287,939	\$489,981	\$232,238
Nevada	\$1,741,966	\$386,497	\$149,326	\$36,646	\$232,441	\$100,233
New Hampshire	\$311,138	\$354,330	\$369,734	\$458,127	\$743,877	\$275,200
New Jersey	\$1,025,134	\$2,244,466	\$768,080	\$1,523,269	\$3,014,804	\$1,350,575
New Mexico	\$296,113	\$429,221	\$260,694	\$266,931	\$708,129	\$530,705
New York	\$12,518,079	\$11,936,578	\$991,376	\$4,491,701	\$4,150,364	\$1,473,625
North Carolina	\$14,829	\$238,202	\$0	\$15,898	\$245,023	\$26,264
North Dakota	\$79,552	\$386,172	\$208,945	\$593,780	\$461,680	\$576,461
Ohio	\$3,275,775	\$1,153,510	\$1,136,485	\$1,071,628	\$7,311,383	\$696,023
Oklahoma	\$480,792	\$601,573	\$436,188	\$1,030,066	\$957,782	\$484,683
Oregon	\$25,937	\$209,498	\$42,158	\$284,123	\$775,347	\$392,372
Pennsylvania	\$2,534,525	\$2,791,266	\$2,031,063	\$3,283,756	\$2,585,841	\$1,964,486
Puerto Rico	\$4,147,288	\$1,028,332	\$0	\$0	\$1,337,322	\$0
Rhode Island	\$60,316	\$602,439	\$77,914	\$572,374	\$831,498	\$265,873
South Carolina	\$1,668,515	\$860,980	\$220,814	\$393,679	\$3,501,391	\$150,652
South Dakota	\$139,334	\$310,337	\$328,067	\$131,596	\$622,548	\$460,867
Tennessee	\$586,327	\$422,504	\$155,982	\$767,275	\$5,496,010	\$1,162,117
Texas	\$1,189,933	\$3,151,475	\$3,913,065	\$1,165,247	\$7,897,545	\$2,740,480
Utah	\$121,078	\$134,121	\$177,748	\$316,929	\$571,242	\$756,649
Vermont	\$298,735	\$88,140	\$127,216	\$512,388	\$930,067	\$185,533
Virginia	\$702,670	\$1,279,094	\$370,147	\$1,014,554	\$2,787,272	\$373,109
Washington	\$776,597	\$617,178	\$162,700	\$707,983	\$695,261	\$496,001
West Virginia	\$1,057,581	\$641,249	\$375,762	\$661,375	\$1,699,536	\$277,169
Wisconsin	\$394,476	\$1,459,517	\$402,570	\$1,672,761	\$909,855	\$523,301
Wyoming	\$105,571	\$148,244	\$60,608	\$611,951	\$575,797	\$332,693
Total	\$69,327,229	\$66,806,717	\$32,623,539	\$47,778,942	\$110,359,432	\$37,163,499
Count	52	52	49	51	52	50

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

State	Linkages	Self-Sufficiency	Health	Other	Total
Alabama	\$2,399,220	\$686,419	\$290,727	\$0	\$11,339,591
Alaska	\$879,540	\$176,358	\$229,663	\$0	\$2,519,583
Arizona	\$565,726	\$466,791	\$47,151	\$0	\$5,267,044
Arkansas	\$1,326,723	\$329,226	\$347,400	\$7,463	\$7,578,521
California	\$5,133,230	\$7,177,031	\$1,871,338	\$943,015	\$54,967,513
Colorado	\$1,125,059	\$711,653	\$255,511	\$0	\$5,454,841
Connecticut	\$659,463	\$533,703	\$138,286	\$460,936	\$8,139,244
Delaware	\$511,732	\$1,301,375	\$0	\$227,169	\$3,175,841
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,123,273	\$1,009,169	\$401,805	\$0	\$10,775,883
Florida	\$679,984	\$4,189,593	\$203,312	\$1,145,701	\$16,157,100
Georgia	\$1,221,924	\$3,414,302	\$383,269	\$596,855	\$16,576,349
Hawaii	\$262,441	\$316,741	\$0	\$98,415	\$3,372,141
Idaho	\$450,048	\$726,481	\$97,566	\$60,345	\$3,463,742
Illinois	\$6,051,186	\$3,468,814	\$2,163,778	\$501,515	\$25,614,925
Indiana	\$1,039,625	\$1,682,907	\$335,237	\$117,695	\$8,288,053
Iowa	\$1,116,565	\$167,108	\$196,630	\$0	\$6,584,428
Kansas	\$836,581	\$642,626	\$191,803	\$387,631	\$4,722,196
Kentucky	\$881,431	\$1,450,417	\$879,731	\$0	\$11,186,094
Louisiana	\$1,952,400	\$361,889	\$996,360	\$0	\$13,370,670
Maine	\$694,083	\$644,547	\$153,958	\$309,542	\$3,074,204
Maryland	\$1,538,519	\$450,950	\$319,226	\$410,364	\$8,224,729
Massachusetts	\$3,514,899	\$376,217	\$477,386	\$1,398,923	\$14,603,532
Michigan	\$3,126,197	\$1,308,533	\$366,437	\$28,499	\$22,394,499
Minnesota	\$2,080,582	\$1,296,628	\$108,929	\$200,388	\$6,883,005
Mississippi	\$3,106,343	\$828,195	\$337,336	\$193,321	\$8,576,564
Missouri	\$2,675,894	\$1,807,563	\$377,089	\$2,950,127	\$15,137,324
Montana	\$831,331	\$368,659	\$30,479	\$0	\$2,940,550
Nebraska	\$600,875	\$853,567	\$102,568	\$30,416	\$4,159,876
Nevada	\$204,984	\$515,012	\$1,622	\$0	\$3,368,727
New Hampshire	\$320,033	\$122,667	\$261,188	\$0	\$3,216,294
New Jersey	\$1,251,825	\$1,418,393	\$403,483	\$899,672	\$13,899,701
New Mexico	\$380,400	\$157,988	\$191,897	\$0	\$3,222,078
New York	\$3,166,763	\$12,128,286	\$3,225,270	\$0	\$54,082,042
North Carolina	\$353,841	\$13,687,285	\$0	\$0	\$14,581,342
North Dakota	\$122,530	\$453,235	\$70,461	\$13,106	\$2,965,922
Ohio	\$431,409	\$4,492,941	\$1,531,240	\$2,868,295	\$23,968,688
Oklahoma	\$1,123,430	\$473,405	\$316,856	\$1,048,095	\$6,952,870
Oregon	\$1,230,538	\$1,367,960	\$102,331	\$67,749	\$4,498,013
Pennsylvania	\$3,217,845	\$2,798,680	\$1,025,541	\$613,243	\$22,846,245
Puerto Rico	\$2,333,420	\$12,220,789	\$352,036	\$2,555,822	\$23,975,008
Rhode Island	\$110,041	\$239,274	\$448,352	\$57,424	\$3,265,505
South Carolina	\$1,042,315	\$958,883	\$239,373	\$0	\$9,036,602
South Dakota	\$611,465	\$233,877	\$75,309	\$0	\$2,913,400
Tennessee	\$2,190,055	\$2,055,731	\$294,174	\$10,918	\$13,141,093
Texas	\$4,549,828	\$4,556,442	\$548,251	\$0	\$29,712,267
Utah	\$495,343	\$157,781	\$7,350	\$0	\$2,738,241
Vermont	\$209,873	\$492,762	\$19,944	\$180,016	\$3,044,674
Virginia	\$1,534,500	\$297,213	\$220,087	\$212,555	\$8,791,201
Washington	\$2,514,190	\$496,432	\$535,715	\$0	\$7,002,056
West Virginia	\$732,288	\$740,302	\$290,883	\$16,400	\$6,492,545
Wisconsin	\$633,921	\$966,259	\$232,215	\$0	\$7,194,875
Wyoming	\$592,095	\$413,579	\$344,265	\$0	\$3,184,803
Total	\$75,737,804	\$98,192,639	\$22,040,817	\$18,611,615	\$578,642,234
Count	52	52	49	31	52

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

State	Youth	Seniors	Total
Alabama	\$569,886	\$1,579,613	\$2,149,499
Alaska	\$322,052	\$387,765	\$709,817
Arizona	\$102,903	\$262,461	\$365,364
Arkansas	\$434,250	\$941,653	\$1,375,903
California	\$4,410,806	\$5,387,355	\$9,798,161
Colorado	\$341,028	\$819,237	\$1,160,265
Connecticut	\$330,059	\$599,853	\$929,912
Delaware	\$289,842	\$120,187	\$410,029
Dist. of Columbia	\$848,093	\$560,017	\$1,408,110
Florida	\$1,225,301	\$609,015	\$1,834,316
Georgia	\$661,126	\$2,321,008	\$2,982,134
Hawaii	\$183,405	\$452,849	\$636,254
Idaho	\$88,253	\$123,432	\$211,685
Illinois	\$989,228	\$555,506	\$1,544,734
Indiana	\$695,923	\$540,747	\$1,236,670
Iowa	\$66,089	\$174,043	\$240,132
Kansas	\$86,159	\$49,305	\$135,464
Kentucky	\$567,203	\$926,564	\$1,493,767
Louisiana	\$814,819	\$2,693,314	\$3,508,133
Maine	\$268,134	\$272,545	\$540,679
Maryland	\$136,294	\$394,115	\$530,409
Massachusetts	\$528,216	\$247,477	\$775,692
Michigan	\$2,104,053	\$3,288,858	\$5,392,911
Minnesota	\$483,213	\$1,054,806	\$1,538,019
Mississippi	\$226,315	\$497,006	\$723,321
Missouri	\$1,624,663	\$1,211,033	\$2,835,696
Montana	\$352,033	\$182,704	\$534,737
Nebraska	\$232,642	\$318,593	\$551,235
Nevada	\$120,917	\$423,071	\$543,988
New Hampshire	\$266,290	\$970,957	\$1,237,247
New Jersey	\$1,221,522	\$979,274	\$2,200,796
New Mexico	\$168,000	\$308,659	\$476,659
New York	\$14,672,346	\$3,288,657	\$17,961,003
North Carolina	\$228,578	\$0	\$228,578
North Dakota	\$64,769	\$389,772	\$454,541
Ohio	\$1,008,068	\$1,252,921	\$2,260,989
Oklahoma	\$500,636	\$978,278	\$1,478,914
Oregon	\$209,738	\$91,683	\$301,421
Pennsylvania	\$1,036,700	\$1,596,178	\$2,632,878
Puerto Rico	\$693,124	\$7,134,457	\$7,827,581
Rhode Island	\$813,061	\$912,436	\$1,725,497
South Carolina	\$429,107	\$141,501	\$570,608
South Dakota	\$356,693	\$616,128	\$972,821
Tennessee	\$452,187	\$1,576,072	\$2,028,259
Texas	\$2,079,437	\$2,190,937	\$4,270,374
Utah	\$31,000	\$25,055	\$56,055
Vermont	\$160,058	\$425,587	\$585,645
Virginia	\$643,756	\$713,238	\$1,356,994
Washington	\$224,904	\$326,019	\$550,923
West Virginia	\$215,254	\$334,057	\$549,311
Wisconsin	\$331,530	\$181,287	\$512,817
Wyoming	\$434,163	\$458,137	\$892,300
Total	\$45,343,826	\$51,885,421	\$97,229,247
Count	52	51	52

Appendix C: FY 2013 Training and Technical Assistance

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CSBG Regional Performance Innovation Consortia

	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award ⁴⁰	Project Period	Grant Number
CA	California/Nevada Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0245
CT	Connecticut Association for Community Action, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0242
GA	Georgia Community Action Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0248
IN	Indiana Community Action Association, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0251
KS	Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, Inc.	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0252
KY	Community Action Kentucky	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0244
ND	North Dakota Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0243
NY	New York State Community Action Association	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$399,622	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0246
OK	Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0250
OR	Community Action Partnership of Oregon	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0249
VA	Virginia Community Action Partnership	Regional Performance Innovation Consortia (RPIC)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90EQ0247

⁴⁰ The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

CSBG Training and Technical Assistance

State	Grantee	Award Title	Total Grant Award ⁴¹	Project Period	Grant/Contract Number
DC	Community Action Partnership	Leadership Development Center of Excellence (COE)	\$200,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90EQ0231
DC	Community Action Partnership	National Risk Mitigation and Quality Improvement T/TA Center	\$2,100,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0428
DC	Community Action Partnership	Center of Excellence (COE) Organizational Standards	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0434
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination	\$2,500,000	5/15/2009 to 5/14/2014	90ET0422
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Next Generation Center of Excellence (COE)	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0435
DC	National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP)	State Performance Management Clearinghouse	\$1,050,000	9/30/2010 to 9/29/2013	90ET0431
MA	Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW)	Strengthening the Capacity and Ability of CSBG Eligible Entities to Address Legal Issues	\$400,000	9/30/2012 to 9/29/2014	90ET0433
DC	The Urban Institute	Performance Management Tools and Protocols	\$380,700	9/28/2012 to 9/27/2014	HHSP23320095654WC

⁴¹ The total award amounts reflect the total award for the total project period.

DC	Community Action Partnership	CSBG Learning Communities Resource Center	\$400,000	9/29/2013 to 9/28/2015	90ET0436
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