



CONSEQUENCES FOR AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

A national survey on the impact of recent reductions in
Community Development Block Grant funding

February 2016



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Consequences for American Communities: A national survey on the impact of recent reductions in Community Development Block Grant funding

A Report of the CDBG Coalition



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Introduction: The Community Development Block Grant Program

The CDBG program provides annual formula grants to cities, urban counties and states. These grants fund a wide range of community development activities directed towards neighborhood revitalization, affordable housing, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services.

CDBG funding is provided by Congress through annual appropriations. Annual funding is split between states (30 percent) and local jurisdictions (70 percent) called “entitlement communities.” Entitlement communities are comprised of principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000, and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities). States develop funding priorities and criteria and award grants to units of general local government that do not qualify as entitlement communities.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculates each grant amount using a statutory formula. The formula involves several objective measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, over 1,100 entitlement communities received CDBG formula funding, along with 49¹ States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All CDBG-funded activities must meet one of the three national objectives:

- Provide benefits to low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons;
- Prevent or eliminate slums or blight; and
- Meet community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the community’s health or welfare.

A minimum of 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that principally benefit LMI, defined as persons at 80 percent or less of area median income. Eligible activities for funds include, but are not limited to:

- Assistance to private businesses to carry out economic development and job creation/retention activities;
- Community revitalization including addressing slums and blight;
- Rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures;
- Construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes;
- Activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources; and
- Public community development services (e.g., senior support services, child care, homeless operations).

¹ The State of Hawaii does not participate in the CDBG state program (i.e., “non-entitlement program”).

For over 40 years, CDBG has served as the cornerstone of the federal government’s commitment to partnering with states and local governments to strengthen our nation’s communities and improve the quality of life for LMI Americans. On the occasion of the CDBG program’s 40th anniversary in 2014, HUD issued a statement² commemorating the event in which it said of CDBG:

“CDBG’s impact can be measured in every corner of the U.S. and in the lives of millions of Americans, 95 percent of whom are low- to moderate-income citizens. Last year alone, the program allowed state and local governments to help nearly 28,000 individuals to find permanent employment or to keep the full-time jobs they have. CDBG also supported the rehabilitation of nearly 95,000 homes and financed public improvement projects that benefitted an estimated 3.3 million residents in communities from coast to coast.”

The Decline of CDBG Funding

Unfortunately, the CDBG program is now faced with deep funding cuts - nearly 25 percent (\$900 million) from \$3.9 billion in FY 2010 to \$3 billion in FY 2016. When calculated for inflation, this is a 29 percent decrease from FY 2010. Additionally, CDBG has added nearly 50 new entitlement communities in the last three years alone. As depicted in Figure 1, the ongoing influx of entitlement communities, coupled with declining overall funding, inflation and population growth, means that a growing number of communities are asked to do more with less.³

The President’s FY 2017 budget⁴ released on February 9, 2017 requests only \$2.8 billion for CDBG, a \$200 million reduction from FY 2016. If enacted, this would reduce CDBG formula funding by an additional 28 percent over the FY 2010 level. Continued cuts to these programs will cause a decline in neighborhoods, downtown areas, and business losses to local economies. Continued cuts will hurt seniors, children, working families, and the homeless, including veterans, through reduced services and housing opportunities. The CDBG Coalition urges Congress to restore these cuts by supporting at least \$3.3 billion for the CDBG program in FY 2017.

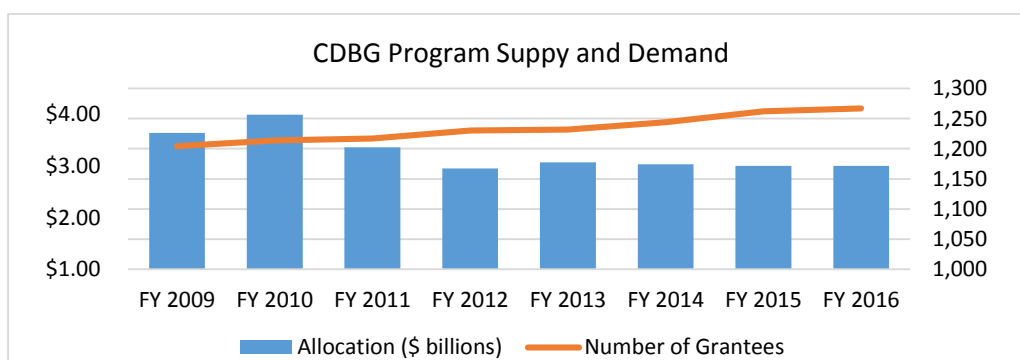


Figure 1. CDBG Allocations Compared to the Number of CDBG Grantees, FY 2009 to FY 2016.

² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “CDBG Program’s 40th Anniversary,” http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/CDBG_Turns_40.

³ See Appendix D for more information on the total number of CDBG grantees and total CDBG allocations for the past 14 federal fiscal years.

⁴ Office of Management and Budget, “Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017,” <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/overview>

Understanding the Consequences

The CDBG Coalition consists of twenty-one national associations representing local elected officials, housing and community development professionals, planners, economic development entities, and a wide array of non-profit organizations. Members of the Coalition conducted this survey in an attempt to better understand the national impact of the FY 2015 reduction in CDBG formula funding.

The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO), with substantial input from its Coalition partners, designated a web-based survey instrument⁵ using the online survey software product *Survey Monkey*. The online instrument was based in part on a draft list of questions originally developed by the National Community Development Association and the National Association of Counties of the older version of this report that analyzed the impact of CDBG funding cuts between FY 2004 to FY 2006. The survey for this 2016 report was conducted from February 2015 to December 2015. NAHRO compiled and analyzed results from the online survey and produced the final report.

The CDBG Coalition hopes the results of the survey will raise awareness of the real-world impact of decline CDBG funding. The information respondents have provided should also provide insights into the potential consequences of any additional reductions to CDBG formula grants. The Administration and the Congress have made choices concerning CDBG funding. Here are just a few of the consequences of those choices.

On the Report Cover



Men's Service Center, before and after construction.

“The Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida’s new 34,000 square feet Men’s Service Center (MSC). The MSC is a two-story residential facility for single, homeless men, offering case management and supportive services for 250 individuals at any given time. Accommodations are dormitory-style for the 200 men in the comprehensive case management programs. An Introductory Phase, with limited case management, accommodates up to 50 men. Breakfast and dinner are served. The CDBG program provided \$5.6 million in funding for the center’s construction and project management.”

⁵ See Appendix C to view the online survey questions asked for the CDBG Survey Report

Summary of Survey Results

The CDBG Coalition Survey generated 161 valid responses from CDBG formula grantees within 40 states. **These respondents represent 13 percent of all CDBG formula grantees**, including 16 percent of all CDBG state programs and 13 percent of all entitlement communities. The survey's 161 respondents received a total of \$403,141,333 in CDBG formula allocations for FY 2015, representing 13 percent of all FY 2015 CDBG formula funding.

The survey asked respondents to provide projections of what they will be able to achieve with their reduced FY 2015 formula allocations as compared to the results they achieved using their FY 2010 grants. The results of the survey suggests that the 25 percent reduction in formula funding for CDBG over the last five fiscal years is having a substantial negative effect on the collective ability of states, cities and counties to serve Americans in need, promote homeownership, grow local economics and strengthen the nation's infrastructure.

Projected reductions from states, cities, and counties include:

- **1,273 fewer businesses to be assisted, 1,450 fewer jobs to be created, and 891 fewer jobs retained:** CDBG is an engine of economic growth, the program leverages \$4.07 for every \$1 of CDBG investment. In its first 25 years, the program created 2.2 million jobs, generated over \$50 billion in personal earnings and produced \$150 billion in total economic benefit.⁶
- **1,748 fewer households to be assisted through homebuyer assistance activities, including a total of 1,034 first-time homebuyers, 6,341 minorities and 257 veterans:** Since the collapse of the housing market in 2008, the federal government has made homeownership a top economic priority, particularly for underserved, creditworthy families. In the past 9 years, CDBG has provided direct and indirect homeownership assistance to almost 40,000 households.
- **936,671 fewer low- and moderate-income persons to be served:** Much of the CDBG program funds are expended towards activities that principally benefit LMI persons. Recent reductions in CDBG formula funding are having a distressing effect on the efforts of states, cities, and counties to secure decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities for LMI Americas.
- **56,698 fewer homeless persons to be served:** The Obama Administration has set a goal of ending veteran homelessness by 2016, end chronic homelessness by 2017, and end family, youth and children homelessness by 2020. CDBG funds often address homelessness by supporting services and programs such as emergency shelter, transitional housing, special needs housing, and supportive services for basic needs such as food, transportation and health care. Between 2005 and 2013, CDBG funds for homelessness activities have benefited over 5 million people.

⁶ Doaks, Michael; Athey, Lois; Fuller, Stephen; and Pitcoff, Winton, "More than Bricks and Mortar: The Economic Impact of the Community Development Block Grant Program." National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1999.

- **163,972 fewer elderly persons to be served:** Due to the baby-boom generation and increased longevity, the number of adults in this country aged 50 and over is expected to hit 132 million by 2030, a 70 percent increase since 2000. In 2030, one in five Americans will be at least aged 65. Recent research by Harvard University has found that the United States is ill prepared to meet the housing needs of the aging population.⁷ CDBG provides critical resources for programs that serve America’s senior citizens, including meals on wheels, housing rehabilitation, and improvements to nursing homes and other facilities that serve the elderly.
- **67,412 fewer children and youth to be served:** More than 31 million children in the United States are growing up in low-income families.⁸ CDBG provides funding for programs that meet the needs of children and youth, including child care services, after school enrichment programs, and services for abused and neglected children.
- **178,757 fewer persons with special needs to be served:** CDBG helps to fund programs and services that improve the lives of those with physical and mental disabilities. Examples include improvements that remove barriers to handicap access and recreational programs for developmentally disabled individuals. In the last decade, approximately \$1.2 million persons have benefited from CDBG activities that provide such services for the disabled.⁹
- **5,487 fewer veterans served:** The U.S. Census Bureau estimates there are over 21.8 million veterans of the U.S. armed forces in 2014. Many of the programs that are funded by the CDBG program have touched the lives of the millions of veterans in our country, whether through housing, economic development, public services and public improvements.
- **4,390 fewer households to be assisted through housing rehabilitation activities, including 2,100 elderly households:** CDBG is the leading source of funding for housing rehabilitation programs serving LMI and elderly households. These programs make possible improvements to the safety, habitability, and accessibility of homes occupied by persons unable to make those improvements themselves.
- **439 new city and county public improvement projects to be canceled or delayed that would have served 11,395,715 people:** CDBG strengthens the nation’s infrastructure through the funding of water and sewer improvements, street and sidewalk projects, fire stations, public facilities and the remediation of environmental contamination. The reductions in CDBG formula funding have led to the cancellation or delay of scores of public improvement projects that would have served hundreds of thousands of Americans.
- **Overall, 91 entitlement communities estimated that only 1,751 applications (47 percent) would be funded out of a total of 3,702 applications received.** These entitlement communities estimated that a total of \$132,470,399 in additional FY 2015 CDBG formula funding would be needed to fund all applications.

⁷ Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, “Housing America’s Older Adults Meeting the Needs of an Aging Population,” 2014.

⁸ “Basic Facts about Low-Income Children in the United States,” National Center for Children in Poverty, 2015.

⁹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, “National Accomplishment Reports FY 2005-2013,”

<https://www.hudexchange.info/manage-a-program/cdbg-accomplishment-reports/>

Full Results – Respondents in Detail

The online survey generated 161 valid responses from CDBG formula grantees. Respondents included 153 entitlement communities and eight state programs. Entitlement community respondents included 126 entitlement cities and 27 entitlement counties. Overall, responses were received from grantees in 40 states.

Respondents represent 13 percent of all CDBG formula grantees (161 of 1,262), 16 percent of all state programs (8 of 50), and 13 percent of all entitlement communities (153 of 1205).

FY 2010 funding: The survey’s 161 respondents received a total of \$514,754,629 in CDBG formula allocations for FY 2010. This represents 13 percent of all FY 2010 CDBG formula funding. The 153 entitlement community respondents received a total of \$336,322,571 in FY 2010 CDBG formula allocations, representing 12 percent of the total entitlement share of FY 2010. The eight state program respondents received a total of \$178,432,058 in FY 2010 CDBG formula allocations, representing 15 percent of the total share for the FY 2010 state CDBG program.

FY 2015 funding: The survey’s 161 respondents received a total of \$403,141,333 in CDBG formula allocations for FY 2015. This represents 13 percent of all FY 2015 CDBG formula funding. The 153 entitlement community respondents received a total of \$264,159,075 in FY 2015 CDBG formula allocations, representing 13 percent of the total entitlement share for FY 2015. The eight state program respondents received a total of \$138,982,258 in FY 2015 CDBG formula allocations, representing 15 percent of the total share for the FY 2015 state CDBG program.

	Respondents	Total FY 2010 CDBG ¹⁰	Total FY 2015 CDBG ¹¹	Funding Change FY 2010 to FY 2015	
Entitlement Cities	126	\$221,802,948	\$171,135,509	(50,667,439)	-22.84%
Entitlement Counties	27	\$114,519,623	\$93,023,566	(21,496,057)	-18.77%
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	153	\$336,322,571	\$264,159,075	(72,163,496)	-21.46%
State Programs	8	\$178,432,058	\$138,982,258	(39,449,800)	-22.11%
Total: All Respondents	161	\$514,754,629	\$403,141,333	(\$111,613,296)	-21.68%

¹⁰ Respondents self-reported FY 2010 CDBG formula allocations. The online survey referred respondents to HUD’s “Community Planning and Development Program Formula Allocations for FY 2010,” available online at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/about/budget/budget10

¹¹ Respondents self-reported FY 2015 CDBG formula allocations. The online survey referred respondents to HUD’s “Community Planning and Development Program Formula Allocations for FY 2015,” available online at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/about/budget/budget15

Reductions in Persons Served

The survey asked respondents to project reductions in persons served by their respective grantee’s full range of CDBG-funded activities. In order to make these projects, each respondent was instructed to use results achieved with the grantee’s FY 2010 CDBG allocation as the benchmark against which to compare the results the grantee expects to achieve using its FY 2015 allocation.

Low- and Moderate-Income Persons (total)

Respondents were asked to project reductions in persons served within each of the following categories: the total number of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) persons served (inclusive of other categories), elderly persons, children and youth, persons with special needs, and homeless persons.

- 83 percent of entitlement respondents and 100 percent of state respondents projected a reduction in the total number of LMI persons to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

“When you cut funding or reduce funding you stop the momentum of bringing progress to the community. We have yet to ‘cross the finish line’ of solving and providing basic human needs to our community.”
-Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

127 entitlement communities projected a total of 741,722 fewer LMI persons to be served.

- Eight state programs projected a total of 184,949 fewer LMI persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 936,671 fewer LMI persons to be served.**

Table 2: Reductions in Low- and Moderate –Income (LMI) Persons Served		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	107	332,747
Entitlement Counties	20	408,975
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	127	741,722
State Programs	8	194,949
Total: All Respondents	101	936,671

Elderly Persons

67 percent of entitlement respondents and 63 percent of state respondents projected a reduction in the number of elderly persons to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 102 entitlement communities projected a total of 163,861 fewer elderly persons to be served.
- Five state programs projected a total of 111 fewer elderly persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 163,972 fewer elderly persons to be served.**

“This funding cut has greatly reduced the number of elderly low-to moderate- income homeowners that we can assist to repair their houses. The potential reduction in our staff will lead to fewer activities being undertaken and the remaining staff being overwhelmed with the continuing increase of grant requirements.”
-Respondent representing Arkansas entitlement city

Table 3: Reductions in Elderly Persons Served

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	87	20,772
Entitlement Counties	15	143,089
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	102	163,861
State Programs	5	111
Total: All Respondents	107	163,972

Children and Youth

59 percent of entitlement respondents and 38 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of children and youth to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 92 entitlement communities projected a total of 67,391 fewer children and youth to be served.
- Three state programs projected a total of 21 fewer children and youth to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 67,412 fewer children and youth to be served.**

Table 4: Reductions in Children and Youth Served

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	82	38,350
Entitlement Counties	10	29,041
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	92	67,391
State Programs	3	21
Total: All Respondents	95	67,412

Persons with Special Needs

57 percent of entitlement respondents and 50 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of persons with special needs (e.g., physical disabilities, mental disabilities) to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 91 entitlement communities projected a total of 175,673 fewer persons with special needs to be served.
- Four state programs projected a total of 3,084 fewer persons with special needs to be served.
- **Respondents projected a total of 178,757 fewer special needs persons to be served.**

Table 5: Persons with Special Needs		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	74	12,219
Entitlement Counties	17	163,454
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	91	175,673
State Programs	4	3,084
Total: All Respondents	95	178,757

Homeless Persons

53 percent of entitlement respondents and 25 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of homeless persons to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

“We work with a local agency that runs a homeless rapid re-housing program. We would like to be in a position to offer this agency additional CDBG funds, but our CDBG entitlement continues to be reduced.”
-Respondent representing a California entitlement city

- 81 entitlement communities projected a total of 56,687 fewer homeless persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total 56,698 fewer homeless persons to be served.**

Table 6: Homeless Persons		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	69	42,533
Entitlement Counties	12	14,154
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	81	56,687
State Programs	2	11
Total: All Respondents	83	56,698

Veterans

27 percent of entitlement respondents and 13 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of homeless persons to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 42 entitlement communities projected a total of 5,486 fewer homeless to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total 5,487 fewer homeless persons to be served.**

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	36	5,081
Entitlement Counties	6	405
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	42	5,486
Total: All Respondents	43	5,487

Reductions in Homebuyer Assistance and Housing Rehabilitation

The survey asked respondents to project reductions in households served through CDBG-funded homebuyer and housing rehabilitation activities. In order to make these projections, each respondent was instructed to use results achieved with the grantee's FY 2010 CDBG allocation as the benchmark against which to compare the results the grantee expects to achieve using its FY 2015 allocation.

Homebuyer Assistance

Respondents were asked to project reductions in households served through homebuyer assistance activities within each of the following categories: total number of households served (inclusive of other categories), first-time homebuyers, minorities, and veterans.

- 41 percent of entitlement respondents and 25 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of households to be assisted through CDBG-funded homebuyer activities compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.
- 63 entitlement communities projected a total of 1,736 fewer households to be assisted. Of these 1,028 were classified as first-time homebuyers, 6,331 were classified as minority, and 255 were classified as veterans.

- Two state programs projected a total of 12 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, six were classified as a first-time homebuyer, 10 were classified as minority, and two were classified as veteran.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 1,748 fewer households to be assisted through homebuyer assistance activities, including a total of 1,034 first-time homebuyers, 6,341 minorities, and 257 veterans.**

Table 8: Reductions in Households Served through Homebuyer Assistance Activities					
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (households)	Reduction: First-time Homebuyers (persons)	Reduction: Minority (persons)	Reduction: Veteran (persons)
Entitlement Cities	51	1,463	904	6,170	216
Entitlement Counties	12	273	124	161	39
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	63	1,736	1,028	6,331	255
State Programs	2	12	6	10	2
Total: All Respondents	65	1,748	1,034	6,341	257

Housing Rehabilitation

Respondents were asked to project reductions in households served through housing rehabilitation activities within the following categories: total number of households served and elderly households served.

- 65 percent of entitlement respondents and 63 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of households to be assisted through CDBG-funded housing rehabilitation activities compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.
- 99 entitlement communities projected a total of 4,218 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, 2,002 households were classified as elderly.
- Five state programs projected a total 172 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, 98 were classified as elderly.
- **Overall, respondents projected 4,390 fewer households to be assisted through housing rehabilitation activities, including a total of 2,100 elderly households.**

“As a small Entitlement City with a relatively small CDBG award the impact is deep and far reaching as our funding is stretched among several broad base programs. Housing Rehabilitation is the largest project. With these reductions fewer and fewer lower priced homes are repaired which reduces available homes which are decent, safe, and sanitary. Blighted conditions add to the deterioration of the community increasing crime. Our small projects serve the homeless, provides visiting nurses for shut-ins, food for the hungry, parenting classes for those at risk, substance abuse treatment, and credit counseling. Ever reducing CDBG awards are devastating to people in need of these programs.”

- Respondent representing an Iowa entitlement city

Table 9: Reductions in Households Served through Rehabilitation Activities

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (households)	Reduction: Elderly Households
Entitlement Cities	83	3,180	1,408
Entitlement Counties	16	1,038	594
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	99	4,218	2,002
State Programs	5	172	98
Total: All Respondents	104	4,390	2,100

Reductions in Businesses Assisted, Jobs Created, and Jobs Retained

The survey asked respondents to project reductions in businesses assisted, jobs created, and jobs retained using CDBG funds. In order to make these projections, each respondent was instructed to use results achieved with the grantee’s FY 2010 CDBG allocation as the benchmark against which to compare the results the grantee expects to achieve using its FY 2015 allocation.

“[As a consequence of recent CDBG cuts] the number of technical assistance monitoring visits will be reduced.”
 -Respondent representing the New Mexico state CDBG program

Businesses Assisted

35 percent of entitlement respondents and 50 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the total number of businesses to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 53 entitlement communities projected a total of 1,257 fewer businesses to be assisted.
- Four state programs projected a total of 16 fewer businesses to be assisted.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 1,273 fewer businesses to be assisted.**

Table 10: Reductions in Business Assisted

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (businesses)
Entitlement Cities	45	484
Entitlement Counties	8	773
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	53	1,257
State Programs	4	16
Total: All Respondents	57	1,273

Jobs Created

31 percent of entitlement respondents and 50 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the total number of jobs to be created through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 48 entitlement communities projected a total of 1,073 fewer jobs to be created.
- Four state programs projected a total of 377 fewer jobs to be created.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 1,450 fewer jobs to be created.**

Table 11: Reductions in Jobs Created		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (jobs)
Entitlement Cities	41	917
Entitlement Counties	7	156
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	48	1,073
State Programs	4	377
Total: All Respondents	52	1,450

Jobs Retained

22 percent of respondents and 63 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the total number entitlement of jobs to be retained through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 34 entitlement communities projected a total of 854 fewer jobs to be retained.
- Five state programs projected a total of 37 fewer jobs to be retained.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 891 fewer jobs to be retained.**

Table 12: Reductions in Jobs Retained		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (jobs)
Entitlement Cities	30	786
Entitlement Counties	4	68
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	34	854
State Programs	5	37
Total: All Respondents	39	891

Canceled or Delayed Public Improvements

The survey asked each entitlement respondent whether their community would be forced to cancel or delay at least one public improvement project that was previously planned but not yet started due to a reduction in the size of the FY 2015 CDBG formula allocation. Respondents answering “Yes” were in turn asked to identify how many planned projects would be canceled or delayed under each of several broad categories. Finally, the survey asked respondents to estimate the total number of persons all canceled and delayed projects within each category would have served. See Table 14 on page eighteen for an overview of results.

- 70 cities and 13 counties indicated that at least one public improvement project would be canceled or delayed.

Water and Sewer Improvements

- 21 cities reported a total of 74 new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 10,107,069 persons.

Of these 74 projects, 26 involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these six projects would have served a total of 89,650 persons.

- 13 counties reported a total of 13 new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 182,431 persons.

Of these 13 projects, respondents reported that four involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these four projects would have served a total of 169,400 persons.

- **Overall, 29 entitlement communities reported a total of 87 new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 10,289,500 persons.**

Of these 87 projects, respondents indicated that 30 involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these 30 projects would have served a total of 259,050 persons.

Other Projects Involving Remediation of Real or Suspected Environmental Contamination

- 10 cities reported a total of 25 new projects (excluding water and sewer improvements) involving remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a 91,214 persons.
- **Overall, 11 entitlement communities reported a total of 27 new projects (excluding water and sewer improvements) involving remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 91,304 persons.**

Street Improvements

- 30 cities reported a total of 67 new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 146,986 persons.
- Six counties reported a total of 12 new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 248,000 persons.
- **Overall, 36 entitlement communities reported a total of 79 new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 394,986 persons.**

Sidewalk Improvements

- 32 cities reported a total of 79 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 250,930 persons.
- Five counties reported a total of 25 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 5,800 persons.
- **Overall, 37 entitlement communities reported a total of 104 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 256,730 persons.**

Community and Neighborhood Centers (including senior centers, youth centers, etc.)

- 26 cities reported a total 40 new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these projects would have served a total of 37,825 persons.
- Four counties reported a total of 13 new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. It is estimated that these projects would have served a total of 65,000 persons.
- **Overall, 30 entitlement communities reported a total of 53 new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 102,825 persons.**

Facilities (including new homeless facilities, health facilities, abused/neglected children facilities)

- 15 cities reported a total of 18 new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. It is estimated these would have served a total 17,540 persons.
- One county reported a total of 3 new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. It is estimated that these would have served a total of 25,000 persons.
- **Overall, 16 entitlement communities reported a total of 21 new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 42,540 persons.**

Parks and Recreational Facilities

- 26 cities reported a total of 56 new projects involving parks and recreational facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed project would have served a total of 206,990 persons.
- Two counties reported a total of 3 new project involving parks and recreational facilities would be canceled or delayed, that would have served a total of 2,800 persons.
- **Overall, 29 entitlement communities reported a total of 59 new projects involving parks and recreational facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these projects would have served a total of 209,790 persons.**

Fire Stations and Equipment

- Four entitlement cities reported a total of 9 new projects involving fire stations and fire equipment would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these project would have served a total of 8,040 persons.

Table 14: Canceled or Delayed Public Improvement Projects (Entitlement Cities and Counties)

	Respondents Reporting Canceled or Delayed Projects	Total Projects to be Canceled or Delayed	Total Unserved (persons)
Water and Sewer			
Entitlement Cities	21	74	10,107,069
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		26	89,650
Entitlement Counties	13	13	182,431
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		4	168,400
All Entitlement Communities	29	87	10,289,500
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		30	259,050
Other Remediation			
Entitlement Cities	10	25	91,214
Entitlement Counties	1	2	90
All Entitlement Communities	11	27	91,304
Street Improvements			
Entitlement Cities	30	67	146,986
Entitlement Counties	6	12	248,000
All Entitlement Communities	36	79	394,986
Sidewalk Improvements			
Entitlement Cities	32	79	250,930
Entitlement Counties	5	25	5,800
All Entitlement Communities	37	104	256,730
Community Centers			
Entitlement Cities	26	40	37,825
Entitlement Counties	4	13	65,000
All Entitlement Communities	30	53	102,825
Facilities			
Entitlement Cities	15	18	17,540
Entitlement Counties	1	3	25,000
All Entitlement Communities	16	21	42,540
Parks and Recreational Facilities			
Entitlement Cities	26	56	206,990
Entitlement Counties	2	3	2,800
All Entitlement Communities	29	59	209,790
Fire Stations and Equipment			
Entitlement Cities	4	9	8,040
Entitlement Counties	0	0	0
All Entitlement Communities	4	9	8,040

Unfunded Applications and Unmet Need

The survey asked entitlement respondents to consider both the number of applications for CDBG funding they had received and the number they had been able to fund during recent program years. Respondents were instructed to consider only those applications involving legitimate, eligible projects that they would be inclined to fund if resources were available to do so.

Respondents were asked to provide their best estimates of the following:

1. Number of applications for CDBG funding the grantee expects to receive in the coming year;
2. Number of applications for CDBG funding the grantee expects to be able to fund in the coming year;
3. "Unmet need," defined as the increase to the grantee's FY 2015 CDBG formula allocation that would be needed in order to fund all legitimate applications in the coming year.

Overall, 93 entitlement communities estimated that only 1,751 applications would be funded out of a total of 3,702 applications received. These 93 entitlement communities estimated that a total of \$132,470,399 in additional FY 2015 CDBG formula funding would be needed to fund all applications.

- These 93 entitlement communities received a total of \$155,365,631 in FY 2015 CDBG funding.

"Increased regulations, enforcement of outdated federal rules and regulations on top of state, local regulations is making the limited funding we have less efficient. If we can't get more money, let's cut the administrative and regulatory burden."

-- Respondent representing the Vermont state CDBG program

Table 15: Unfunded Applications and Unmet Need

	Respondents	Total Applications		Unmet Need	Total FY 2015 CDBG
		To be received	To be funded		
Entitlement Cities	74	2,904	1,276	\$102,115,112	\$94,492,458
Entitlement Counties	19	798	475	\$30,355,287	\$60,873,173
All Entitlements Communities	93	3,702	1,751	\$132,470,399	\$155,365,631

Most Significant Unmet Community Development Needs

The survey asked respondents to consider all of their significant unmet community development needs in their communities. Respondents were instructed to select up to five most significant unmet needs.

- Out of 100 respondents, 78 percent considered affordable housing as their most significant unmet community development needs, followed by community homeless shelter and services needs

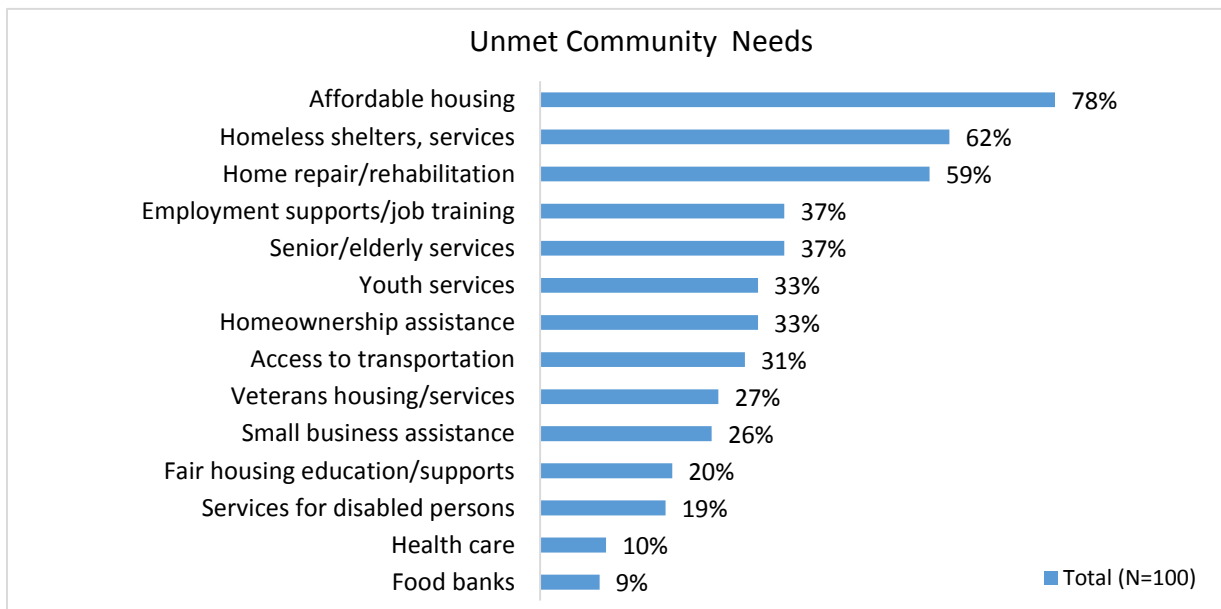


Figure 2. Most Significant Unmet Community Development Needs, Reported by Grantees

“Over the past five years, the City of Arlington has received 18.04 million dollars in CDBG funding. The City has seen its allocation decrease by 15 percent from PY 2010 to PY 2015, due to cuts in federal spending. In PY 2010, the CDBG allocation was 3.44 million, and 2.91 million in PY2015. The drastic cuts in CDBG has resulted in the City doing more with less, and in some cases decreasing the level of services, programs, and projects to the most vulnerable population. Every dollar lost in CDBG funding affects essential services provided to low- and moderate-income residents through various public service programs, such as: 1) Senior meals and other services to elderly; 2) Child care, 3) Youth education and mentoring, 4) Healthcare services, 5) Transportation, 6) Public improvements and infrastructure projects, and 7) Affordable housing opportunities. The City of Arlington believes these programs are critical and necessary to our community. Devastating cuts could force the City of Arlington Grants Management team to scale back more or even end certain services, programs or projects to Arlington residents. We, the City of Arlington, support the efforts of the CDBG Coalition in order to protect CDBG funding.”

– Respondent representing a Texas entitlement city

Eliminated Programs Due to Funding Reduction

The survey asked respondents to select all the types of community development programs that has been eliminated altogether due to a reduction in CDBG funding.

- Out of 83 respondents, many reported homeownership assistance programs have been the most vulnerable to elimination according to respondents, followed by rental rehabilitation and public facilities programs.

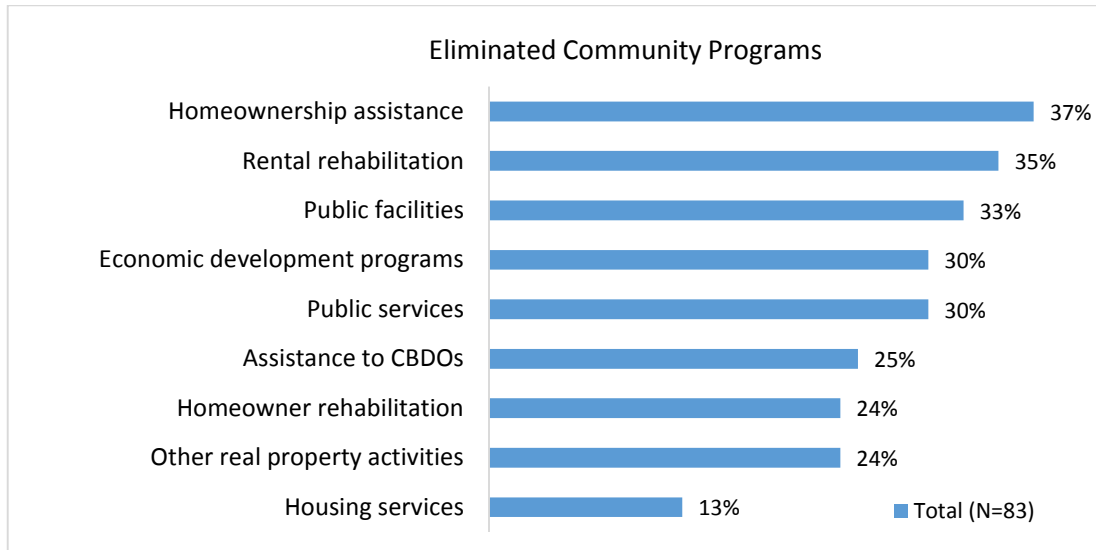


Figure 3. Eliminated Community Development Programs in Communities, Reported by Grantees

“Since 2010, we have suspended the City’s first-time home buyer program and the staff position that administered this program and part of the housing rehabilitation program continued to be vacant. In 2012, the cut in CDBG and HOME [Investment Partnership Program] entitlement funds combined with a cut in state funds resulted in our eliminating the housing rehabilitation administrator position and suspending the housing rehabilitation loan program. The suspension of the housing rehabilitation loan program not only has a direct impact on those households needing assistance, it has also impacted the contractors that used to complete rehabilitation projects for use by reducing the number of projects available to them. We now focus our funds on social service projects that assist the neediest and economic development projects that improve the conditions of our downtown area, which has the highest concentration of low- and moderate-income households.”

– Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

Appendix A: Additional Comments on the FY 2015 Budget Proposal

Many communities provided additional comments concerning the impact of funding cuts to the CDBG program. Excerpts from these comments are provided below:

“The cuts to CDBG have required termination of programs previously provided, such as homeowner rehabilitation. We have also reduced CDBG funding to service organizations and other city programs, but have replaced them with City General Funds. The General Fund is stretched, however, due to the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies in California, now there are few sources of funds for improvements to our infrastructure and public facilities.”

– Respondent representing a California entitlement city

“The 40 percent reduction in CDBG requires a significant decrease in the number of public service non-profit programs funded and a reduction in the amount funded. Several agencies have withdrawn from applying - it is not known at this time if agencies will be successful in raising enough contributions from the private sector to meet the gap due to the reduction in CDBG funding.”

– Respondent representing an Iowa entitlement city

“Increased regulation and decreased funding allocations are making it incredibly difficult to retain the needed staff to manage local CDBG programs. It is now impossible to finance any bookkeeping staff and project managers entirely out of program administration funds, causing us to have to rely on "project delivery" to keep necessary staff employed. However, as funds for projects also decrease, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify the costs associated with managing complex programs (such as local housing rehabilitation programs). Our local rehab program requires the use of a licensed lead and home inspector and project manager, but the number of properties that can be rehabilitated is constantly decreasing, resulting in HUD constantly monitoring grantees on the "cost-reasonableness" of staff costs to manage rehab programs.”

– Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

“The town's first CDBG award was in 1978 at \$1.5 million. Today, that number would be \$5.2 million due to inflation. We will receive \$1.5 million in 2015, over a 70 percent reduction in buying power from 1978.”

– Respondent representing a New York entitlement city

“The cuts will particularly impact (negatively) public services. We have had to choose whether to fund senior citizen programs like fitness and health programs and transportation to doctor appointments or whether to fund day care slots for the children of low-income households so parents can keep their jobs OR whether to fund meal delivery to severely disabled adults who are homebound. All groups are extremely needy and financially strapped.”

– Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

“Due to cuts, we have been planning a few small neighborhood projects and we tend to avoid planning large-scale projects; unfortunately those are the projects that would have the most impact on low-mod neighborhoods. Less funds are available to assist our non-profit developers to acquire/rehabilitate/create housing units, so while we may assist, we are not able to provide as much to fill the funding gaps.”

– Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

“Homelessness is increasing, poverty levels in our community are well above state average, 60 percent of housing stock is built prior to 1940, and unemployment remains among the highest in the state and home ownership levels at 49 percent are well below national levels. Decreased CDBG and HOME funding continue to challenge our community to provide basic housing needs, provide suitable living environments and create and retain jobs.”

– Respondent representing a Massachusetts entitlement city

“Murfreesboro's most significant cut came in FY 2011 when allocation dropped from \$700,162 to \$583,344. At that point we trimmed all of our programs and dropped microenterprise and infrastructure. Still suffering from those cuts three years later.”

– Respondent representing a Tennessee entitlement city

“Reductions in funding impact the number of rehabilitation, emergency repair, and reconstructions that can be completed in a city with very old housing stock and a large population of low- to moderate-income elderly and minorities. Additionally, our public service agencies are capped at 15 percent of total allocation -- therefore essentials for life such as food, clothing, and shelter not to mention counseling and domestic violence shelters are having to turn families in dire circumstances away daily. The continued downward trend of funding is hurting our community and its ability to assist the most vulnerable.”

– Respondent representing a Texas entitlement city

“The recent reduction has delayed construction projects that now need two years of CDBG allocation. It has also reduced the level of staffing and changed how the county funds projects in order to manage the CDBG program. The county has reduced the allowable projects to be funded per participating city in order to assist county staff in managing the program.”

– Respondent representing a California entitlement county

“Reductions in funding have resulted in some sub-recipients choosing not to apply for funds. As these agencies go away, it becomes more difficult to meet Consolidated Plan goals. Also, other city departments are giving second thought to using CDBG. The amount available for a project may not merit all the extra contract compliance requirements that are necessary when using CDBG.”

– Respondent representing a California entitlement city

“The long-term and ongoing cuts in CDBG funding has had several negative impacts on the Rancho Cordova community. These cuts have hurt two groups particularly. First, it has severely impacted our service providers and the members of the community who desperately rely on those services. The City relies on CDBG to provide gap funding for all of our public service programs. As other State and County funding sources, as well as some key Federal sources have disappeared, the need for CDBG has increased whilst CDBG continues to be slashed. This means that our seniors, youth and residents with a disability have had to face a reduction in critical services, such as meals, youth/anti-gang mentoring and general accessibility to public infrastructure. The second cut has come from a loss of CDBG program knowledge within the City organization. The unreliability of CDBG has resulted in a loss of permanent administrative positions in favor of temporary or term administrative positions. This has resulted in staffing turnover, a loss of general efficiency and issues around meeting the extensive and complicated CDBG reporting and program management requirements. Each year the City plans its CDBG budget prior to the announcement of how much CDBG the City will receive. This timing issue combined with the reduction in funding makes it almost impossible to run stable and effective programs and projects as well as maintain consistent experience and reliable administration.”

– Respondent representing a California entitlement city

“Cuts will affect a large number of people in our community. Smaller and smaller allocations equates to less money for Public Service agencies that provide a wide array of services to our large low income population. Cuts equate to less money available for all the rehabilitation, emergency repairs, and reconstruction projects that we have a large demand for. Additionally, sidewalk projects and code enforcement activities in our low-moderate census tracts are suffering.”

– Respondent representing a Texas entitlement city

“It is challenging to meet HUD's requirements regarding activities such as Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing with fewer administrative dollars to work with infrastructure and housing activities have been scaled back significantly. We are not able to meet the needs of the community.”

– Respondent representing a Pennsylvania entitlement city

“It will devastate our agency's ability to do rehabilitation projects, code enforcement, infrastructure rehabilitation, and handicap accessibility projects. Our agency has already lost 25 percent of our staff due to CDBG cuts, and the need in the community keeps growing. Code Enforcement is extremely important as well as rehabilitation projects to protect the once stable neighborhoods.”

– Respondent representing a New York entitlement city

“Osceola County is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. The comparison of 2010 to 2015 does not take this increase in population into consideration. So, if we are assisting at the same level as in 2010, please consider the fact that the percentage of those in need has dramatically increased therefore the percentage that are not being assisted has dramatically increased proportionately with our population.”

– Respondent representing a Florida entitlement county

“An understanding of the impact of CDBG budget reductions is incomplete without incorporating inflation and population growth. The reductions are much larger than a simple reading of the allocation amounts. Continual budget reductions over many years and a failure to maintain pace with inflation and population growth has ‘dampened’ expectations of what the CDBG program can achieve. We receive many fewer applications and plan far fewer projects because we have limited funds to distribute.”

– Respondent representing a Maine entitlement county

“Recent cuts have resulted in less low-moderate income households being assisted and few infrastructure projects being carried out. While the 2015 versus 2010 comparison show relatively little loss, it must be noted that costs have increased over five years which results in fewer units assisted. The same applies to infrastructure projects. Also, between 2010 and 2015, Shelby County's allocation dipped over time with 2015's allocation being the first time in five years that our allocation is up to 2010 levels. While this is due to population shifts, etc. within the county; it should also be pointed out that with population increases within the county comes more households in need of assistance.”

– Respondent representing a Tennessee entitlement county

“At some point the regulatory requirements that come with CDBG money do not make sense if funding continues to be reduced. The funding needs to be increased and the regulatory requirements reduced for the CDBG program to have the greatest impact possible.”

-Respondent representing the Vermont State CDBG program

Appendix B: Survey Respondents

State Programs

Arkansas	Georgia	Mississippi	Tennessee
Delaware	Michigan	New Mexico	Vermont

Cities

Alabama	Colorado	Michigan City	Minnesota	Oregon
Decatur	Arvada		Mankato	Medford
Huntsville	Grand Junction	Louisiana		
Opelika	Longmont	Monroe	Mississippi	Pennsylvania
Tuscaloosa			Hattiesburg	Chambersburg
	Florida	Massachusetts	Moss Point	Harrisburg
Arkansas	Cape Coral	Attleboro		Johnstown
Bentonville	Daytona Beach	Boston	North Carolina	Scranton
Fort Smith	Hialeah	Brookline	Burlington	Williamsport
Conway	Miami Gardens	Fitchburg	Wilmington	
Little Rock	Ocala	New Bedford		Rhode Island
Rogers	Sarasota	Peabody	New Jersey	East Providence
	Sunrise	Gloucester	Cliffside Park	Warwick
Arizona		Lowell	Long Branch	
Yuma	Iowa	Salem		South Carolina
	Cedar Falls	Westfield	Nevada	Greenville
California	Dubuque	Weymouth	Las Vegas	
Anaheim	Davenport		Reno	Tennessee
Costa Mesa		Maryland		Knoxville
Glendale	Idaho	Frederic	New York	Clarksville
Monterey	Boise		Elmira	Murfreesboro
Sacramento	Pocatello	Maine	Hamburg	
Santa Barbara		Auburn	Jamestown	Texas
Davis	Illinois	Biddeford	Tonawanda	Amarillo
Encinitas	Aurora	Portland		Arlington
Napa	Oak Park		Ohio	Austin
Palm Springs	Rantoul	Michigan	Bowling Green	Killeen
Rancho Cordova	Rockford	Battle Creek	Columbus	College Station
San Francisco	Springfield	Clinton	Hamilton	Garland
South Gate	Urbana	Farmington Hills	Lorain	Grand Prairie
Vallejo	Mount Prospect	Grand Rapids		Harlingen
Woodland		Livonia	Oklahoma	McAllen
	Indiana	Westland	Moore	
	East Chicago			

Utah

Salt Lake City
West Jordan
West Valley City

Virginia

Alexandria

Newport News

Vermont

Burlington

Washington

Auburn

Bellingham
Seattle

Wisconsin

Fond du Lac
La Crosse

West Virginia

Beckley
Wheeling

Wyoming

Cheyenne

Counties

California

Los Angeles
Fresno
San Bernardino
Sonoma

Florida

Osceola
Seminole

Maryland

Howard

Montgomery

Maine

Cumberland

Minnesota

Dakota
Ramsey

New Jersey

Monmouth

Nevada

Clark

Ohio

Hamilton
Montgomery

Pennsylvania
Washington

South Carolina

Richland

Horry

Lexington

Tennessee

Shelby

Texas

Harris

Utah

Salt Lake

Virginia

Fairfax
Henrico
Prince William

Washington

Spokane
Clark

Appendix C: Online Survey

1. Grantee Information
 - Agency
 - Grantee contact city
 - State
 - Five digit ZIP Code
2. Respondent Information
 - Your name
 - Your title
 - Business phone
 - Email address
3. Grantee type:
 - State/Commonwealth
 - Entitlement city/town/township/municipality/borough
 - Entitlement county/parish
4. FY 2015 CDBG allocation:
5. FY 2010 CDBG allocation:
6. Considering the full range of activities you funded using your FY 2010 CDBG allocation and the activities you expect to fund using your FY 2015 allocation, how many fewer of each of the following types of individuals do you predict you will be able to serve in the coming year
 - Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) persons (total)
 - Elderly persons
 - Children and youth (under the age of 18)
 - Special needs persons (persons with physical disabilities, mental disabilities, etc.)
 - Homeless persons
7. How many fewer households do you estimate you will be able to assist through homebuyer programs in the coming year?
 - Total
 - First-time homebuyers
 - Minority homebuyers
8. How many fewer households do you predict you will be able to assist through homeowner rehabilitation and other residential rehabilitation activities in the coming year?
 - Total
 - Elderly
9. How many fewer businesses do you estimate you will be able to assist in the coming year?
10. How many fewer jobs do you estimate your CDBG program will help to create in the coming year?
11. How many fewer jobs do you estimate your CDBG program will help to retain in the coming year?
12. Due to a reduction in the size of your CDBG allocation, do you believe your community will be forced to cancel or delay at least one public improvement project that was previously planned but not yet started?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Skip (Selecting "No" or "Skip" automatically advanced respondents to Question 21)
13. New Water and Sewer Improvement Projects
 - Number of projects to be canceled or delayed
 - Of these, number that involve the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination
 - Number of persons that would have been served by all canceled/delayed water and sewer projects
 - Number of persons that would have been served by canceled/delayed water and sewer projects involving the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination
- 14-20. For each of the following categories, provide your best estimate of the number of projects to be canceled or delayed and the number of persons that would have been served by canceled or delayed projects
 - Other new projects involving the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination
 - New Street Improvement Projects
 - New Sidewalk Projects
 - New Community and Neighborhood Centers/Senior Centers/Youth Centers/Children Centers (including childcare)/Centers for the Disabled and Handicapped
 - New Homeless Facilities/Health Facilities/Abused and Neglected Children Facilities/Facilities for AIDS Patients
 - New Parks and Recreation Facilities
 - New Fire Station and Fire Equipment-related Projects
21. Based on recent experience, what is your best estimate of the number of applications for CDBG funding you will receive in the coming year?
22. Based on recent experience, what is your best estimate of the number of applications you will be able to fund in the coming year?
23. What is your best estimate of how much larger your FY 2015 CDBG allocation would have to be in order to fund all legitimate applications in the coming year?
24. What are the most significant unmet community development needs in your community?
 - Employment supports/job training
 - Veterans housing/services
 - Homeless shelters, services
 - Food banks
 - Senior/elderly services
 - Services for disabled persons (including 504 accessibility)
 - Youth services (after school programs, day care)
 - Home repair/rehabilitation
 - Homeownership assistance
 - Access to transportation
 - Small business assistance
 - Health care
 - Affordable housing
 - Fair housing education/supports
 - Other
25. What types of programs in your community have been eliminated altogether, due to the reduction in CDBG funding?
 - Homeownership assistance
 - Homeowner rehabilitation
 - Rental rehabilitation
 - Housing services
 - Other real property activities (acquisition, disposition, clearance and demolition, code enforcement, and historic preservation)
 - Public facilities (infrastructure, special needs or community facilities)
 - Economic development programs (microenterprise assistance, commercial rehabilitation, and special economic development activities)
 - Public services (job training and employment services, homelessness, health care and substance abuse services, child care, crime prevention, and fair housing counseling)
 - Assistance to CBDOs (projects that include neighborhood revitalization, community and economic development, energy conservation)
 - Other
26. Please share any additional information about the impact of recent CDBG cuts on your state or community:

Appendix D: Recent CDBG Allocations

Federal Fiscal Year	Total CDBG Allocations ¹²	Total Allocations Inflation Adjusted ¹³	Total Grantees ¹⁴
2000	\$4,236,050,000	\$5,910,132,933	1,059
2001	\$4,399,300,000	\$5,936,830,067	1,065
2002	\$4,341,000,000	\$5,768,641,155	1,075
2003	\$4,339,538,000	\$5,632,811,481	1,084
2004	\$4,330,846,000	\$5,517,822,089	1,155
2005	\$4,109,890,720	\$5,071,212,085	1,162
2006	\$3,703,986,000	\$4,419,412,402	1,179
2007	\$3,703,986,000	\$4,309,912,590	1,183
2008	\$3,586,430,000	\$4,009,487,903	1,195
2009 ¹⁵	\$4,607,966,874	\$5,146,821,154	1,204
2010	\$3,941,288,480	\$4,285,557,380	1,214
2011	\$3,296,034,720	\$3,531,125,266	1,217
2012	\$2,941,090,000	\$3,060,207,846	1,230
2013	\$3,071,195,404	\$3,140,898,930	1,232
2014	\$3,023,000,000	\$3,045,868,792	1,244
2015	\$2,997,399,447	\$2,997,399,447	1,262
2016	\$3,015,780,435	\$2,997,399,447	1,267

Source:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "CDBG Allocation History by Grantee 1975-2014,"

<https://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/CDBG-Allocations-History-FYs-1975-2014.xlsx>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Community Planning and Development Program Formula Allocations for FY 2015," <http://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/fy2015-formula-allocations-allgrantees.xlsx>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Community Planning and Development Program Formula Allocations for FY 2016," <http://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/fy2016-formula-allocations-allgrantees.xlsx>

¹² This table includes all CDBG allocations, including formula allocations to entitlements and state programs, as well as reallocated CDBG funding and awards to insular areas.

¹³ Each Allocation from 2000 to 2015 as been adjusted for inflation to value of the dollar in 2015 by using the annual average Consumer Price Index for the corresponding years

¹⁴ Includes entitlement cities and counties, state programs, and insular areas

¹⁵ Includes 2009 CDBG Recovery Act allocations