



CONSEQUENCES FOR AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

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

April 2015



- American Planning Association
- Council of State Community Development Agencies
- Feeding America
- Habitat for Humanity International
- Housing Assistance Council
- International Economic Development Council
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation
- National Association for County Community and Economic Development
- National Association of Counties
- National Association of Development Organizations
- National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
- National Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies
- National Association of Regional Councils
- National Community Development Association
- National League of Cities
- National Recreation and Park Association
- National Rural Housing Coalition
- National Urban League
- Rebuilding Together
- U.S. Conference of Mayors
- YWCA USA

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



Prepared by the National Association of Housing and
Redevelopment Officials

630 Eye Street NW Washington, DC 20001

Toll Free: 877.866.2476

www.nahro.org

 @NAHROnational

Table of Contents

Introduction: The Community Development Block Grant Program	2
Summary of Survey Results.....	5
Full Results – Respondents in Detail	7
Reductions in Persons Served	8
Low- and Moderate-Income Persons (total).....	8
Elderly Persons.....	9
Children and Youth	9
Persons with Special Needs	10
Homeless Persons	10
Veterans.....	11
Reductions in Homebuyer Assistance and Housing Rehabilitation Activities	11
Homebuyer Assistance.....	11
Housing Rehabilitation.....	12
Reductions in Businesses Assisted, Jobs Created, and Jobs Retained	13
Businesses Assisted.....	13
Jobs Created.....	14
Jobs Retained	14
Canceled or Delayed Public Improvements	15
Water and Sewer Improvements.....	15
Other Projects Involving Remediation of Real or Suspected Environmental Contamination	16
Street Improvements	16
Sidewalk Improvements.....	16
Community and Neighborhood Centers	17
Facilities	17
Parks and Recreational Facilities.....	17
Fire Stations and Equipment.....	17
Unfunded Applications and Unmet Need.....	19
Most Significant Unmet Community Development Needs.....	20
Eliminated Programs Due to Funding Reduction.....	20
Appendix A: Additional Comments on the FY 2015 Budget Proposal	21
Appendix B: Survey Respondents	23
Appendix C: Online Survey.....	25
Appendix D: Recent CDBG Allocations.....	26

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 health or welfare of the community.

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 CDBG 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).

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 the fall of 2014, HUD issued a statement² commemorating the event in which it said of CDBG:

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

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.

“On August 22, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford signed a law creating one of HUD’s hallmark programs – the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 merged seven individual competitive grant programs into a block grant providing local communities the flexibility to decide for themselves how best to meet their own community development needs.

For the next 40 years, thousands of cities, urban counties and rural communities have come to rely upon this critical resource, investing \$144 billion to undertake a wide variety of activities from improving public facilities to producing affordable housing. Each year, CDBG funds are distributed to state and local governments according to their population, poverty, and other housing variables.

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 \$3.0 billion in FY 2015. When calculated for inflation, this is a 29 percent (\$1.2 billion) decrease from FY 2010. Additionally, the CDBG program 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 2016 budget⁴ released on February 2, 2015 requests only \$2.8 billion for CDBG, a \$200 million reduction compared to FY 2015. If that funding figure is enacted, it 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 2016.

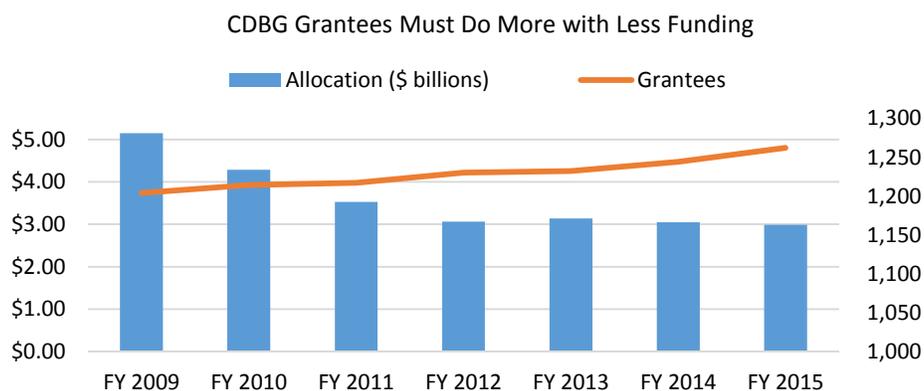


Figure 1. CDBG Allocations Compared to the Number of CDBG Grantees, FY 2009 to FY 2015. Adjusted for inflation for 2015.

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 2016,” <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 2015 report was conducted from February 18, 2015 to March, 23, 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 foot 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 131 valid responses from CDBG formula grantees in 38 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. **These respondents represent 10 percent of all CDBG formula grantees**, including 18 percent of all CDBG state programs and 10 percent of all entitlement communities. The survey's 131 respondents received a total of \$392,432,412 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:

- **968 fewer businesses to be assisted, 724 fewer jobs to be created, and 579 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
- **1,037 fewer households to be assisted through homebuyer assistance activities, including a total of 602 first-time homebuyers, 1,196 minorities and 247 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 38,327 households.
- **497,809 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 Americans.
- **51,490 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.

- **45,379 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.
- **55,813 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.
- **20,053 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
- **3,770 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.
- **3,247 fewer households to be assisted through housing rehabilitation activities, including 1,688 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.
- **204 new city and county public improvement projects to be canceled or delayed that would have served 626,782 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.

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 131 valid responses from CDBG formula grantees. Respondents included 122 entitlement communities and nine state programs. Entitlement community respondents included 102 entitlement cities and 20 entitlement counties. Overall, responses were received from grantees in 38 states as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Respondents represent 10 percent of all CDBG formula grantees (131 of 1,262), 18 percent of all state programs (9 of 50), and 10 percent of all entitlement communities.

FY 2010 funding: The survey’s 131 respondents received a total of \$518,172,386 in CDBG formula allocations for FY 2010. This represents 13 percent of all FY 2010 CDBG formula funding. The 122 entitlement community respondents received a total of \$325,090,771 in FY 2010 CDBG formula allocations, representing 11 percent of the total entitlement share of FY 2010. The nine state program respondents received a total of \$193,081,615 in FY 2010 CDBG formula allocations, representing 17 percent of the total non-entitlement share for FY 2010.

FY 2015 funding: The survey’s 131 respondents received a total of \$392,432,412 in CDBG formula allocations for FY 2015. This represents 13 percent of all FY 2015 CDBG formula funding. The 122 entitlement community respondents received a total of \$245,351,811 in FY 2015 CDBG formula allocations, representing 12 percent of the total entitlement share for FY 2015. The nine state program respondents received a total of \$147,080,601 in FY 2015 CDBG formula allocations, representing 65 percent of the total non-entitlement share of FY 2015.

Table 1: Respondents in Details					
	Respondents	Total FY 2010 CDBG ¹⁰	Total FY 2015 CDBG ¹¹	Funding Change FY 2010 to FY 2015	
Entitlement Cities	102	\$235,942,752	\$245,351,811	\$9,409,059	3.99%
Entitlement Counties	20	\$90,092,358	\$68,260,086	(\$21,832,272)	-24.16%
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	122	\$325,090,771	\$245,351,811	(\$79,738,960)	-24.53%
State Programs	9	\$193,081,615	\$147,080,601	\$46,001,014	-23.82%
Total: All Respondents	131	\$518,172,386	\$392,432,412	\$125,739,974	-24.27%

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.

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.

Low- and Moderate-Income Persons (total)

- 80 percent of entitlement respondents and 44 percent of state program 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.
- 97 entitlement communities projected a total of 483,118 fewer LMI persons to be served.
- Four state programs projected a total of 14,691 fewer LMI persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 497,809 fewer LMI persons to be served.**

“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

Table 2: Reductions in Low- and Moderate –Income (LMI) Persons Served		
	Respondents	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	82	266,561
Entitlement Counties	15	216,557
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	97	483,118
State Programs	4	14,691
Total: All Respondents	101	497,809

Elderly Persons

65 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 percent of state program respondents projected a reduction in the number of elderly persons to be assisted through CDBG funding compared to results achieved using FY 2010 allocations.

- 79 entitlement communities projected a total of 45,348 fewer elderly persons to be served.
- Three state programs projected a total of 31 fewer elderly persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 90,727 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	69	12962
Entitlement Counties	12	32386
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>		45,348
State Programs	3	31
Total: All Respondents	82	90,727

Children and Youth

67 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 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.

- 85 entitlement communities projected a total of 55,792 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 55,813 fewer children and youth to be served.**

Table 4: Reductions in Children and Youth Served		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	69	27,226
Entitlement Counties	13	28,566
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	82	55,792
State Programs	3	21
Total: All Respondents	85	55,813

Persons with Special Needs

57 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 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.

- 70 entitlement communities projected a total of 20,040 fewer persons with special needs to be served.
- Three state programs projected a total of 13 fewer persons with special needs to be served
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 20,053 fewer persons with special needs to be served.**

Table 5: Persons with Special Needs		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	59	3,953
Entitlement Counties	11	16,087
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	70	20,040
State Programs	3	13
Total: All Respondents	73	20,053

Homeless Persons

59 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.

- 72 entitlement communities projected a total of 51,489 fewer homeless persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total 51,490 fewer homeless persons to be served.**

“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

Table 6: Homeless Persons		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	62	40,411
Entitlement Counties	10	11,078
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	72	51,489
State Programs	2	1
Total: All Respondents	74	51,490

Veterans

59 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.

- 72 entitlement communities projected a total of 51,489 fewer homeless persons to be served.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total 51,490 fewer homeless persons to be served.**

	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (persons)
Entitlement Cities	39	3,764
Entitlement Counties	6	5
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	45	3,769
State Programs	2	1
Total: All Respondents	47	3,770

Reductions in Homebuyer Assistance and Housing Rehabilitation Activities

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.

- 34 percent of entitlement respondents and 22 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.
- 41 entitlement communities projected a total of 1,027 fewer households to be assisted. Of these 601 were classified as first-time homebuyers, 1,187 were classified as minority, and 246 were classified as veterans.

- Two state programs projected a total of 10 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, one was classified as a first-time homebuyer, nine were classified as minority, and one was classified as veteran.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 1,037 fewer households to be assisted through homebuyer assistance activities, including a total of 602 first-time homebuyers, 1,196 minorities, and 247 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	33	788	506	992	92
Entitlement Counties	8	239	95	195	154
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	41	1,027	601	1,187	246
State Programs	2	10	1	9	1
Total: All Respondents	43	1,037	602	1,196	247

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.

- 83 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 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.

“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

- 98 entitlement communities projected a total of 3,112 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, 1,596 households were classified as elderly.
- Three state programs projected a total 135 fewer households to be assisted. Of these, 85 were classified as elderly.

- **Overall, respondents projected 3,247 fewer households to be assisted through housing rehabilitation activities, including a total of 1,681 elderly households.**

Table 9: Reductions in Households Served through Rehabilitation Activities			
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (households)	Reduction: Elderly Households
Entitlement Cities	51	2,642	921
Entitlement Counties	47	470	675
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	98	3,112	1,596
State Programs	3	135	85
Total: All Respondents	101	3,247	1,681

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

22 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 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.

- 27 entitlement communities projected a total of 958 fewer businesses to be assisted.
- Three state programs projected a total of 10 fewer businesses to be assisted.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 968 fewer businesses to be assisted.**

Table 10: Reductions in Business Assisted		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (businesses)
Entitlement Cities	23	201
Entitlement Counties	4	757
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	27	958
State Programs	3	10
Total: All Respondents	30	968

Jobs Created

24 percent of entitlement respondents and 33 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.

- 29 entitlement communities projected a total of 604 fewer jobs to be created.
- Three state programs projected a total of 119 fewer jobs to be created.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 724 fewer jobs to be created.**

Table 11: Reductions in Jobs Created		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (jobs)
Entitlement Cities	26	504
Entitlement Counties	3	101
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	29	604
State Programs	3	119
Total: All Respondents	32	724

Jobs Retained

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

- 20 entitlement communities projected a total of 552 fewer jobs to be retained.
- Two state programs projected a total of 27 fewer jobs to be retained.
- **Overall, respondents projected a total of 579 fewer jobs to be retained.**

Table 12: Reductions in Jobs Retained		
	Respondents Projecting a Reduction	Total Reduction (jobs)
Entitlement Cities	18	539
Entitlement Counties	2	13
<i>Subtotal: All Entitlement Communities</i>	20	552
State Programs	2	27
Total: All Respondents	22	579

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.

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

Water and Sewer Improvements

- 13 cities reported a total of 21 new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 105,255 persons.
 - Of these 21 projects, six involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these six projects would have served a total of 79,560 persons.
- Five counties reported a total of eight new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 33,600 persons.
 - Of these eight projects, respondents reported that two involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these six projects would have served a total of 23,300 persons.
- **Overall, nineteen entitlement communities reported a total of 28 new water and sewer improvement projects would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 138,855 persons.**
 - Of these 28 projects, respondents indicated that eight involved the remediation of real or suspected environmental contamination. Respondents estimated these eight projects would have served a total of 102,860 persons.

Other Projects Involving Remediation of Real or Suspected Environmental Contamination

- Four cities reported a total of six 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 90 persons.
- One county reported a total of two 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 6,974 persons.
- **Overall, five entitlement communities reported a total of eight 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 7,064 persons.**

Street Improvements

- 18 cities reported a total of 40 new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 86,310 persons.
- Three counties reported a total of nine new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 100,500 persons.
- **Overall, 21 entitlement communities reported a total of 49 new projects involving street improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 44,005 persons.**

Sidewalk Improvements

- 19 cities reported a total of 34 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 37,645 persons.
- Four counties reported a total of 10 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 6,360 persons.
- **Overall, 23 entitlement communities reported a total of 44 new projects involving sidewalk improvements would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 44,005 persons.**

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

- 15 cities reported a total 21 new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these projects would have served a total of 31,393 persons.
- Two counties reported a total of ten new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these projects would have served a total of 36,000 persons.
- **Overall, 17 entitlement communities reported a total of 31 new projects involving centers would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 65,893 persons.**

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

- Eight cities reported a total of nine new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 12,275 persons.
- One county reported a total of two new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 2,500 persons.
- **Overall, nine entitlement communities reported a total of 12 new projects involving facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 38,275 persons.**

Parks and Recreational Facilities

- 12 cities reported a total of 24 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 37,220 persons.
- One county reported a total of one new project involving parks and recreational facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 38,020 persons.
- **Overall, 13 entitlement communities reported a total of 25 new projects involving parks and recreational facilities would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed projects would have served a total of 38,020 persons.**

Fire Stations and Equipment

- One entitlement city reported a total of six new projects involving fire stations and fire equipment would be canceled or delayed. Respondents estimated these canceled and delayed project would have served a total of 3,500 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	13	21	105,255
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		6	79,560
Entitlement Counties	5	8	33,600
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		2	23,300
All Entitlement Communities	19	28	138,855
<i>Involving Remediation</i>		8	102,860
Other Remediation			
Entitlement Cities	4	6	90
Entitlement Counties	1	2	6,974
All Entitlement Communities	5	8	7,064
Street Improvements			
Entitlement Cities	18	40	86,310
Entitlement Counties	3	9	100,500
All Entitlement Communities	21	49	186,810
Sidewalk Improvements			
Entitlement Cities	19	34	37,645
Entitlement Counties	4	10	6,360
All Entitlement Communities	23	44	44,005
Community Centers			
Entitlement Cities	15	21	31,393
Entitlement Counties	2	10	36,000
All Entitlement Communities	17	31	65,893
Facilities			
Entitlement Cities	8	9	12,275
Entitlement Counties	1	2	2,500
All Entitlement Communities	9	12	38,275
Parks and Recreational Facilities			
Entitlement Cities	12	24	37,220
Entitlement Counties	1	1	800
All Entitlement Communities	13	25	38,020
Fire Stations and Equipment			
Entitlement Cities	1	6	3,500
Entitlement Counties	0	0	0
All Entitlement Communities	1	6	3,500

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.

“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

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, 46 entitlement communities estimated that only 1,091 applications would be funded out of a total of 2,194 applications received. These 46 entitlement communities estimated that a total of \$60,881,867 in additional FY 2015 CDBG formula funding would be needed to fund all applications.

- The 46 entitlement communities received a total of \$81,188,035 in FY 2015 CDBG funding.

Table 15: Unfunded Applications and Unmet Need

Total Applications						
	Respondents	To be received	To be funded	Unmet Need	Total FY 2015 CDBG	
Entitlement Cities	38	1,635	746	\$40,781,867	\$50,444,710	
Entitlement Counties	8	559	345	\$20,100,000	\$30,743,325	
All Entitlements Communities	46	2,194	1,091	\$60,881,867	\$81,188,035	

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.

- Over 50 percent of all respondents considered affordable housing, home repair and rehabilitation as their most significant unmet community development need in their communities, followed by community homeless shelter and services needs

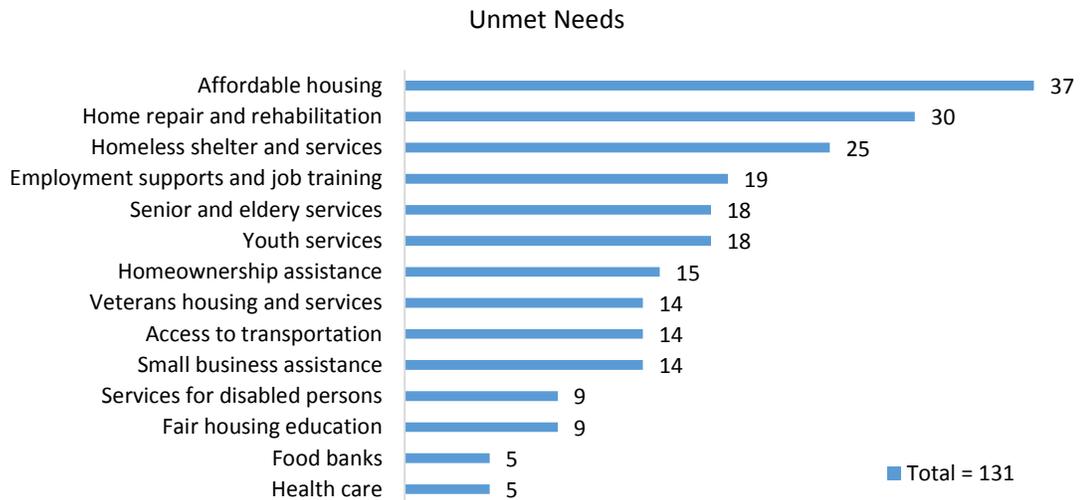


Figure 2. Most Significant Unmet Community Development Needs, Reported by Grantees (Total = 131)

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.

- Economic development programs have been the most vulnerable to elimination according to respondents, followed by homeownership assistance and rental rehabilitation.

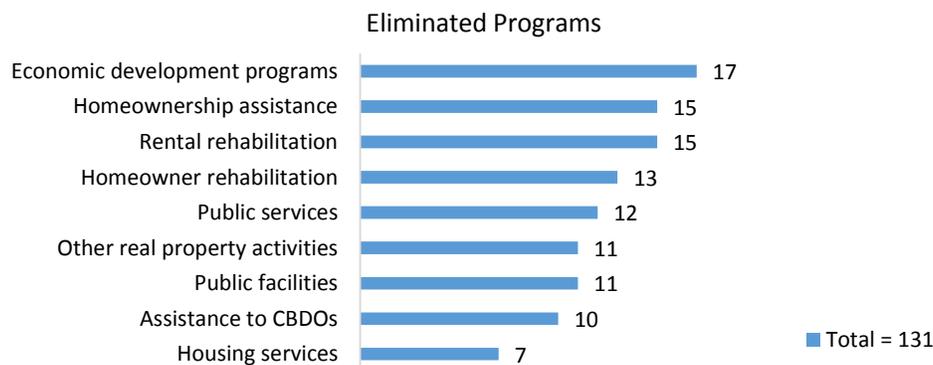


Figure 3. Eliminated Community Development Programs in Communities, Reported by Grantees

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

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

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

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

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

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 LMI 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

Appendix B: Survey Respondents

<u>State Programs</u>				
Arkansas	Delaware	Mississippi	Ohio	Vermont
Colorado	Georgia	New Mexico	Utah	
<u>Cities</u>				
Alabama	Miami Gardens		New York	Garland
Decatur	Sunrise	Peabody	Hamburg	Grand Prairie
Opelika		Weymouth	Tonawanda	Killeen
Tuscaloosa	Iowa			McAllen
	Davenport	Maryland	Ohio	
Arkansas	Dubuque	Frederick	Bowling Green	San Benito
Bentonville	Cedar Falls	Rockville	Columbus	Sandy Bowen
Conway			Hamilton	
Fort Smith	Idaho	Maine	Lorain	Utah
West Memphis	Pocatello	Portland		Salt Lake City
		Biddeford	Pennsylvania	West Jordan
Arizona	Illinois		Ardmore	West Valley City
Phoenix	Mount Prospect	Michigan	Harrisburg	
	Oak Park	Battle Creek	Johnstown	Vermont
California	Springfield	Charter Township of Clinton	Pittsburgh	Burlington
Anaheim	Urbana	Farmington Hills		
Davis		Grand Rapids	Rhode Island	Washington
Glendale	Indiana	Livonia	Warwick	Bellingham
Indio	East Chicago	Westland		Seattle
Monterey	Michigan City	Wyoming	Tennessee	
Palm Springs			Clarksville	Wisconsin
Sacramento	Louisiana	Mississippi	Knoxville	Fond du Lac
Santa Barbara	Monroe	Hattiesburg	Murfreesboro	La Crosse
San Francisco		Moss Point	Morristown	
Woodland	Massachusetts			West Virginia
	Attleboro	North Carolina	Texas	Beckley
Colorado	Boston	Burlington	Amarillo	Cheyenne
Grand Junction	Brookline	Wilmington	Arlington	Wheeling
	Fitchburg		Austin	
Florida	Gloucester	Nevada	College Station	Puerto Rico
Daytona Beach	Lowell	Reno	Corpus Christi	Humacao
Davenport			Denton	San Sebastian

Counties

California

Fresno County
Los Angeles County
San Bernardino
County

Florida

Osceola County

Louisiana

Lafayette Parish
Monroe

Maine

Auburn County
Cumberland County

Minnesota

Ramsey County

New York

Westchester
County

Ohio

Montgomery
County

South Carolina

Horry County
Lexington County

Tennessee

Shelby County

Utah

Salt Lake County

Virginia

Fairfax County
Henrico County
Prince William County

Washington

Clark County
Spokane County

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 (for 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

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>

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