

# NASCSP Newsletter

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## Message from our Chair

by Vaughn Clark



Ancient Roman architecture is famous for its extraordinary arches. Upon completion of a building, the Roman architect demonstrated the ultimate accountability for his work by standing under the arch as the supports were removed. Many of those ancient arches still stand today. Many ancient architects must have passed the test.

The Obama administration is calling for this same level of intense scrutiny and accountability when it comes to spending stimulus funds.

The Administration is committed to investing Recovery Act dollars with an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability so Americans know where their tax dollars are going and how they are being spent.—OMB Memo M-09-10

"Following through on our commitments for accountability and openness will create a foundation upon which we can build as we continue to tackle the economic crisis and the many other challenges facing our nation." - Memorandum to Head of Departments and Agencies, February 9, 2009

"What I will need from all of you is unprecedented responsibility and accountability on all of our parts. The

American people are watching." - President Barack Obama, on ARRA, to urban chief executives, 2-20-09

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provides \$1 billion for the Community Services Block Grant program. This unprecedented federal investment in state-managed CSBG programs offers a chance for us to once again partner with the federal government to bring innovative solutions and proven methods to bear on ending poverty. We applaud the Administration's call for transparency and accountability, and we're pleased with their commitment to follow through on campaign promises to create an economy in which all Americans can participate.

There's only one problem. A stimulus plan without administrative funding isn't just irresponsible. It's dangerous.

Like all of you, I have a very good handle on how CSBG funds are spent in my state. I provide monitoring, training, technical assistance, application reviews, board trainings, and a host of other management and oversight services to local CSBG-funded agencies. In addition, the CSBG state office fosters collaboration, enhances partnership-building efforts and garners additional funding resources for grantees.

Because of the CSBG Information System Survey, I have data at my fingertips when I need it and can answer to anyone any time about the outcomes of taxpayer investments in CSBG programs.

These new stimulus funds, however, are another story. While insisting on rigorous scrutiny and extensive outcome measurement, the legislation provides no clear provision for the states' administrative costs for handling this influx of new money.

The capstone of the block grant is the five-percent state administrative allotment in the CSBG Act, allowing states to promote best practices and statewide strategies, address local issues, and manage the effective use of CSBG funds. By shifting responsibility away from the federal government and allowing state governments greater flexibility in shaping and implementing policy, the CSBG ensures program experimentation and innovation in its economic security efforts. By its very nature, the burden of responsibility for a block grant rests solely on the states. We are the ones who are ultimately responsible for how stimulus funds are spent and for the outcomes they generate.

The Administration wants results, efficiency, and innovation. The CSBG network is inherently capable of all these things. We have a great history of creating fundamentally new approaches to anti-poverty strategies and taking successful projects to scale. However, we can't realize this potential if we can't afford to provide adequate oversight and administration. Without state oversight, stimulus funds can't be adequately monitored and the Administration's goals will be undermined.

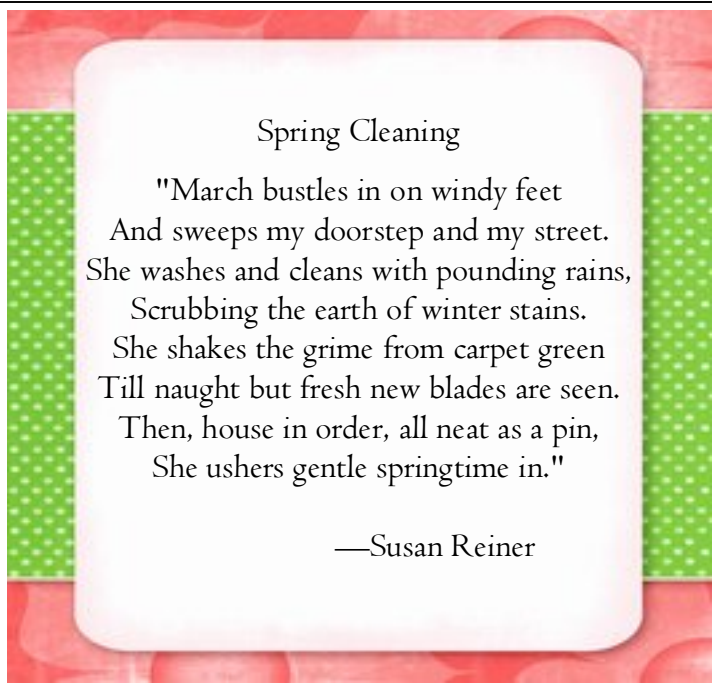
We certainly have a challenge ahead of us. Like the ancient Romans, we want to build arches we can stand under. We want to leave a lasting legacy of economic security to future generations of Americans. Stay tuned as the conversation continues over the coming months.

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It's worth noting for the record what role the states play per the requirements of the CSBG Act in administering funds:

- Single Audit – Ensures that the requirements of the

- CSBG Act are met by certifying a rigorous state audit
- Financial Status Reports - Provided to the Secretary each fiscal year. On these forms states report how much of the block grant was spent and how much is obligated and unobligated for each grant period.
- CSBG Information System Data – Each state submits an annual report. The report must include an accounting of the expenditure of all funds received by the state through the CSBG program.
- Building Capacity – Supporting Community Action Agencies and providing direct services to low-income people. States provide technical assistance, monitor, and get the money out on a timely basis.
- Record Keeping - States are required to prepare reports and to provide documentation ensuring that funds have not been spent unlawfully.
- Linkages - States and eligible entities in the state must coordinate and establish linkages between governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of services.
- Performance Measurement – States must measure performance and results of eligible entities in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.
- State Application and Plan – States document monitoring activities, review eligible entities, and establish fiscal controls, procedures, audits and inspections.



# Community Action and the Stimulus Bill

by David Bradley

When President Obama signed The Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act into law on February 17<sup>th</sup>, it marked the largest spending bill ever enacted in our nation's history.

To some observers a \$787 million stimulus bill is an enormous gamble of federal spending. To many, the risk of doing nothing or too little far outweighed the cost, including interest of more than \$1 trillion dollars.

Included in this gargantuan plan was 'stimulus' funding for hundreds of domestic programs. A significant number of these programs are of importance to the community action network, perhaps none more important than the Weatherization Assistance Program and the Community Services Block Grant.

It is well understood that the stakes for programs receiving stimulus funding are exceptionally high. For that matter, the stakes for our nation's economy, especially as we work our way through this deep recession are enormous. In the end, programs included in the stimulus bill and more importantly the initiative itself must be seen by the public as a wise, prudent, and effective investment. Any program failing to produce the accountability and results expected in the legislation could very well find themselves on the chopping block, or at least shoved towards the back of the legislative priority list.

That being the case, community action programs have a lot at stake in The Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In many ways, the \$5 billion for the Weatherization program and the \$1 billion for CSBG present our network with challenges and opportunities the equal of any we have faced in the program's 45 year history.

The challenge community action faces in receiving the weatherization and CSBG stimulus dollars center on spending. However, the core issue of spending is different for Weatherization than it is for CSBG.

The issue concerning the \$5 billion in Weatherization funding involves whether the CAA network is able to spend all of these resources. I find it most frustrating that in some corners of Congress, and in some parts of the

Administration, there appears to be an accepted truth that there is no way the Weatherization program could conceivably accommodate anything close to the amount contained in the stimulus bill, plus the \$450 million FY'09 appropriations as well as the Weatherization funds available through the LIHEAP transfer. I've experienced first hand key policymakers' strong opinions about the CAA network's inability to spend anywhere close to the amount appropriated. I do not encounter doubts about the quality of weatherization work performed by CAAs but I do encounter skepticism that the CAA network will be able to operate a multi-billion dollar program whose goal, as stated by President Obama, is to weatherize one million homes per year. This skepticism about the network's abilities creates interest, by some, in opening up the Weatherization program to other networks and other providers. I'm sure that at both the local and state levels there is a rush of interest by individuals and groups in becoming Weatherization operators.

CSBG funding presents a different challenge. No one doubts the need or capability of the CAA network to spend the substantial CSBG stimulus dollars as well as the \$700 million contained in the regular FY'09 CSBG appropriations bill. What there is doubt about, however, is will the CAA network spend the \$1 billion contained in the stimulus bill wisely, effectively, and with total accountability?

After eight years of an Administration that did not favor funding for the CSBG programs, there is little doubt that some of the skepticism they may have had concerning CSBG and the community action agency program would rub off on other departments and agencies within the Executive branch. Such is the case currently. I am encountering some in the Executive branch, especially senior career officials who accept the proposition as a given that the CSBG stimulus dollars will not be well spent.

With the challenge comes one terrific opportunity. I am not only impressed but immensely proud of how well the community action network is preparing for the larger weatherization program. I've yet to encounter a single

community action agency who doesn't believe that they are up to the challenge in Weatherization. The partnerships that community action agencies themselves are forming with other programs and services in their communities will become a model for how effective and innovative stimulus funding can become.

On the CSBG accountability question the challenge is clear. If it is spent in a timely, accountable, and transparent way with good results, any doubts about the wisdom of this investment will melt away. This

investment has the potential of giving the community action network the responsibilities, the resources, and the recognition we all long to see.

The community action program can perform an important role in this country's economic recovery. We can continue to help communities deal with hard and difficult times. Our country needs us to do our best, and for our own future we need to capitalize on the challenges and opportunities that have been handed to the nation's premier anti-poverty network.



\*\*The views of contributing writers to this newsletter do not necessarily represent the opinions of NASCSP.



## LEGISLATIVE CORNER

by Jovita A. Tolbert and Rebecca Stewart



### CSBG FY 2009 SPENDING OMNIBUS

In an effort to complete their work on FY 2009 spending bills, during the last week of February Congress began considering a nine-bill omnibus measure that included \$1.048 trillion in spending for discretionary and mandatory domestic and international programs. The House passed the omnibus measure by a 245-178 vote on February 25th. That following week, the week of March 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Senate began consideration of the measure.

With a continuing resolution (CR) set to expire on March 6<sup>th</sup>, the Senate aimed to complete action on the measure quickly. However, due to the unexpected and strong opposition to the measure by Republicans and two Democrats, Congress was forced to extend the CR to March 10<sup>th</sup>. The extended CR allowed for continued discussion on the omnibus measure and it enabled Democrats to build enough support for passage of the measure on March 10<sup>th</sup>.

The omnibus measure was signed into law by President Obama on March 11<sup>th</sup> thus, officially closing the books on the FY 2009 appropriations process. Notably, under the FY 2009 omnibus, WAP was funded at \$200 million and CSBG was funded at \$700 million.

### FY 2010 BUDGET

The week of March 16<sup>th</sup> Democratic congressional leaders began meeting behind closed doors in an effort to assemble a budget resolution that could gain majority approval in both the House and Senate. Although the annual congressional budget resolution does not carry the weight of law, it serves as the official blueprint for the tax and spending bills that will be produced by Congress later in the year. Moreover, it identifies the priorities of the majority party for both the coming fiscal year and the future.

President Obama provided an outline of his ambitious budgetary agenda on February 26<sup>th</sup>. The budget outline

showed clear support for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, Weatherization, and Head Start all programs that are heavily supported by the CSBG network. The budget language for WAP reads: “The Budget will build upon the \$5 billion provided in the recovery Act for weatherization assistance in order to spur development of an industry that will have the capacity to meet the President’s goal of weatherizing one million homes annually.” A detailed version of President Obama’s

budget will be submitted to Congress in April.

As the budget process move forward, it will be essential that the WAP and CSBG receive adequate appropriations to sustain the ramp up initiated to administer the \$5 billion in WAP stimulus funds and \$1 billion in CSBG stimulus funding.

NASCSP will keep you informed as things progress.

Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons.  
 —Popular Mechanics, 1949

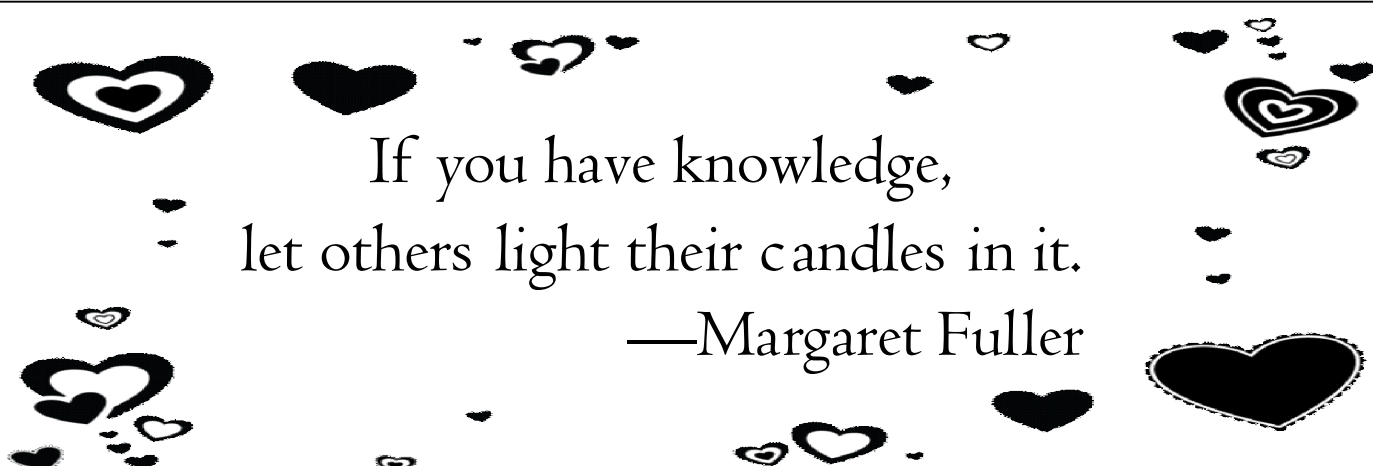
2009 NASCSP ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
 MINNEAPOLIS AIRPORT MARRIOTT

September 2009

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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If you have knowledge,  
 let others light their candles in it.

—Margaret Fuller



# CSBG Spotlight:

## A Second Chance: Providing Ex-Offenders an Opportunity for a New Life

edited by Jovita A. Tolbert

According to the U.S. Office of Justice Programs, every year nearly 650,000 people are released from state and federal prison and an even greater number of people re-enter communities from local jails. These ex-offenders often arrive on the doorsteps of communities lacking the interpersonal and educational skills they need to successfully establish a better life. Consequently, per data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, “over 50 percent of those released from incarceration will be in some form of legal trouble within 3 years.”

Considering the above and the immense challenges formerly incarcerated individuals face in finding employment, the Economic Opportunity Foundation in Kansas City, Kansas established an employment service program specifically for the ex-offenders in their service area. To begin an employment program that worked with the ex-offender population, Economic Opportunity Foundation established a partnership with the Gracious Promise Foundation, a faith-based organization that had previous experience working with incarcerated individuals and their families, as well as the Wyandotte County Parole Office. Then, through referrals from its two partnering agencies, Economic Opportunity Foundation began assisting ex-offenders in their service area with job skill development. This included activities ranging from resume preparation and employment interviewing to locating felon-friendly employers and

employment-related transportation.

Additionally, Economic Opportunity Foundation assisted its program participants with supportive services, such as food and energy assistance. To date, more than 17 ex-offenders have been referred to Economic Opportunity Foundation’s program, and the agency has successfully assisted nearly ten individuals to obtain employment. Taking into account the multiple barriers to achievement the ex-offender population often faces, the Economic Opportunity Foundation’s program can be considered a success. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding is an enormous contributor to this program as it pays for case manager salaries and the overhead costs associated with it. Without these funds, the agency would not have been able to offer this program, and meet a very important community need.

Is your state or agency looking to provide prisoner reentry services? Visit the U.S. Office of Justice Programs website, [www.reentry.gov](http://www.reentry.gov), to learn more about reentry and the funding available to assist in the establishment of reentry programs.

Sources: Learn About Reentry, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice <http://www.reentry.gov> and the NASCSP 2007 CSBG Information System Survey



# CSBG IS Data Corner: Systems Analysis

by Jenae Bjelland

When I started in the network over a decade ago, my first task was to help develop a statewide data collection system for the CSBG IS report. I thought I was doing a great thing, creating a tool which would allow agencies and the state to tell the story of how they were moving individuals and families from poverty to self-sufficiency. Remembering those days, I see how naïve I was, as I thought it was just a simple process of developing the system and the reporting would follow.

I am no longer that naïve ‘newbie.’ I know that there are many challenges for us to meet. For instance, the average CAA has around 5 required data collection systems, most of which do not allow for the sharing of data. And even though technology has advanced greatly over the years, there still is the need for training and technical assistance on using systems. And last but not least, the CSBG IS report is still seen as a reporting requirement, and not a management and marketing tool.

As Vaughn Clark, NASCS’s board chair, has stated in his March “Letter from the Chair,” we need to work together to overcome these challenges, as now more than ever we need to be transparent on how we operate our programs and are accountable for tax payers’ funds. Our challenge has been intensified with the addition of ARRA funds. Even though it has long been my hope to hear the words “CSBG funding has reached \$1 billion dollars!” I find that this amazing feat has been tarnished by the fact that states did not receive funds for administration nor discretionary activities. In spite of this, over the past few weeks I have been amazed at the strength and determination of states to find ways to ensure that their CSBG network is ready for ARRA funds.

As part of this process, I have been questioned by numerous states, CAAs, and statewide associations on the reporting requirements tied to the ARRA funds. I have heard others speak to the affect that no additional reporting would be required or that it would be very minimal. At the time of this publication we have not received word from OCS on what will be required.

However, I will say this: as a network we have been the leaders in reporting. In 1983, a group of stakeholders (State CSBG offices, CAAs, and national partners) created the Information Systems Taskforce (ISTF) as they realized that we needed to tell our own story. That commitment to owning our data has served us well, as it has provided us the information needed to prove the success of CSBG to Congress. This is why no matter how many times an Administration has tried to cut or eliminate our program, Congress has provided us funding.

There is no doubt in my mind that the ARRA funds will have at least as much scrutiny as the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP, aka “bailout”) funds. This is our time to ensure that our systems are in place, not only to deliver the services but to tell the story of how those services positively impacted our communities. In order to accomplish this, states and agencies will need to ensure that they can track ARRA funds separately from all other funds, and that they can report on which programs and projects were funded, in whole or in part, by ARRA funds. The network will also need to ensure that it can report on the total number of jobs created and saved due to ARRA funds. And, through your CSBG IS reports, we can show a measurable increase in the number of individuals and families served and the results of those services.

The ISTF has been hard at work modifying the reporting forms for FYs 2009 and 2010. These forms have been updated based upon feedback from the CSBG network, as well as in response to the need to capture data on ARRA funds. We realize that many of you have systems that will need to be updated to capture new information, and that you may be in the middle of your reporting cycle. What we ask is that you do your best to capture and report on as much information as possible. This is our time to shine, and I do believe that we can (and will) overcome the obstacles around reporting.

Use the addition of these funds as an opportunity to work together and discuss barriers to reporting. At the

state level, work with your agencies, other state partners, and federal funders to ensure that there is an open dialogue on the reporting and data collection training and technical assistance needs in your state. At the national level, we will continue to work with the ISTF, state members, national partners, and federal funders to ensure that we develop processes and procedures to better meet the reporting needs of the CSBG network.

efforts of a network to develop a process which not only satisfies a reporting requirement, but is also a tool which gives us the power to market the success of our CSBG Network. The CSBG IS provides us everything we need to tell our story at the local, state, regional, and national level.

Ten years ago I thought it was as simple as one person creating a data collection system, now I know it takes the



# NASCSP Newsletter Online!

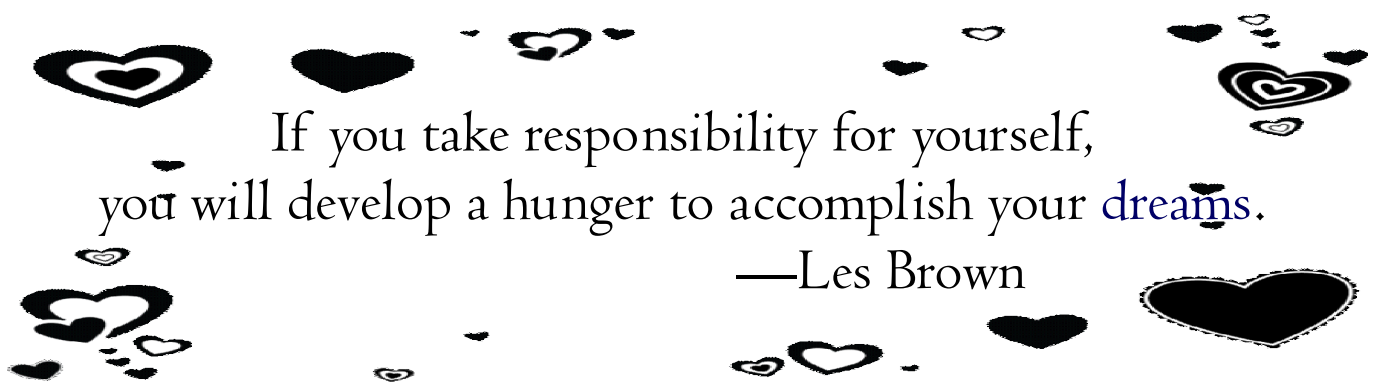


## Spread the word

**Phase 2 of our transition from paper to electronic transmission is effective as of January 2009.**

**To continue receiving the newsletter, remind your colleagues to send their email addresses under the subject header**

**"online newsletter" to [tjoyner@nascsp.org](mailto:tjoyner@nascsp.org).**



If you take responsibility for yourself,  
you will develop a hunger to accomplish your **dreams**.

—Les Brown

# WAP CORNER: Maine Housing: “Big Hopes” for ENERGY STAR® Mortgages

by Rona Cohen

GARDINER, Maine -- Leona and Wilbur Eshelman's modest blue-and-white mobile home in this snowy town is the poster child for energy-guzzling, pre-1976 manufactured housing: the windows are drafty, the insulation is thin, and the structure's aluminum frame conducts cold air into the house during the long Maine winters. Inside, a wood stove provides most of the warmth during the day because the Eshelmans, who are retired, can't cover the cost of heating oil on their limited fixed income.

But in a few weeks, those headaches should be gone – along with the house itself. In its place, the couple will receive an ENERGY STAR®-qualified manufactured home, under a new state program that is helping families obtain affordable financing for home improvements that cut their energy use by at least 20 percent – or in the case of mobile homes, replace them outright with ones that are up to five times more energy efficient. The program will enable homeowners to pay less on their energy bills each month, obtain reduced mortgage rates or other financial benefits, and help the environment.

Last month, Maine became the first state in the U.S. to offer ENERGY STAR® mortgages under the new program, which is a collaborative effort between the Washington, D.C.-based Energy Programs Consortium, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and state energy and housing agencies, with support from the Ford and Surdna Foundations.

“There is an incredible link between energy savings and housing and energy savings and buildings,” said Dale McCormick, director of the Maine State Housing Authority. “Forty percent of our energy use and the carbon that we emit is in buildings. So if you weatherize homes, you'll conserve fuel, lower the carbon footprint, save families money, and keep money in the state economy.”

An ENERGY STAR® Mortgage incorporates the cost of energy efficiency investments into the total lending

package, and the improvements it finances must lead to a minimum 20% energy savings. Lenders must also provide borrowers with an additional financial benefit above and beyond the home energy savings, such as a reduction in interest rates, assistance with closing costs, or other benefits.

A wide range of mortgage products qualify as an ENERGY STAR® Mortgage, including refinance mortgages and mortgages to purchase new homes. The home improvements can be in the mortgage or outside it (for example, they can be financed through a weatherization grant or a state-subsidized unsecured loan, among other options).

Maine Housing's calculations show that with the cost of heating oil at \$3.50 a gallon, weatherization improvements lead to \$600 in annual savings for the average home. Burning less energy also means that fewer planet-warming greenhouse-gas emissions are spewed by the furnaces, boilers and fossil fuel-burning plants that power home energy use.

Maine officials say that the ENERGY STAR® Mortgage Program is one of several options they are embracing to make homes more secure, comfortable, and affordable. And they caution that the cost of inaction could be steep. While energy prices have slid from their record peaks last summer, they still remain high by historical standards, placing pressure on cash-strapped homeowners struggling to make ends meet during today's tough economic climate.

Last July, when the cost of heating oil spiked to almost \$5.00 a gallon in the state, it was clear to officials that failing to protect homeowners from runaway energy costs could have devastating consequences.

“Can you imagine oil to heat your home costing \$3,600 or \$4,000? That is what Maine families were facing at \$5.00-a-gallon oil,” said McCormick. “Luckily prices fell, but we are thinking of that as a temporary, buying-us-time situation. Maine at \$5 a gallon is a scary place.”

A STREAMLINED APPLICATION PROCESS

For state officials, a big attraction of the new ENERGY STAR® Mortgage Program is that it combines the services provided by state housing and energy programs to make it easier -- and faster -- for homeowners eligible for grants or other public aid to get assistance. In many states, agencies do not have a history of collaboration, because they rely on separate administrative structures.

“We’ve found over the years of working with different state energy agencies and state housing finance agencies that it’s very, very difficult to merge energy assistance work with housing assistance work,” said George McCarthy, director of Urban Regeneration at the Ford Foundation. “Maine is leading the pack, and we’re gratified and we want to tell this story so that others will start to follow.”

Additional states, including Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania—plus the District of Columbia—are expected to launch the program later this year. “This really is the start of a national program,” said Mark Wolfe, executive director of the Energy Programs Consortium (EPC). “What we’re seeing is that it can be done in Maine, and hopefully it can be done elsewhere. “

Experience suggests that energy efficient mortgages perform better than other conventional loans, said Howard Banker, managing director of EPC. Once the weatherization improvements are completed, borrowers have more money left over each month after paying their utility bills, making it easier to afford their monthly payments.

“It’s beneficial to lenders because their loans will perform better, because people will save money and it

will be less likely that we will see problems in mortgages as we’ve all seen recently,” said Banker.

But Maine officials acknowledge that they have their work cut out for them. There are around 9,000 older mobile homes like the Eshelman’s in the state, and “they’re all sieves,” said McCormick. That’s on top of the hundreds of thousands of other energy-guzzling homes in Maine, which has the ninth oldest housing stock in the nation. Nearly all of the more than 600,000 homes in the state would benefit from weatherization improvements, said McCormick.

Standing on the Eshelman’s driveway on a snowy day late last month, McCormick ticked off some of the advantages the elderly couple will find in their new ENERGY STAR® mobile home: double-pane windows, walls that are three times thicker than the ones they have now, and a concrete-slab foundation covered in Styrofoam insulation that will keep the heat in. The current home, built in 1972, sits on concrete blocks that tilted over time, causing the floor to buckle and door and window frames to tilt, making a tight seal against the elements impossible.

The Eshelman’s home financing is subsidized through Maine Housing’s Mobile Home Replacement Program. The nine lenders who have so far been approved to offer ENERGY STAR® mortgages will also offer market-rate loans to higher-income families. As approved lenders, they must also provide the borrower additional loan reductions over and above the lower energy bills, like lower closing costs or a lower interest rate. Housing officials are optimistic that the innovative program will reach a broad swath of Mainers.

“We’ve got big hopes,” said McCormick. “Huge.”

# UPCOMING EVENTS

3RD ANNUAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCE FORUM  
 April 23-24, 2009  
 The Palace Hotel  
 San Francisco, California  
[www.frallc.com](http://www.frallc.com)

2009 OPENING DOORS SMALL BUSINESS  
 CONFERENCE  
 April 6-8, 2009  
 Hyatt Regency Century Plaza  
 Los Angeles, California  
[openingdoorscal.com](http://openingdoorscal.com)

## ACI HOME PERFORMANCE CONFERENCE 2009

April 27-May 1, 2009  
 Hyatt Regency Crown Center  
 Kansas City, Missouri  
[www.affordablecomfort.org](http://www.affordablecomfort.org)

## FACA 29th ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

May 12-15, 2009  
 PGA National Resort & Spa  
 Palm Beach Gardens, Florida  
[info@faca.org](mailto:info@faca.org)

## REVIEW OF OMB CIRCULARS PLUS HEAD START ISSUES

May 19-21, 2009  
 Embassy Suites Alexandria-Old Towne  
 Alexandria, Virginia  
[www.gfp.wipfli.com](http://www.gfp.wipfli.com)

## 2009 NATIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

June 14-15  
 DoubleTree Portland-Lloyd Center Hotel  
 Portland, Oregon  
[www.neuac.org](http://www.neuac.org)

## NATIONAL ENERGY AND UTILITY AFFORDABILITY CONFERENCE

June 15-17, 2009  
 DoubleTree Hotel-Portland Lloyd Center  
 Portland, Oregon  
[www.neada.org](http://www.neada.org)

## 20TH ANNIVERSARY ENERGY FAIR

June 19-21, 2009  
 Custer, Wisconsin  
[www.the-mrea.org](http://www.the-mrea.org)

## 2009 CAPLAW NATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

June 23-25, 2009  
 Seattle Sheraton Hotel  
 Seattle, Washington  
[www.caplaws.org](http://www.caplaws.org)

## WIPFLI'S 10TH ANNUAL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE FOR GRANT-FUNDED PROGRAMS

July 6-10, 2009  
 Caesars Palace  
 Las Vegas, Nevada  
[www.gfpinvegas.com](http://www.gfpinvegas.com)

## 2009 NATIONAL WEATHERIZATION TRAINING CONFERENCE

July 20-23, 2009  
 Indiana Convention Center  
 Indianapolis, Indiana  
[www.eere.energy.gov/weatherization/conference](http://www.eere.energy.gov/weatherization/conference)

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES' LEGISLATIVE SUMMIT

July 20-24, 2009  
 Pennsylvania Convention Center  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 303/364-7700

## 2009 ACEEE SUMMER STUDY ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY

July 28-31, 2009  
 The Conference Center Niagara Falls  
 Niagara Falls, New York  
[www.aceee.org/conf/09ss/09ssindex.htm](http://www.aceee.org/conf/09ss/09ssindex.htm)

## SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR HEAD START MANAGEMENT

July 29-31, 2009  
 Holiday Inn Fisherman's Wharf  
 San Francisco, California  
[www.cencomfut.com](http://www.cencomfut.com)

## 2009 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM EVALUATION CONFERENCE

August 12-14, 2009  
 The Hilton Portland & Executive Tower  
 Portland, Oregon  
[www.iepec.org](http://www.iepec.org)

## 2009 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sept. 15-18, 2009  
 Minneapolis Airport Marriott  
 Bloomington, Minnesota  
[nascsp@gove.org](mailto:nascsp@gove.org)

# NASCSP IN MINNESOTA



IT'S TIME...MAKE YOUR PLANS TO ATTEND  
THE 2009 NASCSP ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
MINNEAPOLIS AIRPORT MARRIOTT  
SEPTEMBER 15-18, 2009  
PLAN TO BE THERE!!!!



NASCSP Mission:

“Building capacity in states to respond to poverty issues.”