



NASCSP Newsletter

VOLUME 24

June 2009

Message from our Chair

by Vaughn Clark



road map (*noun*)

1. a map showing roads especially for travel
2. a: a detailed plan to guide progress toward a goal
b: a detailed explanation

None of this will be easy. The road to recovery will not be straight. We will make progress and there may be some slippage along the way. It will demand courage and discipline.

--President Barack Obama on signing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

What do you get when you send Timothy Warfield, our Executive Director, and Steve Payne, NASCSP Weatherization Vice-Chair, to the United Kingdom for an exchange of energy information? You get new strategies and a cross-pollination of ideas. This trip, sponsored by the British Consulate and an initiative of the Energy Programs Consortium (EPC) provided a venue for exchanging ideas between the UK and other nations on weatherization and related social services. NASCSP is already in discussion with the sponsors about doing some more of these exchanges between their folks and our members.

We gain a lot from putting our heads together with

people who operate in a completely different social and political landscape, but have the same energy sustainability goals that we do. Sometimes these discussions generate more questions than they answer, but that's an important part of the process. In order for us to find our way forward here in the United States, we'll need to both think outside our box and find new ways to accomplish our income and energy goals.

One reason that the UK's journey is intriguingly different from our own is that they've been able to create a nation-wide campaign to eliminate fuel poverty by 2012 with commitment across the board from both the public and private sectors. It's taken root in the public psyche. For example, any British citizen can tell you that fuel poverty is defined as an expenditure of more than 10% of household income on domestic energy (which includes electricity, water, and sewage, in addition to fuel). With everyone from individuals to large corporations on board with a plan to reduce the carbon footprint and improve health and economic security, the UK is collectively committed to fostering better living conditions for low-income families through energy efficiency.

In the United States, we've had a slower journey to turn

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the tide of public interest and will toward sustainability. It's clear that this country hasn't completely bought into the goal of eliminating fuel poverty. In the current economy in particular, policies whose benefits might not be felt until later face an uphill battle. In general, the US public is hesitant to embrace investments in our collective economic and energy future when they require difficult personal sacrifices. There are signs everywhere that as a nation we're not completely sold on the idea of an economy that works for everyone and an environment that can sustain us into the next century. Think of AIG's efforts to cover executive bonuses out of its foundation money that was supposed to provide green jobs in inner city New York. As a nation, we're still trying to find our entrance ramp. But better things are right around the next curve. The Obama administration is committed to creating a sustainable energy and economic policy. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) is a significant step in this direction. In fact, the UK and US policy roads might just run together here for a while.

The Obama administration has a comprehensive strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce energy use. Initial funding was provided for this in ARRA, and the President's FY 2010 Budget proposes ongoing investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, research, and technological development. ARRA also outlines the administration's commitment to alleviating poverty and creating jobs so that all Americans can participate in and benefit from an economic recovery.

Congress is also stepping up to the plate by considering climate change legislation. The House has passed legislation that would restrict greenhouse gas emissions. According to The Climate Equity Alliance, a partnership of research,

advocacy, faith-based, labor, environmental, civil rights, and advocacy organizations, the legislation should include provisions to generate revenue by selling or auctioning emissions permits. "The revenue could then be used to protect low and moderate-income consumers and maximize investments in clean energy solutions that create good jobs in the United States."

As a part of the effort to implement its climate-change and economic strategies, the Obama Administration has made a strong commitment to ensuring that stimulus funds are distributed swiftly. Its latest initiative, called "Roadmap to Recovery," is aimed at getting the funds out and spent responsibly over the next 100 days. The administration intends to ramp up the pace of stimulus fund distribution at every federal agency. Vice-President Joe Biden will travel around the country highlighting projects that demonstrate the stimulus funds' success in the 10 specific areas outlined at www.whitehouse.gov/recovery/roadmap/.

The politics of making a significant turn-about on climate change and economic sustainability are complex. There's no easy detour around this debate. Disagreements in Congress don't fall along traditional party lines. Rather, votes on the Hill seem to depend more on where the legislator is from and on the efforts of lobbyists and Political Action Campaigns. It's increasingly evident that in order to facilitate collective and individual behavioral change, we need a new roadmap. Some of its features might be borrowed from other countries like the UK. We need to explore all the possibilities. NASCSP's exchange with the UK is our own modest step in the right direction.

Needed: A Strong Office of Community Services

by David Bradley, Executive Director, NCAF

When I was involved with writing the Community Services Block Grant, way back in 1981, I gave considerable thought to what characteristics and responsibilities should be given to a still undetermined federal administering entity. I knew early on that some federal department would be responsible for administering and overseeing the Community Services

Block Grant and the community action agencies it would fund, the Community Development Corporation Program and a few other smaller discretionary programs.

I realized that, painful as it would be, the nation's 1,000

CAAs were about to undergo their third incarnation of relationships with the federal government. Although I was still in middle school when President Lyndon Johnson declared “unconditional War on Poverty” in January 1964, I knew enough about the history of the War on Poverty and had heard enough stories and experiences from Sargent Shriver, the War on Poverty’s first commander, to grasp the reality of how unique the original federal-local CAA relationship was. Johnson’s Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded community action agencies directly, sometimes over the protest of state and local governments. OEO enjoyed cabinet level status; Shriver attended cabinet meetings. More importantly, OEO had three primary functions: administration of programs, advocacy at the federal level on behalf of the poor, and a laboratory. It was this laboratory function, the ability to create new programs and strategies to address the causes and effects of poverty that gave us the Head Start Program, Community Health Centers, VISTA, Legal Services and a host of other wildly successful initiatives.

When Richard Nixon was President the stage was set to downgrade and, in reality, to demolish the Office of Economic Opportunity. OEO was replaced with the Community Services Administration (CSA). Most programs, but not the responsibility for community action agencies, were transferred to other federal agencies. No longer would CSA and its Director enjoy cabinet level status. Federal advocacy on behalf of the poor became the exception rather than the rule.

In 1981 it was necessary to replace CSA with something that would administer not direct funding to the 1,000 CAAs, but a block grant to the states to fund CAAs. I had envisioned and really hoped that an Office of Community Services (OCS), situated within the Department of Health and Human Services would be able to, on an obviously smaller scale, duplicate many of the functions of the original Office of Economic Opportunity. Certainly they would administer programs for CAAs; albeit in many cases through the states. Ideally, OCS would be the office of choice to administer, or at least participate in the new administration on congressional poverty initiatives. And finally, if not able to advocate directly on behalf of the poor within the halls of government, they could advocate on behalf of the community action program, thus indirectly giving the poor a seat at the policy table.

Unfortunately, since the Office of Community Services was

created in 1981, neither Democrat nor Republican administrations have seen fit to utilize OCS to its fullest potential. Some of this is, quite obviously, a reflection of how three of the last four Presidents wanted to eliminate CSBG and the Office of Community Services altogether. Even accepting the genuine philosophical differences over the need for federal support for the CAA network, OCS missed the mark in terms of oversight, administration, innovation and advocacy.

That said, I truly believe that the Office of Community Services has a real opportunity for a fresh start, a new and vigorous mission and relevance in the Obama Administration’s domestic agenda. As HHS Secretary Sebelius assembles her team, I hope they give a hard look to the Office of Community Services. Some excellent professionals work there and weaknesses identified in the 2006 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report have been largely addressed. I personally feel that there are more CAAs performing in the good or excellent category than at any time since CSBG was created. Congress recognized the need for the nation’s largest anti-poverty network by appropriating \$1 billion of stimulus funding for the Community Services Block Grant. What is missing is the opportunity to demonstrate that creative anti-poverty solutions still abound in the community action network, that communities and states need vital local agencies and that, on a federal level, the Office of Community Services can assist this administration to achieve its goals of economic recovery, a more rational energy policy, education reform and health care for all. The Office of Community Services has the responsibility and, in fact, the obligation to help this country meet its challenges in the 21st century.

The views of contributing writers to this newsletter do not necessarily represent the opinions of NASCS.

"Logic will get you
from A to Z;
imagination will get you
everywhere."
—Albert Einstein



LEGISLATIVE CORNER

by Jovita A. Tolbert and Rebecca Stewart



FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2010 APPROPRIATIONS MOVE FULL SPEED AHEAD

The House began its appropriations efforts in early June with the aim of passing all 12 spending bills before the August recess. Thus far, the House has passed its version of the Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch and Commerce-Justice-Science bills. The House Interior-Environment bill would provide a 17% increase in discretionary funds for the Interior Department, the EPA, the U.S. Forest Service, the Smithsonian Institution and other related agencies. Similarly, the Legislative Branch bill, which contains provisions for Senate operations as well as the congressional offices operated jointly with the House, would provide a 3.3% increase over FY 2009 levels. The House Commerce-Justice-Science bill, which funds the departments of commerce and justice as well as NASA, would provide a 12% increase over FY 2009 funding.

Additionally, House subcommittees have approved draft Energy-Water and Financial Services bills. The Energy-Water subcommittee draft would provide \$33.3 billion in discretionary spending and the Financial Services subcommittee draft would provide \$24.2 billion in discretionary spending.

In the Senate, the Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch and Commerce-Justice-Science bills are under consideration on the Senate floor while the Financial Services and Energy and Water bills are being considered in subcommittees. In contrast to the House bill, the Senate version of the Interior-Environment bill would provide only a 13% increase to the departments and programs it covers and the Commerce, Justice-Science bill would provide about a 13% increase.

Congress is currently taking its July 4th recess and will resume work July 6th. A subcommittee mark-up of the Labor-HHS-Education bill, which funds the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is expected to occur shortly after the July 4th recess. It is expected that CSBG will be at least level funded. And, as the Energy and Water bill advances in the House and Senate, it is expected that the

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) will be funded at \$220 million.

PROGRAM CUTS AND TERMINATIONS STILL LOOM LARGE

Congressional action in June also renewed conversations around fiscal accountability and possible program funding cuts and terminations. Per the request of the Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), House subcommittees submitted detailed lists of savings proposals from programs and activities under their jurisdictions. While these lists have not been made public, they were reportedly considered by leadership and discussed with the Administration with the goal of ensuring savings to the “maximum extent practicable.” Notably, in his budget proposal to Congress, President Obama had already made his own recommendations for \$17 billion in savings from federal programs. However, a number of his recommendations were not warmly embraced by congressional Democrats.

HOUSE PASSES CLIMATE CHANGE BILL

The House passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES) by a slender margin (219-212) on June 26, capping emissions of greenhouse gases and mandating a boost in electricity from renewable sources. A portion of revenue from the cap and trade activities included in the Bill has been earmarked for use in federal energy efficiency programs, including the WAP. This may ultimately provide a long term funding mechanism for the Program. Passage of the Bill in the Senate is anticipated to be a tough battle.

UPDATE ON THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA)

Since our February conference, NASCSP has continued to work to rectify the wrongful termination of state CSBG ARRA administrative and discretionary funding. Most recently, NASCSP spoke with high level staff from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding the need for at least state CSBG ARRA administrative funds. After an internal review of our concerns, while our case was well received, OMB determined that the language included in the ARRA left them no room to fix the termination of

state CSBG ARRA administrative funds through additional OMB guidance. As such, NASCSP is now pursuing other avenues of restoring state CSBG ARRA administrative funds.

Also, NASCSP would like to publicly thank its members for their continued support in this effort. Member participation has allowed NASCSP to reach critical congressional staff and members as well as compile

narrative and quantitative information to successfully make the case for state CSBG ARRA administrative funds. (For an example, please see the *State Impact Brief* posted on the NASCSP website's "Publications" page.)

We will keep you informed as things progress.

Source: Congressional Quarterly

**2009 NASCSP ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MINNEAPOLIS AIRPORT MARRIOTT - BLOOMINGTON, MN**

September 2009

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat

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.

WAP Corner:

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act— Obstacles and Solutions

by Bob Scott

When President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) on February 17, 2009 with an additional \$5 billion in funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), the network rejoiced and continued to ramp up activity and prepare for this unprecedented increase in production. However, the last several months have been full of confusion, mixed signals and uncertainty as to how to proceed due to changes in the Program including, perhaps most importantly, Prevailing Wage requirements. We at NASCSP have done our best to provide clear and accurate information to our members and the public, but in this shifting landscape of conflicting information and needs, as well as so many unknowns, this has been difficult to say the least. We thank you for your patience and for your responsiveness. The following briefly outlines complications in regard to the Davis-Bacon ARRA requirements that must be addressed before the network can fulfill its potential and make the WAP the real jewel in the crown of the Stimulus efforts.

The Weatherization network is largely ready to produce weatherized units; the majority of state and local programs have ramped up by hiring employees and contractors, developing and implementing training for new hires, and purchasing equipment and vehicles. WAP has always been exempt from Davis-Bacon requirements; however, the ARRA bill states that Davis-Bacon requirements will apply and that WAP must comply with this law for labor wages. **Davis-Bacon Implementation and Reporting Next Steps**

- Final determination must be made as to whether all local agencies must submit a survey and establish a new classification for Weatherization Worker and Weatherization Crew Chief, or if existing residential classifications are appropriate for most areas;
- Accelerated approval for new classifications and/or revised wage determinations must occur so WAP

production is no longer delayed.

- DOE needs to provide states the required subgrantee contract provisions for Davis-Bacon compliance;
- States need to be provided with several opportunities for Davis-Bacon administrative requirements and compliance training;
- Determination must be made as to whether states and local agencies that initiate contracts and WAP production acting in good faith as far as Davis-Bacon compliance but may have future questions will be allowed to use grant funds for associated retroactive costs;
- States need to continue to quickly respond to additional needs for the determination of Davis-Bacon requirements, including modifying and processing contracts to address Davis-Bacon requirements, facilitating training for subgrantees on Davis-Bacon compliance, and taking the lead in the oversight of agency compliance;
- States will need to guide local subgrantees to finalize determination of WAP job classifications and wage determination, insure that agency contracts to subcontractors are in compliance, and provide assistance on compliance issues, including the weekly payment of wages and reporting requirements.

In the space limitations of this article, it is understood that these points are an oversimplification of the complexity of these issues. The Davis-Bacon compliance issues, in particular, are very complex, particularly to WAP operators who have not had to consider them before. Last year at this time, virtually no one in the WAP network was particularly well-versed in Davis-Bacon issues. Now, it is imperative that WAP managers on all levels read and learn as much as they can to quickly put the requirements into their program operations.

These obstacles are challenging and occasionally disheartening, yes, but we, as a network, can overcome

these problems and prove that we can succeed. By sharing information and best practices, the process should be streamlined to some degree. Please do not hesitate to use NASCS SP as a resource – we are your association and we

are happy to help should you need assistance or to be pointed in the right direction. If we do not have the answers, we will work to gather the best information possible. Together, we can again prove that Weatherization Works!



Registration
Deadline:
July 1, 2009

Indiana Convention Center
100 South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy

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Job Creation Through Weatherization

by Leo Wiegman

“My job will be to help shape the administration’s energy and climate policy, so that climate solutions produce jobs and justice for all Americans.” With these words, Green for All founder and author of the best selling *The Green Collar Economy*, Van Jones, announced to his network on March 10, 2009, that he was moving to the White House as a new special advisor to the president for green jobs, enterprise, and innovation. The focus for Jones will be promoting green-collar jobs in vulnerable communities as a member of the White House Council on Environmental Quality.

It seems like just yesterday that “green jobs” became the phrase du jour of the policy world. Green-collar jobs have figured prominently in the new stimulus package, and Senator Bernie Sanders has been tapped to head the Green Jobs and the New Economy Subcommittee on the Senate Public Works Committee.

A large component of the green-collar job movement is weatherization. Jones notes, “Nothing in the country uses as much energy as our buildings—not even our transportation. And weatherizing won’t just save lots of energy and reduce greenhouse gases—it will also create a ton of new green-collar jobs.”

Congress and the White House view weatherization today for its potential as workforce development. In addition to reducing energy costs for the homeowner, stabilizing the nation’s housing stock, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the potential ability of weatherization to create jobs was a message heard loud and clear in Washington. The current housing slump adds to the pressure to retrain thousands of displaced workers with new skills of enduring employment value. “There is no better moment to move forward aggressively on energy efficiency and creating new sustainable energy and creating jobs in the process,” Sanders said in a statement timed to the committee’s announcement. “The potential for job growth in this area is bigger than almost anything else I can think of.”

The goals of the green jobs movement were realized on February 17, 2009, when President Obama’s signature on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funded the new federal Weatherization Recovery Act program with \$5 billion for 2009-2010. This increased federal funding is the largest weatherization investment in history, and is in addition to funding for a number of other programs that will increase the energy efficiency of America’s buildings. In the year prior to the signing of the stimulus bill, a growing consensus emerged among the labor movement and the weatherization community that weatherization represents one of the most effective job programs in which government can invest. This coalition was tremendously successful in highlighting the “jobs bill” aspect of low-income weatherization.

How many jobs will the Weatherization Recovery funding create? “The ARRA funding will result in 133,345 new jobs,” notes Meg Power, president of Economic Opportunity Studies. “Combined with all other weatherization funding, the local network’s investments will probably total \$6.75 billion over two years and result in 173,350 jobs altogether.”

Larry Zarker, chief executive officer of the Building Performance Institute, explains, “Weatherization used to attract tradespeople looking to reposition themselves to put food on the table in a downturn. These days, we are seeing large numbers of younger people arrive for training interested in doing the right thing, to feel good about their work.”

There are 128 million homes in the United States, the vast majority of which would benefit from some level of weatherization and energy efficiency improvements. At the rate at which homes were weatherized in 2008, it would take 10,000 years to improve every home in America. Zarker points out, “The Obama administration plans to accomplish this in 10 years, which means ramping up to improve 10 to 12 million homes a year.”

In other words, the initiative could translate into a decade-long jobs program through weatherization work. The first phase of this expansion requires a nearly sevenfold increase in the number of homes to be weatherized each year, from 150,000 today to 1,000,000 by 2011. This funding will finance a huge increase in crew labor, energy auditing, quality control inspections, vehicle and equipment purchases, training services, and other support for the weatherization network.

Throughout 2008, an ever increasing alliance of community groups, labor groups, and foundations were forging new alliances around the impetus for green-collar jobs. The Apollo Alliance of labor leaders teamed up with Jones's Green for All network and others on a "Green-Collar Jobs in America's Cities" report that laid out the "high road strategy" for "well-paid, career-track jobs that contribute directly to preserving or enhancing environmental quality."

A good example of a green-collar jobs program is the one that has been developed in Newark, New Jersey's Lincoln Park Coast Cultural District (LPCCD). It has launched the Green Collar Apprenticeship Program (GreenCAP). Baye Adofo-Wilson, executive director of LPCCD, notes, "Green job creation must be our most urgent concern. We are transforming Newark, New Jersey's historic Lincoln Park from a low-income community to an urban eco-village, including green housing, music festivals, and urban farming." Adofo-Wilson has been one of the driving forces behind the development of two green-collar job-training programs. One is an entry-level program that focuses on energy auditing and weatherization. The other is geared toward developing the mechanical construction trades and renewable energy. The GreenCAP program will sponsor 100 trade licenses for Newark residents, including veterans, underserved young people, and formerly incarcerated men and women in the construction trades of HVAC, plumbing, and electrical work. Participants will receive classroom training, apprenticeship, and onsite training on green construction methods, which will prepare them to participate in the emerging green economy and earn livable wages. GreenCAP graduates also will receive a green certificate to verify their classroom instruction and on-the-job training. LPCCD says GreenCAP will provide the clean energy economy and earn livable wages.

GreenCAP graduates also will receive a green certificate

to verify their classroom instruction and on-the-job training. LPCCD says GreenCAP will provide the clean energy economy with a well-trained, world-class green workforce. In turn, the green economy will provide Newark's working class higher wages, access to benefits, and more career choices in a growing industry.

Just as important as the training in Newark is the simultaneous revitalization taking place in Lincoln Park. LPCCD's goal is to transform the low-income neighborhood into an arts and cultural district that will include 300 green mixed-income housing units, music festivals, historic restoration projects, and the Museum of African American Music, a Smithsonian Institute affiliate. LPCCD projects more than 1 million square feet of development, including eleven U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) LEED-certified buildings that are at the center of the new LEED for Neighborhood Development program.

As part of the urban eco-village, LPCCD has already completed the first USGBC Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design mixed use, multifamily, affordable housing project in the State of New Jersey. These six buildings are also the City of Newark's first mixed-use housing project with solar panels, which were installed by local residents.

"We see 2009 as the year of opportunity to make tremendous progress on generating good green-collar jobs, accelerate the development of the nation's vast clean energy resources, and move us toward energy security, climate stability, and economic prosperity," says Keith Schneider, communications director of the Apollo Alliance, about the New Apollo Program.

Philip Mattera, research director at Good Jobs First, suggests, "Weatherization programs need to be measured not only by the number of homes served but also by the number of good jobs created, total energy savings realized, and total carbon emissions avoided." Measuring the latter two positive impacts of weatherization will be a happy assignment for a future research project for the weatherization community!

The views of contributing writers to this newsletter do not necessarily represent the opinions of NASCS.

UPCOMING EVENTS

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

July 6 - 10, 2009
Caesars Palace
Las Vegas, Nevada
www.gfpinvegas.com

2009 NATIONAL WEATHERIZATION TRAINING CONFERENCE

July 20-23, 2009
Indiana Convention Center
Indianapolis, Indiana
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

SOUTH-BY-SOUTHWEST 2009 HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START SUMMER CONFERENCE

July 21-23, 2009
South Padre Island Convention Center
South Padre Island, Texas
956/399-9944

24TH ANNUAL TEXAS HEAD START ANNUAL CONFERENCE

July 26-29, 2009
Sheraton Hotel
Dallas, Texas
www.txhsa.org

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

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR HEAD START MANAGEMENT

July 29-31, 2009
Holiday Inn Fisherman's Wharf
San Francisco, California
www.cencomfut.com

2009 NASCSP STATE CSBG MONITOR'S TRAINING

August 4-7, 2009
Eastland Park Hotel
Portland, Maine
jtolbert@nascsp.org

GOVENERGY 2009

August 9-12, 2009
Rhode Island Convention Center
Providence, Rhode Island
www.govenergy.gov

2009 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM EVALUATION CONFERENCE

August 12-14, 2009
The Hilton Portland & Executive Tower
Portland, Oregon
www.iepec.org

OWHAC HOUSING AND ENERGY CONFERENCE

August 18-21, 2009
Biltmore Hotel
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
plaub@okcaa.org

COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL TRAINING CONVENTION

September 2-5, 2009
Philadelphia Downtown Marriott
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
www.communityactionpartnership.com

2009 ANNUAL NASCSP CONFERENCE

Sept. 15-18, 2009
Minneapolis Airport Marriott
Bloomington, Minnesota
nascsp@gove.org

OKACAA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

September 16-18, 2009
Marriott NW Expressway
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
plaub@okacaa.org

THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION'S 39TH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

September 23-26, 2009
Walter E. Washington Convention Center
Washington, DC
www.cbcfinc.org

COMMUNITY ACTION OF REGION VI 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

October 7-9, 2009
Wyndham Hotel
North Little Rock, Arkansas
www.caaregionvi.org

2009 REGION VI HEAD START ASSOCIATION TRAINING INSTITUTE

November 4-6, 2009
Albuquerque Hilton
Albuquerque, New Mexico
www.nmhsa.net

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ENHANCED BUILDING OPERATIONS

November 17-19, 2009
Austin, Texas
www.esl.tamu.edu

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND EXPO

November 18-21, 2009
DC Convention Center
Washington, DC
www.naeyc.org

OKACAA WINTER CONFERENCE

December 9-11, 2009
Hilton Southern Hills
Tulsa, Oklahoma
plaub@okacaa.org

NATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL POLICY FORUM AND TRAINING

January 25-27, 2010
Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
Washington, DC
www.ncsea.org

2010 NASCSP MID-WINTER TRAINING CONFERENCE

February 22-26, 2010
Hyatt Regency Bethesda
Bethesda, Maryland
nascsp@gove.org

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September 22-25, 2010
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www.cbcfinc.org

No one needs a smile as much as a person who fails to give one. —Unknown



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NASCSP Mission:

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