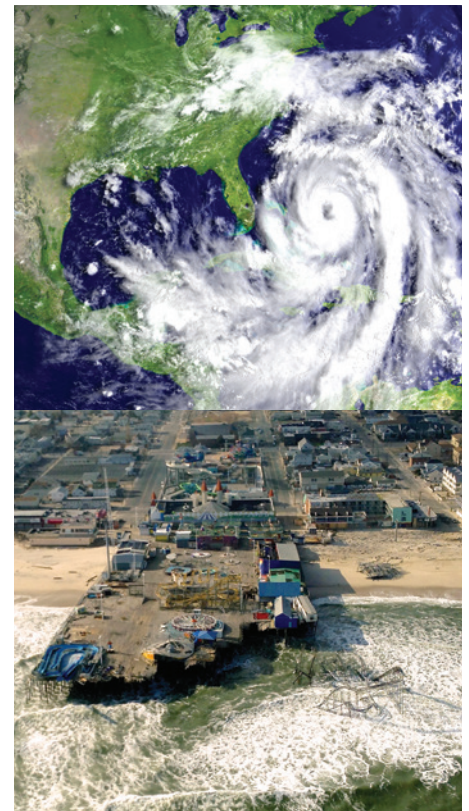


SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (SSBG) HURRICANE SANDY RECOVERY & REBUILDING REPORT



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Office of Community Services Division of Social Services

U.S. Department of Health and
Human Services

Administration for Children
and Families

Office of Community Services

Prepared by WRMA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2012, Hurricane Sandy made landfall on the mid-Atlantic eastern coast of the United States causing an estimated \$65 billion in damages and resulting in the deaths of at least 162 people. This report reviews the administration and impact of the additional funding provided to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), through the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2), to address necessary expenses resulting from Hurricane Sandy.

In January 2013, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2), provided \$500 million in supplemental appropriations to the SSBG (SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds).¹ The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the SSBG program and allocated the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds to the five states most directly affected by Hurricane Sandy: Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

In addition to the standard 29 SSBG service categories, SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds allow for expenditures in six additional categories: health services; mental health services; and four repair, renovation, and rebuilding service categories: child care facilities, mental health facilities, health care facilities, and other facilities.

States spent \$465 million, or 98 percent of their SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds by the time the project period ended on September 30, 2017. States spent just under \$384 million (82 percent) for social and health services; just under \$62 million (13 percent) for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding of facilities; and under \$20 million (four percent) for administrative costs.

As SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds were determined to be susceptible to improper payments per guidance for federal grant programs, ACF was required by the Improper Payments Implementation Act (IPIA), as amended, to calculate an error rate for each year of the project period. The error rate established a threshold for expected rates of improper payments made with grant funds. ACF developed a methodology to sample and review payments made by states to sub-grantees and individual recipients. The improper payment error rate for each year was under one percent for three of the four years under review and well under the 10 percent mark necessitating corrective action as established under the IPIA.

This report presents background information on SSBG Hurricane Sandy disaster relief funding, describes the regulations and authority by which the funds were appropriated and were required to be administered, and describes the reporting requirements for state grantees. This report also reviews the services provided with SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds, describes the improper payments monitoring activities conducted by ACF, and concludes with a summary of the challenges faced and lessons learned throughout the administration of the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds.

SSBG SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING: HURRICANE SANDY

BACKGROUND ON THE FUNDING

This report reviews the administration and impact of the additional funding provided to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), through the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2), to address necessary expenses resulting from Hurricane Sandy.

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy made landfall near Atlantic City in southern New Jersey. The second-largest Atlantic storm on record, Hurricane Sandy covered nearly 1.8 million square miles at landfall, affecting 24 states along the eastern coast of the United States and as far inland as Wisconsin. Thirteen states made emergency or major disaster declarations because of the storm, and human and economic costs in storm-affected areas were extensive. Approximately 650,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, forcing more than 23,000 people into some form of temporary shelter. At least 162 people died due to direct effects of the storm and its aftermath. Estimates suggest that Hurricane Sandy caused nearly \$65 billion in damages and economic loss and left 8.5 million households without power.² Hurricane Sandy interrupted access to services including housing, food, social services, and employment to individuals and their families.

The SSBG has a history of providing social services to communities impacted by the onset of disasters. In 2006, the Defense Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 109-148) funded a supplemental \$550 million to SSBG to support relief and recovery social services to those who survived the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005. At that time, the funding was expanded to address expressed needs in the areas of health services (including mental health services) and for repair, renovation, and construction of health facilities. The first Continuing Resolution of FY 2009 included, as Division B, the Disaster Relief and Recovery Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-329) which provided another round of funds for disaster relief. These funds were appropriated for necessary expenses resulting from major disasters (as declared by the president and defined in Title IV of the Stafford Act) occurring during 2008 including hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. Additionally, these funds were made available for expenses resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita not otherwise already addressed with previous supplemental funding.

In January 2013, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2) provided \$500 million (\$474.5 million after sequestration) in additional funding to the SSBG to address expenses resulting from Hurricane Sandy. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the SSBG program and allocated the \$474.5 million of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds to the five states most directly affected by Hurricane Sandy: Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. ACF allocated the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds based on the states' percentage of Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Individual Assistance registrants from the counties designated in the president's disaster declaration. Individual Assistance registrants are those who register with FEMA as being detrimentally impacted by a disaster and in need of support for recovery and rebuilding.

FIGURE 1. FEMA Individual Assistance Registrants

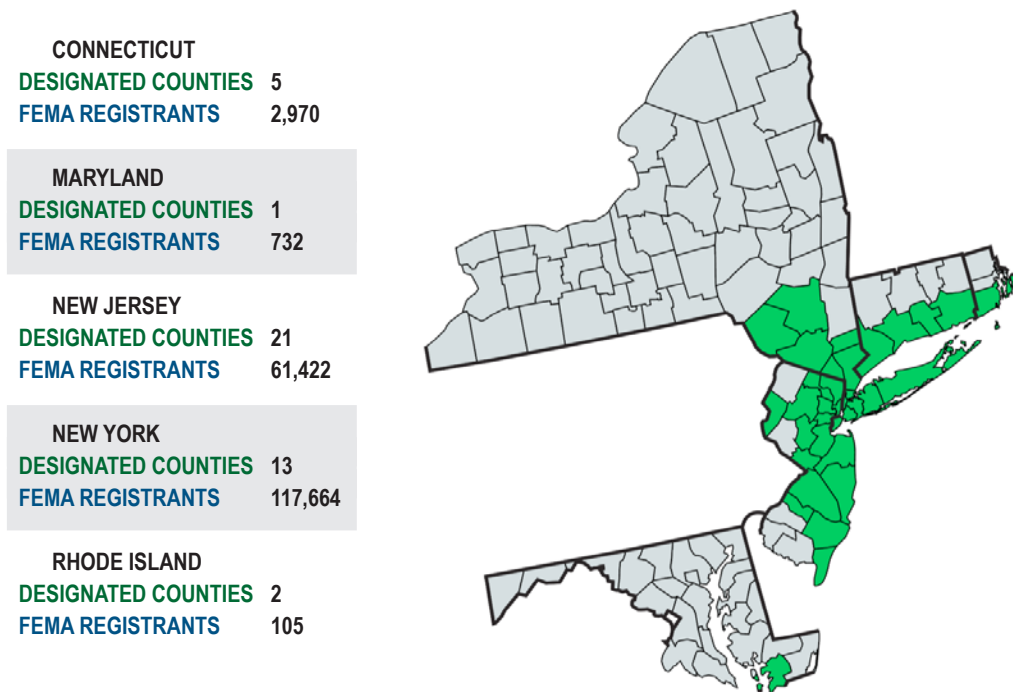


Figure 1 displays the number of FEMA Individual Assistance registrants from the designated counties.

FIGURE 2. SSBG Hurricane Sandy Funds Allocation by State

STATE	Percent of FEMA Individual Assistance Registrants	SSBG Hurricane Sandy Allocation
CONNECTICUT	2.23 %	\$10,569,192
MARYLAND	0.25 %	\$1,185,675
NEW JERSEY	47.80 %	\$226,794,105
NEW YORK	49.62 %	\$235,434,600
RHODE ISLAND	0.11 %	\$516,428
TOTAL	100%	\$474,500,000

Figure 2 displays how ACF allocated the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds based on the percentage of FEMA Individual Assistance registrants.

REGULATIONS AND AUTHORITY

ACF administers the SSBG program and allocated the Hurricane Sandy funds to the affected states through a supplemental addition to their SSBG programs. These SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds were subject to the regulations governing the use of traditional SSBG funds with additional allowances and reporting requirements as described below.

The SSBG is a capped entitlement program established by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Pub. L. 97-35) which amended Title XX. SSBG funds must support services that fall within the goals of the SSBG program and services as outlined in Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §1397 *et seq.*). The SSBG stipulates that states must direct services to one or more of five social services goals:

Achieve or maintain economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency 1	Achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency 2	Prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or preserve, rehabilitate, or reunite families 3	Prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, or other forms of less intensive care 4	Secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions 5
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States have broad discretion in the use of SSBG funds to provide services to residents under any of 29 standard SSBG service categories as defined in the Uniform Definition of Services.³ Because the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds were designated for the provision of social, health, and mental health services to individuals and families affected by Hurricane Sandy, special allowances were made for spending on repair, renovation, and rebuilding projects as well as for health and mental health services. To reflect the allowances particular to the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds, ACF added six additional services to the 29 standard SSBG service categories.

These services are:

- Health Services;
- Mental Health Services;
- Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities;
- Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities;
- Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities; and
- Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities.

ACF required states to submit waiver requests if they planned to use SSBG Hurricane Sandy funding for the purchase or improvement of land, or for the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement of buildings or facilities. Waiver requests were also necessary if states planned to provide medical care to individuals (apart from services already allowed within SSBG services such as family planning, rehabilitation, or substance abuse treatment). Waivers

for repair, renovation, and rebuilding projects were required to verify that the costs were not reimbursable through FEMA disaster insurance or through private insurance.

States with repair, renovation, or rebuilding projects were required to file a Notice of Federal Interest (NFI) for each project where the total project costs were greater than \$200,000 or 25 percent of their total allocation of supplemental funds (excluding moveable equipment costs) and for new construction projects that resulted in an increase in usable square footage (regardless of total project cost). NFIs protected not only the federal government's interest in the property, but also the purpose for which the funds were originally awarded.

States were originally given until September 30, 2015, to obligate and expend the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds. Due to the extended timeframe required to plan for and execute disaster recovery efforts, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) granted waivers to four of the five states for a two-year extension on June 12, 2015 (until September 30, 2017) to spend the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds.⁴ States reported unobligated or unexpended SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds at the end of the project period and the remaining balance of funds were returned to the ACF Division of Payment Management.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to receiving their SSBG Hurricane Sandy allocations, states submitted an intended use plan detailing intended services and planned recovery projects along with a pre-expenditure report detailing how funds would be distributed to each service identified in the intended use plan.

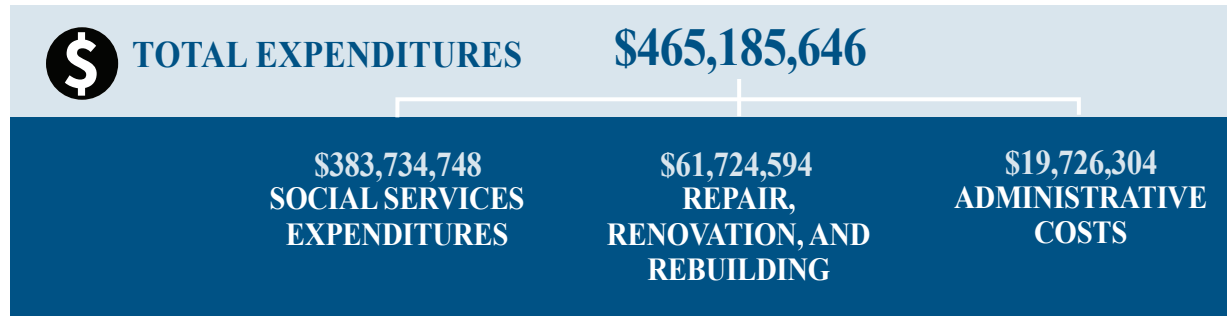
Once funding was received, states reported their SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures in quarterly financial reports, including the Financial Status Report Standard Form (SF-425) and the SSBG Hurricane Sandy Post-Expenditure Report. The SF-425 is a standard federal financial report required of grant recipients. States report expended funds and any unobligated or unexpended funds on the SF-425. The SSBG Hurricane Sandy Post-Expenditure Report requires information on the services provided including the amounts expended for each service and the total number of adults and children served.

States also submitted Quarterly Progress Reports which included narrative descriptions of SSBG Hurricane Sandy-related activities, including any challenges the state faced when administering their funds.

STATE USES OF SSBG HURRICANE SANDY FUNDS

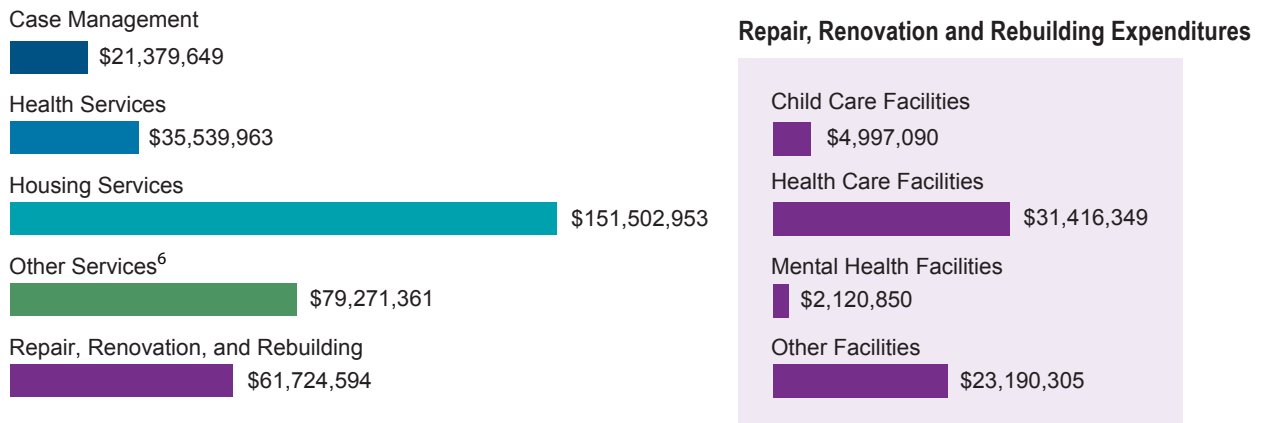
This section provides a summary of states' reported SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures and recipients throughout the entire project period, from October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2017.⁵

EXPENDITURES



States reported over \$465 million in SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures. Of this amount, states spent \$384 million (82 percent) for the provision of social and health services; just under \$62 million (13 percent) for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding of facilities; and under \$20 million (four percent) for administrative costs. States spent 98 percent of their allocations by the time the project period ended. (See Appendix A. for comprehensive data tables.)

FIGURE 3. SSBG Hurricane Sandy Expenditures, Top Five Service Categories

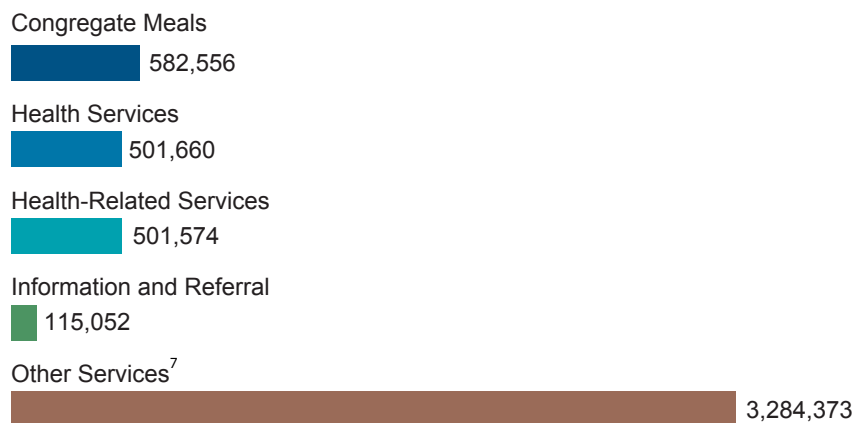


RECIPIENTS



States reported a total of 5.3 million service recipients throughout the grant period. Over 1.4 million children (26 percent) and 3.9 million adults (74 percent) received some form of SSBG Hurricane Sandy-supported assistance (see Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. SSBG Hurricane Sandy Recipients, Top Five Service Categories



SSBG HURRICANE SANDY SERVICES

This section provides the following information about the 31 SSBG Hurricane Sandy service categories where funds were expended

- the amount of SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures;
- the state accounting for the greatest percentage of national SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures and the percentage of that state's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures spent on the service; and
- the number of recipients, and the proportions of children and adults served.

CASE MANAGEMENT

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Case Management totaled \$21,379,649.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Case Management totaled \$15,726,776 and accounted for seven percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 65,638 individuals (34 percent children, 66 percent adults) received Case Management services.

CONGREGATE MEALS

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Congregate Meals totaled \$3,105,339.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Congregate Meals totaled \$3,082,100 and accounted for one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 582,556 individuals (33 percent children, 67 percent adults) received Congregate Meals funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

COUNSELING SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Counseling Services totaled \$19,050,223.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Counseling Services totaled \$15,494,009 and accounted for seven percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 43,080 individuals (57 percent children, 43 percent adults) received Counseling Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

DAY CARE – CHILDREN

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Day Care – Children totaled \$2,105,173.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Day Care – Children totaled \$1,692,876 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 4,760 individuals (100 percent children) received Day Care – Children services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Education and Training Services totaled \$4,851,644.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Education and Training Services totaled \$2,850,980 and accounted for one percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 41,424 individuals (34 percent children, 66 percent adults) received Education and Training Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Employment Services totaled \$1,908,958.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Employment Services totaled \$1,573,467 and accounted for less than one percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 4,906 individuals (less than one percent children, 99.9 percent adults) received Employment Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

FOSTER CARE SERVICES – CHILDREN

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Foster Care Services – Children totaled \$39,178.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Foster Care Services – Children totaled \$39,178 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 80 individuals (100 percent children) received Foster Care Services – Children funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

HEALTH SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Health Services totaled \$35,539,963.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Health Services totaled \$35,539,963 and accounted for 15 percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 501,660 individuals (nine percent children, 91 percent adults) received Health Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Health-Related Services totaled \$14,466,047.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Health-Related Services totaled \$10,797,323 and accounted for five percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 501,574 individuals (four percent children, 96 percent adults) received Health-Related Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

HOME-BASED SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Home-Based Services totaled \$981,155.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Home-Based Services totaled \$979,845 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 2,342 individuals (10 percent children, 90 percent adults) received Home-Based Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

HOME-DELIVERED MEALS

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Home-Delivered Meals totaled \$94,698.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Home-Delivered Meals totaled \$94,698 and accounted for less than one percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 1,719 individuals (100 percent adults) received Home-Delivered Meals funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

HOUSING SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Housing Services totaled \$151,498,787.
- New Jersey's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Housing Services totaled \$146,663,520 and accounted for 65 percent of New Jersey's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 56,359 individuals (14 percent children, 86 percent adults) received housing Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

INDEPENDENT/TRANSITIONAL LIVING SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Independent/Transitional Living Services totaled \$180,439.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Independent/Transitional Living Services totaled \$180,439 and accounted for less than one percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 214 individuals (32 percent children, 68 percent adults) received Independent/Transitional Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Information and Referral totaled \$13,380,462.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Information and Referral totaled \$6,646,507 and accounted for three percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 115,052 individuals (15 percent children, 85 percent adults) received Information and Referral services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

LEGAL SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Legal Services totaled \$8,946,779.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Legal Services totaled \$6,426,975 and accounted for three percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 18,777 individuals (four percent children, 96 percent adults) received Legal Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Mental Health Services totaled \$10,375,547.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Mental Health Services totaled \$10,375,547 and accounted for five percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 33,944 individuals (47 percent children, 53 percent adults) received Mental Health Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

OTHER SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Other Services totaled \$79,271,361.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Other Services totaled \$77,797,577 and accounted for 34 percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 3,284,373 individuals (31 percent children, 69 percent adults) received Other Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

PREGNANCY AND PARENTING

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Pregnancy and Parenting totaled \$11,042.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Pregnancy and Parenting totaled \$11,042 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 45 individuals (100 percent adults) received Pregnancy and Parenting services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Prevention and Intervention totaled \$11,337,251.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Prevention and Intervention totaled \$9,767,914 and accounted for four percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 39,278 individuals (42 percent children, 58 percent adults) received Prevention and Intervention services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES – ADULTS

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Protection Services – Adults totaled \$632.
- Maryland’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Protective Services – Adults totaled \$632 and accounted for less than one percent of Maryland’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of two individuals (100 percent adults) received Protective Services – Adults funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES – CHILDREN

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Protective Services – Children totaled \$2,080,413.
- New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Protective Services – Children totaled \$2,080,413 and accounted for less than one percent of New Jersey’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 8,619 individuals (33 percent children, 67 percent adults) received Protective Services – Children funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

RECREATION SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Recreation Services totaled \$218,072.
- Maryland's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Recreation Services totaled \$145,471 and accounted for 12 percent of Maryland's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 1,561 individuals (57 percent children, 43 percent adults) received Recreation Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

REPAIR, RENOVATION, AND REBUILDING – CHILD CARE FACILITIES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities totaled \$4,997,090.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities totaled \$3,549,161 and accounted for two percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 226 individuals (100 percent children) received Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

REPAIR, RENOVATION, AND REBUILDING – HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities totaled \$31,416,349.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities totaled \$30,473,595 and accounted for 13 percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- There were no individuals reported for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

REPAIR, RENOVATION, AND REBUILDING – MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities totaled \$2,120,850.
- New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities totaled \$2,120,850 and accounted for less than one percent of New York's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- There were no individuals reported for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

REPAIR, RENOVATION, AND REBUILDING – OTHER FACILITIES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities totaled \$23,190,305.
- New Jersey's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities totaled \$14,250,287 and accounted for six percent of New Jersey's SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.

- A total of 4,751 individuals (less than one percent children, greater than 99 percent adults) received Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Residential Treatment totaled \$67,119.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Residential Treatment totaled \$67,119 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 83 individuals (96 percent children, four percent adults) received Residential Treatment services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

SPECIAL SERVICES – DISABLED

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Special Services – Disabled totaled \$1,040,300.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Special Services – Disabled totaled \$592,251 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 2,520 individuals (five percent children, 95 percent adults) received Special Services –Disabled funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

SPECIAL SERVICES – YOUTH AT RISK

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Special Services – Youth at Risk totaled \$931,709.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Special Services – Youth at Risk totaled \$931,709 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 2,331 individuals (100 percent children) received Special Services – Youth at Risk funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Substance Abuse Services totaled \$561,286.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Substance Abuse Services totaled \$298,767 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 2,015 individuals (21 percent children, 79 percent adults) received Substance Abuse Services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

TRANSPORTATION

- SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Transportation totaled \$311,522.
- New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures for Transportation totaled \$310,543 and accounted for less than one percent of New York’s SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures.
- A total of 268 individuals (37 percent children, 63 percent adults) received Transportation services funded by the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program.

STATE SERVICE SUCCESS STORIES

Each service supported with SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds had an impact on the individuals and the community where the services were provided. Whether the services included funds to keep health care facilities operational, provided meals to those who lost their homes and jobs, or provided services to ensure recipients had awareness and access to all available Hurricane Sandy recovery resources and programs, every program filled community needs in the wake of the disaster. Service priorities changed throughout the project period and reflected the progression of disaster recovery needs from immediate concerns (injuries, temporary housing, and food) to long-term recovery (repair and rebuilding efforts, legal and financial concerns). For example, Congregate Meals was identified by New Jersey and New York as a service priority in the immediate aftermath of the storm while Housing Services and Legal Services were identified by all states as priorities throughout the entire project period.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Office of Community Services, Division of Social Services, administered the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program in the state of Connecticut. The state reported SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures in a variety of service categories including case management, counseling services, and housing services. The state highlighted the repair of the Trinity Parish Nursing School, a child care facility that was flooded by Hurricane Sandy, as a major success. The state spent \$1,159,000 to repair the child care facility, allowing it to serve 113 children. The facility would not have reopened if it were not for the availability of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funding.

MARYLAND

The Office of Emergency Operations within the Maryland Department of Human Services' Division of Administrative Operations, administered Maryland's SSBG Hurricane Sandy program. Maryland used SSBG Hurricane Sandy expenditures to support a variety of services but highlighted that the funds were particularly helpful to the watermen of Smith Island with long term recovery. The state spent more than \$500,000 on assistance to Smith Islanders which included reimbursement for crab pots and other related equipment, as well as, for the repair and rebuilding of this population's crab shanties, platforms, and docks.⁸ These services helped to reestablish an area of the state that does not typically seek out public assistance, with more than 300 recipients of these services.⁹

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Department of Human Services administered New Jersey's SSBG Hurricane Sandy program. Housing Services was one of New Jersey's priority services at the start of the project period and remained a priority throughout as recipients rebuilt their homes, managed leases and repairs for uninhabitable residences, and addressed needs relating to holding both a mortgage and rent simultaneously during home repair and reconstruction. The Sandy Homeowner & Rental Assistance Program (SHRAP) assisted homeowners by providing voucher payments to select vendors for essential household items and provided direct payments to mortgage companies, landlords, and utility companies for current and overdue payments. SHRAP assisted 11,019 households with \$104,010,998 in assistance. Housing Services also

included programs with wrap-around services incorporating health-related referrals, case management, and education and training, for individuals with mental health and substance abuse disorders exacerbated by the storm. The combination of these services helped individuals with residences damaged by the storm maintain financial stability and avoid homelessness.

NEW YORK

The New York Office of Children and Family Services administered the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program in New York. The state found that legal services was one of the most commonly expressed needs of recipients and focused primarily on housing and employment matters. In the immediate aftermath of the storm, New York experienced challenges in expanding legal services in communities within short timeframes. Partnerships with local law schools, such as the Disaster Relief Clinic at Touro Law Center, proved indispensable in state efforts to rapidly expand access to legal services. New York spent \$6,426,975 on legal services and reported 16,888 recipients benefiting from these services.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Department of Human Services administered the SSBG Hurricane Sandy program in Rhode Island. The state's efforts focused on immediate housing needs and providing Information and Referral services to ensure recipients were aware of all the available recovery resources. Rhode Island was the only state grantee that did not submit a waiver for the extension of the project period, closing out SSBG Hurricane Sandy supported services by September 30, 2015. In total, Rhode Island spent \$157,136 serving 11,657 recipients.

IMPROPER PAYMENTS

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-2) designated that all funds received under the act were susceptible to significant improper payments for the purposes of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended (IPIA).¹⁰ The IPIA requires agencies to estimate improper payments made for these funds. OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C, Part 1, *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery*, defines an improper payment as any payment that should not have been made or any payment that was made in the incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legal requirements. Incorrect amounts can be overpayments or underpayments made to recipients including payments for ineligible goods or services, inappropriate denials of payments or service, or any payment that does not account for applicable discounts.¹¹ Therefore, ACF was required to calculate and report a program error rate for the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds. This section describes the methodology used to generate an improper payment error rate for the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds.

The improper payment review methodology enables ACF to determine improper payment errors, determine the types and sources of the errors, and to compute an improper payment measure for the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds. ACF selected three of the five states that received SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds (Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York) to review and calculate improper payment error rates, as their allocations represent greater than 99 percent of all SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds.¹²

SSBG allows for discretion by states in the dispersion of funds to service areas. To account for this diffuse application of resources, ACF developed a two-fold (bifurcated) improper payment methodology to review the use of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. The two review types were a case record review and a vendor payment review. The case record review examines payments or benefits provided to or on behalf of individuals, families, or households (i.e. cases) based on specific eligibility criteria. The vendor payment review examines individual payments made to service vendors and assesses if the vendors provided adequate documentation (e.g. applications, authorizations) necessary to meet the eligibility requirements for these payments.

REVIEW RESULTS

The SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds error rate has remained under one percent since FY 2015, well under the 10 percent mark for corrective action under the IPIA as amended. States investigated each improper payment to determine the specific cause and recover improperly paid funds. The majority of improper payments were a result of administrative or process errors. These errors occurred in state or local agencies as well as at the service provider level and were not the result of fraud or abuse of funds.

The results presented in the graphic below show the number of records reviewed for each FY, the error rate for each FY, and the amount of dollars either improperly over or under paid.

**SSBG HURRICANE SANDY
IMPROPER PAYMENT REVIEW FINDINGS**

NUMBER OF RECORDS REVIEWED

FY 2015	1,152			
FY 2016	612			
FY 2017	245			
ERROR RATES	NATIONAL	CONNECTICUT	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK
FY 2015	0.22%	0.04%	0.56%	0.16%
FY 2016	0.68%	0.34%	0.34%	0.96%
FY 2017	0.01%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%
	ESTIMATED OVERPAYMENTS		ESTIMATED UNDERPAYMENTS	
FY 2015	\$457,000		\$7,000	
FY 2016	\$494,000		\$4	
FY 2017	\$6,160		\$0	

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

This section reviews the general challenges faced and lessons learned during the SSBG Hurricane Sandy project period.

STATE PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Each state selected a lead agency to administer the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds in coordination with other state agencies and private partners. Lead agencies worked directly with counties and communities to identify and prioritize urgent needs, collaborating with both public and private organizations. Each state maintained continual interactions with their respective partners to remain cognizant of the needs of their communities, and to certify proper administration of the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds. States faced many challenges throughout the administration including ensuring sub-awardee programs were audit ready, efficient distribution of funds, and adjusting to an extended project period.

AUDIT READY

State officials understood the need for consistent contracting expectations with all sub-awardees to ensure that programs were audit-ready. As such, states required sub-awardees to clearly document recipient eligibility. This was a challenge for providers serving at-risk populations such as elderly adults, individuals facing mental health or substance abuse disorders, and individuals experiencing homelessness, as these populations faced barriers to providing the required eligibility documentation for services.

DISTRIBUTING FUNDS

To distribute SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds, states expanded current SSBG contracts and created new contracts through a request for proposal process. States that chose to expand current contracts responded more deftly to emergencies but faced challenges with sub-awardees unfamiliar with the required documentation accompanying the SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds, which differed from their original contracts. States with lengthy bidding and contracting processes, including certification processes at the state agency, faced barriers to implementing rapid and immediate disaster response. Conversely, the careful contract execution of these states with multi-level contract requirements often resulted with the states being well equipped to monitor activities more efficiently throughout the project period.

EXTENSION OF PROJECT PERIOD

The length of the project period impacted the structure of service contracts and how services were supported. The project period was originally set to end on September 30, 2015. As the end of the initial project period approached, states were continuing to see a high need for services and were left with large portions of their allocation unspent. ACF revised the project period with a two-year extension, giving states until September 30, 2017 to allocate and spend their SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds if OMB approved the states' waiver request.

When ACF extended the SSBG Hurricane Sandy project period, some states had already begun close out of activities and experienced challenges with temporary staff turnover at the state and local agency level. These challenges led to interruptions in the provision of services in some states. The extended period also prompted states to reprioritize their current efforts, enabling

states to fill gaps in service needs (e.g. providing specialized case management to individuals with damaged homes still in need of repair, and providing rental assistance to individuals whose homes were undergoing repairs and reconstruction). The project period extension allowed for the completion of the many repair, renovation, and rebuilding projects and for SSBG Hurricane Sandy programs to continue addressing the evolving needs of impacted residents.

COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

FEMA played a large role in the initial federal response to the storm by coordinating among a large cross-section of government agencies, providing direct services, and making referrals to other available resources. As FEMA services began to close, coordination with ACF and state grantees for the transition to state-administered programs was needed to ensure that there was no interruption of services. States also coordinated to ensure that applicants did not receive funds from both FEMA and the SSBG Hurricane Sandy programs for duplicate services. Even after FEMA services ended, continued collaboration was important for implementing disaster relief programs on a scale not previously seen in these states.

States' coordination of efforts between federal agencies, state agencies, service providers, and community stakeholders was important to the effective administration of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds. State infrastructure affected the capacity of a state's lead agency to manage the coordination between the various stakeholders. States that prepare disaster response plans that include mechanisms to facilitate interagency coordination and cooperation, will be able to respond to future disasters more quickly.

LESSONS LEARNED

ACF took action following the supplemental Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funding period to identify lessons learned, best practices, and codify plans in the event of a future supplemental grants. These actions included:

- hosting a webinar for all SSBG state officials inviting each of the states that received SSBG Sandy Supplemental funds to share their successes, challenges, and lessons learned;
- conducting state-by-state surveys with states on the administration, planning, execution, monitoring and implementation of supplemental funds; and
- finalized tools, including operational protocols, templates and guidance for grantees to use should supplemental disaster funds be appropriated for future disasters.

The following lessons learned outline strengths and challenges in the response efforts implemented and the implications for administration of future supplemental grants.

Ensure states are given sufficient time to expend supplemental awards

In early stages of disaster recovery, recipients are most notably focused on physical impacts of the storm including loss of housing and employment. During this time, most recipients are unable to address additional impacts of the storm on their social-emotional wellbeing until those physical needs are met. Once the physical repairs from the storm are addressed, recipients begin to process the impact of the disaster on their individual and family wellbeing

and progress into a disaster recovery phase of restoring family and community systems to cope with social, emotional, and traumatic responses to loss. Longer funding duration ensures that recipients are able to address the varying needs of disaster recovery over time.

Should additional funds be appropriated, ACF will take additional steps to ensure, within the scope of the legislation, that states are given appropriate time to expend any future supplemental SSBG awards, and ensure early, efficient communication for timely delivery of services and expenditures of funds.

Cross-agency Collaboration is Critical to Program Implementation

Cross-agency collaborations and intensive strategic planning were critical to address the impacts of disaster and respond to unexpected and evolving recipient and community needs over an extended period of time long after the immediate emergency response at the time of the disaster.

Social service programming in the context of a disaster requires experience in mobilization, staffing, data management, and services that are unique to experiences of disaster, such as construction and renovation of service facilities. Such requirements alter the administration of the SSBG funding from standard social service administration, and require specialized instruction, guidance, and management. The inherent flexibility of the SSBG allows states to address otherwise inadequately or underfunded services that play a critical role in the recovery of individuals, families, and communities in the wake of a disaster.

Policies related to disaster recovery and response must be trauma-informed

Trauma-informed systems of recovery are essential to the wellbeing of recipients and staff alike. All policies must be trauma-responsive to avoid re-traumatization of recipients and staff post-disaster. A trauma-sensitive approach ensures that all interactions, even those seemingly transactional, support the recovery of the individual and their family.

Guidance for States for future supplemental SSBG appropriations

As of January 2018, OCS prepared internal administrative protocols for the release of funds and guidance on expenditures in the event of a future supplemental. Such guidance includes the following recommendations for states:

- **Develop Disaster Response Policies.** States should consider how to address the need for rapid development of teams to address disaster response that are specific to the SSBG program. A best practice is for all states to have a disaster response policy in the social service sector that includes a pre-existing team to launch response as quickly as possible. States should consider SSBG-specific policies that create strong internal controls, standardize contracting across the program, and enable responsive enactment of contracts.
- **Convene Town Hall Meetings.** States that convened town hall meetings were able to gather essential information throughout the program lifecycle through town hall meetings, where community members expressed concerns and interests.
- **Take Careful Consideration of Eligibility Requirements and Intake Forms.** State and federal stakeholders should jointly consider creation of eligibility requirements and intake forms to ensure they meet compliance standards and are able to prepare documents for State and Federal audits.
- **Centralize Notice of Federal Interest Filing Process.** States should centralize policies and procedures for initiating and tracking Notice of Federal Interest to prevent delay in service delivery.

Best practices for Federal administration of future supplemental SSBG appropriations

Federal stakeholders will create a SSBG Disaster Management and Recovery Manual specific to the administration of social service programming and funding following a disaster. This manual will be based off of a set of questions that are general enough to apply to all disaster funding, knowing that legislation for disaster funding will change with each grant. Such a manual will incorporate the following:

- **Create Guide on Allowable Expenses.** OCS will develop a guide for States which outlines allowable and disallowed expenses for each disaster funding mandate.
- **Planning for Transition from Federal to State Funding.** OCS will include a framework for transition planning in the SSBG Disaster Management and Recovery Manual. This transition plan will highlight steps for planning to transition from federal funding of recovery to state funding of recovery at the close of the program period.
- **Federal Staff and Cross-Agency Advocacy.** OCS will take into consideration the deployment of Social Services Program Specialists to sites of disaster to provide on-the-ground support, coordination with other federal agencies, and to offer technical assistance and training as necessary. SSBG staff will be prepared to provide subject matter expertise and the provision of social services within the context of disaster relief. SSBG staff will also endeavor to create strong partnerships with federal stakeholders such as: The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and The Office of Human Services, Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR).

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The original \$500 million was reduced to \$474.5 million after application of a levy for federal funds called sequestration.
- ² Data obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2013). Hurricane Sandy FEMA After-Action Report.
- ³ 45 CFR Part 96—Uniform Definition of Services, Federal Register, Volume 58, Number 218, Monday, November 15, 1993. Available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/uniform-definition-of-services>
- ⁴ Rhode Island did not submit a waiver for a two-year extension.
- ⁵ All the expenditure and recipient data in this report were obtained from the SSBG Data Collection Site (www.ssbportal.net) on February 6, 2018.
- ⁶ Other Services included reimbursements to food pantries, efforts to increase standardized health screenings and increase the number of health referrals in support of children and families, and the replacement and repair of essential work equipment for watermen in affected communities in Maryland.
- ⁷ *ibid*
- ⁸ Maryland expenditures for programs which supported the Smith Island Waterman were reported in Other Services (\$261,441) and Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities (\$239,638).
- ⁹ Maryland recipients for programs which supported the Smith Island Waterman were reported in other services (236 total recipients) and Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities (77 total recipients).
- ¹⁰ For the purposes of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA) and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (IPERIA), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) implementation guidance provided in Memorandum (M-15-02) for Heads of Executive Department and Agencies dated October 20, 2014, Appendix C to OMB Circular A-123, Requirements for Effective Estimation and Remediation of Improper Payments.
- ¹¹ As defined in M-15-02: OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C, Part 1, *Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery*, “An improper payment is any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. Incorrect amounts are overpayments or underpayments that are made to eligible recipients (including inappropriate denials of payment or service, any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts, payments that are for the incorrect amount, and duplicate payments). An improper payment also includes any payment that was made to an ineligible recipient or for an ineligible good or service, or payments for goods or services not received (except for such payments authorized by law). In addition, when an agency’s review is unable to discern whether a payment was proper as the result of lack of or insufficient documentation, this payment must also be considered an improper payment.”
- ¹² The states of Rhode Island and Maryland were collectively awarded less than one percent of SSBG Hurricane Sandy funds.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A.1. Total Expenditures and Recipients by Service Category

Service Category	Total	Children	Adults 59 Years and Younger	Adults 60 Years and Older	Adults of Unknown Age	Total Recipients
Adoption Services	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	\$21,379,649	22,435	28,083	10,150	4,970	65,638
Congregate Meals	\$3,105,339	192,844	180,007	200,486	9,219	582,556
Counseling Services	\$19,050,223	24,660	14,708	2,142	1,570	43,080
Day Care—Adults	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
Day Care—Children	\$2,105,173	4,760	0	0	0	4,760
Education and Training Services	\$4,851,644	14,051	4,899	1,089	21,385	41,424
Employment Services	\$1,908,958	5	1,679	78	3,144	4,906
Family Planning Services	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster Care Services—Adults	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster Care Services—Children	\$39,178	80	0	0	0	80
Health-Related Services	\$14,466,047	18,782	52,748	15,907	414,137	501,574
Home-Based Services	\$981,155	238	343	1,749	12	2,342
Home-Delivered Meals	\$94,698	0	0	1,719	0	1,719
Housing Services	\$151,498,787	8,170	22,963	8,148	17,078	56,359
Independent/Transitional Living Services	\$180,439	68	144	0	2	214
Information and Referral	\$13,380,462	17,571	59,919	19,146	18,416	115,052
Legal Services	\$8,946,779	767	9,725	4,168	4,117	18,777
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$11,042	0	45	0	0	45
Prevention and Intervention	\$11,337,251	16,686	14,713	1,134	6,745	39,278
Protective Services—Adults	\$632	0	1	1	0	2
Protective Services—Children	\$2,080,413	2,879	4,139	9	1,592	8,619
Recreation Services	\$218,072	882	639	40	0	1,561
Residential Treatment	\$67,119	80	3	0	0	83
Special Services—Disabled	\$1,040,300	115	2,054	351	0	2,520
Special Services—Youth at Risk	\$931,709	2,331	0	0	0	2,331
Substance Abuse Services	\$561,286	419	1,335	173	88	2,015
Transportation	\$311,522	99	32	7	130	268
Other Services	\$79,271,361	1,020,276	1,734,122	417,435	112,540	3,284,373
Health Services	\$35,539,963	43,596	293,658	102,734	61,672	501,660
Mental Health Services	\$10,375,547	15,840	12,152	2,133	3,819	33,944
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities	\$4,997,090	226	0	0	0	226
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities ¹	\$31,416,349	0	0	0	0	0
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities ¹	\$2,120,850	0	0	0	0	0
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities	\$23,190,305	6	223	3,052	1,470	4,751
SUM FOR SERVICES	\$445,459,342	1,407,866	2,438,334	791,851	682,106	5,320,157
Administrative Costs	\$19,726,304					
SUM OF EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	\$465,185,646					

¹ Recipient counts were only available for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding services for child care facilities and other facilities. Recipient counts for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding of health care and mental health facilities were not reported.

TABLE A.2. Total Expenditures by State

Service Category	Connecticut	Maryland	New Jersey	New York	Rhode Island	Total
Adoption Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Case Management	\$2,888,641	\$122,141	\$2,638,467	\$15,726,776	\$3,624	\$21,379,649
Congregate Meals	\$0	\$245	\$22,994	\$3,082,100	\$0	\$3,105,339
Counseling Services	\$2,210,397	\$0	\$15,494,009	\$1,345,817	\$0	\$19,050,223
Day Care—Adults	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Day Care—Children	\$0	\$0	\$412,297	\$1,692,876	\$0	\$2,105,173
Education and Training Services	\$0	\$9,082	\$2,850,980	\$1,991,582	\$0	\$4,851,644
Employment Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,573,467	\$335,491	\$0	\$1,908,958
Family Planning Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Foster Care Services—Adults	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Foster Care Services—Children	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,178	\$0	\$39,178
Health-Related Services	\$0	\$1,160	\$10,797,323	\$3,667,564	\$0	\$14,466,047
Home-Based Services	\$0	\$1,310	\$0	\$979,845	\$0	\$981,155
Home-Delivered Meals	\$0	\$0	\$94,698	\$0	\$0	\$94,698
Housing Services	\$1,232,249	\$367,159	\$146,663,520	\$3,150,383	\$85,476	\$151,498,787
Independent/Transitional Living Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,439	\$0	\$180,439
Information and Referral	\$278,913	\$0	\$6,387,006	\$6,646,507	\$68,036	\$13,380,462
Legal Services	\$0	\$4,192	\$2,515,612	\$6,426,975	\$0	\$8,946,779
Pregnancy and Parenting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,042	\$0	\$11,042
Prevention and Intervention	\$0	\$0	\$9,767,914	\$1,569,337	\$0	\$11,337,251
Protective Services—Adults	\$0	\$632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$632
Protective Services—Children	\$0	\$0	\$2,080,413	\$0	\$0	\$2,080,413
Recreation Services	\$0	\$145,471	\$0	\$72,601	\$0	\$218,072
Residential Treatment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,119	\$0	\$67,119
Special Services—Disabled	\$0	\$0	\$448,049	\$592,251	\$0	\$1,040,300
Special Services—Youth at Risk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$931,709	\$0	\$931,709
Substance Abuse Services	\$0	\$0	\$262,519	\$298,767	\$0	\$561,286
Transportation	\$0	\$979	\$0	\$310,543	\$0	\$311,522
Other Services	\$0	\$261,441	\$1,212,343	\$77,797,577	\$0	\$79,271,361
Health Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,539,963	\$0	\$35,539,963
Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,375,547	\$0	\$10,375,547
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities	\$1,159,000	\$0	\$288,929	\$3,549,161	\$0	\$4,997,090
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$942,754	\$30,473,595	\$0	\$31,416,349
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,120,850	\$0	\$2,120,850
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities	\$176,350	\$239,638	\$14,250,287	\$8,524,030	\$0	\$23,190,305
SUM FOR SERVICES	\$7,945,550	\$1,153,450	\$218,703,581	\$217,499,625	\$157,136	\$445,459,342
Administrative Costs	\$10,803	\$32,224	\$6,960,822	\$12,722,455	\$0	\$19,726,304
SUM OF EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	\$7,956,353	\$1,185,674	\$225,664,403	\$230,222,080	\$157,136	\$465,185,646

TABLE A.3. Total Expenditures by State

Service Category	Connecticut	Maryland	New Jersey	New York	Rhode Island	Total
Adoption Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	2,765	863	11,234	50,176	600	65,638
Congregate Meals	0	28	2,011	580,517	0	582,556
Counseling Services	471	0	15,963	26,646	0	43,080
Day Care—Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day Care—Children	0	0	214	4,546	0	4,760
Education and Training Services	0	75	5,949	35,400	0	41,424
Employment Services	0	0	1,161	3,745	0	4,906
Family Planning Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster Care Services—Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster Care Services—Children	0	0	0	80	0	80
Health-Related Services	0	1	104,432	397,141	0	501,574
Home-Based Services	0	2	0	2,340	0	2,342
Home-Delivered Meals	0	0	1,719	0	0	1,719
Housing Services	981	312	45,365	9,393	308	56,359
Independent/Transitional Living Services	0	0	0	214	0	214
Information and Referral	1,525	0	6,614	96,164	10,749	115,052
Legal Services	0	7	1,882	16,888	0	18,777
Pregnancy and Parenting	0	0	0	45	0	45
Prevention and Intervention	0	0	30,783	8,495	0	39,278
Protective Services—Adults	0	2	0	0	0	2
Protective Services—Children	0	0	8,619	0	0	8,619
Recreation Services	0	400	0	1,161	0	1,561
Residential Treatment	0	0	0	83	0	83
Special Services—Disabled	0	0	35	2,485	0	2,520
Special Services—Youth at Risk	0	0	0	2,331	0	2,331
Substance Abuse Services	0	0	563	1,452	0	2,015
Transportation	0	2	0	266	0	268
Other Services	0	236	1,302	3,282,835	0	3,284,373
Health Services	0	0	0	501,660	0	501,660
Mental Health Services	0	0	0	33,944	0	33,944
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Child Care Facilities	226	0	0	0	0	226
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Health Care Facilities ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Mental Health Facilities ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair, Renovation, and Rebuilding – Other Facilities	0	77	4,674	0	0	4,751
SUM FOR SERVICES	5,968	2,005	242,520	5,058,007	11,657	5,320,157

¹ Recipient counts were only available for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding services for child care facilities and other facilities. Recipient counts for the repair, renovation, and rebuilding of health care and mental health facilities were not reported.