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Uses of Population and Income Statistics in Federal Funds Distribution – With a Focus on Census Bureau Data

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Disclaimer: This report is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

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I. Executive Summary

This report provides a foundation for understanding how the uses of population and/or income data in eligibility criteria or funding formulae affect the distribution of federal funding. For fiscal year 2007, this study examines 140 federal grant and direct assistance programs that distributed funds. These programs are examined to better understand funding formulae and eligibility criteria that rely upon population and income data. This study has found that approximately \$446.4 billion in federal grant and direct assistance money is annually distributed based in part or in whole on population and income data. Of the \$446.4 billion allocated, approximately \$435.7 billion is attributable to data from the U.S. Census Bureau (annual population estimates, Decennial Census data, and other Census Bureau sources) or may be reasonably assumed to be based on Census Bureau data. This report summarizes the distribution of monies and the use of population and/or income statistics in federal funds allocation.

The table below presents a summary by program of the distribution of federal funds in fiscal year 2007. The total Grant Funding based on population and income for fiscal year 2007, as identified in this study, is \$446,442,447,094. The total Grant Funding allocated based on Census Bureau data and unattributed sources for fiscal year 2007, as identified in this study, is \$435,686,178,318.

CFDA Number	Program Name	Department or Agency	FY 07 Obligation
93.778	Medical Assistance Program	Health and Human Services	\$203,499,801,000
17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Labor	\$35,893,000,000
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	Transportation	\$34,154,000,000
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	Agriculture	\$30,319,569,235
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Health and Human Services	\$16,479,811,000
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	Education	\$13,660,771,000
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Education	\$12,838,123,000
84.027	Special Education Grants to States	Education	\$10,782,961,000
10.555	National School Lunch Program	Agriculture	\$7,836,173,913
93.600	Head Start	Health and Human Services	\$6,868,508,728
93.767	State Children's Insurance Program	Health and Human Services	\$5,940,730,000
10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	Agriculture	\$5,547,776,650
20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	Transportation	\$5,540,822,000
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	Health and Human Services	\$4,687,672,000
93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	Health and Human Services	\$2,902,000,000
84.367	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	Education	\$2,887,439,000
14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	Housing and Urban Development	\$2,592,790,000

14.872	Public Housing Capital Fund	Housing and Urban Development	\$2,493,865,000
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program	Agriculture	\$2,303,732,494
10.553	School Breakfast Program	Agriculture	\$2,228,842,422
20.500	Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	Transportation	\$2,089,825,532
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	Health and Human Services	\$2,051,200,000
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	Health and Human Services	\$1,978,500,000
93.659	Adoption Assistance	Health and Human Services	\$1,942,289,000
14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program	Health and Human Services	\$1,715,671,000
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	Health and Human Services	\$1,700,000,000
93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	Health and Human Services	\$1,670,661,450
10.760	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	Agriculture	\$1,405,000,000
17.260	WIA Dislocated Workers	Labor	\$1,190,000,000
84.048	Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States	Education	\$1,162,294,000
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	Housing and Urban Development	\$1,111,196,000
84.357	Reading First State Grants	Education	\$1,029,234,000
17.259	WIA Youth Activities	Labor	\$929,000,000
17.258	WIA Adult Program	Labor	\$864,000,000
14.157	Supportive Housing for the Elderly	Housing and Urban Development	\$750,264,401
14.867	Indian Housing Block Grants	Housing and Urban Development	\$617,265,000
84.365	English Language Acquisition Grants	Education	\$617,177,000
93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	Health and Human Services	\$587,425,500
84.002	Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	Education	\$563,975,000
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	Health and Human Services	\$561,718,437
97.044	Assistance to Firefighters Grant	Homeland Security	\$547,000,000
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	Justice	\$525,171,000
20.509	Formula Grants for Other than Urbanized Areas	Transportation	\$492,837,736
10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	Agriculture	\$487,000,000
84.181	Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families	Education	\$436,400,000
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	Agriculture	\$431,247,815
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	Health and Human Services	\$406,843,470
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	Education	\$380,751,000
17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	Labor	\$375,000,000
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	Justice	\$370,600,000
97.074	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	Homeland Security	\$363,750,000
84.186	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	Education	\$346,500,000
10.766	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	Agriculture	\$317,000,000
10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act	Agriculture	\$304,477,264
93.645	Child Welfare Services State Grants	Health and Human Services	\$286,754,000
14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids	Housing and Urban Development	\$286,110,000
94.006	Americorps	Corporation for National and Community Service	\$258,960,000
14.181	Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Housing and Urban Development	\$246,569,077
15.611	Wildlife Restoration	Interior	\$241,310,443

20.600	State and Community Highway Safety	Transportation	\$219,870,000
10.763	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	Agriculture	\$216,959,192
66.419	Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support	Environmental Protection Agency	\$211,210,800
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	Energy	\$204,356,661
66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	Environmental Protection Agency	\$199,300,000
15.226	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Interior	\$198,000,000
20.218	National Motor Carrier Safety	Transportation	\$197,000,000
10.923	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Agriculture	\$172,697,406
84.358	Rural Education	Education	\$168,918,000
45.310	Grants to States	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	\$163,746,000
14.231	Emergency Shelter Grants Program	Housing and Urban Development	\$160,000,000
20.513	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transportation	\$157,781,000
20.505	Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning Grants	Transportation	\$135,959,000
10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	Agriculture	\$130,640,006
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	Justice	\$114,783,946
93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	Health and Human Services	\$110,489,000
84.243	Tech-Prep Education	Education	\$104,753,000
66.801	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support	Environmental Protection Agency	\$101,944,000
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	Justice	\$100,000,000
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants for Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Indian Tribes	Health and Human Services	\$99,784,800
84.298	State Grants for Innovative Programs	Education	\$99,000,000
93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	Health and Human Services	\$93,327,380
59.037	Small Business Development Centers	Small Business Administration	\$88,973,000
16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	Justice	\$78,978,240
17.801	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)	Labor	\$77,403,555
66.432	State Public Water System Supervision	Environmental Protection Agency	\$75,277,707
93.793	Medicaid Transformation Grants	Health and Human Services	\$75,000,000
11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	Commerce	\$73,546,000
17.265	Native American Employment and Training	Labor	\$69,000,000
11.307	Economic Adjustment Assistance	Commerce	\$64,228,016
16.548	Title V Delinquency Prevention Program	Justice	\$64,169,820
97.046	Fire Management Assistance Grant	Homeland Security	\$62,179,997
15.634	State Wildlife Grants	Interior	\$60,754,843
20.516	Job Access Reverse Commute	Transportation	\$59,714,258
10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	Agriculture	\$58,026,690
66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	Environmental Protection Agency	\$57,661,000
93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	Health and Human Services	\$51,873,000
16.523	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	Justice	\$49,361,000
93.623	Basic Center Grant	Health and Human Services	\$48,298,000

81.041	State Energy Program	Energy	\$45,381,613
16.744	Anti-Gang Initiative	Justice	\$45,000,000
15.904	Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid	Interior	\$42,663,000
10.769	Rural Business Enterprise Grants	Agriculture	\$41,925,672
10.770	Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	Agriculture	\$41,000,000
84.185	Byrd Honors Scholarships	Education	\$40,590,000
45.025	Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	\$40,328,000
45.129	Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	\$38,818,257
93.235	Abstinence Education Program	Health and Human Services	\$38,673,246
10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University	Agriculture	\$38,366,135
93.193	Urban Indian Health Services	Health and Human Services	\$33,691,000
16.589	Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance Program	Justice	\$33,495,246
93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	Health and Human Services	\$33,320,000
17.266	Work Incentive Grants	Labor	\$30,000,000
84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with Significant Disabilities	Education	\$29,700,000
93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	Health and Human Services	\$27,007,000
93.047	Special Programs for the Aging Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	Health and Human Services	\$26,134,020
84.169	Independent Living State Grants	Education	\$22,588,000
84.364	Literacy Through School Libraries	Education	\$19,485,000
93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	Health and Human Services	\$17,000,000
84.240	Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	Education	\$16,489,000
10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	Agriculture	\$16,203,484
93.042	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 2 Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	Health and Human Services	\$14,935,942
66.040	State Clean Diesel Grant Program	Environmental Protection Agency	\$14,800,000
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	Agriculture	\$14,224,678
84.161	Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program	Education	\$11,782,000
93.617	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities Grants to States	Health and Human Services	\$10,890,000
66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection	Environmental Protection Agency	\$10,838,000
66.472	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants	Environmental Protection Agency	\$10,573,400
10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	Agriculture	\$9,900,000
20.521	New Freedom Program	Transportation	\$9,323,016
15.228	National Fire Plan - Wildland Urban Interface Community Fire Assistance	Interior	\$8,100,000
15.626	Hunter Education and Safety Program	Interior	\$8,000,000
14.225	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	Housing and Urban Development	\$6,930,000
93.041	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 3 Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	Health and Human Services	\$5,146,000
93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities-Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	Health and Human Services	\$4,491,900
10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	Agriculture	\$3,586,838

93.267	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	Health and Human Services	\$2,970,000
84.332	Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	Education	\$2,352,000
97.053	Citizen Corps	Homeland Security	\$550,000
10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	Agriculture	\$495,000
15.513	Dutch John Federal Property and Disposition Assistance Act	Interior	\$367,763
CFDA Total			\$446,442,447,094

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Note: All data in this report come from the CFDA unless otherwise noted.

II. Introduction

Federal grant-in-aid programs represent direct or indirect users of population and/or income statistics – most often from the Census Bureau. A 2003 GAO Report found that \$200.3 billion in federal grant money is annually distributed to state and local governments by funding formulae, about half of it through four programs (Medicaid, Foster Care Title IV-E, Adoption Assistance, and the Social Services Block Grant) (GAO, 2003). Most of the formulae allocation programs have traditionally relied on Census Bureau data (e.g., the decennial “long form”) for the population and/or income statistics that are used in their funding algorithms.

This research builds on previous work on federal domestic spending to identify the programs and funding levels that are based on current population statistics. The Census Bureau’s most recent estimate (FY 1999) found that 138 programs used population data to distribute federal funds. These programs allocated 200.3 billion dollars of federal funds overall. Of the 138 programs, 67 programs represented over 99 percent of the total federal dollars allocated for FY 1999 (Therrien, 2001).

This study focuses on the federal programs identified in the *Catalogue of Federal and Domestic Assistance* and examines the type of federal program, the source of data used in the eligibility and/or allocation formulae, and the amount of revenue distributed. The scope of this project includes only program requirements related to federal resource distribution. State revenue distribution and state redistribution of federal revenues through pass-through programs are not in scope. Further, programmatic uses of statistical data for purposes not related to revenue distribution are not included (i.e., the use of statistics solely for program performance measurement).

The most difficult part of this study was defining the universe of eligible programs to include in the analysis. This study documented 140 programs, as of February 2009 that used population and/or income statistics as a factor in either eligibility requirements or

in funding algorithms. Previous studies using similar criteria have documented as few as 83 (Prevost, 1992) and as many as 180 programs using such criteria (National Research Council, 2003). While this study attempted to employ systematic criteria to make determinations on the universe of programs, one limitation is that the development of the universe was subjective and dependent on the information primarily available in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The 140 programs included in this analysis were responsible for the distribution of just under 450 billion dollars in annual funding in FY 2007. Appendix 1 provides a discussion of the methodology used for the determination of the study universe. Appendix 2 provides a complete list of the 140 programs identified for this study and their level of obligations in FY 2007.

III. Uses of Population and/or Income Data in Federal Allocations

Although there are various types of federal assistance, population and/or income as determinant factors most often appear in formula grant assistance programs. The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) describes formula grants as, “allocations of money to states or their subdivisions in accordance with distributive formulas prescribed by law or administrative regulation, for activities of a continuing nature not confined to a specific project” (General Services Administration, 2007). The formulae vary from program to program and, depending upon the program objective, may employ total population, the population in specific age categories in the funding decision, and/or income on a per capita basis as defining criteria.

This report found 140 programs that allocated \$446,442,447,094¹ in FY 2007, \$435,686,178,318 of which were directly or indirectly attributable to Census Bureau data. This value, unlike some previous reports on this subject, consistently includes the use of population and income data in eligibility requirements for program participation (eligibility requirements account for \$33,471,616,412 of the total distribution). Examining programs that utilize population and income data only in the funding formulae account for \$412,970,830,682 of the total allocation. The funding – formulae only – universe most closely matches the universe used in previous research.

Population statistics, specifically estimates of the size and characteristics of the population, are often used in determining federal program assistance. In some

¹ This total dollar amount represents programmatic distributions for FY 2007 unless otherwise noted in Appendix 2. There were several programs that either were not in existence in FY 2007 or did not provide an estimate of funding; in those cases the most recent estimate of allocation was included.

programs, population may be the only factor used to make the funding allocation. In these cases, the funding formula may specify a base dollar amount available to each state and use population size to allocate remaining funds. For example, the Crime Victim Assistance Program, which obligated over \$370 million in FY 2007, allocated monies to states on the basis of total population with a base amount of \$500,000 for each state. In other cases, population may be one of several factors included in the allocation formula. To illustrate, the State Energy Program of the U.S. Department of Energy distributes grants to state energy offices based on a formula that specifies that one-third of the allocation be based on an equal allocation among all states, one-third of the allocation be based on total population of the state and one-third of the allocation be based on energy consumption within the state.

Some funding formulae may have the population variable enter into the formula in more than one way. In these cases, population size by itself may be a factor. Additional factors could include population as a denominator to calculate a per capita characteristic. The Child Welfare Services State Grants Program uses population in several ways to allocate its funds to states. Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000 for child welfare services. The Child Welfare Services State Grants appropriation is further allotted on a variable formula which takes into account two elements: 1) the population under age 21 in the state, and 2) the 3-year average per capita income of the state.

Sometimes, population size may be used first to establish program eligibility and then used again as a factor in the funding decision. The Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Program (CDBG) is historically such a program. This program serves large urban areas, and city population size is applied as criteria in establishing program eligibility. Principal cities in Metropolitan Areas and other cities in Metropolitan Areas with a population size over 50,000 were among those areas eligible for CDBG grants. Additionally, population size appears in one of the entitlement formulas, accounting for 25 percent of the entitlement amount.

Income statistics are used in funding algorithms in similar ways as population statistics – as a direct factor in the distribution or indirect factor in establishing eligibility for the receipt of funds. The Medical Assistance Program, or Medicaid, uses per capita income by state based on a three-year average to distribute more than \$200 billion in annual funding. This program is by far the largest single program that makes funding decisions on the basis of both population and/or income data representing 45.6 percent of the total monies distributed in FY 2007.

Poverty thresholds are commonly used as one of the primary factors in determining eligibility for funding. The Head Start program, which distributes nearly \$7 billion annually, uses for its statistical factors, the relative number of children (age 0 to 4) living with families with incomes below the poverty line in each state compared with all states.

Table 1 depicts the ten largest federal grant programs that use population and/or income data as a determinant in their formula. Of the total funding allocated annually using population and/or income statistics, the ten largest programs comprise 83.4 percent of the total allocation.

Table 1: 10 Largest Federal Grant Programs that Use Population and/or Income Data as a Factor

	Department or Agency	CFDA Number	Program	FY 07 Obligations	Percent
1	Health And Human Services	93.778	Medical Assistance Program	\$203,499,801,000	45.58
2	Labor	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	\$35,893,000,000	8.04
3	Transportation	20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	\$34,154,000,000	7.65
4	Agriculture	10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$30,319,569,235	6.79
5	Health And Human Services	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$16,479,811,000	3.69
6	Education	84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	\$13,660,771,000	3.06
7	Education	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$12,838,123,000	2.88
8	Education	84.027	Special Education Grants to States	\$10,782,961,000	2.42
9	Agriculture	10.555	National School Lunch Program	\$7,836,173,913	1.76
10	Health And Human Services	93.600	Head Start	\$6,868,508,728	1.54
Top 10 Total				\$372,332,718,876	83.40
<i>CFDA Total</i>				<i>\$446,442,447,094</i>	

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

A comparison of this list of the ten largest programs with similar studies over time has documented few changes in the top program share. Not surprisingly, the Medical Assistance Program, Federal-Aid Highway Program, and the National School Lunch Program have consistently been among the largest programs. These are long standing entitlement programs and their similar rankings over time are to be expected. As can be seen in Table 2, the Medical Assistance Program, or Medicaid, has consistently been one of the largest distributing programs for the past 30 years. Interestingly, the share of funds this program has distributed has increased 35.2 percentage points since 1975 (from 19.5 percent of grants in 1975 (Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978) to 54.7 percent in 2007). One possible explanatory reason for the large percentage point increase is that the General Revenue Sharing program was included in the earlier study which accounted for a large share of the total distribution. The General Revenue

Sharing program was enacted in 1972 and distributed funds to all 50 states and about 39,000 local governmental units. In FY 1975, the General Revenue Sharing Program distributed over \$6 billion accounting for 17.5 percent of grants in that year (Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978). This program was gradually eliminated during the 1980s with the state portion of this program ending in 1980 and the local portion ending in 1986 (GAO, 1990b).

Table 2: Comparison Rankings from Six Studies of the 10 Largest Federal Grant Programs that Use Population and/or Income Data as a Factor*

	Department or Agency	CFDA Number	Program	FY 2007 Rank	FY 2004 Rank	FY 1999 Rank	FY 1989 Rank	FY 1979 Rank	FY 1975 Rank
1	Health And Human Services	93.778	Medical Assistance Program	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Labor	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	2	16				
3	Transportation	20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	3	2	2	2	4	6
4	Agriculture	10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	4				8	
5	Health And Human Services	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	5		3			
6	Education	84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	6					
7	Education	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	7	4	4	3		
8	Education	84.027	Special Education Grants to States	8		6			
9	Agriculture	10.555	National School Lunch Program	9	5	5			
10	Health And Human Services	93.600	Head Start	10	6				

* The information in this table is merely illustrative and should be used with caution. Each study defined the universe of programs differently and those differences would have impacted a program's eligibility to be included.

Source - 2007 Rank: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Source - 2004 Rank: Reamer, Andrew, "Federal Grant Programs Utilizing Census Bureau Data, Fiscal Year 2004 Allocations for the U.S." The Brookings Institution (2007).

Source - 1999 Rank: National Research Council. Statistical Issues in Allocating Funds by Formula. Panel on Formula Allocations. Thomas A. Louis, Thomas B. Jabine, and Marisa A. Gerstein, Editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. The National Academies Press (Washington, DC: 2003).

Source - 1989 Rank: Prevost, Ronald C, "Assessing the Accuracy and Impact of Current Population Statistics Through Distributional Analysis." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. (Denver, Colorado, May 1992).

Source - 1979 Rank: Emery, Dauta; Campbell, Vklencia; and Freedman, Stanley, "Distributing Federal Funds: The Use of Statistical Data." *Statistical Reporter*. (December 1980, 73 - 90).

Source - 1975 Rank: Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. "Statistical Policy Working Paper 1, Report on Statistics for Allocation of Funds," (1978).

Another factor that explains some of the differences in these comparisons is that not all federal grant programs have been in existence for the same amount of time. Some programs are created each year, and some programs are phased out. An illustration of this would be the earlier discussion on Federal Revenue Sharing. Because the great majority of grant programs are tied to federal laws and regulations, these changes in program status can occur at any time during the fiscal year. The changing nature of these programs led to the greatest challenge for this study – developing a universe of programs.

While the programs included in the list of the ten largest federal formula grant programs using population and/or income statistics (see Table 1) are commonly known, population and income statistics are used in a broad variety of programs. For additional perspective on the uses of these data in funding algorithms, Table 3 presents the opposite composite list – the ten smallest federal grant programs that use these data as a determinant in their allocation process. The annual allocations from these 10 programs represent less than 0.01 percent of the total monies distributed based on population and/or income statistics in FY 2007 compared with the 83.4 percent of the monies allocated from the ten largest formula grant programs.

Table 3: 10 Smallest Federal Grant Programs that Use Population and/or Income Data as a Factor

	Department or Agency	CFDA Number	Program	FY 07 Obligations
1	Interior	15.626	Hunter Education and Safety Program	8,000,000
2	Housing And Urban Development	14.225	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	6,930,000
3	Health And Human Services	93.041	Special Programs For The Aging Title VII, Chapter 3 Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	5,146,000
4	Health And Human Services	93.618	Voting Access For Individuals With Disabilities Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	4,491,900
5	Agriculture	10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	3,586,838
6	Health And Human Services	93.267	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	2,970,000
7	Education	84.332	Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	2,352,000
8	Homeland Security	97.053	Citizen Corps	550,000
9	Agriculture	10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	495,000
10	Interior	15.513	Dutch John Federal Property and Disposition Assistance Act	367,763
Total				34,889,501

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Another way to examine the distribution of monies based on population and income is to look at the allocation by largest distributing departments. Table 4 presents the distribution by department. Of the \$446.4 billion distributed in FY 2007, 96.7 percent of the total funds were distributed by the five largest distributing departments: Health and Human Services, Agriculture, Education, Transportation, and Labor (in order).

Four of these departments total distributions were heavily dominated by one program which represented over half of their respective distributions in FY 2007. For Health and Human Services, the Medical Assistance Program represented 80.7 percent of the monies they distributed; the Food Stamp program (SNAP) represented 58.4 percent of

the monies allocated by Agriculture; the Federal-Aid Highway Program represented 79.3 percent of the monies allocated by Transportation; and, Unemployment Insurance represented 91.0 percent of the monies allocated by Labor. The Department of Education, however, has three programs that account for about three-quarters of the monies they allocate annually based in part on population and/or income statistics. These three programs are the Federal Pell Grant Program, Title 1 Education, and Special Education Grants to States with 30.2 percent, 28.4 percent, and 23.8 percent of the departments monies allocated to these programs respectively. In sum, these five departments accounted for 93, or 66.4 percent, of the 140 programs examined in this study.

In order to understand the full breadth of the monies allocated by department, Table 5 displays a breakdown of the number of programs and the percent of monies distributed. Not surprisingly, the departments with the largest share of funds to distribute generally have the greatest number of programs to support. For example, Health and Human Services, which is responsible for allocating 56.5 percent of the total monies, has 32 programs that use population and/or income data in their funding formulae or eligibility criteria. Those 32 programs range from the largest program (in monetary distribution) identified in this study – the Medical Assistance Program – to one of the smallest programs identified in this study – State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services.

In comparison to Health and Human Services, the Small Business Administration was responsible for administering one program in the same fiscal year that distributed funds based in part on population statistics. This program, the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, allocated about \$89 million in FY 2007 based in some part on population statistics, “the amount being determined on a pro-rata share of approximately \$89 million based on the population to be served by the SBDC as compared to the total population in the United States” (see Appendix 2).

Table 4: Federal Grant Programs that Use Population and/or Income Data as a Factor by the Top 5 Largest Distributing Departments

CFDA Number		Program	FY 07 Obligations
Health and Human Services			
1	93.778	Medical Assistance Program	203,499,801,000
2	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	16,479,811,000
3	93.600	Head Start	6,868,508,728
4	93.767	State Children's Insurance Program	5,940,730,000
5	93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	4,687,672,000
6	93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	2,902,000,000
7	93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,051,200,000
8	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	1,978,500,000
9	93.659	Adoption Assistance	1,942,289,000
10	93.667	Social Services Block Grant	1,700,000,000
11	93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	1,670,661,450
12	93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	587,425,500
13	93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	561,718,437
14	93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	406,843,470
15	93.645	Child Welfare Services State Grants	286,754,000
16	93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	110,489,000
17	93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants for Battered Women's Shelters - Grants to States and Indian Tribes	99,784,800
18	93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	93,327,380
19	93.793	Medicaid Transformation Grants	75,000,000
20	93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (Path)	51,873,000
21	93.623	Basic Center Grant	48,298,000
22	93.235	Abstinence Education Program	38,673,246
23	93.193	Urban Indian Health Services	33,691,000
24	93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	33,320,000
25	93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	27,007,000
26	93.047	Special Programs for the Aging Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes, Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	26,134,020
27	93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	17,000,000
28	93.042	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 2 Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	14,935,942
29	93.617	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities Grants to States	10,890,000
30	93.041	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 3 Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	5,146,000
31	93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities-Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	4,491,900
32	93.267	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	2,970,000
Sub-Total			252,256,945,873

Agriculture			
1	10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	30,319,569,235
2	10.555	National School Lunch Program	7,836,173,913
3	10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	5,547,776,650
4	10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program	2,303,732,494
5	10.553	School Breakfast Program	2,228,842,422
6	10.760	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	1,405,000,000
7	10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	487,000,000
8	10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	431,247,815
9	10.766	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	317,000,000
10	10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act	304,477,264
11	10.763	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	216,959,192
12	10.923	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	172,697,406
13	10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	130,640,006
14	10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	58,026,690
15	10.769	Rural Business Enterprise Grants	41,925,672
16	10.770	Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	41,000,000
17	10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University	38,366,135
18	10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	16,203,484
19	10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	14,224,678
20	10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	9,900,000
21	10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	3,586,838
22	10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	495,000
Sub-Total			51,924,844,894
Education			
1	84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	13,660,771,000
2	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	12,838,123,000
3	84.027	Special Education Grants to States	10,782,961,000
4	84.367	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2,887,439,000
5	84.048	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	1,162,294,000
6	84.357	Reading First State Grants	1,029,234,000
7	84.365	English Language Acquisition Grants	617,177,000
8	84.002	Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	563,975,000
9	84.181	Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	436,400,000
10	84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	380,751,000
11	84.186	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	346,500,000
12	84.358	Rural Education	168,918,000
13	84.243	Tech-Prep Education	104,753,000
14	84.298	State Grants For Innovative Programs	99,000,000
15	84.185	Byrd Honors Scholarships	40,590,000
16	84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with Significant Disabilities	29,700,000
17	84.169	Independent Living State Grants	22,588,000
18	84.364	Literacy Through School Libraries	19,485,000
19	84.240	Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	16,489,000

20	84.161	Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program	11,782,000
21	84.332	Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	2,352,000
Sub-Total			45,221,282,000
Transportation			
1	20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	34,154,000,000
2	20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	5,540,822,000
3	20.500	Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	2,089,825,532
4	20.509	Formula Grants for Other than Urbanized Areas	492,837,736
5	20.600	State and Community Highway Safety	219,870,000
6	20.218	National Motor Carrier Safety	197,000,000
7	20.513	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	157,781,000
8	20.505	Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning Grants	135,959,000
9	20.516	Job Access Reverse Commute	59,714,258
10	20.521	New Freedom Program	9,323,016
Sub-Total			43,057,132,542
Labor			
1	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	35,893,000,000
2	17.260	WIA Dislocated Workers	1,190,000,000
3	17.259	WIA Youth Activities	929,000,000
4	17.258	WIA Adult Program	864,000,000
5	17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	375,000,000
6	17.801	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)	77,403,555
7	17.265	Native American Employment and Training	69,000,000
8	17.266	Work Incentive Grants	30,000,000
Sub-Total			39,427,403,555
Total			431,887,608,864

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Table 5: Distribution of Federal Dollars by Department

Department or Agency	Program Count	Percent of Total	FY 07 Obligations	Percent of Total
Agriculture	22	15.71	51,924,844,894	11.63
Commerce	2	1.43	137,774,016	0.03
Corporation for National and Community Service	1	0.71	258,960,000	0.06
Education	21	15.00	45,221,282,000	10.13
Energy	2	1.43	249,738,274	0.06
Environmental Protection Agency	8	5.71	681,604,907	0.15
Health and Human Services	32	22.86	252,256,945,873	56.5
Homeland Security	4	2.86	973,479,997	0.22
Housing and Urban Development	10	7.14	9,980,660,478	2.24
Interior	7	5.00	559,196,049	0.13
Justice	9	6.43	1,381,559,252	0.31
Labor	8	5.71	39,427,403,555	8.83
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	3	2.14	242,892,257	0.05
Small Business Administration	1	0.71	88,973,000	0.02
Transportation	10	7.14	43,057,132,542	9.64
Total	140	100	446,442,447,094	100

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Table 6 presents more detailed information on the source of data that is used in eligibility criteria or funding formulae. Of the 32 Health and Human Services programs (see Table 5) that distribute funds using population or income statistics, only 6 of them identify a specific source for that data² (broadly, annual population estimates or the Census Bureau). The remaining programs, while very specific in their algorithms, do not specify a source. For example, the Medicaid Transformation Grants program, which allocates an estimated \$75 million annually, makes these determinations based on providing “that not less than 25 percent of such funds shall be allocated among States the population of which (as determined according to data collected by the Census Bureau) as of July 1, 2004, was more than 105 percent of the population of the respective State (as so determined) as of April 1, 2000.” What is interesting about this procedure is that while it does specify the Census Bureau as the source of the data, it does not provide a specific program reference. However, the reference to the date of July 1 and April 1 provides a direct link to two prominent Census Bureau programs – the Intercensal Population Estimates Program (reference date of July 1) and the Decennial Census (reference date of April 1).

Given the specificity of many of the funding algorithms a logical assumption would be that the source of the statistics is one of the Census Bureau’s programs. To further illustrate this, the Department of Transportation’s New Freedom Program, which is responsible for the allocation of \$9 million annually, makes its distributions using a population factor that is “the number of disabled individuals, over the age of five, in each area divided by the total population of disabled individuals over the age of five in all areas in the corresponding population category.” While not identifying a specific source for the population data, the definition of the data closely mirrors the definition used by the American Community Survey and Census 2000 to collect information on this population group. Due to these similarities it may be inferred that the source for these distributions is Census Bureau data.

Of particular interest is the latitude given to programmatic agencies in determining appropriate population and/or income data for their statistical use in funding formula. As illustrated in Table 6, of the 140 programs examined in this study 64.3 percent do not cite data from a specific data set. For example, the Department of Education’s Improving Teacher Quality State Grants program, which distributes nearly \$3 billion annually, specifies that “Remaining funds are then allocated to States by formula based 35 percent on States’ relative share of the population aged 5 to 17 and 65 percent on

² Please see Appendix 2 for the detailed list of all 140 programs included in this study, their annual distribution, the source of the population and/or income data, and a brief description of how these data are used in the funding formula.

States' relative share of poor children aged 5 to 17, with each State receiving at least one-half of 1 percent of these remaining funds.” While much specificity is provided to the Department on how the funds should be allocated on the source itself – a key factor in the formula – much latitude is given.

When these 140 programs are examined in order to determine the percent of programs that directly use Census Bureau statistics on population and/or income in their eligibility criteria and/or their funding algorithms, it is found that 30.7 percent of the programs directly rely on these statistics to distribute over \$218.5 billion annually. When the non-attributed sources (best available, most recent, and not specified) of population and/or income statistics are included as “Census Bureau” data, it is found that 95.0 percent of the programs directly and indirectly rely on Census Bureau statistics to annually distribute \$435.7 billion.

Table 6: Distribution of Federal Dollars by Data Source

Type of Data	Distribution	Percent of Total	FY 2007 Obligations	Percent of Total
1990 Census	2	1.43	508,833,925	0.11
Census 2000	9	6.43	4,634,479,921	1.04
Census Bureau Data	14	10.00	6,570,589,961	1.47
Department of Commerce	2	1.43	151,489,000	0.03
Latest Census Data	4	2.86	253,796,707	0.06
Latest Decennial Census	9	6.43	2,645,687,091	0.59
Other Agency	5	3.57	10,604,779,776	2.38
Population Estimates	5	3.57	203,912,835,000	45.68
Not Specified	90	64.29	217,159,955,713	48.64
Total Programs	140	100.00	446,442,447,094	100.00
Decennial in Some Fashion	15	10.71	7,789,000,937	1.74
Census Bureau in Some Fashion	43	30.71	218,526,222,605	48.95
Census Bureau and Non-Attributed Sources	133	95.00	435,686,178,318	97.59

Decennial in Some Fashion includes: 1990 Census, Census 2000, and Latest Decennial Census

Census Bureau in Some Fashion includes: 1990 Census, Census 2000, Census Bureau Data, Population Estimates, Latest Census Data, Latest Decennial Census

Note: Other Agency does not exist as a type of data directly in the CFDA. For the purpose of this report, this category was created as the sum of citations for Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Department of Labor.

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Table 7: Frequencies of Where the Use of Census Bureau Data is Cited in Federal Grant Descriptions

Category of Citation	Frequency	Percent	FY 07 Obligation	Percent
Formula and Matching Requirements	118	84.29	412,970,830,682	92.50
Applicant Eligibility	6	4.29	4,146,322,870	0.93
Application Procedure	1	0.71	16,479,811,000	3.69
Award Procedure	3	2.14	50,547,763	0.01
Beneficiary Eligibility	7	5.00	5,464,529,619	1.22
Preapplication Coordination	1	0.71	135,959,000	0.03
Range and Average of Financial Assistance	1	0.71	30,000,000	0.01
Uses And Use Restrictions	3	2.14	7,164,446,160	1.60
Total	140	100.00	446,442,447,094	100.00
Total for Eligibility	22	15.71	33,471,616,412	7.50

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 – February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

Table 7 displays the distribution of references to Census Bureau data in the statutes governing funding allocations as categorized by the CFDA. Funding programs cite Census Bureau data in two categories of places, the funding formula and in eligibility criteria. Within the eligibility criteria, 13 programs provided the citation in either the applicant or beneficiary eligibility.

When used in the eligibility criteria, the reference often contains a population threshold that must be exceeded for an entity to participate in the program. Common threshold points used were “50,000 people” and “200,000 people.” Conversely, some programs have ceilings that could not be exceeded. The Rural Cooperative Development Grants Program, for instance, will only make grants to entities with fewer than 50,000 people. These thresholds create the potential for an entity to lose access to one grant program while simultaneously gaining access to others when crossing such population thresholds.

Of the 140 total programs, 118 programs specified the reference in the funding formula and the remaining 22 programs (allocating about \$33.5 billion) specified the reference in the eligibility criteria. Table 8 examines only those programs that reference population and/or income statistics in the funding formula – accounting for a distribution of approximately \$413.0 billion in FY 07. Approximately \$402.3 billion of this distribution may be directly or indirectly attributed to Census Bureau data. These data most closely match the universe as defined by the majority of previous studies.

Table 8: Distribution of Federal Dollars by Data Source for Programs that Cite Demographic Data in the Funding Formula

Type of Data	Distribution	Percent of Total	FY 2007 Obligations	Percent of Total
1990 Census	2	1.69	508,833,925	0.12
Census 2000	9	7.63	4,634,479,921	1.12
Census Bureau Data	14	11.86	6,570,589,961	1.59
Department of Commerce	1	0.85	110,489,000	0.03
Latest Census Data	4	3.39	253,796,707	0.06
Latest Decennial Census	4	3.39	883,687,061	0.21
Other Agency	4	3.39	10,604,412,013	2.57
Population Estimates	5	4.24	203,912,835,000	49.38
Not Specified	75	63.56	185,491,707,094	44.92
Total Programs	118	100.00	412,970,830,682	100.00
Decennial in Some Fashion	15	12.71	6,027,000,907	1.46
Census Bureau in Some Fashion	38	32.20	216,764,222,575	52.49
Census Bureau and Non-Attributed Sources	113	95.76	402,255,929,669	97.41

Decennial in Some Fashion includes: 1990 Census, Census 2000 and Latest Decennial Census

Census Bureau in Some Fashion includes: 1990 Census, Census 2000, Census Bureau Data, Population Estimates, Latest Census Data, Latest Decennial Census

Note: Other Agency does not exist as a type of data directly in the CFDA. For the purpose of this report, this category was created as the sum of citations for Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Department of Labor.

Source: Catalog for Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA). Retrieved between October 2008 - February 2009 from <http://www.cfda.gov/>.

IV. Opportunities, Limitations, and Recommendations

This report provided background information on the current application of population and/or income statistics in federal funding algorithms and the distribution of federal monies. As discussed earlier, this is not the first paper that attempts to document the use in allocating federal funds using Census Bureau data. Previous studies have used different methodologies, which prevents a one-to-one comparison with earlier work. While the trend is towards an increase in the amount of money allocated based on Census Bureau data, the true magnitude of this upward trend has to be approximated.

A complication in this study is the quality of the data available from the Catalog of Federal Direct Assistance (CFDA) site. Compared with previous years, at the time of this study, less information about funding formulas was directly available at the CFDA site. Entries now require much more searching of agency websites to find funding formulas or eligibility criteria. To compensate, we identified programs through multiple sources. However, it is possible that some programs that utilize Census Bureau data were inadvertently excluded from the study universe.

Recommendations for Future Research

As discussed earlier, the difficulty in defining the universe of programs for inclusion in this study and the results of this research indicate that a more thorough examination should be conducted. One recommendation would be the development of a survey to be distributed to all agencies that use formulas in either their eligibility requirements and/or their funding algorithms. The purpose of this survey would be to determine the full universe of programs that use population and/or income data and the specific data items that are used.

This study found a heavy use of Census Bureau statistics on population and/or income in funding formulas. This reliance on Census Bureau data – particularly the Intercensal Population Estimates Program and long form type data from the Decennial Census (now available from the annual American Community Survey) – means it is critically important to understand the methodologies of these two programs. These programs release annual estimates that either are revised over time (“vintages” of Intercensal estimates) or may offer multiple estimates for the same geographic area at one time (American Community Survey multi-year estimates). To illustrate the complexity for users of American Community Survey data, in 2010, geographic areas with a population size greater than 65,000 (e.g., all states) will receive multiple sets of American Community Survey estimates (a single year estimate representing 2009; a three-year estimate representing 2007 – 2009; and a five-year estimate representing 2005 – 2009).

Future research should be conducted on the sensitivity of the multi-year estimates from the American Community Survey with respect to their application in federal funding formulas. While previous studies have examined the sensitivity of the Intercensal Population Estimates in funding algorithms, it is suggested that similar studies be undertaken for these multi-year estimates from the American Community Survey.

V. Summary and Conclusions

This report has described the various programs that use population and/or income statistics in their funding algorithms. It has provided a picture of how these data are used and has described the extent of monies that are distributed annually based on these statistics. This study identified 140 programs (as of February 2009) that used population and/or income statistics as a factor in either eligibility requirements or in funding algorithms. The 140 programs included in this analysis were responsible for

the distribution of just under \$450 billion in annual funding in FY 2007. When these 140 programs are examined in order to determine the percent of programs that directly use Census Bureau statistics on population and/or income in their funding algorithms it is found that 30.7 percent of the programs directly rely on these statistics to distribute over \$218 billion annually. When the non-attributed sources (best available, most recent, and not specified) of population and/or income statistics are included as “Census Bureau” data, it is found that 95.0 percent of the programs directly and indirectly rely on Census Bureau statistics to annually distribute approximately \$435 billion.

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VII. Appendices

Appendix 1. Methodology for Determination of Study Universe

Data Source for the Study Universe

The information on programs and total program expenditures for FY 07 was based on searches completed on the online version of the *Catalogue of Federal and Domestic Assistance (CFDA)* in October through February of 2009.³ The information presented throughout this report is current as of that date. Additional information, when needed, was obtained through funding agencies' websites.

Process

In order to determine the universe of programs for this study a series of electronic database searches was performed using the online CFDA. This information was then cross-referenced against previous studies to ensure that the starting universe was as broad and inclusive as possible. This method resulted in a beginning universe of 170 possible programs to be included in the analysis. Data were placed in an MS Excel sheet and manipulated within the program.

The keywords used in the online search included: population, income, capita, CPS, Census, formula, funding. These words were used in a variety of combinations and with different filters (e.g., searching the full program description, searching only within the "Formula and Matching Requirement" section).

Once the initial unduplicated list of 170 possible programs was identified, further research was done on each program to determine if it met the criteria for inclusion (i.e., used population and/or income statistics as a factor in eligibility requirements and/or funding formulae). The types of uses considered in scope for this study follow: Direct Grants, Project Grants, Direct Payments for Specified Uses and Direct Payments for Unrestricted Use. Programs were retained if they allocated funds in FY 07 and made reference to population and/or income data in funding formulas or in eligibility criteria, which includes: Applicant Eligibility, Application Procedure, Award Procedure, Beneficiary Eligibility, Preapplication Coordination, Range and Average of Financial Assistance and Uses and Restrictions. Additional information about a program was

³ Source: <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>

obtained from the funding agency's website and other sources when needed. Upon completion of this research 140 programs remained eligible for inclusion in this study.

Notes on Related Topics

For the purpose of this report, loans of any type were excluded. Federally guaranteed loans have value, but are extremely difficult to quantify. Future research may wish to investigate this category of federal assistance.

In addition, other categories of government assistance included in the CFDA make reference to population and/or income data. Like loans, it is extremely difficult to put values on insurance, training, technical assistance and so forth. Regardless, assistance to individuals as well as to state and local governments likely exceeds the scope of this report.

Appendix 2: Federal Grant Programs that Use Population and/or Income Data as a Factor*

Department or Agency	CFDA Number	Program Description	FY 07 Obligations	Type of Data	Use of Population or Income Data**
Agriculture	10.203	Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Under the Hatch Act	304,477,264	1990 Census	Formula: Payments to States for fiscal year 1955 was a fixed base and sums appropriated in excess of 1955 level use the following fund allocation statistical factors: (1) 20 percent allotted equally to each State; (2) not less than 52 percent to States as follows: One-half in an amount which bears the same ratio as the rural population of the State bears to the total rural population of all the States (and the source is the 1990 Decennial Census); and one-half in an amount which bears the same ratio as the farm population of the State bears to the total farm population of all the States (and the source is the 1990 Decennial Census); and (3) at least 25 percent to States for cooperative research in which 2 or more State agricultural experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems of agriculture in more than one State. The statistical factor used for eligibility does not apply to this program.
Agriculture	10.205	Payments to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University	38,366,135	Not Specified	Sixteen 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University as specified in the Act. Funds are appropriated by Congress for distribution to eligible institutions in accordance with the statutory formula as stated in the Act. This program is available in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Agriculture	10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	487,000,000	Census 2000	The statistical factors used for fund allocation are (1) state percentage of RHS rural population and the source is "2000 Census" updated by ERS; (2) state percentage of RHS rural housing units lacking plumbing and/or overcrowded and the source is "2000 Census;" and (3) state percentage of persons in poverty living in RHS rural areas and the source is "2000 Census."
Agriculture	10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	9,900,000	Latest Census data	See 7 CFR 1940-L, "Methodology and Formulas for Allocation of Loan and Grant Funds." This program has a statutory formula consisting of the following factors and weights: State's percentage of national rural population, 33 1/3 percent; State's percentage of national number of rural occupied substandard units, 33 1/3 percent; and State's percentage of national rural families with incomes below the poverty level, 33 1/3 percent. Data source for each factor is based on the latest census data available. The percentage for each factor is multiplied by the weight assigned and summed to arrive at a State factor. The State factor is multiplied by the total amount available for allocation nationally, minus the national office reserve (approximately 5 percent).

Agriculture	10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	431,247,815	Latest Decennial Census	Smith-Lever Act Section 3(b) and 3(c), and Section 1444 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 formula funds are distributed to States based on farm and rural population. Funds authorized under Section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program are allocated based on population below the poverty level. The source for both of these distributions is the last preceding decennial census at the time an additional amount is first appropriated. Formula funds provided under the Smith-Lever Act Section 3(b) and (c) and under Section 1444 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 are matched as required in Public Law 105-185. The statistical factor used for eligibility does not apply to this program.
Agriculture	10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	30,319,569,235	Not Specified	Households eligibility and benefit amounts are determined by local social service agencies. Eligibility is based on family size, income, and resources. A gross income test is based on 130 percent of the poverty line, and the net income (after expenses) test is based on 100 percent of the poverty line. Households with elderly and disabled members need only meet the net income test. The resource limit is \$2,000 (\$3,000 for a household with an elderly or disabled member).
Agriculture	10.553	School Breakfast Program	2,228,842,422	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Federal funds are made available for breakfast assistance in accordance with Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act on a performance basis by: (1) multiplying the number of paid breakfasts served to eligible children during the fiscal year by a National Average Payment (NAP); (2) multiplying the number of breakfasts served free to eligible children by a NAP prescribed by the Secretary for free breakfasts; and, (3) multiplying the number of reduced price breakfasts served to eligible children by a NAP prescribed by the Secretary for reduced-priced breakfasts. The amount of Federal funds given the grantee is the sum of the products obtained from these three computations, plus an additional 6 cents for every breakfast served. Schools with a high percentage of needy may receive additional payments. The statistical factors used in this formula are (1) the NAP's; (2) the number of paid breakfasts served; and (3) the number of breakfasts served free or at reduced price to eligible children. The NAP's are prescribed by the Secretary and adjusted each July 1, in accordance with the Food Away From Home component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. The source of this adjustment factor is the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Agriculture	10.555	National School Lunch Program	7,836,173,913	Bureau of Labor Statistics	The funding formula for the general cash for food assistance phase of the program is set forth in Section 4 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended; the formula for special cash assistance is described in Section 11 of the Act. The program is funded on a performance basis. For every lunch served during the applicable fiscal year, the State receives a payment from funds made available under Section 4. In addition, the State receives a payment from Section 11 funds for each lunch served to a child eligible for free or reduced price lunches. The amounts of such per-lunch payments are determined by "National Average Payment" (NAP) factors. The amount due the State under this program is obtained by (1) multiplying the total number of eligible paid lunches and free and reduced price lunches served during the fiscal year by the Section 4 NAP factor for lunches; (2) multiplying the number of free lunches served by the Section 11 NAP factor for free lunches; (3) multiplying the number of lunches served at reduced price by the Section 11 NAP factor for reduced price lunches; (4) multiplying the total number of lunches served during the fiscal year in school food authorities which served 60 percent or more free or reduced price lunches in the second preceding school year by \$0.02; and (5) adding together the four products obtained thereby. The NAP factors are prescribed by the Secretary in accordance with Sections 4 and 11, respectively, of the Act; the numbers of lunches are obtained from programmatic reports submitted to Food and Nutrition Service. In addition, the funding formula for snacks in after school care programs is described in Section 17 A of the Act. Section 11(a)(3) of the Act requires that the NAP factors be adjusted annually, according to changes in the Food Away From Home series of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers; the source is the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Agriculture	10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	14,224,678	Bureau of Labor Statistics	The reimbursement rate for each paid half pint of milk served to children with household income levels above 130 percent of the poverty line in schools and institutions that participate in the Special Milk Program during school year 2007-08 is 17.0 cents, and the reimbursement rate for each 1/2 pint of milk served free (in pricing programs with a free milk option) to children with household income levels at or below 130 percent of poverty is the average cost of 1/2 pint of milk. This rate is adjusted each school year to correspond to the change in the Producer Price Index for Fluid Milk Products published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The statistical factor used for beneficiary eligibility for free milk is 130 percent of the poverty line and the source is the Federal income poverty guidelines.
Agriculture	10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children	5,547,776,650	Not Specified	Grants are allocated on the basis of formulas determined by the Department of Agriculture which allocate funds for food benefits, and nutrition services and administration costs.

					Program funds are provided to the States through letters of credit to reimburse institutions for costs of food service operations, including administrative expenses. Appropriate rates of reimbursement, multiplied by the number of meals served to enrolled participants, represent the basic program payment that an institution receives for each meal served. The assigned rates of reimbursement are adjusted annually on July 1. For child care centers, adult day care centers, and emergency shelters for homeless children, the annual adjustment reflects changes in the Food Away from Home series of Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. For day care homes, the adjustment reflects changes in the Food at Home series of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. Donated foods or cash in lieu of donated foods are also made available. Program payments to child care or adult day care centers depend on the number and types of meals served to enrolled participants, multiplied by the appropriate rate of reimbursement. Rates for meals served to enrolled children and eligible adults in day care centers are determined by the participants' eligibility for free, reduced price, or paid meals using USDA Income Eligibility Guidelines. All children through age 18 in eligible emergency shelters receive free meals without application. After school care programs, which must be located in low-income areas, are reimbursed at the free rate for all snacks--and meals in the States of Missouri, Delaware, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, Illinois and West Virginia--served to children through age 18. Sponsoring organizations of day care homes for children are reimbursed at a graduated administrative rate based on the number of homes they operate. The level of reimbursement for meals served to enrolled children in day care homes is determined by economic need based on either the location of the day care home; or the income of the day care provider; or the income of an individual child's household.
Agriculture	10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program	2,303,732,494	Not specified	
Agriculture	10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	58,026,690	Not Specified	Funds for administration of the program are allocated among the States based on a legislatively-mandated formula. The allocation formula is based in part (60 percent) on the number of people whose income is below the poverty level and in part (40 percent) on the number of unemployed persons. Including appropriations, recoveries and conversions of commodity funds into administrative funds, \$58 million was available Nationally for TEFAP administration in FY 07. States are required to pass-through to emergency feeding organizations at least 40 percent of the administrative funds allocated to the State. In addition, States are required to match, either in cash or in-kind, 100 percent of the administrative funds not passed-through to emergency feeding organizations.
Agriculture	10.569	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	130,640,006	Not Specified	Commodities are allocated among the States based on a legislatively-mandated formula. The allocation formula is based in part (60%) on the number of people whose income is below the poverty level and in part (40%) on the number unemployed persons.
Agriculture	10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	16,203,484	Not Specified	Persons eligible for the program are low-income seniors, generally defined as individuals who are at least 60 years old and who have household incomes of not more than 185% of the federal poverty income guidelines (published each year by the Department of Health and Human).

Agriculture	10.760	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	1,405,000,000	Latest Decennial Census	Municipalities, counties, other political subdivisions of a State such as districts and authorities, associations, cooperatives, corporations operated on a not-for-profit basis, Indian tribes on Federal and State reservations and other Federally recognized Indian tribes. The applicant must: (1) be unable to finance the proposed project from its own resources or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms; and (2) have the legal authority necessary for constructing, operating, and maintaining the proposed facility or service, and for obtaining, giving security for, and repaying the proposed loan. Facilities shall primarily serve rural residents and rural businesses. The service area shall not include any area in any city or town having a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants according to the latest decennial census of the United States. Plans and specifications must be developed to comply with State and local health and pollution regulations and other requirements.
Agriculture	10.763	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	216,959,192	Latest Decennial Census	Grant funds may be used to extend waterlines on existing systems; to construct new water lines; to repair existing systems; to perform significant maintenance on existing systems; to construct new wells, reservoirs, transmission lines, treatment plants, storage tanks, etc.; to replace equipment; to provide connection and/or tap fees; to pay costs incurred within six months of the date an application was filed with USDA to correct an emergency situation that would have been eligible for funding under this program; to provide funds for any other appropriate related purposes, such as, legal fees; engineering fees; recording costs; environmental impact analyses; archaeological surveys; possible salvage or other mitigation measures; planning, establishing, or acquiring rights associated with developing sources of treating, storing, or distributing water; and to assist rural water systems in complying with the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Safe Drinking Water Act, when failure to comply is directly related to a recent decline in quality of potable water. Grants provided under this program shall not be used to assist a rural area or community with a population in excess of 10,000; to assist a rural area that has a median household income in excess of the statewide nonmetropolitan median household income according to the most recent decennial census of the U.S.; to finance facilities which are not modest in size, design, and cost; to pay loan or grant finder's fees; to pay any annual recurring costs considered to be operational expenses; to pay rental for the use of equipment or machinery owned by the rural community; to purchase existing systems; to refinance existing indebtedness; and to make reimbursement for projects developed with other grant funds.
Agriculture	10.766	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	317,000,000	Latest Decennial Census	Funds are allocated to States based upon rural population, number of households below the poverty level, and rural unemployment. The statistical factor for eligibility is cities, towns or incorporated areas under 20,000 population for direct and guaranteed loans and 20,000 population for grants. The source is "Latest Decennial Census." This program has no statutory formula.

Agriculture	10.769	Rural Business Enterprise Grants	41,925,672	Not Specified	Funds are allocated to States based on rural population and percent of nonmetropolitan per capita income. On occasion, the allocation to States may not be practical due to funding or administrative constraints. In these cases, funds will be controlled by the National Office.
Agriculture	10.770	Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	41,000,000	Department of Commerce	Local level governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, U.S. Territories and possessions, and nonprofit associations can receive assistance under this program. Except for rural areas known as "Colonia" along the U.S./Mexico border, the projects funded under this program must primarily provide water and/or waste disposal services to residents of a county where the per capita income of the residents is not more than 70 percent of the most recent national average per capita income, as determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, and unemployment rate of the residents is not less than 125 percent of the most recent national average unemployment rate, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Also the residents must face significant health risks due to not having access to an affordable community water and/or waste disposal system.
Agriculture	10.771	Rural Cooperative Development Grants	3,586,838	Latest Decennial Census	Eligible applicants are nonprofit corporations and institutions of higher education. Grants may not be made to public bodies. A rural area for this program is defined as all territories of a State not within the outer boundary of any city having a population of 50,000 or more according to the latest decennial census of the United States.
Agriculture	10.864	Grant Program to Establish a Fund for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects	495,000	Latest Decennial Census	Municipalities, counties, and other political subdivisions of a State, such as districts and authorities, associations, cooperatives, corporations operated on a not-for-profit basis, Indian tribes on Federal and State reservations and other Federally recognized Indian tribes. Facilities shall primarily serve rural residents and rural businesses. The service area shall not include any area in any city or town having a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants according to the latest decennial census of the United States. The loan recipient must be unable to finance the proposed project from their own resources or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms. The loan recipient must have or will obtain the legal authority necessary for owning, constructing, operating and maintaining the proposed service or facility, and for obtaining, giving security for, and repaying the proposed loan.
Agriculture	10.923	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	172,697,406	Census Bureau Data	NRCS may bear up to 75 percent (90 percent within limited resource areas as identified by the U.S. Census Bureau data) of the construction cost of emergency measures. The remaining 25 percent (10 percent within limited resource areas) must come from local sources as cash or in-kind services.
Commerce	11.307	Economic Adjustment Assistance	64,228,016	Not Specified	The maximum investment rate shall not exceed 50 percent of the project cost, except that the project may receive an investment rate up to 80 percent based on relative needs as measured by the severity and duration of unemployment and the per capita income level and extent of underemployment in the region. Indian Tribes may be eligible for an investment rate of 100 percent.

Commerce	11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	73,546,000	Census 2000	A percentage of the total project cost which varies by fiscal year, must be provided by the applicant. Federal funds from other sources cannot be used to match. Awards must be not less than one percent of the amount appropriated each fiscal year. Eighty to ninety percent of awards are allocated by formula. The statistical factors used for fund allocation are: (1) Population in counties within the state's legally defined coastal zone, and the source is the 2000 Decennial Census; and (2) miles of coastal shoreline and the source is "the Coastline of the United States," NOAA. The remaining funds are allotted by cooperative criteria established annually.
Housing and Urban Development	14.157	Supportive Housing for the Elderly	750,264,401	Census 2000	This program has maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements, see funding agency for further details. The formula used for allocating funds consists of one data element from the 2000 Census: number of one-person elderly renter households (householder age 62 and over) with income at or below the applicable Section 8 very low-income limit, and with housing condition.
Housing and Urban Development	14.181	Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	246,569,077	Census 2000	This program has maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements; see funding agency for further details. The formula used for allocating funds consists of one data element from the 2000 Census: the number of persons age 16 to 64 with a disability.
Housing and Urban Development	14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	2,592,790,000	Census 2000, Population Estimates, Census Bureau Data ¹	Entitlements are based on a dual formula under Section 106 of the Act using statistical factors. Each metropolitan city and urban county is entitled to receive an amount equaling the greater of the amounts calculated under two formulas. The factors involved in the first formula are population, extent of poverty and extent of overcrowded housing, weighted 0.25, 0.50, and 0.25, respectively. The factors involved in the second formula are population growth lag, poverty, and age of housing, weighted 0.20, 0.30, and 0.50, respectively. The statistical factors used for fund allocation are (1) most current population estimates from the Bureau of Census 90 days before the end of the fiscal year; (2) number of persons with incomes below the poverty level from the source 2000 Census; (3) number of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room from the source 2000 Census; (4) age of housing; number of year-round housing units built in 1939 or earlier from the source 2000 Census; (5) growth lag; the lag in population growth as computed from population in 1960 to current population from the source 1960 Census and P25, Census Report. Statistical factors used for eligibility are (1) metropolitan city: principal city of a Metropolitan Area (MA) or city within MA with 50,000 population from the source Census and OMB; (2) urban county: generally, counties in MA having a net population of 200,000 or more, excluding entitlement cities located therein, from the source Census and OMB.
Housing and Urban Development	14.225	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	6,930,000	Not Specified	The funds are allocated according to population size of the applicants. There is no matching required.

¹ For the purpose of this table, Census 2000 is the data source referenced in the table calculations.

Housing and Urban Development	14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants In Hawaii	1,111,196,000	Census Bureau Data	Allocations to States are based on Census data using a dual formula prescribed under Section 106 of the Act (Housing and Community Development Act of 1974). Allocations for each State are based on an amount equaling the greater of the amounts calculated under the two formulas. The factors involved in the first formula are population, extent of poverty and extent of overcrowding, weighted 0.25, 0.50, and 0.25, respectively. The factors involved in the second formula are population, poverty, and age of housing, weighted 0.20, 0.30, and 0.50, respectively. The statistical factors used for fund allocation are (1) total resident population for all places in the nation (2) number of persons with incomes below the poverty level; (3) number of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room; and (4) age of housing (number of year-round housing units built in 1939 or earlier). The statistical factors for each State are adjusted to reflect only the non-entitled area; that is, the State area excluding metropolitan cities and urban counties. There is no matching requirement for the allocation of funds under the formula. Address questions concerning the formula to the Systems Development and Evaluation Division Rm. 7224, Community Planning and Development, 451 7th Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-0790.
Housing and Urban Development	14.231	Emergency Shelter Grants Program	160,000,000	Census 2000	After the ESG appropriation is set aside for the territories, the amount of each grant for formula grantees is determined by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG, CFDA 14.218, Census 2000 reference) formula using several objective measures of community need, including poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and growth lag. Allocations among the territories are based on their populations. If, according to the formula, an eligible government receives less than 0.05 percent of the yearly appropriation, then that grant is added to the allocation for that state.
Housing and Urban Development	14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program	1,715,671,000	Not Specified	The formula is a system of factors established to reflect a jurisdiction's need for an increased supply of affordable housing for low and very low income families. Designed by HUD to meet statutory criteria, it is based on a jurisdiction's inadequate housing supply, substandard housing, the number of low income households in housing units likely to be in need of rehabilitation, the cost of producing housing, poverty, and the relative fiscal incapacity of the jurisdiction to carry out housing activities without Federal assistance.

					The formula for entitlement grants is found at 24 CFR 574.130. Ninety percent of appropriated amounts are to be distributed by formula entitlement. Seventy-five percent of this 90 percent is distributed to qualifying cities for eligible metropolitan statistical areas (EMSA) and eligible states for are as outside of EMSAs, based on each metropolitan area's or state's proportionate share of the cumulative number of AIDS cases in all eligible metropolitan areas and eligible States. The remaining twenty-five percent is allocated among the qualifying cities in eligible metropolitan statistical areas, but not States, where the per capita incidence of AIDS for the year (April 1 to March 31) preceding the fiscal year of the appropriation is higher than the average for all metropolitan areas with more than 500,000 population. The EMSAs allocation is based on its proportionate share of the incidence of AIDS cases. The high incidence factor is computed by multiplying (1) the population of the metropolitan area; and (2) the difference between its twelve-month-per-capita-incidence rate and the rate for all metropolitan areas with more than 500,000 population. HUD will use data collected by the Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS, definition of metropolitan areas issued by OMB, and population data provided by the Census.
Housing and Urban Development	14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	286,110,000	Census Bureau Data	
Housing and Urban Development	14.867	Indian Housing Block Grants	617,265,000	Not Specified	Amounts made available for assistance will be allocated to Indian tribes in compliance with the requirements under NAHASDA.
Housing and Urban Development	14.872	Public Housing Capital Fund	2,493,865,000	Not Specified	Low-income public housing residents.
Interior	15.226	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	198,000,000	Census Bureau Data	Payments under Section 6902 are computed based on 1) the number of acres of PILT entitlement land owned or administered by the Federal government, 2) the amount of prior year payments received by the unit under other Federal programs, and 3) the population of the unit as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Payments under Section 6904 and Section 6905 are computed based on 1) the fair market value of the acquired land, and 2) the amount of real property taxes paid on the land in the year prior to Federal acquisition.
Interior	15.228	National Fire Plan - Wildland Urban Interface Community Fire Assistance	8,100,000	Not Specified	States and local governments at risk as published in the Federal Register, Indian Tribes, public and private education institutions, nonprofit organizations, and rural fire departments serving a community with a population of 10,000 or less in the wildland/urban interface.
Interior	15.513	Dutch John Federal Property and Disposition Assistance Act	367,763	Department of Labor	At the present time, program funding is limited to providing additional annual funding to the existing project agreement with Daggett County. The Bureau of Reclamation will transfer on an annual basis the sum of \$300,000 to Daggett County, Utah, (as adjusted by the Secretary for changes in the Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor) by a amendment to the existing agreement.

Interior	15.611	Wildlife Restoration	241,310,443	Census 2000	<p>Formula-based apportionment; 50 percent based on land area of the state, Commonwealth, or territory and 50 percent based on paid hunting license holders; no State may receive more than 5 percent or less than one-half of 1 percent of the total apportionment; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is apportioned up to one-half of 1 percent; and Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands each receive up to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total apportionment. One-half of the 11-12.4 percent excise tax on archery equipment and 10 percent excise tax on handguns, pistols, and revolvers makeup the funding for Hunter Education program. The other one-half of the excise tax collected are for wildlife restoration purposes. Hunter Education funds are formula-based apportionment based on population of the States. No State may receive more than 3 percent or less than 1 percent of the total Hunter Education funds apportioned. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands receive up to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total apportionment. Statistical factors used for fund allocation are (1) States' percentage share of land area from 2000 Census of Population; (2) States' percentage share of number of paid hunting license holders, from the source annually certified by each State's fish and wildlife agency; (3) State's percentage share of population (hunter education) from the source 2000 Census of Population.</p>
Interior	15.626	Hunter Education and Safety Program	8,000,000	Census 2000	<p>One-half of the 11 percent manufacturer's excise tax on bows, arrows, and archery equipment and 10 percent manufacturer's excise tax on handguns, pistols, and revolvers makeup the funding for the Hunter Education program. The other one-half of the manufacturer's excise tax are for wildlife restoration purposes including the 11 percent manufacturer's excise tax on firearms and ammo. Formula-based apportionment; based on State population compared to the total U.S. populations using last census figures; No State may receive more than 3 percent on less than 1 percent of the total Hunter Education funds apportioned; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands receive up to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total apportionment. Statistical factors used for fund allocation are (1) States' percentage share of land area from the 2000 Census of Population; (2) States' percentage share of the number paid hunting license holders, from the source annually certified by each State's fish and wildlife agency; (3) States' percentage share of population (hunter education) from the source 2000 Census of Population.</p>

Interior	15.634	State Wildlife Grants	60,754,843	Not Specified	The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY 05, Public Law 108-447, Title I requires that: (1) The Secretary of the Interior shall, after deducting administrative expenses and \$6,000,000 for Tribal grants, apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (A) to the District of Columbia and to Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (B) to Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of one percent thereof. (2) The Secretary must apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (A) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (B) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States. The amounts apportioned under this paragraph must be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: The Federal share of project costs is not to exceed 75 percent for planning or competitive grants, nor 50 percent for an implementation grant. More discussion is in the matching and cost sharing requirements found in 43 CFR 12.64 and 43 CFR 12.923.
Interior	15.904	Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid	42,663,000	Not Specified	Funds are allocated to States based upon population, land area, and previous funding levels. Award amounts are subject to the availability of funds.
Justice	16.523	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	49,361,000	Not Specified	Public Law 107-273 allocates 0.5 percent of the appropriated amount for each State and territory and of the total funds remaining, allocates to each State an amount that bears the same ratio as the population of people under the age of 18 living in each State for the most recent calendar year in which the data is available. The Program requires a cash match of 10 percent of total program costs; Federal funds may not exceed 90 percent of total program costs. (Each State and territory that receives money under the JABG program must establish an interest-bearing trust fund to deposit program funds.) Interest derived from the award does not have to be matched, but interest generated from the trust fund cannot be used to match the Federal award. Matching contributions need not be applied at the exact time or in proportion to the obligation of Federal funds. However, the full match amount must be obligated by the end of the 36 month project period. For discretionary grants, no match is required.

					<p>This program, established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, allocates formula grant funds to States and territories on the basis of their relative population under age 18. The minimum allocation to each State is \$600,000 and to the Territories is \$100,000. States/Territories must demonstrate compliance with four core requirements of the JJDP act in order to receive their full allocation of Formula Grants funds. The core requirements are: Section 223(a) (11) deinstitutionalization of status offenders; (12) separation of adults and juveniles in secure custody; (13) removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and (22) the elimination of the disproportionate contact of minority juveniles, where such conditions exist. The State's allocation will be reduced by 20 percent for each core requirement with which the State is in non-compliance.</p> <p>Technical Assistance: Not in excess of two percent of the funds available each fiscal year to formula grants is available for grants and contracts with public and private agencies, organizations and individuals to provide assistance to States, units of general local governments, and combinations thereof, and local private agencies to facilitate compliance with Section 223 of the JJDP Act and implementation of the State Plan approved by OJJDP. Technical assistance provided under this provision must be coordinated with the State agencies designated to implement the formula grants program. To be eligible for formula grant funds, a State must submit electronically a comprehensive plan applicable to a 3-year period embodying the purposes of the Act and including provisions that: (1) provide for an advisory group appointed by the chief executive of the State to carry out specified functions and to participate in the development and review of the State's juvenile justice plan; (2) provide that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, or offenses which do not constitute violations of valid court orders or such non-offenders as dependent and neglected children, are removed from secure juvenile detention and secure correctional facilities; (3) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and youths within the purview of the deinstitutionalization core requirement not be confined or detained in any institution in which they have contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges; (4) provide that no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults (with specified exceptions); and (5) provide for programs to eliminate the disproportionate contact of minority juveniles where such condition exists.</p>
Justice	16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	78,978,240	Not Specified	
Justice	16.548	Title V Delinquency Prevention Program	64,169,820	Not Specified	Formula based on population of youth under the maximum age of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction. State and/or units of local government must match Title V fund with a 50 percent cash or the value of in-kind contributions.
Justice	16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	370,600,000	Not Specified	Awards will be made on the basis of population with a base amount of \$500,000 for States; \$200,000 for the territories of N. Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. Fund availability may necessitate a base change.

Justice	16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	114,783,946	Not Specified	Each eligible entity receives a base amount of \$600,000. Remaining funds are divided in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds as the population of the State bears to the population of all of the States that results from a distribution among the States on the basis of each State's population in relation to the population of all States (not including populations of Indian tribes). The Federal share of these grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of the projects described in the applications. States may satisfy this 25 percent match through in-kind services. All funds designated as match are restricted to the same uses as the Office on Violence Against Women funds and must be expended within the grant period.
Justice	16.589	Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance Program	33,495,246	Latest Decennial Census	A range of 25-40 percent of funds (depending on the size of appropriations) is set aside for services that meaningfully address sexual assault in rural communities. 75 percent of funds is allocated to eligible entities in rural states. "Rural state" is defined as a state that has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or a state in which the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people, based on the most recent decennial census. Eighteen States qualify as rural for the purposes of this grant program: Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming. Grants will be made for amounts up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs or projects contained in the approved applications. Match is not required for this grant program; however, applicants are encouraged to maximize the impact of Federal grant dollars by contributing to the costs of their projects. Supplemental contributions may be cash, in-kind services, or a combination of both.
Justice	16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	525,171,000	Bureau of Justice Statistics	The JAG formula includes a State allocation consisting of a minimum base allocation with the remaining amount determined on a population and Part 1 violent crime statistics, and a direct allocation to units of local government. Once the State allocation is calculated, 60 percent of the funding is awarded to the State and 40 percent to the eligible units of local government. State allocations also have a required "variable pass through to units of local governments, as calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) from each State's crime expenditures.
Justice	16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	100,000,000	Not Specified	Seventy-five percent of the funds available for Coverdell grants will be allocated among eligible States based on population. Twenty-five percent of the available funds will be allocated among States and units of local government through a competitive process.
Justice	16.744	Anti-Gang Initiative	45,000,000	Not Specified	There is no match requirement for this grant program. Each USAO District will receive a formula-based award based on the district population and crime problem, including gang crime. Applicants must submit a program narrative, budget detail worksheet, and a U.S. Attorney certification letter identifying the fiscal agent. USAO Districts may use up to 10 percent of their approved award for costs associated with administering the grant funds.

Labor	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	35,893,000,000	Not Specified	Matching requirements - not applicable. Grants for administration of programs is determined by formula based on State workload projections pursuant to economic assumptions and nationally developed workload estimates.
Labor	17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	375,000,000	Census Bureau Data	The statutory allocation formula at Section 506 of OAA -2006 provides for the distribution of funds on the basis of a hold-harmless factor, the number of persons aged 55 and over residing in each state and the per capita income (PCI) in each state. The statistical sources used for fund allocation are based on census data. Below the state level, funds are distributed on the basis of persons over the age of 55 at or below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines as determined by the DHHS and Census P-60 Current Population Reports.
Labor	17.258	WIA Adult Program	864,000,000	Not Specified	Adult Activities funds are allocated to states under the formula described in the Act (Workforce Investment Act of 1998), which includes three factors based on the distribution of unemployed individuals and disadvantaged adults by State.
Labor	17.259	WIA Youth Activities	929,000,000	Not Specified	An eligible youth is an individual who: (1) is 14 to 21 years of age; and (2) is an individual who received an income or is a member of a family that received a total family income that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of (a) the poverty line; or (b) 70 percent of the lower living standard income; and (3) meets one or more of the following criteria: is an individual who is deficient in basic literacy skills; a school dropout; homeless; a runaway; a foster child; pregnant or a parent; an offender; or requires additional assistance to complete their education or secure and hold employment.
Labor	17.260	WIA Dislocated Workers	1,190,000,000	Not Specified	Formula funds are allotted to states under a statutory formula based on the distribution of unemployed individuals by state in three categories of unemployment.
Labor	17.265	Native American Employment and Training	69,000,000	Census Bureau Data	This program has no matching requirements. All of WIA Section 166 funds are distributed by formula codified at 20 CFR 668.296 based on the number of unemployed Indians and other Native Americans within the grantee's geographic service area and the number of members of Indian and other Native American households whose income is at or below the poverty level, within the grantee's geographic service area. Supplemental Youth Services funding is similarly distributed to grant recipients based on the number of Native American youth between the ages of 14 and 21 living in poverty on reservation areas or the States of Oklahoma, Alaska, or Hawaii, in the grant recipient's designated service area. (Three-quarters of the funds available will be allocated on the basis of the number of Native American persons in poverty in the grantee's designated INA service area(s) as compared to all such persons in all such areas in the United States. (3) The data and definitions used to implement these formulas are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Labor	17.266	Work Incentive Grants	30,000,000	Not Specified	Forty-five states and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have been awarded statewide cooperative agreements under the SGAs to eligible applicants. The cooperative agreement awards will be for a two-year period and will range from \$300,000 to \$2,000,000, depending upon the request of the State applying for the cooperative agreement and its size and population.
Labor	17.801	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)	77,403,555	Census Bureau Data	Public Law 107-288, signed on November 7, 2002 amended 38 U.S.C. and changed the grants to States for this functional staffing grant to a fiscal formula grant to support staffing. Therefore, there is no longer a formula staff level to be assigned to a State based on the number of veterans registering for employment services. Instead, a new funding distribution formula was developed. The relative allocation of funding to States is developed based on a combination of the ratio of the general unemployment level in each State compared with the unemployment level in all States using Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data and the ratio of the number of veterans in the civilian labor force in the State as compared to the number of veterans in the civilian labor force in all states using the Current Population Survey (CPS) data. This methodology uses data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Transportation	20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	34,154,000,000	Not Specified	Most Federal-aid highway funds are distributed by statutory formula.
Transportation	20.218	National Motor Carrier Safety	197,000,000	Population Estimates	The MCSAP formula is described in 49 CFR 350.323 and is based on the most current approved statistics available. Most funds will be allocated each year among the States according to a formula based on four equally weighted (25 percent) factors: (1) road miles (all highways) as defined by the FHWA; (2) All vehicle miles traveled as defined by the FHWA; (3) Population - annual census estimates as issued by the U. S. Census Bureau; and (4) special fuel consumption (net after reciprocity adjustment) as defined by the FHWA. The Federal share shall not exceed 80 percent of the approved total project amount. The State must maintain the average level of expenditure of the State and its political subdivisions (not including amounts of the Government or State matching funds) for commercial motor vehicle safety programs, for enforcement of commercial motor vehicle size and weight limitations, drug interdiction, and State traffic safety laws and regulations for the 3 full fiscal years beginning after October 1 of the year 5 years prior to the beginning of each Government fiscal year. The State's share is at least 20 percent.
Transportation	20.500	Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	2,089,825,532	Not Specified	Public agencies, including States; municipalities and other subdivisions of States; public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more States; and public corporations, boards, and commissions established under State law. Applicant must have legal, financial, and technical capacity to carry out proposed project, including safety and security aspects, and maintain facilities and equipment purchased with Federal assistance. Fixed Guideway formula funds are apportioned by formula to urbanized areas over 200,000 population with fixed guideway segments at least one mile long that are over seven years old.

Transportation	20.505	Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning Grants	135,959,000	Latest Decennial Census	Following each decennial Census, each State must submit to FTA for approval a formula, developed in cooperation with affected MPOs, for the distribution of a State's Section 5303 apportionment to MPOs in each urbanized area. This program is eligible for coverage under E.O. 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs."
Transportation	20.507	Federal Transit Formula Grants	5,540,822,000	Not Specified	Funding is apportioned on the basis of legislative formulas. For urbanized areas with populations 50,000 to 199,999 the formula is based on population and population density, and performance statistics for those areas eligible for funding under the Small Transit Intensive Cities formula. For urbanized areas with populations of 200,000 or more, the formula is based on a combination of bus revenue vehicle miles, bus passenger miles, fixed guideway revenue miles, and fixed guideway route miles as well as population and population density. Also, funding made available to an urbanized under the Growing States and High Density States formula factors (49 USC 5340) are combined with funds apportioned to an area under the Urbanized Area Formula program. The program operates under the statutory formula prescribed in 49 USC 5336. The Federal share is not to exceed 80 percent of the net project cost. The Federal share may be 90 percent for the cost of vehicle-related equipment attributable to compliance with the American with Disabilities Act and the Clear Air Act. The Federal share may also be 90 percent for projects or portions of projects related to bicycles facilities. The Federal share may not exceed 50 percent of the net cost for operating assistance.
Transportation	20.509	Formula Grants for Other than Urbanized Areas	492,837,736	Not Specified	Program funds are apportioned annually to the states according to a statutory formula based on 20 percent of the funds are allocated by the ratio of nonurbanized land area of each State to the nonurbanized land area of all of the States with no State receiving more than five percent of these funds. Eighty percent are allocated by the ration of nonurbanized population of each State to the nonurbanized population of all of the states. In addition to the funds made available to States under section 5311, approximately 16 percent of the funds authorized for the new section 5340 Growing States and High Density States formula factors will be apportioned to States for use in nonurbanized areas. Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP) is funded as a two percent takedown from the amount authorized and appropriated for Section 5311 and can be used for technical assistance, training. Research and related support activities. From the amounts made available for RTAP, up to 15 percent may be used by the Secretary to carry-our projects of national scope with the remaining balance to the states. Funds are allocated annually based on an administrative formula that provides a base amount to each state and allocates the balance according to the nonurbanized area population.
Transportation	20.513	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons With Disabilities	157,781,000	Latest Census data	Funds for this program are allocated among the States by a formula which is based on the population of elderly persons and persons with disabilities in each State according to the latest U.S. Census population figures. Grants may be made for 80 percent of the eligible project costs. SAFETEA-LU allows states eligible for the sliding scale match under FHWA programs to use that match ratio for section 5310 capital projects.

Transportation	20.516	Job Access Reverse Commute	59,714,258	Not Specified	An 80 percent cost share for capital projects, and a 50 percent match for operating projects is required. Certain other Federal funds may be use for this match, such as the Department of Health and Human Services temporary assistance to needy families. The Department of Labor Welfare-to-work, and the Federal Highway's State Planning and Research funds. Sixty percent funding shall be distributed among designated recipients in urbanized areas with a population of 200,000 or more in the ratio that the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in each such urbanized area bears to the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in all such urbanized areas. Twenty percent of the funds shall be distributed among the States in the ratio that the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in urbanized areas with a population of less than 200,000 in each State bear to the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in urbanized areas with a population of less than 200, 000 in all States. Twenty percent of the funds shall be distributed among the States in the ratio that the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in other than urbanized areas in each State bears to the number of eligible low-income individuals and welfare recipients in other than urbanized areas in all States.
Transportation	20.521	New Freedom Program	9,323,016	Not Specified	Funding is apportioned on a formula basis. 60 percent of funds are apportioned for areas of 200,000 or more in population in the ratio that the number of individuals with disabilities in each such urbanized area bears to the number of individuals with disabilities in all such areas; 20 percent is apportioned among the states in the ratio that the number of individuals with disabilities in urbanized areas with a population of less than 200,000 in each State bears to the number of individuals with disabilities in areas with a population of less than 200,000 in all States; 20 percent is apportioned among the states in the ratio that the number of individuals with disabilities in other than urbanized areas of each State bears to the number of individuals with disabilities in other than urbanized areas in all States. 49 U.S.C. 5317 (c) (1)(A-C). The population factor used in the formula consists of the number of disabled individuals, over the age of five, in each area divided by the total population of disabled individuals over the age of five in all areas in the corresponding population category. The population factor is multiplied by the total funding available by category to determine an area's allocation.
Transportation	20.600	State and Community Highway Safety	219,870,000	Not Specified	75 percent apportioned on total resident population; 25 percent apportioned against public road mileage in States. Federal share shall not exceed 80 percent or applicable sliding scale.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	45.025	Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	40,328,000	Not Specified	Formula and competitive grants must be matched at least 1:1 with non-federal funds. The Congress has stipulated that no less than 40 percent of all grantmaking funds appropriated for the Arts Endowment be reserved for grants to SAAs and RAOs. It also has directed that support for program activity in underserved rural and inner-city communities within each state be established as a funding priority. Formula: State Partnership Agreement awards: 1) Of the SAA-RAO reserve, at least \$200,000 will be allotted to each SAA with an approved state plan. Up to a quarter of any funds remaining in this reserve will be apportioned in line with Arts Endowment policy. Any funds still remaining will be divided equally among the 52 SAAs serving populations over 200,000. Funds available for the Poetry Out Loud initiative will be allotted equally among SAAs in the 50 states and participating jurisdictions. 2) Funds available to SAAs for arts education first will be apportioned by formula among SAAs with plans meeting relevant review criteria; funds will not exceed \$50,000 per state. The remaining arts education funds will be awarded competitively among SAAs with the strongest plans and accomplishments according to the review criteria. The annual maximum awarded to any one SAA for arts education is \$100,000. 3) Underserved funds to be administered through Partnership Agreements first will be apportioned by formula among SAAs with plans that meet the review criteria, with remaining funds awarded on the basis of competition to those SAAs with the strongest plans and accomplishments in relation to the review criteria. 4) Funds for Folk & Traditional Arts Infrastructure support will be awarded competitively among SAAs that request such funds and have the strongest plans and accomplishments in relation to the review criteria. Funding to any one SAA will range from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Formula: Regional Partnership Agreement awards: 1) Funds available will be distributed in equal base amounts per regional organization and shares per state. 2) For the NEA Regional Performing Arts Touring program, funds will be allotted based on fixed historic amounts, equal shares per region, and regional population. 3) Funds for Folk & Traditional Arts Infrastructure support will be awarded competitively among RAOs that request such funds and have the strongest plans and accomplishments in relation to the review criteria. Funding to any one RAO will range from \$10,000 to \$50,000. National services funding is derived from the portion of the agency's appropriation for the SAAs and RAOs.
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	45.129	Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	38,818,257	Not Specified	As established by the Congressional funding formula, each State council receives \$200,000 of the definite funds appropriated to Federal/State Partnership. Of the remaining funds, 44 percent is divided equally among the States which have a population of 200,000 or more, 22 percent is allocated to each council on the basis of population, and 34 percent is awarded at the discretion of the Chairman of the agency. Total matching of the grant on a one-to-one basis is required. Source: 20 U.S.C. 956 (f)(4).
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	45.310	Grants To States	163,746,000	Population Estimates	The amount a State receives under this program consists of a minimum allotment set by Congress (20 USCS 9131(b)) plus an additional amount based on the most current published population estimates available the first day of the federal fiscal year from the Bureau of the Census.

Small Business Administration	59.037	Small Business Development Centers	88,973,000	Not Specified	The SBA will provide funds, the amount being determined on a pro-rata share of approximately \$89,000,000 based on the population to be served by the SBDC as compared to the total population in the United States, with no State receiving less than \$500,000, or whichever is greater. The entity generally is required to provide nonfederal funds of at least a 1:1 match, although additional funds may also be contributed by nonfederal sources. At least 50 percent of matching funds must be in cash; the balance may be made up of in-kind contributions and indirect costs.
Environmental Protection Agency	66.040	State Clean Diesel Grant Program	14,800,000	Not Specified	This program has a statutory allocation formula (Subtitle G - Diesel Emissions Reduction, Section 793(c)(2)). There is no match requirement for this program. However, there is an incentive match provision (Subtitle G - Diesel Emissions Reduction, Section 793(c)(3)).
Environmental Protection Agency	66.419	Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support	211,210,800	Not Specified	The regulation that implements the formula can be found at CFR 35.162. As stated in the Clean Water Act, appropriated funds are allotted among the State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies on the basis of the extent of the pollution problems in the respective States. The six components in the revised Section 106 State allotment formula selected to reflect the extent of the water pollution control problems in the United States are: (1) surface water area; (2) ground water use; (3) water quality impairment; (4) point sources; (5) non-point sources; and (6) population of urbanized areas. The set-aside for Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies is 2.6 percent of the total State monies appropriated under Section 106. The interstate allotment formula consists of two parts: (1) a funding floor, and (2) a variable portion. To receive a Section 106 Water Pollution Control grant, a State or interstate agency must expend annually for recurrent Section 106 program expenditures an amount of non-federal funds at least equal to expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971. A portion of the annual Section 106 appropriation is set-aside for eligible Indian Tribes qualified under CWA Section 518(e), and an allocation formula is used to distribute these funds to the EPA Regions. The Tribal allocation formula consists of both a base portion (which is currently equal to \$65,000 times the total number of Tribes with Treatment as a State (TAS) approval for Section 106 grants in each EPA Region), plus a weighted variable portion. The variable portion is based upon the total tribal water area (50 percent), land area (25 percent), and reservation population (25 percent) in each EPA Region.

Environmental Protection Agency	66.432	State Public Water System Supervision	75,277,707	Latest Census data	State allotments are computed through use of a formula, as prescribed in Public Law 93-523 Section 1443 (a)(3) and (a)(4), 40 CFR 35.172. Funds appropriated each year are allotted on the basis of: (a) State, Territory, or Tribal population (20 percent) as contained in the most currently available (published) U.S. Census Bureau data; (b) State, Territory, or Tribal geographical area (10 percent) as contained in the most currently available (published) U.S. Census Bureau data; (c) the number of active community and non-transient non-community water systems being regulated by the State, Territory, or Tribe that are on record in EPA's data system (56 percent); and (d) the number of active transient non-community water systems being regulated by the State, Territory, or Tribe that are on record in EPA's data system (14 percent). All States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are eligible for a minimum of \$334,500 (which is equal to 1 percent of the FY 1989 PWSS Program appropriation). The American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are eligible for a minimum of \$111,500 (which is equal to 1/3 percent of the FY 1989 PWSS Program appropriation). Up to seven percent of the amount appropriated for the PWSS Program is set-aside to support Public Water System Supervision programs on Indian lands (including grants to Tribes) in accordance with EPA Grant Regulations. The formula factors of population and land area are statutory.
Environmental Protection Agency	66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection	10,838,000	Latest Census data	This program operates under a formula which uses criteria set forth in the SDWA, Section 1443(b)(4). Except for Indian Tribes, Federal assistance is limited to 75 percent of eligible costs, not to exceed the State allotment. The statistical factors used for allocation include: (1) population of State, based on the most recent Census Bureau data; (2) State land area, based on the most recent Census Bureau data; and (3) injection practices by State, based on data reported by States and maintained by EPA as of the most recent fiscal year prior to allocation development.
Environmental Protection Agency	66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	199,300,000	Not Specified	Nonfederal match of at least 40 percent of project or program costs is required except for grants to Indian Tribes, where following demonstration of financial hardship, the nonfederal match may be reduced to as low as 10 percent of project or program costs. States must also meet maintenance of effort requirements contained in statute. EPA awards grants to all eligible States and Tribes which apply for funding based on an allocation formula that the Agency developed. The allocation formula is described in current operational grant guidelines published in a Federal Register notice (68 FR 75776) issued on October 23, 2003. The guidelines can be found at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/2003/October/Day-23/w26755.htm .

Environmental Protection Agency	66.472	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants	10,573,400	Not Specified	EPA awards grants to all eligible States and territories who apply for funding based on an allocation formula that the Agency developed for allocating BEACH Act grant funds in 2002. The allocation formula uses three factors that are readily available and verifiable: (1) Beach season length, (2) beach miles, and (3) beach use. The grants allocation formula sums three parts. The first part is a base amount for all States and Territories that varies with the length of the beach season. The second part distributes 50 percent of the total remaining funds based on the ratio of shoreline miles in a State or territory to the total length of shoreline miles. The third part distributes the remaining 50 percent based on the ratio of coastal population in a State or territory to the total coastal population.
Environmental Protection Agency	66.801	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support	101,944,000	Latest Decennial Census	This program operates under a formula. Statistical factors used for allocation include: (1) State population, as determined by the most recent Census; (2) number of hazardous waste management facilities in States, based on studies conducted by EPA, Office Of Solid Waste; (3) number of Large Quantity Generators (LQGs), based on studies conducted by EPA, Office of Solid Waste; and (4) the number of facilities requiring corrective action, based on studies conducted by EPA, Office of Solid Waste. By law, all States and trust territories are eligible for funding. The formula is based on each State's population (17 percent); (LQG) number of facilities proceeding amount of waste produced (16 percent); number of hazardous waste management facilities (52 percent); and the number of facilities requiring corrective action (15 percent).

Environmental Protection Agency	66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	57,661,000	Not Specified	<p>Corrective Action: LUST corrective action funding awarded under Section 9003(h)(7) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is subject to an allocation process developed by the Agency. By guidance, the Agency has established a process for allocating funds to states under Section 9003(h)(7) based on the cumulative numbers of confirmed UST releases, cleanups initiated, cleanups completed, the percentage of the population using groundwater for drinking water, and the number of states with approved UST programs. This program allocates funding to Tribes and Intertribal Consortia non-competitively based on their programmatic needs and national guidance. States must provide a 10 percent cost share for cooperative agreements awarded under Section 9003(h)(7). There is no matching requirement for corrective action cooperative agreements for Tribes or Intertribal Consortia awarded pursuant to Public Law 105-276. Cooperative agreements EPA awards under Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza, 2006, Section 402 of the H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress) (the Gulf of Mexico Hurricanes Supplemental) and the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, H.R. 4939 (Public Law 109-234) (the Gulf of Mexico 2nd Hurricanes Supplemental) to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were subject to a separate allocation formula for EPA Regions 4 and 6. Activities related to the consequences of hurricanes included addressing the most immediate underground storage tank needs in areas affected by the 2005 Gulf of Mexico hurricanes, such as site assessments of leaking underground storage tanks to identify problems and initiate appropriate corrective action. See the Office of Underground Storage Tanks Program Guidance for FY 2006 Gulf of Mexico Hurricane Supplemental Funding for Cooperative Agreements Awarded under the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program.</p>
Energy	81.041	State Energy Program	45,381,613	Not Specified	<p>Grant allocations for State Energy Program appropriations up to \$25.5 million is based on a formula reflecting and incorporating the historical allocation of funding for the two major Programs the State Energy Conservation Program and the Institutional Conservation Program, allocation of funding for appropriations in excess of \$25.5 million is based on the following factors: 33 1/3 percent divided equally among states; 33 1/3 percent divided on the basis of the population of the participating states; and 33 1/3 percent divided on the basis of the energy consumption of the participating States.</p>

Energy	81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	204,356,661	1990 Census	The statistical factors used for fund allocation are: (1) Heating degree days and the source is "State Level Heating and Cooling Degree Days," over a 30-year period (1951 to 1980), NOAA; (2) cooling degree days and the source is "State Level Heating and Cooling Degree Days" over a 30-year period (1951 to 1980), NOAA; (3) the number of low-income owner occupied dwelling units and the source is 1990 Decennial Census, from the Bureau of the Census; (4) number of low-income renter occupied dwelling units and the source is the 1990 Decennial Census from the Bureau of the Census; (5) the percentage of total residential heating used for space heating and the source is the "1987 Residential Energy Consumption Survey" published by DOE, Energy Information Administration; and (6) the percentage of total residential energy used for space cooling and the source is the "1987 Residential Energy Consumption Survey" published by DOE, Energy Information Administration. The statistical factor used for eligibility is the dwelling units occupied by families with incomes at or below 125 percent or if the State elects, 150 percent or 60 percent of State median income as defined under the HHS LIHEAP Program of the "OMB Poverty Guidelines."
Education	84.002	Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	563,975,000	Census Bureau Data	\$100,000 initial allotment to Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau. Allotments reserved for Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau are awarded competitively pursuant to recommendations by the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory to Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, or Palau. No funds may be provided to Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau as of fiscal year 2002. States and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico receive a initial allotment of \$250,000. The remainder is allotted to all eligible agencies on the basis of the ratio of adults age 16 and older who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law. No agency may receive less than 90 percent of its allotment for the preceding fiscal year. The data source is a special tabulation by the Bureau of the Census.

Education	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	12,838,123,000	Not Specified	The statute includes four separate formulas for allocating Title I Grants to LEAs. Under the statute, Basic and Concentration Grants are funded at the 2001 appropriation level. Basic Grants are allocated to almost all local educational agencies based on each State's per-pupil expenditure for education and the number of school-aged children from low-income families. Concentration Grants are allocated to LEAs having more than 6,500 children from low-income families or a poverty rate of more than 15 percent. In addition, funds appropriated in excess of the fiscal year 2001 level are to be distributed as Targeted Grants, which make higher payments to LEAs with higher numbers or percentages of poor children. The law also includes a separately authorized Education Finance Incentive Grants formula, which incorporates factors designed to measure a State's commitment to provide sufficient education funding, as well as how equitably that funding is distributed across districts. Allocations from all four formulas are combined into a single award to eligible LEAs. Within LEAs, funds are targeted to schools with the greatest percentages of poor children.
Education	84.027	Special Education Grants to States	10,782,961,000	Not Specified	Funds are awarded based on a statutory formula. In general, subject to minimum and maximum funding requirements, if the funds available to States increase from one year to the next, each of the states first received what it received in 1999. Eighty-five percent of the remaining funds are distributed based on the relative number of children with disabilities in the age range for which States mandate services; 15 percent of the remaining funds are distributed based on the relative numbers of those children living in poverty. If the amount available to these entities decreases from one year to the next, each entity receives what it did in 1999. Remaining funds are distributed in proportion to the increased these entities received between 1999 and the present year. Most of the funds must be distributed to local education agencies directly serving children. States may retain the remaining funds for state-level activities including administration of, support of, and direct services to children with disabilities.

Education	84.048	Career and Technical Education -- Basic Grants to States	1,162,294,000	Census Bureau Data	The funding formula is based on State per-capita income and population in three age cohorts (15-19,20-24, and 25-65). The formula provides for a minimum State allocation of at least 0.5 percent of the total, and a "hold-harmless" provision in the formula ensures that no State's share of the appropriation is less than its share of the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. A special provision limits the increase a State with an initial allocation of the 0.5 percent minimum may receive, resulting in a number of States that receive an allocation of less than 0.5 percent of the total. If appropriations result in the amount of funds for allocation to States exceeding the amount of funds allocated to States from the FY 2006 appropriation, up to one-third of the additional funds are allotted to States with FY 2006 grants that are less than the minimum 0.5 percent grant amount and the remainder would flow to the other States. In addition, the Pacific territories receive 0.13 percent of the total appropriated for State Grants to operate the same kinds of career and technical education programs as the States. Also, 1.25 percent of the total appropriation for State Grants is set aside for grants to federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and 0.25 percent is set aside for competitive grants to organizations that primarily serve and represent Hawaiian Natives. The Bureau of the Census supplies the population data; the Department of Labor supplies the per-capita income data. Matching. Section 102 of the Perkins Acts requires 50/50 matching for State administration.
Education	84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program	13,660,771,000	Not Specified	Federal Pell Grant eligibility determinations are based on Part F of the HEA, as amended. This national need analysis formula determines financial eligibility for Federal Pell grants and other Federal student aid and is applied uniformly to all applicants. This formula determines a student's "expected family contribution" (EFC). The fundamental elements of this need analysis formula are the parents' and/or the student's income and assets (excluding home), the family's household size, and the number of family members attending postsecondary institutions. The EFC is determined as the sum of: (1) A percentage assessment of net income (remaining income after subtracting allowances for basic living expenses) and (2) a percentage assessment of net assets, other than a home, (remaining assets after subtracting an asset protection allowance).
Education	84.161	Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program	11,782,000	Not Specified	In accordance with the Act Federal funds are distributed on the basis of the relative population of each State, except no State shall receive less than \$50,000, Territories \$30,000. When total funds available for this program exceed \$7,500,000, the minimum allotment is \$100,000 for States and \$45,000 for Territories. This program has no matching requirements.
Education	84.169	Independent Living State Grants	22,588,000	Population Estimates	Federal funds are distributed based on the percentage each State's population constitutes of the total population of the United States. The source is the Population Estimates Annual, Bureau of the Census. The Federal share for any fiscal year is one State dollar for every Federal dollar. The State contribution may be cash or in-kind.

Education	84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants	380,751,000	Not Specified	Preschool Grants are awarded to States based on a statutory formula. A State first receives the amount it received under this program in federal fiscal year 1997. If the appropriation for this program in any subsequent fiscal year exceeds the amount for the preceding fiscal year, 85 percent of the excess appropriation over the fiscal year 1997 appropriation is awarded to States based on their relative populations of children aged 3 through 5, and 15 percent of the excess appropriation is awarded based on the State's relative population of all children aged 3 through 5 living in poverty.
Education	84.181	Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families	436,400,000	Census Bureau Data	Awards are based on each applicant's proportionate share of children, aged birth through two years, in the general population, based on the most recent satisfactory data available from the United States Bureau of the Census. No State receive less than 0.5 percent of the funds available for all States. The Department of Interior receives 1.25 percent of the amount available to States.
Education	84.185	Byrd Honors Scholarships	40,590,000	Not Specified	Each participating State is allotted funds based on the ratio of the State's population ages five through seventeen years to the population ages five through seventeen in all participating States, except that no State shall receive less than 10 scholarships of \$1,500 each.
Education	84.186	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	346,500,000	Not Specified	The statutory formula used to determine each State's allotment is authorized by Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (ESEA). This program has maintenance of effort requirements; see funding agency for further details. From the total appropriation, 1 percent or \$4.75 million (whichever is greater) is reserved for the Outlying Areas, 1 percent or \$4.75 million (whichever is greater) is reserved for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for programs for Indian youth, and 0.2 percent is reserved for programs for Native Hawaiians. The Department allocates the remaining funds by formula to States, half on the basis of school-aged population and half on the basis of State shares of ESEA Title I Concentration Grants funding for the previous year, provided that no State receives less than the greater of: (1) one-half of 1 percent of the total, or (2) the amount it received under the program in fiscal year 2001. Of each State's allocation, the Governor may elect to administer up to 20 percent of the funds; the remainder is administered by the State educational agency. The SEA must subgrant at least 93 percent to LEAs. LEA allocations are based 60 percent on ESEA Title I Concentration Grant funding for the preceding year and 40 percent on enrollment.
Education	84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with Significant Disabilities	29,700,000	Population Estimates	Federal funds are distributed based on the U.S. total populations and State population and the source is the Population Estimates Annual, Bureau of the Census. No State shall receive less than \$300,000 or one-third of one percent of the sums made available for the fiscal year whichever is greater. This program has no matching requirements.
Education	84.240	Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	16,489,000	Not Specified	Once the applications have been approved, awards are made on the basis of the relative population of each State. The minimum allotment is \$100,000 for States and \$50,000 for Territories.

Education	84.243	Tech-Prep Education	104,753,000	Census Bureau Data	The funding formula is based on State per-capita income and population in three age cohorts (15-19, 20-24, and 25-65). The formula provides for a minimum State allocation of at least 0.5 percent of the total, and a "hold-harmless" provision in the formula ensures that no State's share of the appropriation is less than its share of the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. A special provision limits the increase a State with an initial allocation of the 0.5 percent minimum may receive, resulting in a number of States that receive an allocation of less than 0.5 percent of the total. If appropriations result in the amount of funds for allocation to States exceeding the amount of funds allocated to States from the FY 2006 appropriation, up to one-third of the additional funds are allotted to States with FY 2006 grants that are less than the minimum 0.5 percent grant amount and the remainder would flow to the other States. In addition, the Pacific territories receive 0.13 percent of the total appropriated for State Grants to operate the same kinds of career and technical education programs as the States. Also, 1.25 percent of the total appropriation for State Grants is set aside for grants to federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and 0.25 percent is set aside for competitive grants to organizations that primarily serve and represent Hawaiian Natives. The Bureau of the Census supplies the population data; the Department of Labor supplies the per capita income data.
Education	84.298	State Grants for Innovative Programs	99,000,000	Not Specified	The Department is authorized to reserve up to one percent of the funds for the Outlying areas. The balance is allotted to SEAs based on the State's relative share of the Nation's school-aged population. The SEA is authorized to reserve up to 15 percent of the funds for State administration and technical assistance, of which not more than 15 percent may be used for administrative expenses. The balance of the funds the State receives is distributed to the LEAs on the basis of the formula developed by the State and approved by the Department.
Education	84.332	Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	2,352,000	Not Specified	Funds are available under Title I - Demonstrations of Innovative Practices Program. Then funds are appropriated for formula grants. Title I funds are allocated to SEAs based on Title I basic grant formula.
Education	84.357	Reading First State Grants	1,029,234,000	Not Specified	The Department awards grants through a formula based on the State's share of children aged 5-17 whose families have incomes below the poverty line, after first reserving 1/2 of 1 percent for the Outlying Areas and 1/2 of 1 percent for Bureau of Indian Education schools.

					For the Small, Rural School Achievement Program eligible recipients are local educational agencies (LEAs) in which (1) the total number of students in average daily attendance at all of the schools served by the LEA is less than 600 or where each school in the LEA is located in a county with a total population density of less than 10 persons per square mile; and (2) all of the schools served by the LEA are designated as rural under the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) using the NCES school locale methodology in place at the time of NCLB's enactment or the LEA is located in an area of the State defined as a rural by a State governmental agency. For the Rural and Low-Income School Program eligible recipients are State educational agencies (LEAs) through a formula or competitive basis. An LEA is eligible to receive a grant under this program only if (1) it is not eligible for funds under the Small, Rural School Achievement Program; (2) at least 20% of the school children ages 5-17 in the LEA come from families with incomes below the poverty line; and (3) all of the schools served by the LEA are designated with a School Locale Code of 6, 7 or 8 under the Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) locator system using the NCES school locale methodology in place at the time of NCLB's enactment. If an SEA chooses not to participate in the program, the Secretary uses the State's allocation to make direct grants to eligible LEAs in the State.
Education	84.358	Rural Education	168,918,000	Not Specified	
Education	84.364	Literacy Through School Libraries	19,485,000	Not Specified	Local educational agencies (LEAs) with a child poverty rate of at least 20 percent are eligible.
Education	84.365	English Language Acquisition Grants	617,177,000	Not Specified	State grants will be issued on a formula basis based on the count of LEP students and the count of immigrant children. Eighty percent of the funds are allocated based on the State's portion of the LEP count as compared to the total LEP count for all States, and twenty percent are allocated based on the state's portion of the immigrant children count as compared to the count for all States. Outlying area grants are issued on a formula basis based on the number of LEP students in the particular outlying area as compared to the LEP count for all of the outlying areas.
Education	84.367	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2,887,439,000	Not Specified	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants funds are distributed by formula. Each State receives the amount of funds that it received from the antecedent Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants and Class Size Reduction programs in fiscal year 2001. Remaining funds are then allocated to States by formula based 35 percent on States' relative share of the population aged 5 to 17 and 65 percent on States' relative share of poor children aged 5 to 17, with each State receiving at least one-half of 1 percent of these remaining funds.
Health and Human Services	93.041	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 3 Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation	5,146,000	Not Specified	The statistical factor used for fund allocation is the State population of persons 60 years of age and over and the source is the most recent data available to the Assistant Secretary for Aging. In addition, minimum allotments are established for States. Statistical factors for eligibility do not apply to this program. This program has maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements. See funding agency for further details.

Health and Human Services	93.042	Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 2 Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	14,935,942	Not Specified	No matching is required. The statistical factor used for fund allocation is the State population of persons 60 years of age and over and the source is the most recent data available to the Assistant Secretary for Aging. In addition, minimum allotments are established for smaller States and Territories. Statistical factors for eligibility do not apply to this program. This program has maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements. See funding agency for further details.
Health and Human Services	93.047	Special Programs for the Aging Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	26,134,020	Not Specified	Although the agency maintains discretion in determining when and how many awards will be made under Title VI, a population based formula application process will be used to actually award funds. The formula is based on the number of elders a tribal organization represents who are 60 years of age or older. The minimum number is 50 elderly Indians or Native Hawaiians. Currently, fund formula categories are: population 50-100: Band 1; population 101-200: Band 2; population 201-300: Band 3; population 301-400: Band 4; population 401-500: Band 5; population 501-1500: Band 6; population 1,500+ Bank 7. There is no matching required.
Health and Human Services	93.138	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	33,320,000	Not Specified	Formula provisions are stated in the authorizing Act, Public Law 106-420, at Section 112. Allotments are based equally on each State's population and each State's population weighted by relative per capital income except that no State's allotment (including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) will be less than \$260,000 and no U.S. Territory's allotment will be less than \$139,300.
Health and Human Services	93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	51,873,000	Not Specified	The formula is cited in Section 524 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by Public Law 101-645. The formula allots funds on the basis of the population living in urbanized areas of the State, compared to the population living in urbanized areas of the entire United States except that no State receives less than \$300,000 (\$50,000 for Territories). States must agree to make available, directly or through donations from public or private entities, nonfederal contributions equal to not less than \$1 (in cash or in kind) for each \$3 of Federal funds provided in such grant. Territories have no matching requirements.
Health and Human Services	93.193	Urban Indian Health Services	33,691,000	Not Specified	Grants are awarded to all eligible organizations based on a thorough review to determine conformance with the goals of the program. Applications are processed and grants are awarded by Indian Health Service Headquarters. Funding level available to an organization is based on specific criteria in the Act to include size of urban Indian population, accessibility to, and utilization of, other health resources available to that population and identification of need for services.
Health and Human Services	93.235	Abstinence Education Program	38,673,246	Not Specified	Funds are allocated among the States and jurisdictions based on a formula determined by the proportion that the number of low income children in the State bears to the total number of low income children for all States. There is a required match of 3 nonfederal dollars for every 4 Federal dollars.

Health and Human Services	93.267	State Grants for Protection and Advocacy Services	2,970,000	Not Specified	Formula provisions are stated in the authorizing legislation, Section 1253 of the Public Health Service Act. Subject to appropriated funding, allotments are equal to an amount bearing the same ratio to the total amount appropriated for the fiscal year involved as the population of the State in which the grantee is located bears to the population of all States. State allotments (including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) will be no less than \$50,000 and no U.S. Territory, including a protection and advocacy system serving the American Indian consortium, shall be no less than \$20,000.
Health and Human Services	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	16,479,811,000	Not Specified	Each State plan, including the certifications signed by the Executive Officer (Governor), must be submitted to the Secretary of HHS. Tribes should contact the OFA Regional TANF Program Manager for Tribal plan submittal procedures. For Contingency Funds, each State must request these funds monthly for each month they meet either the unemployment or food stamp triggers.
Health and Human Services	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	1,978,500,000	Not Specified	Energy Assistance Block Grants: All States, the District of Columbia, federally-and State-recognized Indian Tribal governments that request direct funding, and specified Territories may provide assistance to households with incomes up to the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of the State median income. Grantees may establish lower income eligibility levels, but they may not set the limit below 110 percent of the poverty level.
Health and Human Services	93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,051,200,000	Not Specified	Allocations for States are based on a formula that takes into account the number of children below the age of five, the number of children receiving assistance through the School Lunch Program in the State and per capita income. Not less than one percent, but not more than two percent of the total Discretionary Funds are reserved for Tribes and tribal organizations, and not more than one-half of one percent of the total Discretionary Funds is reserved for the Territories.
Health and Human Services	93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	2,902,000,000	Not Specified	Allocations of the Mandatory Funds are based on a State's Federal share of the expenditures for the now-repealed AFDC-linked child care programs (AFDC/JOBS Child Care, Transitional Child Care, and At-Risk Child Care) in 1994 or 1995, or the average of 1992 through 1994, whichever was greater. A State is not required to expend any State funds in order to receive its share of the Mandatory Funds. The remaining funds are Matching Funds and are distributed based on the number of children under age 13 in a State compared with the national total of children under age 13. To access Matching Funds, a State must obligate all of its mandatory funds allotted in a fiscal year and maintain 100 percent of the State's share of expenditures for the former programs in fiscal year 1994 or fiscal year 1995, whichever is greater.

Health and Human Services	93.600	Head Start	6,868,508,728	Not Specified	At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be income eligible; i.e. from families whose income is below the poverty line, from families receiving public assistance, from homeless families or children in foster care. Programs may, however, if they can demonstrate they are serving all of the income eligible families in their service area, propose to serve up to 45% (49% for American Indian/Alaska Native programs) of their children from families not meeting the income eligibility requirements.
Health and Human Services	93.617	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities Grants to States	10,890,000	Not Specified	The statistical factor used for fund distribution is the population age 18 and over in each State. No State will receive less than \$100,000. There is no matching requirement.
Health and Human Services	93.618	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities-Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	4,491,900	Not Specified	The statistical factor used for fund distribution is the resident population in each State. No State or Territory will receive less than \$70,000 and \$35,000 respectively.
Health and Human Services	93.623	Basic Center Grant	48,298,000	Not Specified	Federal share of grant is up to 90 percent. The nonfederal share may be in cash or in-kind contributions. The statute contains a formula for allocation of funds by State. It is based on the population of each State under age 18 as a proportion of the current national population under age 18.
Health and Human Services	93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	110,489,000	Department of Commerce	Allocation Criteria and/or Mathematical Calculations: Two-thirds (2/3) of the amount appropriated is allotted to each State according to the ratio the population of each State bears to the population of the United States, weighted by the relative per capita income for each State. One-third (1/3) of the amount appropriated is allotted to each State according to the ratio of beneficiaries in the State receiving benefits under Childhood Disabilities Beneficiary Program, related to the age 18 to 65 population of the State as bearing on the national total of such population, weighted by the total population of the State. The data used to compute allotments are supplied annually by the Social Security Administration and the U.S. Department of Commerce, for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available. The Federal share of projects supported under the State Plan may not exceed 75 percent, except for projects whose activities or products target individuals with developmental disabilities who live in urban or rural poverty areas, which may not exceed 90 percent of the aggregate necessary costs of such project of activities, and in the case of projects or activities undertaken by the Council or Council staff to implement State plan priority, activities may be up to 100 percent of the aggregate necessary cost of such activities.
Health and Human Services	93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States	17,000,000	Not Specified	There is no matching requirement. Each State receives a base amount of \$50,000 with an additional amount based on the population of children under age 18 in each State.

Health and Human Services	93.645	Child Welfare Services State Grants	286,754,000	Census Bureau Data	Each State receives a base amount of \$70,000 for child welfare services. The Federal Child Welfare services appropriation is further allotted on a variable formula which takes into account the child population under 21 and the complement of the State per capita income compared to the U.S per capita income. The statistical factors used to fund allocations are: (1) the population of children under 21 years of age by State and the source is "Current Population Reports", P-25, Bureau of the Census; and (2) 3-year average per capita income by State and the source is the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce. Income factors for eligibility do not apply to this program. Grantees receive Federal matching at a rate of 75 percent of their expenditures up to the limit of their allocation.
Health and Human Services	93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	4,687,672,000	Not Specified	FFP for foster care maintenance payments is equal to the State medical assistance percentage, i.e., the Federal share of payments is from 50 percent to 83 percent, depending on the State (Section 474(a)(1) and 1905(b) of the Social Security Act). Training and other administrative expenditures are matched at 75 and 50 percent Federal share, respectively (Sec. 474(a) of the Social Security Act).
Health and Human Services	93.659	Adoption Assistance	1,942,289,000	Not Specified	FFP for adoption assistance is equal to the Federal medical assistance percentage (as defined in section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act) of the total expended for adoption assistance payments, 75 percent of training costs, and 50 percent of other administrative costs.
Health and Human Services	93.667	Social Services Block Grant	1,700,000,000	Census Bureau Data	Section 2003 of Title XX of the Social Security Act specifies how the allotments for each State and jurisdiction will be determined. Each State is entitled to payments in an amount equal to its allotment for that fiscal year. There is no matching requirement. Allotments for Title XX are subject to a limitation of \$2,800,000,000 (estimate). The allotment for the jurisdictions of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount authorized for Title XX as the fiscal year 1981 allocation bore to \$2,900,000,000. The allotment for American Samoa shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount allotted to the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year as the population of American Samoa bears to the population of the Northern Mariana Islands. Each State's and the District of Columbia's allotment are proportional to its portion of the national population of the amount authorized for Title XX minus the amount authorized to the other jurisdictions. The statistical factors used for fund allocation are the State population and total U.S. population (ratio of population of all States and the District of Columbia to total population); source, "Current Population Reports," P- 25, Bureau of the Census.
Health and Human Services	93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	27,007,000	Census Bureau Data	No matching requirements. The statistical factor used for fund distribution is the population of children under 18 in each State. Data are provided by "Current Population Reports."

Health and Human Services	93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants for Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Indian Tribes	99,784,800	Not Specified	(1) Each State shall be allotted for payment in a grant authorized under section 303(a), \$600,000, with the remaining funds to be allotted to each State in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such State bears to the population of all States; (2) Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be allotted not less than one eighth of 1 percent of the amounts available for grants under section 303(a) for the fiscal year for which the allotment is made; and (3) to carry out section 303(b) the Secretary shall make available not less than 10 percent of such amounts to make grants to Indian Tribes, tribal organizations and nonprofit private organizations approved by an Indian Tribe.
Health and Human Services	93.767	State Children's Insurance Program	5,940,730,000	Not Specified	Section 2105(b), Title XXI, provides for an "enhanced Federal Matching Assistance Percentage (FMAP)" for child health assistance provided under Title XXI that is equal to the current FMAP for the fiscal year in the Medicaid Title XIX program, increased by 30 percent of the difference between 100 and the current FMAP for that fiscal year. The enhanced FMAP may not exceed 85 percent. The formula for determining the final allotment includes: determining the number of States with approved State Plans as of the end of the fiscal year. In order for a State to receive a final allotment for a fiscal year, CMS must approve the SCHIP State Plan for that State by the end of the fiscal year. Only States with approved State Plans by the end of the fiscal year will be included in the final allotment calculation. States' final allotments will be determined in accordance with the statutory formula that is based on two factors: (1) Number of children (those potentially eligible for SCHIP), and (2) the State cost factor. These factors will be multiplied to yield a final allotment product for each State. Once the final allotment product has been determined for all the States with approved SCHIP plans, the products for each State will be added to determine a national total. Each State's product will be divided by this national total to determine a State specific percentage of the national total available amount for allotment that each State would be eligible to receive. The State specific percentage is then multiplied by the national total amount available for allotment, resulting in the final allotment for each State.
Health and Human Services	93.778	Medical Assistance Program	203,499,801,000	Population Estimates, Department of Commerce ²	Federal funds are available to match State expenditures for medical care. Under the Act, the Federal share for medical services may range from 50 percent to 83 percent. The statistical factors used for fund allocation are: (1) Medical assistance expenditures by State; and (2) per capita income by State based on a 3-year average (source, "Personal Income," Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis). Statistical factors for eligibility do not apply to this program. This program has maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements; see funding agency for further details.

² For the purpose of this table, Population Estimates is the data source referenced in the table calculations.

Health and Human Services	93.793	Medicaid Transformation Grants	75,000,000	Census 2000	The law specifies that the method of allocating funds to states shall prefer states that design programs that target health providers that treat significant numbers of Medicaid beneficiaries. Such method shall provide that not less than 25 percent of such funds shall be allocated among states the population of which (as determined according to data collected by the United States Census Bureau) as of July 1, 2004, was more than 105 percent of the population of the respective State (as so determined) as of April 1, 2000.
Health and Human Services	93.914	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	587,425,500	Not Specified	Eligible metropolitan areas (EMA) with a population of 50,000 or more individuals for which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported a cumulative total of more than 2,000 HIV/AIDS cases for the most recent period of 5 calendar years period.
Health and Human Services	93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	406,843,470	Not Specified	Formula is cited in Section 1918 of Public Law 106-310. Allotments to States are based upon certain weighted population factors and total taxable resources except that no State will receive less than 20.6 percent of the amount the State received from allotments made in fiscal year 1992 under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health (ADMS) Block Grant. Territorial allotments are based upon the relative civilian population of the Territory except that no Territory is to receive less than \$50,000.
Health and Human Services	93.959	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	1,670,661,450	Not Specified	The formula for the allocation of funds is cited in 42 U.S.C. 300x-33. Allotments to the States are based upon weighted population factors and, for equity purposes, a measure reflecting the differences that exist between the State involved and other States in the cost of providing authorized services. Territories shall receive funds based on the civilian population of the Territory as indicated by the most recent available data divided by the aggregate civilian population of the Territories, but not less than \$50,000. The Secretary shall each fiscal year reserve for the Territories of the United States, 1.5 percent of the amounts appropriated for these purposes.
Health and Human Services	93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	93,327,380	Not Specified	For the basic block grant, an allocation percentage is determined for each State based on the amounts of fiscal year 1981 funds provided to the State for certain categorical health grants that were combined to comprise the Preventive Health and Health Services block grant to the total amount of fiscal year 1981 funds appropriated for these grant programs. For the services to rape victims and the Rape Prevention portion of the block grant, at least \$7,000,000 is allocated to States based on the percentage of each State's population to the national population. States may set aside no more than 10 percent of block grant funds for administrative costs. HHS can reserve a portion of a State's allotment for certain qualifying Indian tribes or tribal organizations, in proportion to a State's allotment distributed to such tribes in fiscal year 1981.

Health and Human Services	93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	561,718,437	Not Specified	Funds are allocated among the States and jurisdictions in proportion to their relative shares of funds received under eight antecedent programs in fiscal year 1981. When funding exceeds the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1983, the additional funds are allocated in proportion to the poverty population under age 18. States must assure that \$3 of State or local funds will be expended for Maternal and Child Health purposes for every \$4 of Federal funds allotted through the formula mechanism.
Corporation for National and Community Service	94.006	Americorps	258,960,000	Not Specified	Fifteen percent living allowances for AmeriCorps members; 33 percent operating and support expenses must be matched. (The funds are allocated as follows: 1) State formula programs. One-third of the fiscal year AmeriCorps funds will be allocated to States according to a population based formula; 2) State competitive programs. At least one-third of the fiscal year AmeriCorps funds will be distributed to programs that are first selected by the States and then submitted to the Corporation for competitive consideration; 3) National direct. Remaining fiscal year funds will be distributed directly to programs operated by national nonprofit organizations, professional corps and programs operating in more than one State; and 4) Set-asides are estimated at two percent of the fiscal year AmeriCorps funds. Set-aside for Indian Tribes and Territories, one percent each.
Homeland Security	97.044	Assistance to Firefighters Grant	547,000,000	Not Specified	This program has no statutory formula. Applicants who protect a population of over 50,000 are required to provide a nonfederal cost-share of not less than 20 percent of the total award. Applicants who protect a population between 20,000 and 50,000 are required to provide a nonfederal cost-share of not less than 10 percent of the total award. Applicants who protect a population of less than 20,000 are required to provide a nonfederal cost-share of not less than 5 percent of the total award.
Homeland Security	97.046	Fire Management Assistance Grant	62,179,997	Not Specified	Fire Management Assistance Grants may be available to States on a 75 percent Federal/25 percent nonfederal cost-sharing basis when we determine that the State's application demonstrates either of the following: total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed the individual fire cost threshold or total costs of all declared and non-declared fires in a given calendar year meet the cumulative fire cost threshold. The individual fire cost threshold for a State is the greater of \$100,000 or five percent x \$1.22 x state population. The cumulative fire cost threshold for a State is the greater of \$500,000 or three times the five percent x \$1.22 x State population. Both formulas are adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published annually by the Department of Labor.
Homeland Security	97.053	Citizen Corps	550,000	Not Specified	States will be allocated a base amount of Citizen Corps funds using the percentages prescribed in Section 1014 of the USA Patriot Act, P.L. 107-56. Each State will be allocated a base amount of 0.75 percent of the total amount available except that the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands each will be allocated a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total amount available. The remaining Citizen Corps grant funds will be allocated on the basis of population and added to the base amounts.

Homeland Security	97.074	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP)	363,750,000	Not Specified	Each State will receive a minimum allocation using the USA Patriot Act formula. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will receive 0.75 percent of the total allocation. Four Territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) will receive a minimum allocation of 0.25 percent of the total allocation. The balance of the funds will be allocated based on the analyses of risk and anticipated effectiveness as detailed in the program guidance. There are no matching requirements.
			446,442,447,094		

* This list is current as of February 2009 and includes the following types of assistance programs: formula grants, project grants, direct payments for specified use, and direct payments with unrestricted use. There may be additional programs that call for population and/or income data to either determine program eligibility or distribute funds. If these programs could not provide an independent assessment of allocations they were not included here as a separate line.

** Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the text in this column is excerpted from the "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Individual Program Descriptions, Formula and Matching Requirements" section. The language has been modified to present only the relevant descriptive information on formula requirements and to conserve space.

1. Source, National Research Council (2003). Statistical Issues in Allocating Funds by Formula. Panel on Formula Allocations. Thomas A. Louis, Thomas B. Jabine, and Marisa A. Gerstein, Editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Pgs 109-110.
2. Source, Alan M. Zaslavsky and Allen L. Schirm, "Interactions Between Survey Estimates and Federal Funding Formulas," Journal of Official Statistics, Vol. 18, No. 3, 2002, pp. 375.
3. Source, Final Report, The American Community Survey: Challenges and Opportunities For HUD, September 27, 2002.
4. Source, National Research Council (2003). Statistical Issues in Allocating Funds by Formula. Panel on Formula Allocations. Thomas A. Louis, Thomas B. Jabine, and Marisa A. Gerstein, Editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. Pp. 107-108.

Source: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance: <http://cfda.gov/CFDA.pdf>