A Message from Governor Bob Riley .................. ii
Helping Alabama Prepare, Respond and Recover ........ iii
ADECA Legislative Oversight Commission ............ iv
Community and Economic Development Programs ... 1
Office of Workforce Development .................... 3
Office of Water Resources ......................... 6
Science, Technology and Energy ................... 9
Surplus Property ........................................ 13
Program Integrity ......................................... 14
Audit .......................................................... 14
Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety .................. 15
ADECA Organizational Chart ......................... 16
Appalachian Regional Commission .................. 20
Delta Regional Authority ............................... 21
Renewal Communities/OMBE ....................... 23
Recreational Programs ................................. 25
Legal Section .............................................. 27
Human Resources ......................................... 27
Information Services .................................... 28
Financial Services ...................................... 29
Communications and Information .................. 30
ADECA’s Year in Review ............................... 32
Federal Receipts and Disbursements ................. 34
A Message from Governor Bob Riley

Alabamians were confronted with many challenges during the year covered by this annual report. Faced with a string of natural disasters the residents of our state came together and responded magnificently to the needs of both neighbors and strangers alike.

While storms like Ivan, Dennis and Katrina may have rocked our state, they did not break our spirit or shake our resolve. We pulled together, worked together and rose to the occasion.

All of us know about the heroic activities of law enforcement, firefighters, National Guard troops and others who routinely spring into action during a time of crisis. Less is known about the vast amount of work that goes on behind the scenes throughout the year.

The agencies of state and local government play a vital role in helping Alabamians prepare for and respond to a wide range of disasters, both natural and man-made. The employees of the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs are among the many dedicated state employees who work as a team to help us become better prepared, and when a disaster strikes, to deal with its aftermath.

The ADECA staff works hard to locate and secure federal grants to help our state deal with an enormous range of economic and public safety challenges. Grants administered by ADECA provide money and equipment for first responders and support the construction and repair of infrastructure that is vital to public health and safety. Alabamians who find themselves victimized by crime and abuse also receive help through ADECA-funded programs. Working with the Office of Workforce Development, ADECA supplies administrative support for numerous programs that help those facing economic disaster because of unemployment and inadequate training. The department administers dozens of programs that touch the lives of all Alabamians.

ADECA’s goal is to provide the resources and expertise needed to strengthen Alabama communities. Strong communities are not only better able to deal with disaster, they also are better equipped to take advantage of economic and other community development opportunities that improve the quality of life for every resident.

I look forward to continuing to work with ADECA to prepare Alabama for future challenges and opportunities.

Sincerely,

Bob Riley
Governor
ADECA’s mission is to work with state and local leaders to build better and stronger communities. Opportunities and challenges can come along at any time making it important to be prepared to respond appropriately when unexpected events arise. Sometimes even the best of preparation is not enough and all we can do is work together for a speedy recovery.

Fiscal year 2005 was a time of challenge, opportunity and change for Alabama and for ADECA. Alabamians were challenged by unprecedented and powerful storms, but resources provided by ADECA played a vital role in helping communities to be better prepared before and after disaster struck. As the pages of this report reveal, nearly every ADECA division and section responded with additional resources targeted for the areas of our state that were hardest hit.

While natural disasters may have dominated the news in 2005, Alabama also was faced with other challenges and opportunities. The continuing growth of the automotive and other industrial sectors gave many communities the opportunity to secure new jobs for their residents and ADECA provided assistance to help with necessary infrastructure improvements. We continued to support the Office of Workforce Development to help Alabama workers get the training needed for 21st Century jobs. ADECA also administered numerous grant programs that helped communities across the state to improve their quality of life and strengthen their appeal to new and expanding industry.

Administrative changes at ADECA were implemented last year to help our department effectively carry out its mission. A new Program Integrity Unit was created to ensure that ADECA and its grantees fully comply with all applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations. A redistribution of program responsibilities helped streamline ADECA management and reduce overhead. We also continued to make progress on our “paperless office” initiative to take better advantage of electronic communication and storage technology.

Finally, Governor Riley appointed John Harrison as Superintendent of the Alabama State Banking Department in May and named me to replace John as Director of ADECA. It has been a privilege to work with community leaders during the past year and I look forward to working with the dedicated ADECA staff to continue preparing our state for the challenges of the future.
The Legislative Oversight Commission was a part of the 1983 Act which created the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs—Act 83-194. The commission is composed of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance and Taxation, three members of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House.
Community and Economic Development Programs

Hurricane Ivan plowed a clear path of destruction when it roared through Alabama in mid-September 2004. Yet, not all the damage caused by the storm was immediately apparent. Heavy winds and rain damaged or destroyed underground infrastructures, like water and sewer lines, and undermined roads.

Recovering from a natural disaster can put an enormous strain on local government resources. Fortunately, many Alabama cities and counties were able to receive assistance through a special appropriation of the Community Development Block Grant program. More than $11 million in disaster funding was awarded to 22 Alabama municipalities and counties through ADECA’s Community and Economic Development Section. A special congressional appropriation for disaster relief allowed the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to make the additional funds available to the state.

Baldwin County was awarded nearly $1.9 million for numerous projects aimed at helping the county and four municipalities recover from the hurricane and prevent damage from future storms. The Baldwin County Commission received $410,850 to pave 14 miles of dirt roads that became impassable during Hurricane Ivan while the town of Loxley obtained $400,000 to construct a drainage system to prevent street and property flooding in an area designated as an alternate evacuation route.

The city of Camden was awarded a $677,000 grant to repair two wastewater plants and sewage lines damaged by the storm. Funds were also used to repair eroded streets while the city of Grove Hill received a $400,000 grant to repair an elevated water tank that was damaged during the storm and left residents in the area without water for 10 days following the hurricane.

Not every critical need results from a disaster. Each year many Alabama cities, towns and counties face problems that often exceed their annual budgets. Community Development Block Grants provide significant help for local governments working to solve problems or create opportunities for their residents.

Competitive Grants

Whether to improve basic services or to enhance quality of life, Community Development Block Grants help meet important needs throughout Alabama. In fiscal year 2005 more than $16 million was awarded to 40 towns, cities and counties to provide or improve sewer and public water systems, pave or resurface roads, rehabilitate homes and build senior citizen centers, fire stations and community centers. Awarded by the state from funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CDBGs are targeted to

Shabbir Olia
Program Manager
benefit low- and moderate-income families, but the grants typically produce benefits for the entire community.

Competitive grants are awarded in three categories: small city, large city and county. Projects are awarded on a point system based on the number of low- and moderate-income households benefiting, the impact on health and safety, the cost-effectiveness of the activity and the amount of local matching funds being provided by local governments. A limit is usually placed on the total amount of a grant for which local governments can apply.

In 2005, 12 small cities (those with populations under 3,000) and 12 counties along with 16 large cities (those with populations over 3,000) were awarded grants.

Economic Development

Often cities and counties have an opportunity to provide jobs and increase local revenue through new industry or business, but they require help to provide the necessary roads or infrastructure. In many instances, Community Development Block Grant funds are provided to supplement local resources.

CED awarded $3.6 million to 21 counties and cities to provide new jobs and aid economic development across the state.

A $300,000 grant to the city of Russellville aided Style Crest, a vinyl siding manufacturer, to open a manufacturing and distribution plant in a former industrial building and hire 75 employees. Covington County was awarded a $250,000 grant to construct a building aimed at helping small and fledgling businesses prosper. Businesses occupying the 16,000-square-foot building are also assisted in improving their product, developing a marketing strategy and training qualified employees.

Special Projects

Even in the best of times, unanticipated emergencies can arise. It is for that reason that the Community and Economic Development Section sets aside funds for projects that need immediate assistance. More than $2 million was awarded to Alabama counties and cities to address urgent problems. The city of Attalla received $350,000 to relieve a situation in the Curtiston neighborhood where storm water was infiltrating sewer lines and causing raw sewage to back up in houses and yards. In rural Greene County, special project funds were combined with a federal rural development grant to provide safe drinking water for 900 people, many of whom had been relying on polluted private wells as their main source of consumable water.

Planning Grants

Reaching a desired destination requires careful consideration and mapping. The Community and Economic Development Section offers planning grants to help communities to delineate their development plans.

The grants, limited to $50,000, enable cities to promote orderly growth, revitalization and regional development. Planning grants have been used to help towns and cities encourage redevelopment in downtown areas, avoid traffic hazards and prepare strategies to properly manage growth.

Emergency Shelter Grants

Emergency Shelter Grants are used to renovate shelters for domestic violence victims and the homeless, but the program goes further. Funds are used to help people in immediate risk of losing their houses through eviction, foreclosure and utility problems. The grants also can help provide intervention and counseling for drug abusers and assist families with child-care, education and transportation expenses.

Community and Food Nutrition

Ensuring that needy Alabamians receive adequate nutrition and make healthy dietary choices is another goal of CED. Through its Community Food and Nutrition program, CED has joined forces with local agencies to ensure that low-income families, particularly children and the elderly, receive adequate nutritional care.

Recipients are taught to make wise food decisions that promote good health. In many instances, recipients learn to grow their own food and are encouraged to share their harvest and their knowledge with others.

Community Action Agencies

Throughout Alabama, Community Action Agencies work to carry out many of ADECA’s programs. Twenty-two community action agencies are organized to provide assistance to poor and elderly residents in all 67 counties. The agencies deliver food and nutrition programs, literacy and adult education, counseling and energy assistance.

Community and Economic Development Programs Staff
When Hurricane Katrina struck west Alabama on Aug. 29, 2005, it devastated more than buildings and roads. The storm also destroyed jobs and livelihoods.

True to its mission of improving employment opportunities for Alabamians, the Office of Workforce Development responded quickly by distributing more than $1 million in emergency grants for temporary jobs. The U.S. Department of Labor made the money available to counties declared eligible for public assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Mobile County, among the hardest hit in the state, used an $800,000 grant provided by the Office of Workforce Development to hire temporary workers for storm cleanup jobs. The grant made it possible for many victims who had lost their jobs because of the storm to get back to work quickly and provide for themselves and their families.

Mobile Works Inc. was awarded the grant and less than three weeks after Katrina struck, it already had hired about 100 temporary workers for cleanup and restoration jobs. Those hired could work for up to six months for a maximum of $12,000 in wages. The workers began removing debris and cleaning up public buildings and area schools to help restore critical services as soon as possible. Most of the work was done in south Mobile County, especially in Bayou La Batre and Dauphin Island, both of which had significant damage.

**Alabama’s Workforce Programs**

Created by an executive order issued by Gov. Riley in December 2003 to consolidate the state’s workforce programs, OWD improves employment opportunities for state residents through One-Stop Career Centers, job training and other programs. OWD is an independent office whose administrative duties are handled by ADECA.

In the 2005 fiscal year, the office focused on jobs, education, career development and job training programs to encourage economic development, increase employment and prepare workers for stable employment and higher paying jobs. OWD administered more than $72.7 million in contracts and services and assisted approximately 36,000 people during the fiscal year.

**Hurricanes Ivan and Katrina**

OWD contracted more than $5.7 million in emergency assistance to counties in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Ivan in the 2005 fiscal year. Most of the money was used to fund temporary jobs to clean up the devastation caused by the storms. OWD administered $2.5 million in grant funds awarded to the state for...
temporary jobs after Ivan. With these funds, dislocated workers were hired for cleanup jobs in Baldwin, Conecuh, Mobile and Wilcox counties. After Katrina, OWD administered $1.2 million in grants for temporary jobs in Clarke, Marengo, Mobile and Sumter counties.

In addition to funding temporary jobs, OWD distributed grants for short-term job training programs to assist victims displaced by Hurricane Katrina. These programs help participants gain new skills for permanent employment in Alabama industries with a high demand for workers, including the construction, health care and aerospace industries.

In an effort to respond to the needs of those affected by Hurricane Katrina, OWD established a toll-free referral hotline giving evacuees from the Gulf Coast access to information about employment opportunities and related services.

**Rapid Response Team**

Layoffs or factory closings are personal disasters for the employees who lose their jobs. To help laid-off workers recover, OWD provides on-site assistance soon after the closing or layoff announcements.

Once OWD receives notice of a closing or substantial layoffs, the Rapid Response Team quickly travels to meet with employers and employees at sites affected by job losses. At the meetings, workers receive information about unemployment compensation, job training, health insurance, pension benefits, credit counseling and other services.

The Rapid Response Team assisted more than 7,800 employees at more than 60 companies in the 2005 fiscal year.

**Incumbent Worker Training**

Global competition has forced manufacturing companies to be more efficient and to adopt the latest management techniques. To ensure Alabama plants avoid layoffs and remain competitive in the global marketplace, OWD helps workers acquire new skills through the Incumbent Worker Training program.

In fiscal year 2005 OWD administered about $1.79 million in grants through the program, which helped provide training for approximately 3,200 workers at more than 40 companies.

**Workforce Investment Act**

Congress passed the Workforce Investment Act in 1998 to create a customer-focused approach to investing in workforce activities. Under the act, the OWD receives policy direction from the Alabama Workforce Investment Board and operational direction from local workforce boards to integrate employment, training and career development programs.

State board members are appointed by the Governor to help oversee the workforce investment system, including Alabama’s Career Center System, a network of one-stop centers that provide employment assistance, adult education, job training and services for youth and dislocated workers. The state and local boards work together to promote workforce development partnerships with local governments, schools, community colleges, businesses, chambers of commerce, family service centers and nonprofit organizations.

Through WIA programs designed for youth, adults and dislocated workers, OWD disbursed more than $45 million in the 2005 fiscal year to provide workforce development services to thousands of Alabamians.

**Focused Industry Training**

The Focused Industry Training

*Site Locations*
program helps economically disadvantaged residents who have been out of the workforce for an extended period of time refresh old skills and learn new ones to qualify for manufacturing jobs. Participants are trained to fill jobs vacated by workers who leave for employment in Alabama’s automotive industry. The 10-week program is a partnership of OWD, the Alabama Industrial Development Training Institute and the Alabama College System. FIT provided training and job placement services at 36 sites across the state during fiscal year 2005.

**Alabama Career Center System**

The system of local offices is made up of 25 comprehensive career centers and 17 satellite career centers strategically located throughout the state. Representatives from the departments of Industrial Relations, Rehabilitation Services and Postsecondary Education work in the local centers along with OWD’s local Workforce Development Act contractor.

For efficiency and convenience, the one-stop centers consolidate the delivery of workforce services, including job development, occupational training, education, vocational rehabilitation, veteran’s services and unemployment insurance information. Career center staff members help employers locate jobseekers with specific skills. In many cases, job training is arranged for those who lack specific job skills through the Workforce Investment Act Title I program.

OWD also sponsored a career development seminar for career center staff members to hone their professional and customer service skills to better serve Alabama jobseekers.

**Alabama Career Information Network**

The Career Information Network helped Alabama youths with career decisions in 2005. It maintains a Web site that gives students information about many different career opportunities. In addition, the program supplies several career education videos to elementary schools.

Job listings compiled by Alabama’s Career Center System were made available through the Office of Workforce Development section of ADECA’s Web site at www.adeca.alabama.gov.

**Alabama’s Customized Employment Program**

Ongoing efforts to ensure that workforce development services are tailored to meet the needs of the disabled led to the development of Alabama’s Customized Employment program. The program is a partnership between workforce development agencies and community organizations to provide a wide range of services to those with disabilities.

The program’s main goal is to build the capacity of Alabama’s Career Center System to develop and implement customized employment services for people with disabilities. The program’s funding is provided with annually renewable grants from the U.S. Department of Labor. Grant funding for the state is $747,032.

**Mapping Access to Program Services**

Mapping Access to Program Services, or Project MAPS, is a federal work incentive grant program developed to enhance employment services to job seekers with disabilities. The grant funding for Alabama is $600,000. OWD has issued a contract to the Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services to operate Project MAPS for the state. As part of the project, Rehabilitation Services produced a statewide program accessibility review on Alabama’s Career Center System.
Office of Water Resources

When Hurricane Katrina struck the Alabama coast in August 2005, ADECA’s Office of Water Resources was among the first to respond. Within two days after the storm OWR representatives had performed aerial and land surveys particularly in storm ravaged areas of Baldwin and Mobile counties.

The surveys were part of the office’s role in the National Flood Insurance Program which is administered in Alabama by OWR. In addition to assessing storm damage, OWR efforts also concentrated on helping victims and communities recover.

Immediate storm damage estimations performed by OWR on behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency hastened the rebuilding and provided key information that could lessen damage from future storms. Information obtained by the Office of Water Resources was used to update and adjust maps listing flood prone and high water level areas, which are essential in the flood insurance program. The information was also shared with other state and federal agencies. The Alabama Office of Workforce Development, relying on information provided by OWR inspections, was able to deploy temporary workers to sites where cleanup was needed most.

ADECA and OWR personnel also aided local communities in conducting a series of town hall meetings to inform the public of the role of various agencies engaging in the recovery process and to provide information concerning the flood insurance claims process. Meetings were held in Dauphin Island and Bayou La Batre – two of the hardest hits areas in Alabama.

The Office of Water Resources also played pivotal roles in cleanup and recovery efforts after Hurricane Ivan etched a destructive path from the Gulf of Mexico.

Dauphin Island was hit by tidal surge and hurricane winds, destroying nearly 200 residences on the west side of the island.

Hurricane winds and water surges in Bayou La Batre carried shrimp boats hundred of yards from their docks.
Coast through southwest Alabama.

**Overall Objective**

The Office of Water Resources manages the planning, conservation and coordination of Alabama’s ground and surface water resources in an effort to ensure that the state’s water supply remains plentiful for present and future generations.

Surface resources include more than 77,000 miles of rivers and streams, 563 acres of public lakes, reservoirs and ponds, 3.6 million acres of freshwater wetlands, 27,600 acres of costal wetlands, 390,400 acres of estuaries and 50 miles of beaches along the Gulf Coast. Ground resources include a finite amount of underground aquifers and streams from which many public water systems and private individuals obtain their main source of water.

The division works with federal, local and other state agencies and a broad range of stakeholders to coordinate develop and manage these resources. This work includes recommending policies and legislation, conducting technical studies, educating the public on conservation and water-related issues and providing technical and advisory support in Alabama’s ongoing negotiations with adjoining states involving shared water resources.

OWR was set up in 1993 as part of the implementation of the Alabama Water Resources Act, which establishes guidelines and framework on how the state’s water resources will be managed and protected.

**Alabama Water Resources Commission**

A 19-member Water Resources Commission advises OWR and the Governor on water policy and regulation. The commission is made up of members representing each of Alabama’s six congressional districts, each of the five surface water regions and a cross section of water user groups. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House appoint members. The commission meets at least twice annually and provides guidelines for the Governor, Legislature and OWR on major water-related issues and potential or existing policies, regulations and plans. The commission handles appeals on any OWR-issued administrative actions, citations or orders.

**Drought Management Plan**

As with hurricanes, not all disasters can be prevented, but OWR staff has taken steps to ensure that their effects are minimized. In the case of insufficient rain, OWR has developed a drought management plan that helps communities, businesses and agriculture-related entities prepare for drought and endure the situation.

**Interstate Issues**

OWR serves as the state’s liaison with federal agencies concerning major water-related projects. The division acts on behalf of the state in ongoing litigation with Georgia, Florida and the U.S. government to ensure Alabama’s water interests are protected. Staff representatives support the litigation process through technical analysis of water allocation issues in the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) and the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) river basins. This analysis by OWR is critical in ensuring that a fair and equitable solution is reached in the sharing of water produced along the two river systems. OWR also participates in interstate activities such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Regional Resources Stewardship Council to help identify water resource issues with other states and work collectively to find equitable and adequate solutions.

**Water Management**

OWR is charged with the management of Alabama waters by recommending policies to the Governor and Legislature; working with federal, state, and local agencies; managing the Alabama Water Use Reporting Program, drought mitigation planning and related aspects. A key improvement in the Water Management area is the development of the eWater Reporting System that allows for improved program administration and
the capability for users throughout the state to use the Internet to verify and submit data involving their certificates of use and annual water-use reports.

**Education and Outreach**

OWR maintains an education and outreach campaign to inform Alabamians about water resource and floodplain management and to promote voluntary conservation. OWR provides awareness campaigns with the aid of talks, brochures and the media. OWR officials conduct technical workshops on flood insurance participation, construction practices, water policy issues and other water resources related issues. These programs encourage an open dialogue with stakeholders to help OWR understand and meet the needs of Alabamians.

**Floodplain Management**

OWR assumed the responsibilities of the National Flood Insurance Program from the Alabama Department of Emergency Management in 2002 and has assumed some additional flood-related responsibilities from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including updating flood maps. The digital countywide maps are designed to improve accuracy and reflect topography changes affecting flood-prone areas. OWR also provides technical assistance to communities involving the flood insurance program.

In 2005 OWR obtained the ability to more effectively collect, process and assess floodplain data through aerial imagery. The data provides OWR planners and engineers with the capability to produce precise and accurate land changes and improve the accuracy in revised floodplain maps. OWR is seeking to provide updated flood maps for all 67 Alabama counties.

*A variety of factors including topography, land development and flood history are used to achieve accurate floodplain maps.*
Science, Technology and Energy Division

In August 2005, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Program were transferred to ADECA’s Science, Technology and Energy Division, just in time for STE staffers to roll up their sleeves and join the hurricane relief effort.

STE requested and received $2 million in emergency funds from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to enable the LIHEAP program to assist Hurricane Katrina victims. These funds were allocated to community action agencies in areas affected by the hurricane and were used for utility deposits and bills, reconnect fees and temporary shelter for homeless victims.

Energy-Efficient Construction Economically, Structurally Sound

STE is working to assist builders and homeowners to rebuild hurricane damaged structures. In partnership with the Alabama Cooperative Extension System and the Auburn University School of Building Science, STE planned a series of workshops in Mobile and Baldwin counties to show residential home builders, commercial contractors and homeowners how to rebuild energy-efficient and durable buildings.

The division also is working in the Gulf Coast area to provide educational opportunities for homeowners making repairs to hurricane-damaged homes. This outreach focuses on approaches to saving energy including window replacement, insulation, home sealing, weatherization and tips for replacing appliances.

STE and Tuskegee University began a new initiative entitled Rebuilding the South in the Aftermath of Hurricanes: Technology, Energy Efficiency and Affordability. The project focuses on opportunities to use energy-efficient tools and practices as well as materials resistant to water and wind damage in the repair and reconstruction of damaged or destroyed buildings. The project will culminate in a national conference for the building industry, disaster reclamation contractors, university researchers and local, state and federal officials. Strategies developed through this project can be replicated nationally and internationally in addressing the challenges associated with rebuilding in the aftermath of disasters.

STE Prepared to Respond

The division serves as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator for Energy at the Alabama Emergency Management Agency’s Emergency Operations Center in Clanton. Whenever the center is activated to prepare for state emergencies, STE is called to action. In response to hurricanes Dennis and
Katrina, STE worked with the EMA, electric and natural gas utilities and the U.S. Department of Energy in monitoring and reporting the utility outages caused by both hurricanes.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, petroleum supply disruptions caused fuel shortages in parts of Alabama as well as the eastern United States. STE worked with the petroleum industry, state and federal agencies and energy offices in surrounding states to assess the petroleum supply situation and to recommend options for reducing the impact on motor vehicle transportation in the state.

LIHEAP and Weatherization

For some Alabamians, high utility bills create a financial disaster for families. STE works with low-income households to reduce energy consumption and better manage their home energy bills. The administration of LIHEAP and weatherization grants by STE enables the division to coordinate with similar programs to maximize energy conservation efforts throughout Alabama.

LIHEAP received $15.8 million in regular funding and an additional $1.9 million in emergency funds from Health and Human Services for fiscal year 2005. STE used these funds to assist more than 90,000 low-income households with their heating and cooling bills.

Weatherization program grants, totaling almost $3.4 million, funded improvements to more than 700 houses. Energy audits performed on each house determined what fixes would increase energy efficiency. Upgrades included attic insulation, window replacement, caulking and other measures intended to reduce energy bills.

Energy Conservation Program for Senior Centers

STE and the Alabama Department of Senior Services partnered to install energy-efficient upgrades in many of Alabama’s senior centers. This program not only saves energy but also reduces utility costs and makes seniors more comfortable. STE reviewed each application for energy efficiency merit and compliance. Improvements included installation of double-pane windows and energy-efficient lighting fixtures, caulking, insulation, weather stripping and upgrading heating and air conditioning units.

Energy Saving Opportunities for Alabama Schools

STE worked with the Waste Reduction and Technology Transfer Foundation (WRATT) to conduct energy audits in 44 K-12 schools in 14 west Alabama counties. WRATT energy auditors analyzed the lighting, heating and air conditioning, windows, doors, utility bills and building operations in each building. Potential savings for the 44 schools totaled $430,990. The energy audits recommended energy improvements, including lighting upgrades, window replacements, caulking, weather seals and additional attic insulation. The audits also recommended no-cost, energy-saving operational procedures. Recommendations were presented to the school systems and opportunities were identified for financing the improvements through the STE Local Government Energy Loan Program and through Energy Performance Contracting, which pays for the improvements out of the savings in utility costs.

Energy Education Program

Teaching students about saving energy gives them an insight into how they can improve the environment and save on the cost of energy at home, at school and throughout their lives. STE worked with the National Energy Education Development Project this year to provide Alabama schools with high quality energy education materials for use in the classroom. STE sponsored three workshops for more than 150 teachers that provided a hands-on method of teaching energy education using these energy education resources. In addition, nine Alabama teachers were certified as NEED instructors and assist other teachers on how to apply the materials in their classroom.

Energy Efficiency in State Buildings

Working with the Alabama Department of Finance, STE initiated a State Buildings Energy Efficiency Program to identify opportunities to save operating costs in state facilities. A survey of all state agencies was conducted to assess their utility costs. Data on more than 900 state buildings was received and analyzed to identify specific facilities for conducting energy audits. A grant was awarded to the University of Alabama at Birmingham to perform the audits in 34 state buildings including the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation - Bryce Mental Health Hospital, the Department of Youth Services - Chalkville

STE will help repair 64 homes, making them stronger and more energy-efficient.
help protect the environment. An exhibit held in Mobile in February 2005 was attended by many homeowners who had incurred damage from Hurricane Ivan. These homeowners, as well as home builders, received information during the exhibit on ways they could make home repairs or rebuild more energy-efficiently. In partnership with STE, Cooperative Extension agents promoted the benefits of using Energy Star products on their monthly radio broadcasts and other media.

STE also promotes Energy Star’s Million Monitor Campaign, which encourages putting computer monitors in a "sleep mode" after a period of non-use. Through the campaign, 27 cities, counties and school districts have pledged to put more than 4,000 computer monitors in sleep mode, saving more than $120,000 a year in energy costs.

Alabama Rural Water Program

STE provided funding to the Alabama Rural Water Association to assist local governments in saving energy through the detection of leaks in water systems. More than 1,100 water systems were contacted to inform them of the opportunities to save money by detecting water loss in their municipal water systems. The program provided 81 water system operators with hands-on training in leak detection and systems repair. A total of 31 leak detection surveys produced energy cost savings in excess of $2.5 million.

Biomass Interest Subsidies

The Biomass Interest Subsidy Program promotes energy independence and efficiency by encouraging the use of wood waste as an alternative energy source. The program provides up to $75,000 in interest subsidies to program participants who take out loans to purchase and install equipment that extracts energy from wood waste. To date, the program has helped fund 36 projects with an annual estimated savings exceeding $10 million. This program can help small businesses reduce their overhead and become more competitive by lowering energy costs.

Energy Efficiency in Agriculture

Agriculture is Alabama’s largest industry and one of the most energy intensive. Programs like ADECA’s Agriculture Energy Efficiency Program help to secure the future of farming in Alabama by providing our farmers with techniques and technologies needed to successfully compete in the global economy. Projects sponsored by the program demonstrate not only how agricultural operations can become more energy efficient, but also how they can increase profit margins for farmers.

In the spring of 2005, the STE solicited proposals for energy efficiency and renewable energy demonstration projects with the potential to significantly improve the energy efficiency and profitability of agricultural operations in Alabama. Eight innovative projects were chosen for funding.

One of these projects will allow the Alabama Department of Corrections to purchase two waste oil-burning furnaces and a farm-scale biodiesel processor for installation at Draper Correctional Facility. Waste vegetable oil and used motor oil will be used to heat the Draper farm garage. The remaining waste vegetable oil will be used to produce biodiesel that will fuel trucks and farm equipment. In addition to significant cost savings for the state, the project will provide inmates with experience and training in biodiesel production technology.

Terri Adams
Division Director
Another project, directed by Auburn University, will demonstrate several technologies, including passive solar heating, a waste-oil water heating system and a waste-oil fired furnace, in an integrated aquaculture-vegetable system to produce tilapia and tomatoes. Water from the fish tanks, including fish waste and fish feed waste, will be pumped into the vegetable greenhouse where it will be used to irrigate and fertilize the tomatoes.

Other projects will heat poultry houses with broiler litter and waste oil furnaces, use an anaerobic digester to produce gas and electricity from agricultural waste at a cheese production facility, demonstrate solar-powered aerators for energy-use reduction at shrimp and catfish farms, improve the energy efficiency in Alabama broiler houses with closed cell foam insulation and demonstrate a solar energy hot water system for greenhouse heating.

Recycling Program

The recycling program provides assistance to local governments to start and expand their local recycling initiatives. During the last year, STE funded five recycling projects that benefit communities by reducing the amount of waste going to landfills and by providing revenue to local governments from the sale of recycled materials. In addition, recycling saves energy, preserves natural resources, provides raw materials for new products and moves Alabamians away from a ‘throw away’ society. STE is also working to promote recycling of electronics and used motor oil. The division serves on the Alabama Scrap Tire Commission which leads the effort for the clean up, remediation and recycling of all scrap tires in the state.

Science and Technology Programs

STE administers science and technology programs that improve the state’s technological infrastructure, encourage collaboration among government, business, industrial, research and educational institutions, and encourage access to advanced telecommunications services in rural areas.

STE is currently working with the University of Alabama at Huntsville to develop a Web-based directory of Alabama businesses engaged in the design, development and manufacture of high-tech products. The directory will provide information on such things as employment and value of sales and will be a valuable economic development tool for recruiting new high-tech companies to the state.

STE is also working with UAH to assess opportunities for increasing spending by federal organizations in Huntsville. The 2006 annual budgets for federal organizations in Huntsville are in excess of $20 billion. Currently, only 14 percent of these funds remain in Alabama. UAH is identifying and analyzing the expenditures of these organizations. The results of the UAH study will be provided to a commission with the responsibility of recommending strategies to increase federal expenditures in the state. An increase of only 1 percent in expenditures in Alabama is equivalent to $150 million, or approximately 1,500 jobs.

Telecommunications Technology Assistance

The Telecommunications Technology Assistance Program provides technical assistance in the design and implementation of advanced telecommunications projects and systems for interactive distance learning, telemedicine and video arraignment. STE provided technical assistance to several rural communities and municipalities in designing innovative systems and in identifying federal funding opportunities to support these projects. One project, the Pickens County Fiber-Optic Distance Learning, Telemedicine, Video Arraignment and Economic Development Program, was highlighted at the 2005 Rural Telecommunications Congress held in Lexington, Ky.

Consumer Information

Providing information to consumers is critical to the success of STE’s programs. Without consumer information, there is no way to share new developments in energy resources, Energy Star products, technology and national incentives addressed in the new National Energy Policy Act of 2005. Consumer information on energy programs, services and issues continue year-round.

Science, Technology, and Energy Division Staff
Surplus Property Division

The Surplus Property Division became a valuable resource for relief efforts in the aftermath of devastating hurricanes in fiscal year 2005. The division shipped more than $1.5 million worth of equipment to hurricane-ravaged Bayou La Batre, Dauphin Island, Mobile County and the city of Mt. Vernon. When relief workers needed some extra equipment to get the job done, they turned to Surplus Property for generators, excavators, dump trucks, fire trucks, cranes and fuel and water tanks.

The division received much of this property from U.S. Department of Defense facilities around the world. Generators from Alaska, a fire truck from Japan and a 60-ton crane from Rota, Spain, brought to Alabama by the U.S. Navy, were among the many machines deployed throughout the Gulf Coast region by Surplus Property to help rebuild communities.

The services provided by the Surplus Property Division extend well beyond hurricane relief. While natural disasters may put municipal governments in a bind, the day-to-day provision of services to residents often can strain the budgets of cities and counties as well. Surplus Property helps local governments meet their needs when new equipment is too expensive to acquire.

Alabama law requires most state agencies to turn in their surplus property to the division so it can be made available to other state agencies or sold. Local governments are eligible to purchase these items at a fraction of the cost of comparable new items. County commissions are able to obtain heavy equipment and road-maintenance vehicles; law enforcement agencies and volunteer fire departments save thousands of dollars replacing old, high-mileage vehicles with newer, more reliable vehicles; schools purchase computers, desks, office equipment and automobiles for driver education classes at reduced prices that save taxpayers money.

Nonprofit organizations also benefit from Surplus Property’s services. Last year, dozens of nonprofit groups made vital purchases that enabled them to better assist the elderly, feed the homeless and offer a helping hand to the poor.

Beds, chairs, refrigerators and trucks to transport food were among the many items available at Surplus Property that nonprofit agencies might otherwise have been unable to purchase.

The division stores the property it acquires at its warehouses in Montgomery and Eva. In addition to equipment and other goods received from state agencies, Surplus Property distributes items from federal sources that include the Federal Surplus Property Program and the General Services Administration Vehicle Sales Program. The division holds property for at least 60 days to allow eligible organizations to obtain it before it is sold at public auctions. For more information, visit the ADECA Web site at www.adeca.alabama.gov and follow the link to “Surplus Property.” The site provides a complete list of items to be auctioned at the next public sale, maps to the Eva and Montgomery warehouses and eligibility requirements to sign up as a purchaser.
Audit Section

The Audit Section is responsible for financial monitoring through reviews or special audits of various recipients of ADECA grants. The section also provides technical assistance and training to both program managers and grantees, and develops and operates ADECA’s audit management system.

The audit staff performs special program reviews at the request of the director of ADECA and provides recommendations for the improvement of policies and procedures. Additionally, the staff participates in annual training seminars related to ADECA funding.

Technical assistance is provided to grant recipients through telephone and written communication, workshops and site visits. The section performs internal reviews of operations, processes and systems in order to make recommendations to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to verify compliance with regulations. The section also performs special audits or projects for the chief auditor, the director and division directors as requested.

Program Integrity Unit

The Program Integrity Unit was created during the spring of 2005 with the mission of ensuring that all programs administered by ADECA are in full compliance with applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations. Working in conjunction with the Audit staff, Program Integrity reviewed the management of programs by ADECA staff and the management of funds awarded to grantees.

The unit helped develop division and program policies and procedures and provided technical assistance to ensure that all programs were managed consistently and held to the same high standard. The development and enforcement of appropriate policies and internal controls will help grantees avoid improper use of funds and prevent payback or loss of future funds.

Audit Section Reviews and Improves Programs
Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety Division

Increased use and manufacture of methamphetamine has led to disastrous consequences for many individuals and constitutes a serious problem for communities throughout the United States. Alabama communities are no exception. The highly addictive nature of the illegal drug combined with the ease of manufacture contributes to the catastrophic impact of methamphetamine. To help law enforcement agencies throughout the state respond to this drug problem, ADECA’s Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety Division provides funding for specialized task forces.

Like many areas, Etowah County has experienced an increase in the presence of methamphetamine during recent years, and county officials say methamphetamine has become the dominant illegal drug. As a result, the Etowah County Drug/Major Crimes Task Force has focused on reducing methamphetamine’s impact by investigating and prosecuting cases involving the manufacture, sell or use of the drug. In fiscal year 2005, LETS administered a $193,500 grant awarded to the task force to help continue its fight against methamphetamine and other illegal drugs that threaten the health and safety of residents.

To combat methamphetamine, the task force conducts aggressive investigations and destroys clandestine labs in the county. From October 2004 to June 2005 the task force initiated 129 cases related to methamphetamine, including 29 for manufacturing the drug. The unit also works with federal, state and other local law enforcement agencies to identify and dismantle large, interstate drug trafficking networks. This joint cooperation has led to several convictions of offenders in Etowah County.

The task force recently expanded to include participation from all law enforcement agencies in the county and changed its name to the Etowah County Drug Enforcement Unit.

Providing grants to fight methamphetamine and other drugs is just one way LETS helps keep Alabama homes, communities, schools and highways safe. During the 2005 fiscal year, the division administered more than $26 million in grants for law enforcement, corrections, substance abuse prevention, juvenile justice, victims’ services and highway safety programs. These grants helped agencies prevent, respond to and recover from man-made and natural disasters.

Law Enforcement Program

ADECA uses Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants to assist law enforcement programs that disrupt the manufacture, sale and use of illegal drugs. In fiscal year 2005, LETS distributed 50 grants totaling $5.2 million to help fund 32 drug task forces throughout the state. The multi-unit task forces fought to reduce the
### Science, Technology and Energy
- Energy Programs
- Agriculture Energy Efficiency Program
- ENERGY STAR Program
- Alabama Rural Water Program
- Biomass Energy Interest Subsidy Program
- Energy Conservation Program for Senior Centers
- Recycling Program
- Energy Education Program
- Science and Technology Programs
- Telecommunications Strategic Planning
- Weatherization and Energy Assistance

### Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety
- Highway Traffic Safety
- Law Enforcement Programs
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities
- Family Violence and Victims' Programs
- Juvenile Justice
- Corrections

### Community and Economic Development Programs
- Economic Development
- Competitive Grants
- Special Projects
- Community Enhancement
- Planning Grants
- Community Service Block Grants
- Community Action Agencies
- Emergency Shelter Grants
- Community Food and Nutrition

### Office of Workforce Development
- Workforce Investment Act
- Alabama’s Career Center System
- Alabama Works
- Incumbent Worker Program
- Rapid Response
- Youth Leadership Forum
- Welfare-to-Work
- Alabama Career Information Network

Organizational Chart as of September 30, 2005
dangerous threat illegal drugs pose to the health and safety of Alabama communities. The units bring together law enforcement agencies in their jurisdictions to reduce drug activity and violent crime, apprehend manufacturers and distributors of illegal substances and seize the property of those involved in drug activity.

In the 2005 fiscal year, LETS helped several law enforcement agencies in southwest Alabama recover from damages and expenses related to Hurricane Katrina by providing more than $168,000 in grants for replacement equipment. The agencies purchased patrol cars, handheld radios, body armor and other equipment with the emergency funds. The grants also helped pay overtime and other expenditures resulting from the hurricane.

Highway Traffic Safety

The Highway Traffic Safety section works to reduce the number of vehicle crashes, injuries and deaths on Alabama’s highways. During fiscal year 2005, LETS provided 15 grants totaling about $2.6 million to fund the state’s nine regional Community Traffic Safety Programs and other activities to help reduce the number of disastrous crashes caused by speeding or drunken driving.

In the 2005 fiscal year, the Highway Traffic Safety section worked with the Alabama Film Office and administered a $452,712 grant in support of a statewide multimedia campaign: You Drink & Drive, You Lose. The campaign aimed to reduce the number of alcohol-related traffic deaths by warning motorists about the dangers and consequences of drunken driving.

Traffic safety initiatives funded by LETS increased safety-belt usage to the highest level ever recorded in the state. The successful Click It or Ticket campaign helped raise the usage rate to 82 percent, up from 80 percent in 2004. The use of child passenger safety restraints in the state increased to 92 percent in fiscal year 2005, up from 89 percent in 2004.

Other activities for the year included student education, public safety announcements, training for emergency medical technicians and training and equipment for law enforcement officers conducting DUI checks.

Victims’ Services Program

Domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse are serious crimes and personal disasters for victims and their families. Those affected by such trauma need professional assistance and special services to heal emotionally and physically. In the 2005 fiscal year, grants totaling more than $10.5 million were awarded to support programs that help victims recover from these personal disasters.

The federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984 established a fund to help states provide assistance to crime victims. In fiscal year 2005, LETS supported the work of children’s advocacy centers, domestic violence shelters and rape crisis centers by providing 69 grants totaling about $6 million. These programs help victims by providing safe shelter and counseling, explaining court procedures, accompanying victims to court and arranging for child care and transportation.

Family Violence Prevention and Services

The primary goals of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act are to prevent violence and the disastrous situations it causes and to provide immediate assistance to victims and
their children. During fiscal year 2005, LETS administered 17 grants totaling almost $1.5 million to agencies, organizations and associations dedicated to helping victims overcome devastating effects of family violence.

**Juvenile Justice**

LETS works with law enforcement officers, district attorneys, probation officers and counselors to help juvenile offenders turn their lives around and avoid tragic, unproductive futures. In the 2005 fiscal year, LETS administered eight grants totaling $707,582 for programs that hold juveniles responsible for their actions. The division provided these grants to local governments and state agencies through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant.

The division also manages funds for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula and Challenge Grants, which provide alternatives to locking juveniles away with adult inmates. LETS supplied 20 grants totaling $1.2 million for community-based alternative treatments in fiscal year 2005.

Protecting the state’s children, improving their lives and saving taxpayers money are benefits of the Juvenile Justice Title V Grant program administered by LETS. The grant program is based on the premise that it is more cost-effective to prevent juvenile delinquency than to rehabilitate offenders. Communities use the funds to form coalitions that identify risk factors that may lead to delinquency and develop local strategies and services to help children and their families avoid activities and behavior that lead to juvenile crime.

**State Corrections**

Violent Offenders Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive grants help make communities safer by placing violent offenders behind bars. With the program, Gov. Riley helped cities and counties construct or expand jails and helped the state Department of Corrections expand facilities to handle additional inmates convicted of violent crimes.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners program supports long-term treatment to help inmates break addictions to drugs and alcohol. Funds are used to implement treatment programs that provide individual and group treatment for prisoners. LETS provided more than $1 million to the Alabama Department of Corrections for treatment programs in nine state correctional facilities in fiscal year 2005.

**Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities**

Through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, LETS helped communities ensure that the state’s youth have a safe environment in which to learn. The program helped students learn how to be productive citizens and make good choices that lead to bright futures. In the 2005 fiscal year, LETS used $1.3 million to fund 35 grants to school systems, city and county governments and nonprofit organizations for programs that help youth throughout the state avoid violence and the use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs.

**Unified Prevention System**

The Alabama Unified Prevention System is funded by a $9 million grant spread over five years from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services aimed at improving substance abuse prevention across the state. An advisory board of 25 representatives from state and local agencies manages the system.

Elmore, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Talladega and Tuscaloosa counties have been selected as implementation counties and have developed a plan to perform drug prevention services involving a number of different agencies. Barbour, Dallas, Macon, Marshall, Wilcox and Winston counties have been identified as capacity building counties under the program. Each is building a community coalition that will take nine months to construct a plan to improve their substance abuse prevention system and provide comprehensive prevention services to people with a high risk of drug abuse.
Appalachian Regional Commission

Hurricane Katrina triggered an unprecedented exodus from the Gulf Coast; thousands of people lost their homes and their jobs. Opportunities exist for these displaced individuals to re-enter the workforce, but many lack the necessary skills to fill the available positions. With funds supplied by the Appalachian Regional Commission, ADECA has offered a helping hand.

ARC provided a $400,000 grant to address the job-training needs of Katrina victims. The training, administered by Wallace State and Gadsden State community colleges, focuses on enabling displaced residents to return to the workforce quickly. Courses offered in high-demand occupations such as construction, welding and healthcare equip workers either to stay in their new locations or re-join the Gulf Coast workforce if they choose to return.

ARC funds also helped relieve some of the financial burden that confronted the K-12 public school systems in north Alabama when faced with an unexpected influx of new students. More than 2,800 additional students evacuated to north Alabama from hurricane struck areas in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana creating unexpected demands on the already limited resources in many communities.

Through a grant administered by Wallace State Community College, ARC resources provided short-term assistance to help school systems in Alabama’s 37 ARC counties. The funds filled gaps unmet by other sources of aid and helped with additional books, supplies, faculty, student transportation, temporary classrooms and other expenses related to the increase in student enrollment.

For 40 years, the Appalachian Regional Commission has provided the same kind of assistance to residents of ARC-designated counties, creating opportunities for self-sustaining economic development and improved quality of life. Created by Congress, the ARC is a unique partnership of federal, state and local governments working together to promote economic growth and provide residents with the skills and knowledge necessary to compete in today’s world.

Upon Governor Riley’s recommendations, the commission awarded 49 grants in fiscal year 2005 totaling more than $6.6 million. Programs funded through ARC benefit communities in numerous ways. They provide for improvements to infrastructure and roads, creation or retention of jobs, better medical services and enhanced education.

With a vision for the future, the Appalachian Regional Commission encourages and assists approximately 23 million people across 13 states to work together for sustained progress and community improvement. ARC financial and technical resources help build dynamic economies and improve access to affordable, quality healthcare.
Delta Regional Authority

Not all disasters are packed in the winds of a storm or the result of other natural forces. Alabama’s Black Belt counties are proof of that. For decades residents in the region, defined by an area of rich black soil stretching across south Alabama, have been weathering a series of economic adversities including high unemployment, low graduation rates, insufficient health care and a declining population.

The Delta Regional Authority is doing its part to reverse that. The authority, a partnership of federal, state and local governments, is participating in a venture to market unique products from 17 counties in the Black Belt area. The project has created jobs, attracted visitors and produced optimism.

In September 2005, the Black Belt Treasures gallery opened to provide artists and craftsmen a place to showcase and sell their wares. A Web site was created to enable purchases through the Internet. In addition to supporting the gallery, DRA funds are also being used to develop a trail through Black Belt counties highlighting the area’s historical, cultural and natural resources.

The Delta Regional Authority was created by Congress in 2000 with the task of promoting economic development, improving education, reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life in portions of eight U.S. states. DRA serves 20 Alabama counties that have been classified as “distressed.” A county may be determined to be distressed due to a number of factors including an unemployment rate greater than the national average, a significant loss of population, the closing of a major business or industry or economic damage caused by a major disaster. At least two-thirds of the funding received by the DRA is allocated to projects and programs in distressed counties. Of that amount, at least half must be earmarked for transportation and infrastructure improvements. Projects that have regional benefits receive priority in funding.

Creating jobs and eliminating poverty are secondary goals that have been developed for DRA’s Alabama counties. The counties are served by six Local Development Districts, which may encompass several counties. The LDDs function as committees that represent local governments and each LDD has specific goals that respond to local problems and challenges.
Alabama’s DRA Local Development Districts

Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission
Counties served: Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, and Wilcox

South Central Alabama Development Commission
Counties served: Bullock, Butler, Lowndes, and Macon

West Alabama Regional Commission
Counties served: Greene, Hale, and Pickens

Lee-Russell Council of Governments
County served: Russell

South Alabama Regional Planning Commission
County served: Escambia

Southeast Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
County served: Barbour

Items for sale at Black Belt Treasures range from home-made clothing to syrups and sauces.
Renewal Communities and Office of Minority Business Enterprises

In June 2003, Lowndes County’s unemployment rate of 10.3 percent was nearly double the statewide rate of 5.9 percent, making it one of the five most economically distressed counties in the state. Inadequate job opportunities created an economic disaster for out-of-work residents and the communities in which they lived.

Two years later, the situation has improved, thanks in part to the opening of a new manufacturing plant.

With the help of incentives offered through ADECA’s Renewal Community program, Fort Deposit in 2003 attracted a major supplier to the Hyundai automotive plant then under construction near Montgomery. ArvinMeritor Inc. and Sejong Industrial Co. partnered to build and operate a $10 million plant in Fort Deposit to manufacture exhaust systems for Hyundai vehicles.

The plant opened in January 2005 and added more than 85 jobs in Lowndes County. Fort Deposit officials believe the new plant will help spur sustained economic development in Lowndes County and the Black Belt region. It has already helped improve the county’s economy. By September 2005, Lowndes County’s unemployment rate had fallen to 6.5 percent, moving closer to the state average.

In addition to the plant in Fort Deposit, Renewal Community incentives helped governments bring six auto suppliers and many new jobs to designated Renewal Community areas. Selma’s status as a Renewal Community helped attract Hanil E-Hwa Interior Systems, another major Hyundai supplier. The company is converting the old American Candy Co. building into a manufacturing plant, creating 240 jobs by 2007. The emergence of the auto industry is adding new jobs and giving these renewal communities a brighter future.

ADECA’s Renewal Community and Technical Assistance Section manages several programs and initiatives designed to foster economic development, strengthen business and employment and improve the quality of life for citizens throughout the state.

Renewal Communities

The Renewal Community program, created by Congress in 2000, provides federal income tax incentives to businesses that are located or will locate in designated areas. Three of the nation’s 40 Renewal Community areas are in Alabama. The sites include the Greene and Sumter Renewal Community, made up of both counties, the Mobile Renewal Community, which includes Prichard and a section...
of east Mobile, and the Southern Alabama Renewal Community, which includes Wilcox County and parts of Butler, Conecuh, Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe and Perry counties.

Federal income tax incentives include a tax wage credit of up to $1,500 for each employee who resides in the area, an accelerated depreciation on capital investments or write-off on equipment and a zero capital gains tax rate on the sale of assets that have been held for at least five years.

In fiscal year 2005, the program provided incentives for hundreds of businesses in Renewal Community areas and to help bring more than $30 million in capital investment and job creation.

In the 2005 fiscal year, the Southern Alabama Renewal Community expanded to include Monroeville and areas in Butler, Conecuh and Marengo counties. Inclusion in the program will help Monroeville as it continues recovering from the substantial reduction of Vanity Fair operations during the 1990s, which resulted in the loss of hundreds of textile jobs.

Office of Minority Business Enterprises

The state’s Office of Minority Business Enterprises certifies businesses as being owned and operated by minorities or women in an effort to increase opportunities for the certified businesses. During fiscal year 2005 the office conducted extensive reviews of more than 75 businesses and certified 50 as being owned by women or minorities.

To give these certified businesses access to new and emerging business opportunities, OMBE secured and disseminated more than 875 bid solicitations to hundreds of minority-owned businesses. Many of the bids were handled through 12 local minority business networks operating throughout the state.

OMBE also provides technical assistance to businesses seeking financial assistance, new markets and products, franchises and access to special initiatives. The office receives about 15 requests per day for such assistance.

Enterprise Community Program

As part of the Enterprise Community program, economic development grant assistance was provided to the Greene-Sumter County Enterprise Community, the city of Birmingham and the Chambers County Enterprise Community. The grants have been used to finance speculative buildings, to make loans and grants to businesses and to fund grants for community services.

Enterprise Zone Program

The state’s Enterprise Zone Program offers business incentives and provides state tax credits to companies that locate or expand in one of the state’s 28 approved zones. An employer located in an Enterprise Zone can receive a state tax credit of up to $2,500 per new permanent employee. Participation in the program was down in fiscal year 2005, but several companies benefited from the program.

![Parts of automobile exhaust systems sit inside the new ArvinMeritor-Sejong plant in Fort Deposit. The plant makes the systems for the Hyundai manufacturing facility near Montgomery.](image-url)
Recreational Programs

It was nicknamed “Creosote Creek” after decades of industrial, mining and urban pollution left it stained and the air around it with a heavy chemical smell. And the frequent flooding caused by runoff from development didn’t endear the Jefferson County creek to many hearts either.

But Five Mile Creek has slowly regained its sparkling color and people are again drawn to the banks of the stream in Jefferson County. Reclaiming the creek required years of a cooperative effort among citizens, organizations, schools, local and area governments. ADECA’s Recreational Programs Section has been a partner in the reclamation effort.

Tarrant, one of nine cities and 14 unincorporated villages along the creek’s path, was awarded a $100,000 Land and Water Conservation Fund grant to help make the creek an asset instead of a liability.

Funds were used to convert a mobile home park, bordering the creek and subject to flooding, into a 13-acre park. The project has helped jumpstart interest in developing a greenway along the entire path of the creek.

“I don’t know how we would have gotten started without the grant,” Tarrant Mayor Loxxil Tuck said of the park which is undergoing a second phase. “Our citizens are really excited about it and all the opportunities it brings.”

As for the creek, “it’s crystal clear now and there is life in it,” Mayor Tuck said.

The Recreational Trails and the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, administered by ADECA, has made it possible over the years for Alabamians to take advantage of the state’s wonderful climate, its bountiful resources and diverse topography.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund, funded by the U.S. Department of Interior, was established in 1964 and provides grants for the development of outdoor recreational areas, including parks, playgrounds, sports fields, picnic and camping areas, recreational-use lakes and ponds and wildlife refuges. Cities and counties are required to put up funds equal to or greater than the amount of the grant.

In 2005, ADECA awarded $1.4 million in LWCF grants to 17 Alabama cities and counties. Among those was a $150,000 grant to the city of Cullman to build a modified ball field that enabled children with disabilities to participate in organized sports. The “Field of Miracles” ball field has a flat synthetic playing surface that can accommodate wheelchairs and walking aids. The facility is expected to accommodate the needs of more than 800 in Cullman County and surrounding areas.

Created by Congress in 1998 and funded by the U.S. Department of

![](image)

Volunteers help clean debris and trash from Five Mile Creek in Tarrant.

Recreation Program Provides Encouragement for Communities to Convert Hazard into Asset

Jon Strickland (left) Program Manager
Transportation, the Recreational Trails Program has played a major role in showcasing Alabama’s natural wonders and wildlife, encouraging healthy lifestyles and establishing focal points for cities, towns and rural communities. In fiscal year 2005, $1.28 million in grants were awarded to 22 Alabama towns and counties. Some grants were used to restore existing trails or add trails at existing parks. Others were awarded to carve trails through wilderness areas and provide boardwalks and bridges over wetlands.

A $61,500 trail grant awarded to the city of Montevallo was used to help link several city parks and is the continuation of a plan to connect several city landmarks and features. The city of Enterprise is using a $78,385 grant to build a boardwalk through a swamp. The trail will enable visitors to view wetlands plants and wildlife and will serve as a teaching tool for area schools.

Trail grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Applications are reviewed by an 11-member committee.

Work on the Tarrant Park resulted in a community-wide volunteer effort and renewed interest in cleaning up Five Mile Creek. (All photos)
Legal Section

Storm surge from Hurricane Katrina caused many shrimp boats along the Alabama coast to capsize or wash ashore, crippling the state’s shrimp industry. In response to a call for assistance from the state Emergency Management Agency, ADECA volunteered to help. ADECA’s Legal Section is working with the U. S. Coast Guard and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to return recovered shrimp boats to their owners. To manage the complex project, ADECA is taking possession of boats from the federal government, identifying boat owners and lien holders, and ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

In its day-to-day duties, the Legal Section provides representation, legal advice and assistance for the director and the divisions and support staff at ADECA. The section reviews and approves grant agreements and assists with department contracts.

The section works with the director’s office and division directors on internal and external legal issues. Legal staff members are responsible for keeping up to date on new laws and regulations affecting the department and ensuring division supervisors are informed of legal issues that relate to them. The section also coordinates contracts with the Legislature’s Contract Review Committee and handles legal questions involving personnel matters.

General Services, a part of the Legal Section, handles mail and most office supplies for ADECA. The staff delivers parcels and mail to the department’s divisions and sections, handles the transfer of inter-office correspondence as well as pick-up and delivery of materials from other state agencies.

Human Resources Section

Under the direction of the Personnel Manager, the Human Resources Section interprets personnel-related laws, rules and regulations and makes recommendations on departmental procedures, policies and plans. The section assists employees by providing opportunities for counseling and information concerning raises and promotions.

Human Resources supports the Director’s office, division directors and other supervisors by providing advice and guidance regarding personnel interviewing, hiring, probationary reports, performance appraisals and employee training. The section makes sure that all federal and state personnel laws and regulations are followed and assists divisions with salary adjustments, personal leave, benefits issues and any disciplinary actions.

The section maintains and updates the Policies and Procedures Manual for the department, recommends changes to employee classifications and reviews manpower issues. The Personnel Manager attends training sessions and receives updates on relevant issues and reviews documents to remain up to date on employment law trends.
Information Services

Whether the task is disaster recovery or simply building stronger Alabama communities, the ADECA staff is much more efficient and effective thanks to the efforts of the Information Services Section. IS provides the telecommunications and information technology needed to support and link ADECA’s wide-ranging programs, projects and services. The section equips staff members to obtain and process information efficiently and plays a vital role in making the department more accessible and accountable to the public.

During the 2005 fiscal year, IS conducted in-house training on new and existing computer programs and telecommunications equipment to keep employees up-to-date with technology. The section also coordinated outside training for employees when services were not available in-house.

In addition to developing and maintaining ADECA’s computer network, equipment and programs, Information Services assisted with the purchase and installation of more than 90 computers, additional hardware such as printers, scanners and projectors, and commercial software required by various ADECA offices. When requirements could not be met with existing software, IS staff helped by developing and deploying custom programming applications. Additionally, the section upgraded operating systems and productivity software on all departmental computers. Numerous server services upgrades were also completed, including operating systems, e-mail and disaster recovery services. New services implemented by IS included remote print routing and electronic training.

The section continued to provide technical support to One-Stop Career Centers throughout the state, a program of the Office of Workforce Development that helps displaced workers obtain employment or job-skills training. IS developed and monitored security systems to maintain the integrity of the department’s computer data.

In 2005, Information Services continued work on numerous ongoing initiatives for the department, including further development and enhancement of the AlaWorks system – an internal grants management, budgeting and payment system – for the Office of Workforce Development. The section further developed and enhanced the Interagency Electronic Linkage System to promote and facilitate the sharing of job-seeker information between ADECA, the Department of Industrial Relations, the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Rehabilitation Services.

Scott Randolph
Manager

Information Services Staff
Financial Services

ADECA administers dozens of programs and manages millions of dollars on behalf of Alabama taxpayers. In fiscal year 2005, ADECA disbursed millions in grants and contracts. Financial Services supports the department in providing accountability for these resources. The section’s goal is to ensure that all financial transactions are handled accurately according to federal regulations, state laws and departmental policies.

Financial Services processes administrative and grant payments to fund the programs at ADECA. In 2005, the division processed thousands of state warrants and electronic transfers, reported financial activity to federal agencies and gave technical assistance to grantees as well as ADECA program staff. Financial Services also provides payroll, property management and purchasing services.

Staff members obtained training to ensure that they perform their duties as accurately as possible and that payments comply with all federal and state rules and regulations. Financial Services strives to assess and evaluate accounting processes and procedures to ensure a prompt response to the concerns of program staff and grantees.

In fiscal year 2005, accounting staff members participated in numerous training workshops held for ADECA grantees. Staff members updated grantees on financial compliance regulations and provided assistance through direct communication.

As part of Gov. Riley’s SMART Governing initiative, Financial Services along with ADECA’s agency planning coordinator provided training and technical assistance in developing a strategic plan, or SMART Plan, for the department. The plan outlines ADECA’s mission or purpose, goals, a vision for the future and how the department will achieve those goals. The SMART Plan was used to develop a SMART Budget Request for the Legislature. The plan will be used to provide quarterly updates on ADECA’s performance to the public.

The purchase of new software for the accounting system in fiscal year 2005 was a major step toward more effective document management for the department. The new software has enabled Financial Services to produce electronic versions of monthly accounting reports, which eliminated the use of more than 13,850 pages of paper in the first month of use. The section saved more than 43,300 pages of paper by producing electronic versions of year-end reports. The process is being refined and ADECA’s intranet updated to allow staff from other divisions to access the reports online.
Communications and Information Division

Informing Alabamians about ADECA’s programs and activities is the mission of the Communications and Information Division. CID staff prepares news releases, handles inquiries from the public and news media and creates and publishes a variety of printed and electronic items.

Throughout the fiscal year, CID worked with ADECA divisions and sections to promote programs, projects and services and to make information and records available to the legislature, state agencies, news media and the public. The division also monitored legislation, provided liaison services to the Census Bureau and organized various charitable activities. The services it provided for the department were coordinated through three sections: public information, graphic arts and administrative.

Public Information

ADECA grants are good news for communities, cities, counties and regions in Alabama because they are aimed at improving lives and reducing problems. More than 600 grants awarded by the Governor were announced in fiscal year 2005 by the public information section. The section wrote and distributed 574 releases to print and broadcast news media in every corner of the state and some media outlets in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee that have Alabama audiences. Grant announcements also were available to the public through postings on the ADECA Web site, www.adeca.alabama.gov. In addition, CID prepared news releases pertaining to ADECA-related workshops, surplus property auctions, and public education campaigns regarding traffic safety, energy conservation and other topics pertinent to ADECA programs.

The division is the contact point for news media inquiries and responds to requests for information about grants and various ADECA programs. The staff also receives requests from citizens and provides access to public documents for both news reporters and the general public. In the 2005 fiscal year, the division received an increasing number of questions and comments through e-mail and from the ADECA Web site. CID responded to these inquiries or forwarded messages to other divisions or agencies when necessary to provide a prompt and complete response.

Additional public information activities included preparation of the Annual Report and newsletters and development of content for the department’s Web site. CID also published @ADECA, a monthly online newsletter for employees containing departmental news, staff accomplishments, state employee news, awards, honors and links to useful Internet sites.

Graphic Arts

The graphic arts section works with other ADECA divisions and sections to design, create, and print manuals, handbooks, pamphlets, identification cards, charts, maps, reports, forms and business cards. The section prepared signs, posters and other large graphic items used for promoting events. When requested, specialty items are designed and ordered for use in public education campaigns to promote seat belt usage, child safety seats, recycling and energy conservation. The section also assists with the publication of legal notices when required to administer ADECA programs and provides reproduction services of thousands of copies for the department each month. The graphic arts section continued to serve as
printing coordinator for ADECA and worked closely with outside publishers when required.

**Administrative**

The administrative section coordinates the fiscal, personnel and office management responsibilities of the division and ensures that Legislators are notified of grants that affect their districts.

The section reviews bills introduced in the Legislature to identify measures that might have an impact on programs administered by ADECA. Legislation that is significant to the department is brought to the attention of appropriate personnel and tracked through the legislative process. Upon the request of the ADECA Director, the division communicates the department’s position on legislative issues to the Governor’s staff and state and federal lawmakers.

Other duties include serving as the records retention coordinator and liaison to the state Department of Archives and History, maintaining logs and preparing status and activity reports.

**Charitable Campaigns**

ADECA staff members provide service to the community that goes beyond their official duties. In the 2005 fiscal year, CID coordinated several drives to raise funds or support for charitable and community service organizations. The largest effort, the annual State of Alabama Combined Campaign, raised money for more than 800 charities. Voluntary contributions from employees continued ADECA’s record of annually exceeding goals set for the department. Drives for blood donations to the American Red Cross and LifeSouth Community Blood Centers were also promoted and coordinated by the division.

**Census Bureau Liaison**

The CID director serves as the Governor’s Liaison to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A full and complete count of persons living in Alabama is vital for public and private sector planning purposes and to ensure the state receives its fair share of federal dollars that are distributed based on population formulas. CID advises the Governor’s Office on census matters and assists other state agencies and citizens to access census data.

The CID director serves as the state’s certifying official for reporting municipal incorporations, boundary changes and annexations to the Census Bureau. The division also corresponds with cities and counties to collect data to make any changes to Census Bureau records.

**CID coordinates several programs and events including Alabama Center for Commerce quarterly blood drives (left) and the state annual combined campaign drive that helps special needs children like Cerena Nicole White (right).**
Ivan.
Cindy.
Dennis.
Katrina.

The roll call of storms that hit the Gulf Coast in 2004 and 2005 are among the most devastating on record. These natural disasters put the resources of state and local governments to the test.

In keeping with its mission to build better Alabama communities, the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs works hard to help the people of Alabama become better prepared – prepared to take advantage of economic and community development opportunities and prepared to weather an unanticipated disaster. This Annual Report provides an overview of ADECA’s efforts this past year to help Alabamians to prepare, respond and recover.

ADECA’s Community and Economic Development Section reduced the burden on local governments by helping to rebuild, repair and improve infrastructure such as roads and water and sewer systems. The Office of Water Resources was among the first responders in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, assessing damage and helping victims and communities recover.

Surplus Property provided equipment to support relief efforts and the Appalachian Regional Commission offered financial assistance to schools where enrollments had increased because of displaced students. The Science, Technology and Energy Division helped hurricane victims get their utilities back online and developed a plan to lessen the impact of fuel shortages.

In addition, ADECA worked with the Office of Workforce Development to get residents whose jobs and livelihoods were destroyed by the storms back to work and providing for their families.

In the shadow of natural, man-made and personal disasters, the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs brightens the future for communities and helps citizens improve their quality of life. An arm of the Governor’s Office, ADECA administers programs year-round that provide vital resources to meet economic and community development needs throughout the state. During the past fiscal year, ADECA helped communities, governments, institutions and citizens initiate or continue hundreds of worthwhile projects.

In the 2005 fiscal year, ADECA administered more than $175 million for programs and services to improve education, make communities, schools and streets safer, improve services for the poor and elderly, promote economic development and enhance recreational opportunities throughout Alabama.

The department also assisted small businesses, high-tech industry, schools, colleges, nonprofit agencies and local governments to cultivate programs that trained, educated and employed Alabamians.

ADECA programs enhanced the lives of thousands of Alabamians by upgrading roads, water and sewer systems. Homes, schools and streets were made safer through grants assisting law enforcement agencies, supporting victims of crime, promoting safety and helping juveniles avoid a life of crime. The department provided funding for after-school programs that focus on recreational and academic activities designed to enhance children’s educational development, build self-esteem and encourage them to stay in school.
ADECA supported and promoted services that protect the environment through recycling and energy conservation. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP, provided the elderly and other low-income households with assistance on their energy bills in times of extreme weather conditions.

Plus the department administered grants to preserve the beauty of Alabama, develop its recreational areas and ensure that water and other natural resources will be available to future generations.

In association with the Office of Workforce Development, ADECA administered a number of programs to help people find work, improve their job status or increase their wages. ADECA’s staff worked with various state and local organizations to provide services for job seekers, dislocated workers, veterans and new entrants to the workforce. The department worked closely with the Alabama Career Center system that offers services to individuals and employers including job information, unemployment compensation and vocational training.

In accordance with the vision of Governor Riley to bring accountability to state government, ADECA’s employees work hard to ensure that Alabama citizens get the maximum benefit possible for the limited dollars available. Grant applications are carefully reviewed to determine that all grant requirements are met and once an award is made, ADECA monitors the grant to ensure funds are spent as they were intended.

Because millions of federal dollars are entrusted to the department, ADECA has done its share to improve efficiency throughout the agency. A paperless office task force has been formed, with members from every division and section, to develop ways of eliminating the need for paper forms and introducing electronic methods to tend to the day-to-day business of the department.

In addition, many improvements have been made to ADECA’s Web site, www.adeca.ala.gov, which enable local governments, organizations and residents to research and apply for grants instantly online instead of sending paper forms through the mail in paper envelopes.

ADECA’s workforce is dedicated to making sure that funds are used correctly, and ensuring that taxpayers are getting their money’s worth. The goal of every ADECA employee is to make Alabama a better place to live and work by providing the resources and expertise that communities need to be prepared for, respond to and recover from life’s disasters.

A powerful storm like Hurricane Katrina requires tremendous resources in order to overcome its destruction. In the aftermath of the storm, ADECA responded aggressively to support state and local rebuilding efforts and continues helping communities prepare for the challenges of the future.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Grantor / Program Title</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unallied Industry Projects (New Program)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Block Grants-State’s Program</td>
<td>31,539,201.00</td>
<td>31,562,765.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter Grants Program</td>
<td>1,520,277.45</td>
<td>1,519,428.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS</td>
<td>1,013,270.66</td>
<td>1,013,795.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Recreation - Acquisition, Development and Planning</td>
<td>1,834,585.91</td>
<td>1,867,182.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender Reentry Program</td>
<td>275,276.78</td>
<td>274,591.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants</td>
<td>1,571,608.80</td>
<td>2,273,339.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice and Delinquency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention - Allocation to States</td>
<td>1,049,668.09</td>
<td>1,050,105.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title V - Delinquency Prevention Program</td>
<td>247,141.11</td>
<td>247,608.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part E - State Challenge Activities</td>
<td>145,230.20</td>
<td>145,230.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Justice Research, Evaluation, and Development Project Grants</td>
<td>17,254.1</td>
<td>17,254.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victim Assistance</td>
<td>5,460,334.41</td>
<td>5,457,259.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrne Formula Grant Program</td>
<td>7,938,260.00</td>
<td>7,940,024.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants</td>
<td>510,502.63</td>
<td>510,671.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against Women Formula Grants</td>
<td>2,005,836.05</td>
<td>2,011,904.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program</td>
<td>441,105.80</td>
<td>441,105.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders</td>
<td>279,226.00</td>
<td>279,226.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program</td>
<td>(47,465.11)</td>
<td>524,846.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners</td>
<td>1,006,440.74</td>
<td>1,006,221.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>80,161.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program</td>
<td>636,318.18</td>
<td>634,085.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (New Program)</td>
<td>5,234,071.00</td>
<td>10,512.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare to Work Grants to States and Localities</td>
<td>(455.74)</td>
<td>(455.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Investment Act</td>
<td>(193.78)</td>
<td>(193.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA Adult Program</td>
<td>16,752,415.12</td>
<td>16,533,012.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA Youth Activities</td>
<td>17,466,809.77</td>
<td>17,350,212.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA Dislocated Workers</td>
<td>26,012,080.79</td>
<td>25,988,731.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers</td>
<td>(6,700.65)</td>
<td>(6,700.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Incentives Grant (New Program)</td>
<td>209,137.80</td>
<td>209,512.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA Incentive Grants _Section 503 Grants to States (New Program)</td>
<td>297,500.48</td>
<td>302,638.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Employment Policy Development</td>
<td>649,415.11</td>
<td>657,842.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Trails Program</td>
<td>732,598.84</td>
<td>735,760.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Grantor / Program Title</td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Disbursements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Community Highway Safety</td>
<td>2,273,566.99</td>
<td>2,136,730.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Traffic Safety and Drunk Driving Prevention</td>
<td>13,953.91</td>
<td>17,949.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupant Protection</td>
<td>726,986.28</td>
<td>726,983.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Safety Data Improvements</td>
<td>401,445.16</td>
<td>403,930.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Incentive Grants for Use of Seatbelts</td>
<td>969,112.67</td>
<td>913,993.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Incentives to Prevent Operation of Motor Vehicles by Intoxicated Persons</td>
<td>1,044,227.86</td>
<td>927,266.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Demo Grant and Section 2003B Safety Belts</td>
<td>50,384.00</td>
<td>52,400.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Regional Development</td>
<td>41,784.38</td>
<td>25,902.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Area Development</td>
<td>1,332,379.07</td>
<td>1,332,379.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance and Demonstration Projects</td>
<td>147,517.77</td>
<td>109,645.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property</td>
<td>11,702,396.00</td>
<td>10,925,322.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Energy Program</td>
<td>688,011.40</td>
<td>698,566.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons</td>
<td>2,285,402.99</td>
<td>2,284,449.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Information Dissemination, Outreach, Training and Technical Analysis/Assistance</td>
<td>40,864.98</td>
<td>40,475.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Energy Program Special Projects</td>
<td>48,366.90</td>
<td>48,825.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citronelle</td>
<td>19,554.92</td>
<td>20,080.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exxon</td>
<td>155,025.17</td>
<td>100,869.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Stage</td>
<td>134,433.83</td>
<td>176,415.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip Oil</td>
<td>91.98</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texaco</td>
<td>(44,093.32)</td>
<td>16,190.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities_State Grants</td>
<td>1,284,667.32</td>
<td>1,284,667.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Education_Occupational and Employment Information State Grants</td>
<td>55,646.80</td>
<td>58,626.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration for Children and Families</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance</td>
<td>209,617.59</td>
<td>214,191.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income Home Energy Assistance</td>
<td>16,228,083.77</td>
<td>16,260,955.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services Block Grant</td>
<td>11,473,076.34</td>
<td>11,462,224.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services Block Grant Formula and Discretionary Awards - Community Food and Nutrition Programs</td>
<td>63,857.15</td>
<td>63,857.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Community Services for the Homeless</td>
<td>(884.00)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities</td>
<td>484,986.59</td>
<td>475,783.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants for Battered Women’s Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes</td>
<td>1,480,394.64</td>
<td>1,481,558.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Assistance Program State Support Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element (CAP-SSSE)</td>
<td>113,263.58</td>
<td>104,351.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperating Technical Partners</td>
<td>2,454,291.32</td>
<td>2,455,022.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Modernization Management Support (New Program)</td>
<td>115,372.78</td>
<td>111,228.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>180,851,649.53</td>
<td>175,635,845.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>