

The Statewide Longitudinal Data System Program

Background. The Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) program funds and supports the successful development, implementation, and expansion of K12 and P20W (early learning through the workforce) SLDS. These data systems can help states, districts, schools, educators, and other stakeholders make data-informed decisions and to conduct research to improve student learning and outcomes and to close achievement gaps. All 50 states, five territories, and the District of Columbia are eligible to apply for SLDS grants. To date, the U.S. Department of Education has awarded a total of 97 SLDS grants (14 SLDS grants were awarded in FY06, 12 in FY07, 27 in FY09, 20 in FY09 ARRA, and 24 grants in FY12).¹

Technical Assistance. SLDS offers robust technical assistance to both grantee and non-grantee states to increase states' abilities to coordinate with a wide group of stakeholders, to assist in the development of reports, tools, and training materials for data use, and to ensure that states are instituting practices that promote the sustainability of SLDSs. SLDS technical assistance activities include state-to-state meetings, regional and national conferences, topical monthly webinars, working groups, best practice guides, SLDS-related artifacts from other states, and on-site and remote support from the State Support Team (SST) of SLDS experts.

Partnerships with Department of Labor. In order to support states' education and labor data linkages, the SLDS program has partnered with the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) to jointly monitor and provide technical assistance to states (see Appendix C for a list of states with both grants). SLDS and WDQI program officers hold monthly meetings to discuss program developments and to review the progress of individual states, hold semi-annual monitoring calls with states' SLDS and WDQI grantees to assess the success of their partnership, conduct joint site visits to states experiencing issues with progress² and are currently working to share technical assistance materials across programs. Additionally, the SLDS and WDQI programs hold their annual grantee conferences together so that states' SLDS and WDQI staff have an opportunity to collaborate and share best practices on data linkages, governance, and use.

¹ See <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/slds/stateinfo.asp> for additional information on SLDS grantees.

² SLDS and WDQI Program Officers and SST traveled to Pennsylvania on December 4, 2012 to address delays in the state's education-labor linkage.

SLDS Status: Connecting Education and Workforce Data

Landscape. Of the P20 linkages, the connection between education and labor is furthest behind. The challenges states face to link these data are cross-agency governance, confusion over privacy laws – both of which delay the development of data sharing MOU – and difficulty linking data without a common identifier between unique student IDs and SSNs. States establish linkages through unique statewide ID, a match process, and/or information from another state agency, such as the DMV. Some states are connecting a centralized workforce data system to the SLDS, and others are integrating workforce data elements from several different systems, similar to a federated model.

Current State Progress (ARRA Grantees). Several ARRA states have made significant progress on connecting education and workforce data.³

- 7 states – Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and Washington – have linked workforce data with education data. The specific elements linked in each state vary, but include occupation code, hourly wage, hourly rate, employer ID, employer county, and unemployment insurance.
 - 3 of these states – Arkansas, Maine, and Texas – are using ARRA funds to research student outcomes in the workforce. These states are examining the workforce outcomes of drop outs, public Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) graduates, community college graduates, and the WorkReady program completers.
- 12 states – Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia – need more time to establish education-labor linkages with their ARRA grant.

Future State Progress (FY12). Fourteen FY12 Priority 3 Grantees will create and/or enhance their states' education and workforce data linkages during the three year grant.⁴

- Three FY12 Priority 3 states – Alaska, Indiana, and Maryland – already have operational links between workforce and K-12/postsecondary data. These states will use grant funds to expand workforce linkages, consolidate data collections into one system, and improve matching techniques.
- Once data linkages are established, states will use the P-20W SLDS data to evaluate current state educational efforts at both the K-12 and postsecondary levels. Specifically, many states – including Rhode Island, Iowa, New Jersey, DC, and Kentucky – plan to use the data to provide detailed feedback reports to high schools and postsecondary institutions about student outcomes in the workforce.

³ 12 ARRA states have received Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) grants. Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia received 2010 grants, and Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Washington received 2012 grants.

⁴ 7 FY12 Priority 3 states have received WDQI grants: Iowa, Maryland, and North Dakota in 2010, and Hawaii, Idaho, New Jersey, and Rhode Island in 2012. Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota have also received 2010 or 2012 WDQI grants, but are not ARRA or FY12 grantees.

Appendix A.
Profiles of Labor-Related Work with ARRA SLDS Grants

Arkansas

- Arkansas has linked workforce data to K-12 and postsecondary data through a match process. The workforce data elements include:
 - Total wage
 - Hourly rate
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
 - Unemployment insurance
- Arkansas is using TrustEd to match individual records from different agencies using an encrypted identifier that does not contain personally-identifiable information
 - This method is more complex and burdensome than those used by other states
 - Trust Ed also follows more stringent privacy measures than what is required by FERPA
- Arkansas is working on cross agency data sharing between the Department of Education (ADE), the Department of Higher Education (ADHE), the Web Feature Service (WFS), the Arkansas Department of Career Education (ACE), and the Department of Human Services (DHS)
 - In Year Two of the grant, Arkansas brought all of these agencies together under the Commission for the Coordination of Education Efforts
 - These agencies have established a P-20W governance structure
- Arkansas has defined workforce and labor elements to be included in SLEDS
- The Arkansas Research Center (ARC), ADHE, and Department of Workforce Services (DWS) released the Arkansas Education to Employment Report in 2011
 - The report used DWS UI data to analyze workforce outcomes of Arkansas public college graduates from the past ten years
 - ARC struggled to find the workforce outcomes of Arkansas graduates with more advanced education, which implies that many advanced degree students are leaving the state
- The ARC is also supporting many other research initiatives that involve linkages between workforce and CTE, GED, and Workforce Alliance for Growth in the Economy (WAGE)
- Arkansas received a 2012 WDQI grant

Colorado

- The Colorado Office of Information Technology (OIT) will host a new, unique statewide identifier that will connect agency-specific identifiers through a match process
- The Colorado Department of Education (CDE), the Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE), and the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) plan to load data into the SLDS by August 2012
- Colorado also plans to incorporate data from Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE), Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC), and Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) into the SLDS

Florida

- Florida has linked workforce data to K-12 and postsecondary data through a match process and the use of data from other state agencies. The workforce data elements include:
 - Occupation code
 - Total wage
 - Employer ID
 - Unemployment insurance
- Florida is merging workforce data, along with postsecondary, into the Education Data Warehouse (EDW) to create EDW 2.0 – a K-20W system
- Florida received a 2010 WDQI grant

Illinois

- Illinois plans to link education and workforce data, but is still in the planning phase
- The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) has initiated discussion with the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) and the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) on data linkage
- ISBE, IDES, and DHS have discussed the creation of a Common Person Identifier database, which would link education and workforce data through a match process without SSN
- Illinois is working to link K-12 and postsecondary data to UI records
 - Currently the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) can access Illinois employment and earnings data for Perkins and Adult Education federal reporting, and ICCB hopes to expand this data sharing agreement
 - Illinois plans to link UI data to other education agencies outside of ICCB
- Illinois received a 2012 WDQI grant

Kansas

- The governor did not support an executive order to facilitate data sharing between education and workforce agencies
- Therefore, Kansas is working to develop an MOU between Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL), Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR), and Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE)
 - KBOR and KDOL have an existing agreement for CTE data and are modifying this agreement to include non-CTE workforce data
 - KSDE and KDOL do not have an existing agreement, which has impeded progress; however, the KSDE Commissioner and the KDOL Secretary of Labor are now working together directly to complete the MOU
- Once the MOU process is complete Kansas will use a match process to obtain workforce data

Maine

- Maine has linked workforce data to community college data via SSN and the Wage Records Matching Center (WRMC). The workforce data elements include:
 - Occupation code
 - Total wage
 - Unemployment insurance
- The Maine Department of Education (DOE) has signed several MOUs related to data sharing, including an MOU with the Department of Labor (DOL)

- The Center for Workforce Research and Information (CWRI) is using the linked education data for feedback purposes:
 - CWRI released workforce outcome reports for all seven ME community colleges
 - CWRI will release workforce outcome reports for four-year colleges and WorkReady programs in 2012
- Maine plans to:
 - Complete and test linkages between workforce data and four-year college and WorkReady data in 2012
 - Link DOL data to WRMC data and the Federal Employment Data Exchange Systems (FEDES)
- Maine has encountered several challenges:
 - A small number of high schools collect SSNs
 - The legislature and other stakeholders oppose the sharing of SSNs, which impedes workforce linkage to high schools and CTE
 - The DOE, DOL, University of Maine System (UMS), and Maine Community College System (MCCS) have different opinions about the appropriate extent of public reporting
- Maine received a 2010 WDQI grant

Massachusetts

- The SLDS team is working to establish data sharing with postsecondary institutions and the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (EOLWD)
- Massachusetts is currently working to link K-12 data to National Student Clearinghouse and Adult Basic Education data, and will then move to workforce linkages
- Massachusetts plans to use a match process
- Massachusetts received a 2010 WDQI grant

Michigan

- Michigan has primarily focused on the extension of the Unique Identification Code (UIC) to institutions of higher education (IHE), but plans to integrate workforce data into the SLDS
- Going forward, the requirements for connecting workforce data will be a major focus of the grant
- Development of these requirements is planned for the first half of 2013
- Michigan received a 2012 WDQI grant

Minnesota

- The Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) is working with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) to connect education and workforce data, but no linkages have been established
- The current P-20W warehouse includes K-12 enrollment, post-secondary enrollment, UI wage data, ACT scores, college entrance scores, GED, Adult Basic Education, K-12 assessment, and Kindergarten Readiness data
- Minnesota received a 2010 WDQI grant

Mississippi

- Mississippi has linked workforce data to K-12 and postsecondary data through a match process. The workforce data elements include:
 - Occupation code
 - Total wage
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
 - Unemployment insurance

New York

- The New York Department of Education (NYDE) is working with the New York Department of Labor
- Legislation for the exchange of workforce data is pending
- New York is working to extend the comprehensive student identifier system to the workforce
- New York plans to use P-20W data to analyze student preparation for workforce programs and military service

Ohio

- Ohio has linked workforce and postsecondary data through a match process and data from another state agency. The workforce data elements include:
 - Total wage
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
- Ohio is working to include workforce data in the SLDS, but most likely will not have a central warehouse with birth to workforce data; therefore, Ohio is working to link separate data systems
- Ohio received a 2010 WDQI grant

Oregon

- The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) is working to sign MOUs with the Oregon Employment Department (OED) and the Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD)
- CCWD is redesigning its database, OCCURS, to align with CEDS 2.0
- Oregon is currently populating the operational data store (ODS) with higher education and workforce data from National Student Clearinghouse, the Oregon University System (OUS) and CCWD
- Oregon plans to:
 - Create a catalogue of workforce data matching sources
 - Develop methods to evaluate data quality and completeness

Pennsylvania

- K-12 and workforce data are readily available in Pennsylvania, the challenge is matching these separate collections
- In Pennsylvania it is not politically feasible to match education and workforce data via a third party agency

- Pennsylvania recently received a 2012 WDQI grant to connect workforce and education data
 - The state will use eScholar as the vendor
 - Education and labor linkages have been delayed due to questions on how to match data from these systems so they are conducting a feasibility study to determine the best matching method for workforce and education data.

South Carolina

- The South Carolina Department of Education (SCDE) is working with the Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW)
 - SCDE and DEW are waiting for approval of two of three data sharing MOUs
 - The agencies have shared data dictionaries for Wagner-Peyser data (WP), Workforce Investment Area data (WIA), and Trade Adjustment Assistance data (TAA)
- South Carolina plans to match education and workforce records through student StateID and SSN
- South Carolina received a 2010 WDQI grant

Texas

- Staff have designed and developed ETL programs to load workforce data into the TPEIR SLDS
- A statewide ID connects education and workforce records
- Texas received two data sets from the Texas Workforce Commission; however, these data sets were not properly cleaned
- These low-quality data sets initially caused delays, but workforce data has now been loaded and validated
- Texas is working on developing requirements for workforce reports, and plans to create TPEIR reports for dropouts and graduates not attending college
- Texas received a 2010 WDQI grant

Utah

- The Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS) has signed an MOU for the incorporation of DWS data into the Utah Data Alliance Data Share (UDADS)
- DWS is working with the Utah State Office of Education (USOE), the Utah College of Applied Technology (UCAT), the Utah Education Network (UEN), Higher Ed Utah, and University of Utah to link education and workforce data
- Due to state and federal laws, DWS can only provide a limited amount of data to the SLDS

Virginia

- Data-sharing is operational between the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC), the Virginia Community College System-Workforce (VCCS-Workforce), the Virginia Department of Education (DOE), the Virginia Information Technologies Agency (VITA), and the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV)
- DOE and VCCS-Workforce are working to conduct research using education and workforce data
 - They are adding existing data sets from education and workforce to the reporting portal

- Virginia received a 2010 WDQI grant

Washington

- Washington has linked workforce data to K-12 and postsecondary data through a match process. The workforce data elements include:
 - Total wage
 - Hourly rate
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
 - Unemployment insurance
- The state is working to increase workforce-related research and reporting
- The Education Research and Data Center (ERDC) releases annual P-20 reports that show aggregate outcomes for public school students; the reports currently focus on postsecondary enrollment but will include workforce information in future years
- Washington received a 2012 WDQI grant

Wisconsin

- Workforce data linkage is not a part of Wisconsin's grant

Appendix B.
Profiles of Labor-Related Work with FY12 Grantees

Alaska

- Alaska has linked workforce data from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) to the SLDS. The workforce data elements include:
 - Occupation code
 - Hourly wage
 - Hourly rate
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
 - Unemployment insurance
- The DOLWD collects information on workers' occupations, and Alaska plans to incorporate this data to link educational efforts to labor force demands
- The DOLWD has signed multiple MOUs and can now access individual-level data from Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) and University of Alaska system (UA)

District of Columbia

- DC plans to incorporate workforce data into the existing P-12 data system
- Once in place, DC will use the P-20W LDS to provide feedback reports to workforce institutions
 - The Postsecondary and Career Readiness division within OSSE plans to secure a Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) system from Gold Bridge Partners, Inc. to address higher education and workforce readiness needs

Hawaii

- Hawaii plans to use an integrated P-20W LDS to promote and support a higher level of education within the workforce; specifically, by 2025, Hawaii aims to have 55% of working adults with a two or four-year college degree
- The Hawaii Department of Education (HIDOE), The University of Hawaii System (UH), and the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) have established a partnership to create an integrated P-20W LDS, and all three organizations executed a 2009 data sharing MOU (these agencies recently expanded this MOU to include the Department of Health and Human services)
- Hawaii plans to create cross-agency trainings in order to strengthen relationships between K-12, postsecondary, and workforce groups
 - The goal of the training is to create a functional understanding of the data that will be available in the P-20W LDS – as well as the limitations and restrictions of this data
 - The trainings will attempt to familiarize each agency with the inner-workings of the other agencies in different sectors (i.e. workforce)
- Hawaii received a 2012 WDQI grant

Idaho

- Idaho has three primary workforce goals for the FY12 grant:

- Improve the workforce database
- Use the current unique student ID (EDUID) from the ISEE K-12 LDS to link education and workforce data
- Establish a research request portal
- To accomplish the first objective, Idaho plans to:
 - Work with the Idaho Department of Labor (IDOL) to create a functional longitudinal database
 - Expand the current postsecondary LDS (ILEADS) to include aggregate workforce data elements
 - Create a Labor Unique ID System, similar to the current EDUID
- Idaho has not yet signed any MOUs with workforce agencies, but plans to do so as a part of the FY12 grant
- The State Board of Education (SBOE) and IDOL will partner to merge workforce data elements from different systems to create a centralized warehouse
- Idaho received a 2012 WDQI grant

Indiana

- Indiana has linked several workforce data elements to SLDS. The workforce data elements include:
 - Hourly wage
 - Employer ID
 - Employer county
 - Unemployment insurance
- Over the past three years, the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) worked with the Commission for Higher Education (CHE), the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), the Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC) to create the Indiana Workforce and Education Intelligence System (IWIS)
 - IWIS originally housed only higher education and workforce data
 - However, a recent pilot study matched approximately 75% of IWIS individuals to K-12 data – suggesting that these sectors can be linked
- Indiana plans to develop an Education and Workforce Data System with data from IDOE, CHE, and DWD – the “next level” of IWIS
- Unlike most states, Indiana will use a federated system
- One of the primary challenges of data linkage has been the lack of a common identifier; K-12 uses Student Test Number (STN), workforce uses SSN, and early childhood programs use other IDs
- As a federated data system, the Education and Workforce Data System will link early childhood, K-12, and workforce without sector-specific identifiers (STN, SSN, etc.)

Iowa

- Iowa plans to build a reporting system that uses workforce data to identify successful school districts
- Iowa will also streamline the collection system for Career and Technical Education (CTE) for PK-12 districts and community colleges in order to strengthen the CTE data system – a logical and often necessary link between K-12, postsecondary, and workforce data

- Iowa seeks to use workforce data to implement feedback reports for community colleges and K-12 districts that show median wages, industry of employment, and rate of return
- Another goal is create a “career readiness measure” for Iowa
- Iowa has signed an MOU with Iowa Workforce Development and is currently (spring 2012) completing initial studies that link K-12 and workforce data
- Iowa received a 2010 WDQI grant

Kentucky

- Although the Kentucky Department of Education is the primary fiscal agent for the FY12 grant, most of the funds will go to the P-20 Data Collaborative, which is housed within the Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet
- Current workforce data is housed in the Education Professional Standards Board (EPSB)
- Kentucky does not plan to build a new data system, but will integrate workforce data from several sources into the SLDS:
 - The UI program
 - Employ Kentucky Operating System (EKOS)
- Kentucky also plans to complete a feasibility study to explore ways to integrate data on federal employees, military personnel, and Kentuckians working out of state into the LDS

Maryland

- Maryland has linked one data element – occupation code – to the SLDS
- Maryland has expanded its SLDS to include career and technical education data and plans to develop a college-to-work CTE program outcome dashboard
- Maryland also plans to develop a college-to-work life-span summary dashboard
- Maryland currently has three operating data systems: the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) PK-12 SLDS, the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) data warehouse, and the Maryland DLLR data warehouse
- With the FY12 grant, Maryland plans to use a secure master file transfer system to create a single data store with data from the MSDE, MHEC, and DLLR warehouses
- Maryland received a 2010 WDQI grant

Montana

- The Montana University System (MUS) has developed a data sharing agreement with the Montana Department of Labor and Industry
 - Due to a 2007 MOU, MUS can access past and current UI wage records
 - MUS analyzes the percentage of graduates that find employment in Montana, the industries that employ them, and the wages they earn
- One of the primary goals of Montana’s FY12 grant is to establish data connections between K-12 and postsecondary partners – including workforce – by creating an electronic student transcript repository for K-12 education

Nevada

- Nevada’s priority is to create and assign a Unique State Personal Identifier (USPI) to all Nevada individuals so that individuals can be followed from Pre-K to the workforce

- The USPI will link the data collection efforts of the Nevada Department of Education (NDE), the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), and the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (DETR)
- To start the FY12 grant, Nevada will complete a Needs Assessment at NDE, NSHE, and DETR in order to:
 - Evaluate current configurations
 - Identify data elements to be exchanged/linked
 - Barriers that may need to be removed in order to create a unified P-20W SLDS

New Jersey

- New Jersey has created a partnership between the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE), New Jersey Higher Education (NJHE), and the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (NJLWD)
- New Jersey has five main objectives for the FY12 grant, four of which relate to SLDS and workforce connections:
 - Establish a P-20W Data Advisory Council
 - Partition and expand the current SLDS to include new postsecondary and workforce collections
 - Create a shared data resource
 - Develop data use deliverables – including feedback mechanisms that utilize workforce data to evaluate education programs
- Every quarter, the NJLWD contracts the Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers University to match more than 10,000 student records to wage records
- NJLWD, NJDOE, and NJHE previously connected workforce and education data to maintain the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) and the Consumer Report Card, but neither of these projects used a comprehensive, unified data warehouse
- New Jersey received a 2012 WDQI grant

North Carolina

- North Carolina is working to link K-12 unique IDs (UIDS) to workforce data in order to create a P-20W LDS
- Other goals include:
 - Implementation of a data broker based system to promote research
 - Promotion of cross-agency reporting
- The North Carolina Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security (NCDES) currently collects labor market information about the state's workers, employers, and the public
- NCDES and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) have partnered in the past on education/workforce initiatives, such as the North Carolina Common Follow-up System (CFS), which links education and workforce data, but this system is not comprehensive or complete

North Dakota

- The Workforce Development Council (WDC) currently participates in the North Dakota SLDS Committee in order to promote collaboration between the education and workforce sectors

- Job Service North Dakota (JSND), the recipient of the 2010 WDQI grant, is working to establish a link between employment information and postsecondary data in the SLDS
- Another goal is to create an innovative feedback system that uses workforce data to evaluate K-12 and postsecondary education efforts

Rhode Island

- The Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (RIDE), the Rhode Island Office of Higher Education (OHE), the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training (DLT), the Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority (RIHEAA), and The Providence Plan (ProvPlan) have established a partnership to create a P-20W SLDS
- Under the Workforce Investment Act, the Labor Market Information (LMI) Division within RIDLT provides individual-level data on workforce development programs to the US Department of Labor; however, this system is rather limited
- Rhode Island has identified the DLT workforce data system as the weakest element in the SLDS
 - The DLT data system has been used primarily for reporting functions rather than individual tracking
 - DLT must build a new internal data warehouse with longitudinal capabilities before integrating workforce data into the SLDS
- Rhode Island received a 2012 WDQI grant

Appendix C.
States with WDQI Grants by Grant Round

FY10 WDQI Grantees

1. Florida (FY06, FY09, ARRA SLDS grantee)
2. Iowa (FY09 & FY12 SLDS grantee)
3. Louisiana (FY09 SLDS grantee)
4. Maine (FY07 & ARRA grantee)
5. Maryland (FY06, FY09 & FY12 grantee)
6. Massachusetts (FY09 & ARRA grantee)
7. Minnesota (FY06 & ARRA grantee)
8. Missouri (FY09 grantee)
9. North Dakota (FY09 & FY12 grantee)
10. Ohio (FY06, FY09 & ARRA grantee)
11. South Carolina (FY06 & ARRA grantee)
12. Texas (FY09 & ARRA grantee)
13. Virginia (FY07 & ARRA grantee)

FY12 WDQI Grantees

1. Arkansas (FY06, FY09, ARRA grantee)
2. Hawaii (FY09 & FY12 grantee)
3. Idaho (FY09 & FY12 grantee)
4. Illinois (FY09 & ARRA grantee)
5. Michigan (FY06, FY09 & FY12 grantee)
6. Nebraska (FY07 & FY12 grantee)
7. New Jersey (FY12 grantee)
8. Oklahoma (FY12 grantee)
9. Pennsylvania (FY06, FY09 & FY12 grantee)
10. Rhode Island (FY09 & FY12 grantee)
11. South Dakota (FY12 grantee)
12. Washington (FY09 & ARRA grantee)