



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget Legislative Primer

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

SUBMITTED TO THE 83RD TEXAS LEGISLATURE

FEBRUARY 2013

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FEBRUARY 2013

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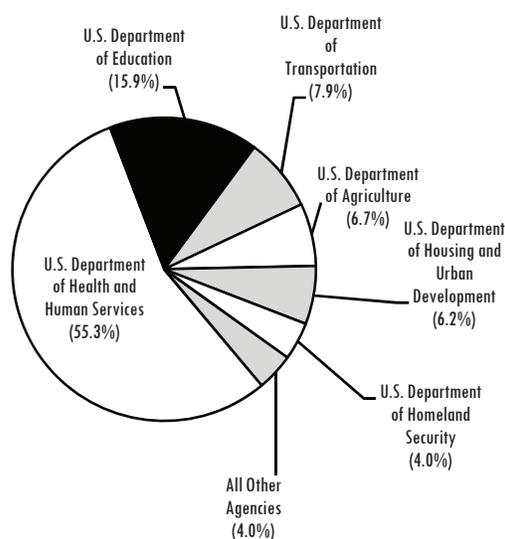
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INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

There are about 400 separate federal programs providing grants to states and local governments. In federal fiscal year 2010, six federal agencies accounted for 96.0 percent of all federal grant expenditures in Texas, with awards from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services totaling 55.3 percent of all grants. **Figure 1** shows the federal agency source for grants that year.

**FIGURE 1
GRANT EXPENDITURES IN TEXAS BY FEDERAL AGENCY
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



SOURCES: Federal Aid to States; U.S. Census Bureau (issued September 2011).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in federal fiscal year 2010, Texas ranked forty-first among states in per capita federal spending for grants to states and local governments, accounting for 6.9 percent of grant expenditures in the United States. For comparison, Texas represents 8.2 percent of the national population.

Another measure used to evaluate whether the state is accessing an equitable share of federal funds is a comparison of federal spending relative to federal taxes paid. Comparing Texas' federal tax collections to total federal spending in fiscal year 2010, indicates that for every \$1.00 in federal tax collections

from Texas, \$1.19 in federal spending came back to the state. In the past, Texas has routinely received less federal spending than its provided in federal taxes. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 increased federal funds to Texas, which resulted in federal spending exceeding federal tax collections in fiscal year 2010. States received federal funds for education, transportation, healthcare, and energy programs as one-time awards. Texas ranked forty-first among the states in securing a return on federal taxes.

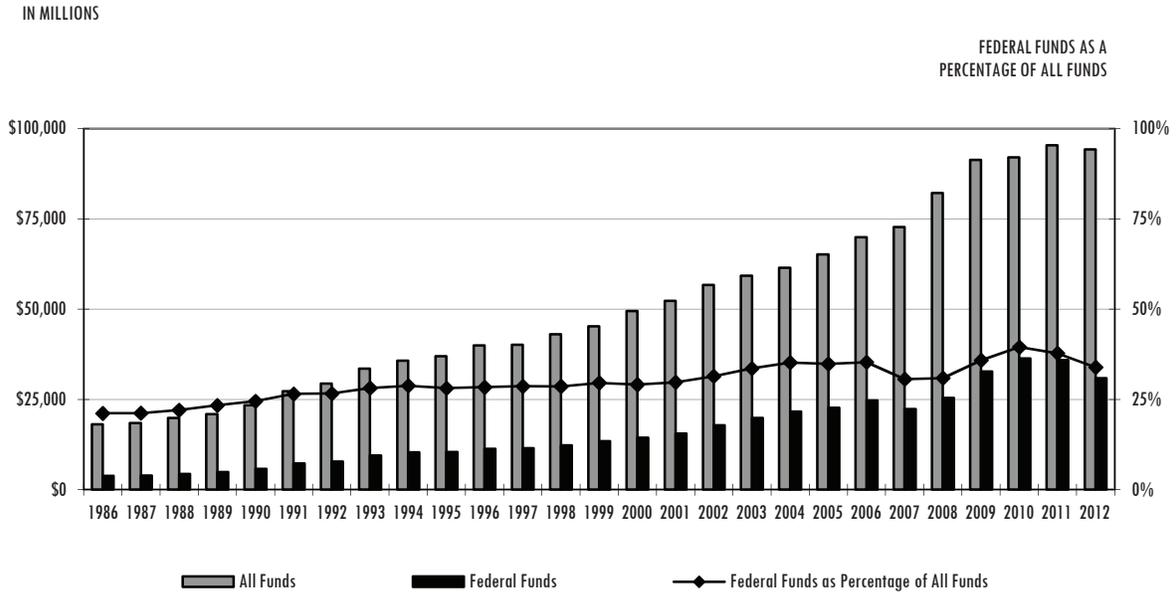
Improvement in accessing federal dollars can be demonstrated by comparing the relative growth of Federal Funds within the state budget. The following figures (**Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5**) provide historical information showing that across the state budget, as a percentage of All Funds, Federal Funds have grown from 21.2 percent in fiscal year 1986 to 33.9 percent in fiscal year 2012. The availability of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) in fiscal year 2010 shows the highest percentage rate of this time period at 39.8 percent. For the Health and Human Services function, the percentage increased from 46.2 percent to 57.2 percent over this time period, while the percentage for the Education function rose from 7.9 percent to 13.3 percent. For the Business and Economic Development function, the Federal Funds portion increased from 43.4 percent to 45.2 percent.

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Federal Funds for the 2012–13 biennium total \$64.7 billion, a 10.2 percent decrease from the 2010–11 total of \$72.0 billion (**Figure 6**). This \$7.4 billion decrease in Federal Funds is primarily due to the Federal Funds distributed from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) for the following functions: General Government, Health and Human Services, Education, Public Safety and Criminal Justice, Natural Resources, Business and Economic Development, and Regulatory. Federal Funds make up 34.1 percent of the 2012–13 biennial All Funds budget, a decrease from the 38.9 percent share of the 2010–11 biennium.

Not all federal funding streams directed to Texas are included in these totals. For example, Earned Federal Funds are reimbursements to the state for expenditures already paid with state funds and are included in General Revenue Funds. Federal Funds received by higher education institutions and Medicaid hospital supplemental payments are not included in the Federal Funds totals either. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits are not appropriated, nor are in-kind federal contributions, such as the vaccines

FIGURE 2
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
ALL FUNCTIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1986 TO 2012

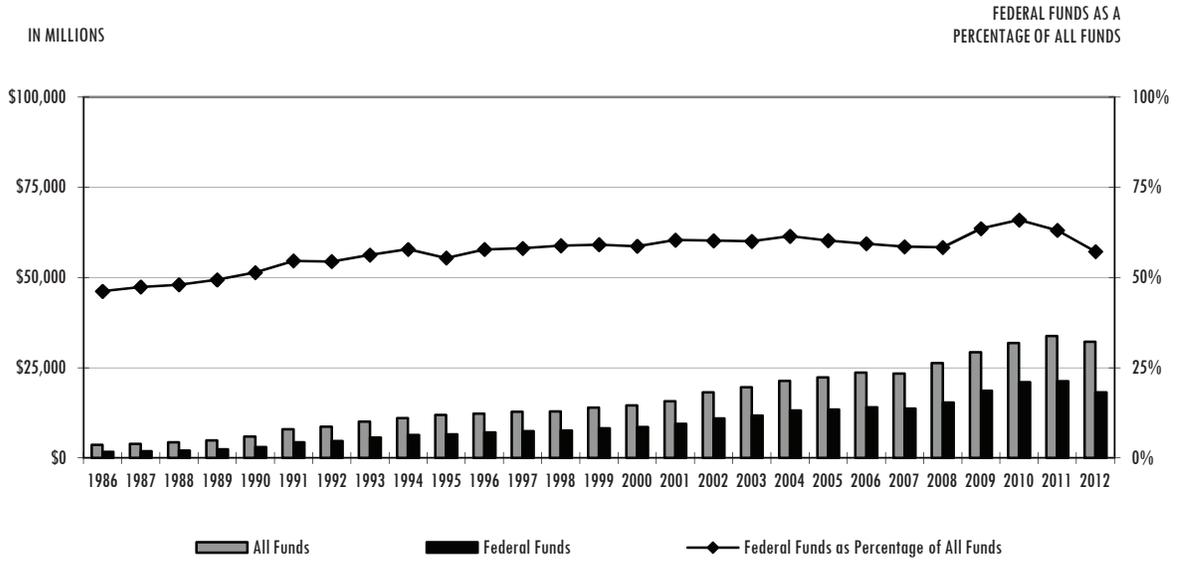


IN MILLIONS

| YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS |
|------|------------|---------------|--|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| 1986 | \$18,073.3 | \$3,822.9 | 21.2% | 2000 | \$49,452.9 | \$14,399.5 | 29.1% |
| 1987 | 18,415.5 | 3,903.8 | 21.2 | 2001 | 52,344.8 | 15,580.0 | 29.8 |
| 1988 | 19,850.0 | 4,377.2 | 22.1 | 2002 | 56,713.6 | 17,825.6 | 31.4 |
| 1989 | 20,903.5 | 4,882.1 | 23.4 | 2003 | 59,294.8 | 19,910.0 | 33.2 |
| 1990 | 23,373.3 | 5,732.7 | 24.5 | 2004 | 61,506.7 | 21,654.5 | 35.2 |
| 1991 | 27,226.4 | 7,221.0 | 26.5 | 2005 | 65,203.6 | 22,721.6 | 34.8 |
| 1992 | 29,367.5 | 7,821.9 | 26.6 | 2006 | 69,960.6 | 24,710.1 | 35.3 |
| 1993 | 33,555.9 | 9,451.1 | 28.2 | 2007 | 72,784.2 | 22,299.0 | 30.6 |
| 1994 | 35,764.4 | 10,304.4 | 28.8 | 2008 | 82,156.2 | 25,405.9 | 30.9 |
| 1995 | 37,004.2 | 10,405.6 | 28.1 | 2009 | 91,316.7 | 32,727.8 | 35.8 |
| 1996 | 39,986.4 | 11,356.9 | 28.4 | 2010 | 92,046.6 | 36,372.1 | 39.8 |
| 1997 | 40,122.8 | 11,496.9 | 28.7 | 2011 | 95,451.5 | 35,901.0 | 37.8 |
| 1998 | 43,014.5 | 12,317.7 | 28.4 | 2012 | 94,299.4 | 30,846.0 | 33.9 |
| 1999 | 45,278.2 | 13,393.8 | 29.6 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE | | | |
| | | | | | 6.7% | 9.0% | |

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

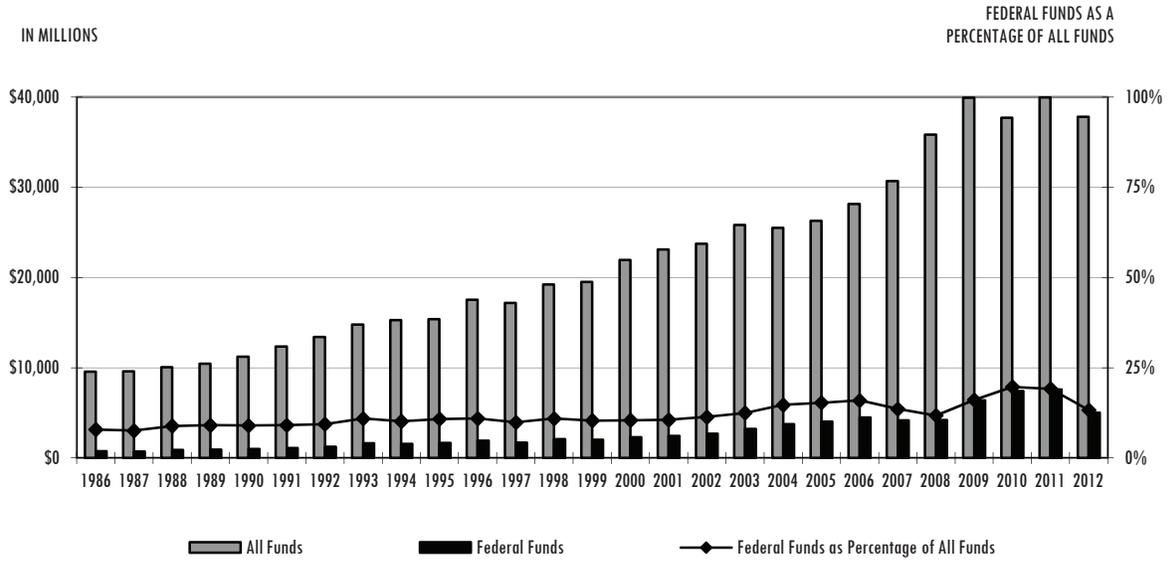
**FIGURE 3
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNCTION
FISCAL YEARS 1986 TO 2012**



| IN MILLIONS | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--|----------------------------|------------|---------------|--|
| YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS |
| 1986 | \$3,661.9 | \$1,692.5 | 46.2% | 2000 | \$14,573.0 | \$8,554.2 | 58.7% |
| 1987 | 3,918.4 | 1,857.9 | 47.4 | 2001 | 15,749.0 | 9,508.7 | 60.4 |
| 1988 | 4,318.4 | 2,073.3 | 48.0 | 2002 | 18,239.6 | 10,981.5 | 60.2 |
| 1989 | 4,862.0 | 2,401.0 | 49.4 | 2003 | 19,566.4 | 11,751.6 | 60.1 |
| 1990 | 5,933.0 | 3,049.4 | 51.4 | 2004 | 21,409.2 | 13,158.7 | 61.5 |
| 1991 | 8,002.4 | 4,371.3 | 54.6 | 2005 | 22,378.8 | 13,482.3 | 60.2 |
| 1992 | 8,668.8 | 4,718.5 | 54.4 | 2006 | 23,671.5 | 14,062.0 | 59.4 |
| 1993 | 10,050.4 | 5,654.4 | 56.3 | 2007 | 23,425.7 | 13,717.1 | 58.6 |
| 1994 | 11,069.0 | 6,402.3 | 57.8 | 2008 | 26,333.7 | 15,368.5 | 58.4 |
| 1995 | 11,913.6 | 6,603.1 | 55.4 | 2009 | 29,287.7 | 18,622.8 | 63.6 |
| 1996 | 12,253.0 | 7,080.6 | 57.6 | 2010 | 31,828.0 | 20,992.3 | 66.0 |
| 1997 | 12,850.7 | 7,468.7 | 58.1 | 2011 | 33,783.4 | 21,324.1 | 63.1 |
| 1998 | 12,908.4 | 7,594.4 | 58.8 | 2012 | 32,244.7 | 18,189.6 | 57.2 |
| 1999 | 13,960.8 | 8,252.6 | 59.1 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE | | | |
| | | | | | 9.0% | 10.1% | |

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

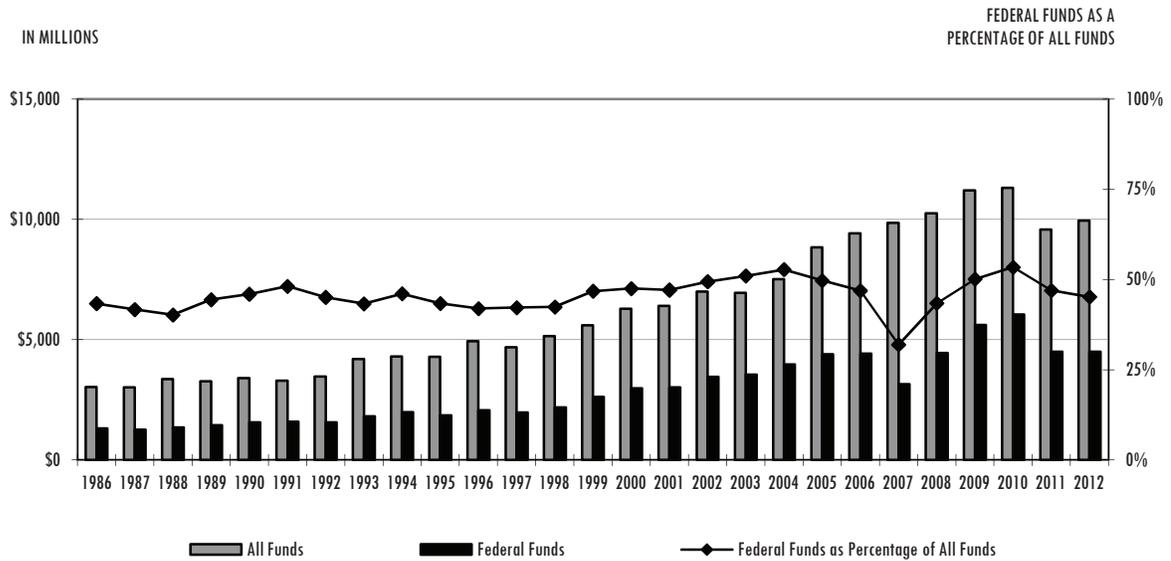
**FIGURE 4
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
AGENCIES OF EDUCATION FUNCTION
FISCAL YEARS 1986 TO 2012**



| IN MILLIONS | | | FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--|----------------------------|------------|---------------|--|
| YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS |
| 1986 | \$9,585.5 | \$758.1 | 7.9% | 2000 | \$21,945.7 | \$2,300.0 | 10.5% |
| 1987 | 9,616.5 | 728.9 | 7.6 | 2001 | 23,120.7 | 2,445.0 | 10.6 |
| 1988 | 10,058.3 | 894.4 | 8.9 | 2002 | 23,741.8 | 2,703.3 | 11.4 |
| 1989 | 10,451.2 | 949.5 | 9.1 | 2003 | 25,820.1 | 3,225.3 | 12.5 |
| 1990 | 11,243.0 | 1,013.1 | 9.0 | 2004 | 25,506.8 | 3,754.4 | 14.7 |
| 1991 | 12,347.0 | 1,125.0 | 9.1 | 2005 | 26,272.5 | 4,027.1 | 15.3 |
| 1992 | 13,430.2 | 1,261.9 | 9.4 | 2006 | 28,157.9 | 4,497.1 | 16.0 |
| 1993 | 14,805.0 | 1,620.9 | 10.9 | 2007 | 30,688.4 | 4,183.0 | 13.6 |
| 1994 | 15,296.2 | 1,556.8 | 10.2 | 2008 | 35,837.8 | 4,224.7 | 11.8 |
| 1995 | 15,395.1 | 1,666.8 | 10.8 | 2009 | 39,922.9 | 6,408.8 | 16.1 |
| 1996 | 17,527.1 | 1,920.5 | 11.0 | 2010 | 37,698.2 | 7,427.7 | 19.7 |
| 1997 | 17,196.8 | 1,701.6 | 9.9 | 2011 | 39,691.2 | 7,601.1 | 19.2 |
| 1998 | 19,239.6 | 2,105.4 | 10.9 | 2012 | 37,800.9 | 5,011.3 | 13.3 |
| 1999 | 19,505.7 | 2,026.4 | 10.4 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE | | | |
| | | | | | 5.5% | 9.0% | |

NOTE: Federal Funds for institutions of higher education are not appropriated in the state budget and are not reflected in these dollar amounts.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 5
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION
FISCAL YEARS 1986 TO 2012**



| IN MILLIONS | | | FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS | YEAR | ALL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS | FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS |
| 1986 | \$3,027.6 | \$1,312.6 | 43.4% | 2000 | 6,284.9 | \$2,987.0 | 47.5% |
| 1987 | 3,025.1 | 1,262.2 | 41.7 | 2001 | 6,409.9 | 3,019.7 | 47.1 |
| 1988 | 3,364.0 | 1,352.8 | 40.2 | 2002 | 6,997.1 | 3,457.7 | 49.4 |
| 1989 | 3,265.4 | 1,450.9 | 44.4 | 2003 | 6,953.6 | 3,548.4 | 51.0 |
| 1990 | 3,409.9 | 1,567.4 | 46.0 | 2004 | 7,516.8 | 3,967.1 | 52.8 |
| 1991 | 3,304.4 | 1,590.9 | 48.1 | 2005 | 8,833.8 | 4,392.0 | 49.7 |
| 1992 | 3,470.0 | 1,564.4 | 45.1 | 2006 | 9,422.9 | 4,421.1 | 46.9 |
| 1993 | 4,201.2 | 1,819.6 | 43.3 | 2007 | 9,851.4 | 3,148.9 | 32.0 |
| 1994 | 4,302.7 | 1,982.9 | 46.1 | 2008 | 10,254.0 | 4,453.6 | 43.4 |
| 1995 | 4,288.1 | 1,860.1 | 43.4 | 2009 | 11,201.8 | 5,617.6 | 50.1 |
| 1996 | 4,942.6 | 2,074.2 | 42.0 | 2010 | 11,317.4 | 6,045.8 | 53.4 |
| 1997 | 4,683.6 | 1,977.9 | 42.2 | 2011 | 9,576.1 | 4,503.7 | 47.0 |
| 1998 | 5,146.4 | 2,183.4 | 42.4 | 2012 | 9,948.9 | 4,500.5 | 45.2 |
| 1999 | 5,598.1 | 2,619.3 | 46.8 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE | | | |
| | | | | | 6.4% | 6.6% | |

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 6
FEDERAL FUNDS
STATEWIDE SUMMARY
2010–11 AND 2012–13 BIENNIA**

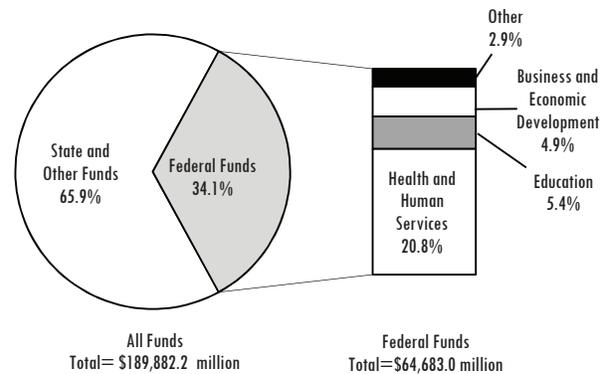
| | EXPENDED 2010–11 | ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2012–13* | BIENNIAL CHANGE | PERCENTAGE CHANGE |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Article I – General Government | \$1,263.5 | \$866.0 | (\$397.5) | (31.5) |
| Article II – Health and Human Services | 42,071.3 | 39,504.0 | (2,567.3) | (6.1) |
| Article III – Agencies of Education | 15,210.9 | 10,206.8 | (5,004.1) | (32.9) |
| Public Education | 14,516.8 | 9,884.8 | (4,632.0) | (31.9) |
| Higher Education | 694.1 | 322.0 | (372.1) | (53.6) |
| Article IV – The Judiciary | 5.3 | 4.4 | (0.9) | (16.8) |
| Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 2,037.5 | 1,778.4 | (259.1) | (12.7) |
| Article VI – Natural Resources | 1,569.5 | 2,935.8 | 1,366.3 | 87.0 |
| Article VII – Business and Economic Development | 9,877.1 | 9,379.1 | (498.0) | (5.0) |
| Article VIII – Regulatory | 8.6 | 8.5 | (0.1) | (1.4) |
| Article IX – General Provisions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | N/A |
| Article X – The Legislature | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | N/A |
| TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS | \$72,043.6 | \$64,683.0 | (\$7,360.6) | (10.2) |

*Includes anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
NOTE: Higher Education 2010–11 biennial amounts are estimated.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

the federal government distributes to Texas. Expenditures for federal government salaries and wages, procurement, and direct payments to entities and individuals are not received by the state, therefore, also are not included in the Federal Funds total.

Most of the Federal Funds Texas receives (92.4 percent) are for services provided through the Health and Human Services, Business and Economic Development, and Education functions within the 2012–13 General Appropriations Act (GAA). **Figure 7** shows the amount of Federal Funds received by each of the functions as a percentage of All Funds included in the 2012–13 GAA. **Figure 8** shows each function’s Federal Funds as a percentage of the function’s All Funds budget.

**FIGURE 7
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
2012–13 BIENNIA**



*Other = General Government 1.3%; Public Safety and Criminal Justice 2.7%; Natural Resources 4.5%; The Judiciary <0.1%; Regulatory <0.1%.
NOTE: Includes anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 8
FEDERAL FUNDS, 2010–11 AND 2012–13 BIENNIA

| FUNCTION | PERCENTAGE OF 2010–11 ALL FUNDS BUDGET THAT IS FEDERAL FUNDS | PERCENTAGE OF 2012–13 ALL FUNDS BUDGET THAT IS FEDERAL FUNDS |
|---|---|---|
| Article I – General Government | 20.9 | 17.7 |
| Article II – Health and Human Services | 64.8 | 57.6 |
| Article III – Education | 19.4 | 13.5 |
| <i>Public Education</i> | 26.1 | 18.9 |
| <i>Higher Education</i> | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Article IV – The Judiciary | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 17.9 | 15.1 |
| Article VI – Natural Resources | 41.8 | 59.5 |
| Article VII – Business and Economic Development | 51.3 | 42.0 |
| Article VIII – Regulatory | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Article IX – General Provisions | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Article X – The Legislature | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS | 38.9 | 34.1 |

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

In the 2012–13 biennium, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) estimates that Health and Human Services agencies will receive \$39.5 billion in Federal Funds, which is 61.1 percent of the state's total Federal Funds. This amount assumes supplemental funding will be addressed by the Eighty-third Legislature. Federal Funds for these agencies are expected to decrease by \$2.6 billion from the 2010–11 biennial levels. This decrease is primarily attributable to the loss of Federal Funds from cost containment initiatives and enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage that is no longer available from ARRA. The Health and Human Services Commission, which administers the state's Medicaid program and CHIP, receives more than 67.2 percent of the function's total Federal Funds.

EDUCATION

The education agencies account for the second-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. The LBB estimates education agencies will receive \$10.2 billion in Federal Funds during the 2012–13 biennium (15.8 percent of the state's total Federal Funds), a decrease of \$5 billion from 2010–11 biennial levels. Federal ARRA funding no longer available to support state obligations in the Foundation School Program and for instructional materials account for most of the decrease; the ARRA distribution totaled \$4.4 billion in the 2010–11 biennium. One agency, the Texas Education Agency, receives 96.6 percent of the function's appropriated Federal Funds.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The LBB estimates that business and economic development agencies will receive \$9.4 billion; a decrease of 5 percent. This change is primarily attributed to the loss of ARRA funds from Transportation, Weatherization, and Childcare Development Block Grant programs. Approximately 42 percent of the total budget for the Business and Economic Development function is expected to come from federal sources. Two agencies, the Texas Department of Transportation and the Texas Workforce Commission, receive 94.4 percent of the function's Federal Funds.

GRANT PARAMETERS

GRANT TYPE

Some funding streams are authorized by the federal government for very specific purposes and others may be more flexible. Although many grants are allocated to states based on a formula, others are discretionary, competitively awarded grants.

Entitlement programs must serve all persons determined to be eligible or entitled to receive services funded by that program. For example, Medicaid is an entitlement program, and the federal government reimburses states for a portion of all allowable services provided to eligible persons.

Block grants differ from entitlement programs in that states receive finite grant amounts for certain purposes. Although federal law and regulations specify allowable uses and categories of persons to be served, block grants give states more flexibility in designing programs. The state must submit documentation to the federal government detailing the specific purposes for which the state intends to use the funds. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is an example of a block grant program that replaced an entitlement program. States now have latitude to provide a broad array of services that promote families' self-sufficiency.

Programs are identified by numbers assigned in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), a compendium of federal programs and projects.

STATE SPENDING COMMITMENT

Match refers to cost-sharing requirements that accompany receipt of federal funds. Match ratios vary considerably by program. For most federal grants, state expenditures must occur throughout the grant year in proportion to federal funds drawn.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) refers to a minimal level of state spending required as a condition of receiving federal funds. MOE is an absolute dollar amount, typically based on an historical level of state spending. For example, to receive the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Texas must spend \$40.2 million in state General Revenue Funds, its 1989 expenditure amount.

As a condition of receiving federal funds, some grants prohibit “supplantation,” which means states may not supplant or replace state spending with federal funds. Such provisions require states to supplement state funding using federal funds.

BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011

On August 2, 2011, the President signed the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA), a bill designed to provide for an increase in the federal debt limit while reducing long-term budget deficits. Without other Congressional action, \$1.2 trillion in across the board cuts over 10 years was to be implemented beginning in January 2013. The across the board cuts would be evenly split between domestic and defense spending, but would exempt certain safety net programs, such as Social Security, CHIP, TANF, SNAP, Medicaid, and Federal-Aid Highways Obligations Limitations. Congress and the President postponed the across the board cuts until March 1, 2013, and reduced the total reduction for fiscal year 2013 by \$24 billion.

TIME FRAME

Most grants are awarded on a federal fiscal year basis (beginning October 1), which differs from the state fiscal year by one month (beginning September 1). However, some grants are awarded on a calendar year basis; others coincide with the school year.

The duration of a grant varies by program. For example, states have two years beyond the grant award year to expend federal Child Care and Development Block Grant funds. Use of TANF has no expiration date.

Federal funds not expended by the expiration date and no longer available for state use are called lapsing funds. In some instances, lapsed funds are redistributed to other states. For example, any unspent funds from a prior fiscal year in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,

Infants, and Children (WIC) are subject to federal recovery and reallocation to other states.

An appropriations rider in Article IX of the state General Appropriations Act (GAA), 2012–13 Biennium, is the primary rider that appropriates Federal Funds (Section 8.02). However, there are numerous agency-specific riders that authorize or appropriate Federal Funds, or direct the use of unexpended balances. In general, Federal Funds are estimated in the GAA, and amounts received in excess of specific appropriations are available to agencies. State agencies may carry forward Federal Funds from one year to the next, subject to the governing provisions of the federal grant.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The following pages provide basic grant information on the top 100 federal funding sources that are included in the state budget. These top 100 sources account for 99.1 percent of all federal funding in the state budget for fiscal year 2012. Based on fiscal year 2012 appropriated funding levels, the top 100 sources are listed in **Figure 9**. An alphabetical index is included at the end of the report for reference.

In the following chapters, grants are divided by subject area:

- Health and Human Services;
- Education;
- Transportation;
- Labor;
- Housing and Community Development;
- Homeland Security and Defense;
- Justice; and
- Natural Resources.

The description for each funding source includes the purpose of the grant, information on how federal allocations to states are determined, match or maintenance of effort provisions, selected information on allowable federal uses or restrictions, and eligibility criteria for beneficiaries (if relevant). The recipient state agency is listed; and if grants are shared by multiple agencies, a chart showing the proportionate share of funds is provided (unless other agencies’ funding amounts total less than 5 percent). If funds are shared across functional areas, grant information is provided in the chapter covering the area or state agency where the majority of funds is appropriated. For example, most federal funds for child care are appropriated to the Texas Workforce Commission and appear in the chapter on Labor.

A five-year funding history of federal fiscal year awards is provided based on data from Federal Funds Information for

States and information gathered from federal and state agencies. Because annual amounts for entitlement programs are not based on formula allocations, funding is estimated for the most recent years. Also, congressional rescissions may reduce awarded amounts after the federal appropriations process. Federal award amounts may differ from state appropriated funding levels for several reasons. Grants are not awarded on a state fiscal year basis. Agencies may carry forward federal funds from year to year. In addition, federal funds for employee benefits are not identified in the state budget by specific federal programs.

FIGURE 9
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FEDERAL FUNDS | RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FEDERAL FUNDS |
|-------------|--|----------------------|-------------|--|----------------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS | | | IN MILLIONS |
| 1 | Medicaid | \$17,517.6 | 29 | English Language Acquisition Grants | \$101.4 |
| 2 | Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies | 1,372.6 | 30 | Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E) | 96.5 |
| 3 | National School Lunch Program | 1,205.5 | 31 | HIV Care Formula Grants | 89.8 |
| 4 | Transportation Equity Bonus | 1,192.5 | 32 | Vocational Education Basic Grants to States | 89.8 |
| 5 | Special Education Basic State Grants | 980.7 | 33 | Highway Safety Improvement Program | 86.2 |
| 6 | Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) | 882.6 | 34 | Homeland Security Grants Program | 71.0 |
| 7 | Surface Transportation Program | 550.1 | 35 | Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers | 65.0 |
| 8 | Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) | 548.6 | 36 | Survey and Certification of Health Care and Suppliers | 61.0 |
| 9 | National Highway System | 518.2 | 37 | Migrant Education State Grants | 61.0 |
| 10 | Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF) | 486.3 | 38 | Community Development Block Grants | 59.5 |
| 11 | School Breakfast Program | 482.1 | 39 | Airport Improvement Program | 56.7 |
| 12 | Interstate Maintenance | 411.0 | 40 | Workforce Investment Act—Youth | 55.7 |
| 13 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—State Administration | 307.2 | 41 | Coordinated Border Infrastructure | 55.4 |
| 14 | Child and Adult Care Food Program | 283.5 | 42 | Workforce Investment Act—Adult | 52.4 |
| 15 | Child Care and Development Block Grant | 243.0 | 43 | School Improvement Grants | 51.1 |
| 16 | Vocational Rehabilitation Grants | 241.6 | 44 | Employment Services | 49.9 |
| 17 | Foster Care (Title IV-E) | 231.7 | 45 | Adult Education State Grant Program | 49.8 |
| 18 | Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds | 219.2 | 46 | Summer Food Service Program for Children | 45.8 |
| 19 | Improving Teacher Quality | 200.0 | 47 | National Guard Military | 40.6 |
| 20 | Unemployment Insurance Administration | 161.0 | 48 | Special Programs for the Aging-Nutrition Services | 40.5 |
| 21 | Disability Determinations | 152.4 | 49 | Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families | 40.3 |
| 22 | Child Support Enforcement Administration | 150.4 | 50 | Refugee Assistance Cash & Medical | 38.7 |
| 23 | Social Services Block Grant | 137.7 | 51 | Public Health Emergency Preparedness | 37.3 |
| 24 | Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant | 135.0 | 52 | Promoting Safe and Stable Families | 35.2 |
| 25 | Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement | 134.8 | 53 | Mental Health Block Grant | 35.1 |
| 26 | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) | 129.8 | 54 | Performance Partnership Grants | 34.9 |
| 27 | 21 st Century Community Learning Centers | 104.4 | 55 | Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants | 34.0 |
| 28 | Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality | 104.1 | 56 | Maternal & Child Health Block Grant | 33.1 |

FIGURE 9 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FEDERAL FUNDS | RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FEDERAL FUNDS |
|-------------|--|----------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS | | | IN MILLIONS |
| 57 | Community Services Block Grant | \$32.4 | 83 | Alcohol Impaired Driving Measures Incentive Grant | \$12.8 |
| 58 | Crime Victim Compensation | 30.9 | 84 | Nutrition Services Incentive Program | 12.5 |
| 59 | Crime Victims Fund—Assistance | 29.0 | 85 | National Family Caregiver Support Program | 12.5 |
| 60 | Child Welfare Services | 25.7 | 86 | Medicaid Fraud Control Unit | 12.2 |
| 61 | National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program | 25.1 | 87 | State Criminal Alien Assistance Program | 11.9 |
| 62 | Child Nutrition—State Administrative Expenses | 24.4 | 88 | College Access Challenge Grant Program | 11.9 |
| 63 | HOME Investment State Grants | 24.3 | 89 | Motor Carrier Safety Assistance | 10.4 |
| 64 | State Education Assessments | 22.9 | 90 | State Library Services | 10.4 |
| 65 | Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers | 22.4 | 91 | Chafee Foster Care Independence Program | 9.5 |
| 66 | Special Education Preschool Grants | 22.3 | 92 | Emergency Solutions Grant Program | 9.1 |
| 67 | Highway Planning and Construction-Metropolitan Planning | 22.1 | 93 | Charter Schools | 8.5 |
| 68 | Immunization Grants | 20.5 | 94 | Capital Assistance for the Elderly and Disabled | 8.5 |
| 69 | Emergency Management Performance Grants | 19.1 | 95 | STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants | 8.0 |
| 70 | Sport Fish Restoration | 17.4 | 96 | Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | 7.8 |
| 71 | State and Community Highway Safety | 17.2 | 97 | Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control | 7.4 |
| 72 | Railway-Highway Crossing Program | 16.8 | 98 | Trade Adjustment Assistance | 7.2 |
| 73 | Wildlife Restoration | 16.7 | 99 | Federal Transit Administration Metropolitan Planning | 6.9 |
| 74 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Employment and Training | 15.9 | 100 | Job Access Reverse Commute | 6.8 |
| 75 | HIV Prevention Activities | 15.8 | | TOTAL | \$31,307.8 |
| 76 | Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants | 15.7 | | SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; selected federal and state agencies. | |
| 77 | Border Enforcement Grant | 15.6 | | | |
| 78 | Family Planning Services | 15.6 | | | |
| 79 | Mathematics and Science Partnerships | 15.2 | | | |
| 80 | Safe Routes to School | 15.1 | | | |
| 81 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance | 14.1 | | | |
| 82 | Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program | 13.8 | | | |

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Health and human services account for 36.1 percent of the total Texas state budget for the 2012–13 biennium (**Figure 10**).

Federal funds are important to health and human services agencies' financing not only because they comprise such a large proportion of total agency funding, but also because many federal funding streams require general revenue contributions by the state to draw down the federal funds.

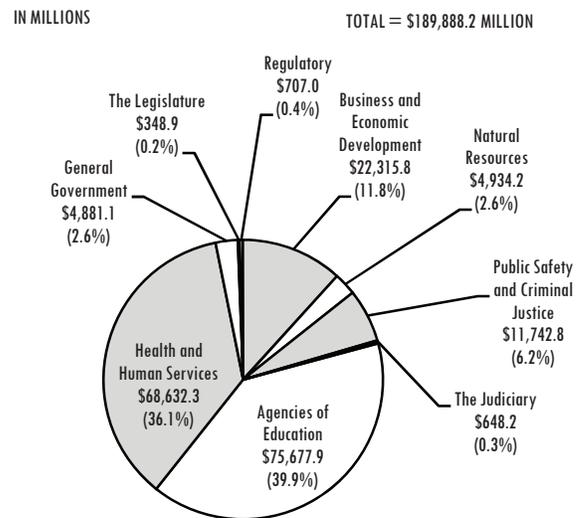
Eligibility for many health and human services programs depends on several factors, including a common income measurement—the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is released by the federal government each year. **Figure 11** shows calendar year 2012 FPL amounts by family size and various eligibility levels relevant to programs in Texas.

FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE

The matching requirement that impacts health and human services funding the most is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). A state's FMAP varies from year to year, based on a state's three-year average per capita income relative to the national per capita income. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 significantly increased Texas' FMAP in fiscal years 2009 to 2011. However, this temporary FMAP rate increase expired July 1, 2011.

Because of the volume of spending governed by the FMAP, small incremental changes can result in millions of dollars worth

FIGURE 10
ALL FUNDS
2012–13 BIENNIUM



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

of increases or decreases in state expenditures. The FMAP not only determines the state and federal share of Medicaid, the state's largest health and human services program, but also applies to adoption assistance, foster care, and child care. The FMAP is also the basis for calculating the Enhanced FMAP, the federal match rate for the Children's Health Insurance Program

FIGURE 11
FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES (FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL), CALENDAR YEAR 2012

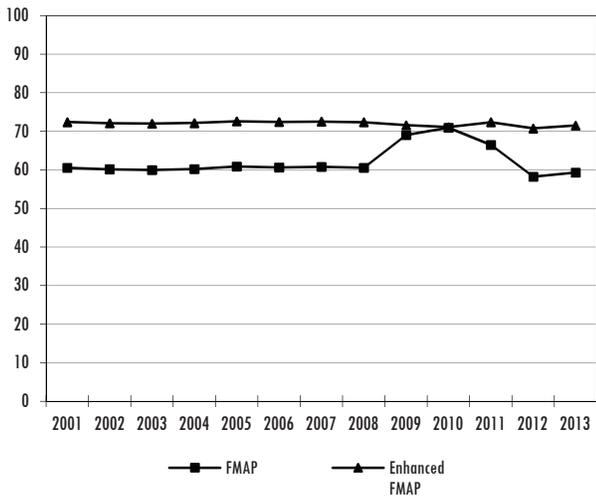
| SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT | 100% FPL | 14% FPL | 21% FPL | 74% FPL | 133% FPL | 185% FPL | 200% FPL | 218% FPL |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | \$10,890 | \$1,525 | \$2,287 | \$8,059 | \$14,484 | \$20,147 | \$21,780 | \$23,740 |
| 2 | \$14,710 | \$2,059 | \$3,089 | \$10,885 | \$19,564 | \$27,214 | \$29,420 | \$32,068 |
| 3 | \$18,530 | \$2,594 | \$3,891 | \$13,712 | \$24,645 | \$34,281 | \$37,060 | \$40,395 |
| 4 | \$22,350 | \$3,129 | \$4,694 | \$16,539 | \$29,726 | \$41,348 | \$44,700 | \$48,723 |
| 5 | \$26,170 | \$3,664 | \$5,496 | \$19,366 | \$34,806 | \$48,415 | \$52,340 | \$57,051 |
| 6 | \$29,990 | \$4,199 | \$6,298 | \$22,193 | \$39,887 | \$55,482 | \$59,980 | \$65,378 |
| 7 | \$33,810 | \$4,733 | \$7,100 | \$25,019 | \$44,967 | \$62,549 | \$67,620 | \$73,706 |
| 8 | \$37,630 | \$5,268 | \$7,902 | \$27,846 | \$50,048 | \$69,616 | \$75,260 | \$82,033 |
| For each additional person | \$3,820 | \$535 | \$802 | \$2,827 | \$5,081 | \$7,067 | \$7,640 | \$8,328 |

NOTE: FPL = Federal Poverty Level.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(CHIP). **Figure 12** shows Texas' FMAP and Enhanced FMAP since federal fiscal year 2001.

FIGURE 12
TEXAS FMAP AND ENHANCED FMAP
CHANGES 2001 TO 2013



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FEDERAL HEALTHCARE REFORM

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 significantly changed many aspects of the American healthcare and insurance industries. Although the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius* invalidated the statutory provision requiring states to expand Medicaid eligibility to receive Medicaid funding, the opinion upheld the remainder of the statute. As additional portions of the statute are implemented in coming years, federal healthcare reform will increasingly impact Texas' healthcare and insurance systems. For additional information on federal healthcare reform, refer to the Legislative Budget Board's February 2011 *Federal Healthcare Reform Legislative Primer*.

IMPACT OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS

The sequestration provisions of the federal Budget Control Act of 2011 specify that half of the required reductions come from non-defense discretionary spending. Because they are not considered discretionary spending programs, many major health and human services programs are exempted from the sequestration provisions, including Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, National School Lunch Program, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. However, major

health and human services that are subject to the sequestration provisions include Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, Vocational Rehabilitation Grants, Social Services Block Grant (Title XX), and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. For additional information on the Budget Control Act, refer to page 8.

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE EXPANSION AND TEXAS' 1115 WAIVER

The Texas Medicaid payment structure has increasingly moved away from the fee-for-service model towards a managed care model. However, because the substantial Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) supplemental payments were premised on a fee-for-service model, Texas was unable to implement statewide managed care without endangering the payment stream. The Eighty-second Texas Legislature charged the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) with statewide Medicaid managed care implementation, but only if HHSC was able to simultaneously protect the supplemental funding stream.

In 2011, HHSC received approval from the federal government for a proposal that both expanded managed care statewide and implemented a new funding structure replacing UPL payments. The Health and Human Services Secretary approved HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver under the authority provided in the Social Security Act Section 1115, which allows the Secretary to waive compliance with certain portions of the Medicaid statute. HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver replaces the UPL stream with two separate funding pools. The Uncompensated Care pool is intended to partially reimburse providers for costs associated with uncompensated or indigent care, while the Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment pool is designed to spur infrastructure or systematic improvements.

The Medicaid Transformation Waiver is a five-year project that began September 1, 2011. The first year provides a transition period in which payments are based on prior year payments, and in the second through fourth years the new structure using the two payments pools will be implemented.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

There are a number of health and human service programs included in the Top 100 that are operating despite expired federal authorization for funding. The Refugee and Entrance Assistance State Administered Program expired in fiscal year 2002, and Family Planning Services continue to receive appropriations despite an authorization that expired in fiscal year 1985.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 extended authorization of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) through September 2015. The law increases

federal participation by 23 percentage points from October 2016 to September 2019, but does not extend authorization beyond 2015.

The Continuing Appropriations Resolution for fiscal year 2013 reauthorized the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program through March 27, 2013. This law contains minor modifications to the program, but no major efforts are underway to overhaul the program. While funding for the basic TANF program has remained fairly constant over time, funding for supplemental grants for states with high population growth or historically low cash assistance benefits levels or both was eliminated in fiscal year 2012.

MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Figure 13 shows the largest federal funding streams for health and human services, in descending dollar order for fiscal year 2012. References to statutory titles usually refer to the Social Security Act (e.g., Title IV-E), the authorizing legislation for many health and human services programs. Each of the funding streams listed is described in the following pages.

FIGURE 13
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|--|-------------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 1 | Medicaid | \$17,517.6 |
| 6 | Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) | 882.6 |
| 8 | Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) | 548.6 |
| 10 | Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF) | 486.3 |
| 13 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—State Administration | 307.2 |
| 14 | Child and Adult Care Food Program | 283.5 |
| 16 | Vocational Rehabilitation Grants | 241.6 |
| 17 | Foster Care (Title IV-E) | 231.7 |
| 21 | Disability Determinations | 152.4 |
| 22 | Child Support Enforcement Administration | 150.4 |
| 23 | Social Services Block Grant | 137.7 |
| 24 | Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant | 135.0 |
| 30 | Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E) | 96.5 |
| 31 | HIV Care Formula Grants | 89.8 |
| 36 | Survey and Certification of Health Care and Suppliers | 61.0 |
| 48 | Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services | 40.5 |
| 50 | Refugee Assistance Cash & Medical | 38.7 |
| 52 | Promoting Safe and Stable Families | 35.2 |
| 53 | Mental Health Block Grant | 35.1 |
| 56 | Maternal & Child Health Block Grant | 33.1 |
| 60 | Child Welfare Services | 25.7 |
| 65 | Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers | 22.4 |
| 68 | Immunization Grants | 20.5 |
| 75 | HIV Prevention Activities | 15.8 |
| 78 | Family Planning Services | 15.6 |
| 81 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance | 14.1 |
| 82 | Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program | 13.8 |
| 84 | Nutrition Services Incentive Program | 12.5 |
| 85 | National Family Caregiver Support Program | 12.5 |
| 86 | Medicaid Fraud Control Unit | 12.2 |
| 91 | Chafee Foster Care Independence Program | 9.5 |
| 96 | Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | 7.8 |
| 97 | Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control | 7.4 |
| TOTAL | | \$21,694.2 |

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX)

CFDA NUMBER 93.778

PURPOSE

The Medicaid program provides financial assistance to states for payments of medical assistance on behalf of cash assistance recipients, children, pregnant women, and the elderly who meet income and resource requirements as well as other categorically eligible groups.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of the cost of all allowable services provided to eligible persons.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For medical assistance, the federal to state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is 58.22 percent federal share in fiscal year 2012. For program administration, the match rate is 50 percent. The federal share for compensation and training of professional medical personnel or for quality control peer review organizations covers 75 percent of costs. Funds used for family planning or for developing an automated claims processing system are matched at 90 percent federal.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must provide the following services:

- inpatient and outpatient hospital services;
- physician services;
- nursing facility care;
- home health care;
- pregnancy-related services;
- family planning services;
- rural health clinic services;
- laboratory and x-ray services;
- private duty nurses;
- pediatric and family nurse practitioner services;
- Federally Qualified Health Center services;
- nurse-midwife services; and

- Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) medical and dental services for those under age 21 (any service deemed medically necessary).

States may provide additional services such as clinic services, emergency hospital services, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR), mental health services, medical transportation, and prescription drugs. Each Medicaid service must be sufficient in amount, duration, and scope to achieve its purpose. Recipients across the state must have access to similar types and levels of care. Medicaid recipients may obtain services from any qualified Medicaid provider. Federally approved waivers may provide exceptions to these requirements.

Funds are also used for program administration, including compensation and training of professional medical personnel used in program administration; automated claims processing systems; quality review programs; immigration status control programs; and fraud control units.

ELIGIBILITY

Healthcare services are provided for certain client groups under Medicaid. Eligibility is based primarily on income and age, and eligible persons include the following groups:

- impoverished persons eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance and disabled persons eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI);
- persons receiving medical assistance only (low-income persons residing in institutions who would qualify for SSI except for certain income requirements);
- children up to age 19 whose families would qualify for TANF;
- children ages 6 through 18 living in families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) (\$18,530 for a family of three);
- children ages 1 through 5 whose families earn up to 133 percent of the FPL (\$24,645 for a family of three);
- pregnant women in families with incomes up to 185 percent of the FPL;
- newborns born to a mother eligible for and receiving Medicaid at the time of birth, subsequently eligible, or eligible for and receiving benefits through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) perinatal program, through the month of the child's first birthday, with incomes up to 185 percent of the FPL;

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) (CONTINUED)

- medically needy children and pregnant women whose family income is spent down to qualifying eligibility levels because of medical expenses;
- Medicare beneficiaries who are also eligible for Medicaid (dual eligibles);
- certain persons with disabilities who pay a premium to buy into the Medicaid program; and
- foster care/adoption related groups such as:
 - children through age 17 who are in the conservatorship of DFPS or are the subject of an adoption assistance agreement;
 - youth through age 19 who live in paid foster care settings and are enrolled in an approved educational or vocational program; and
 - youth through age 20 who were in foster care on their eighteenth birthday or later, with incomes no greater than 400 percent of the FPL.

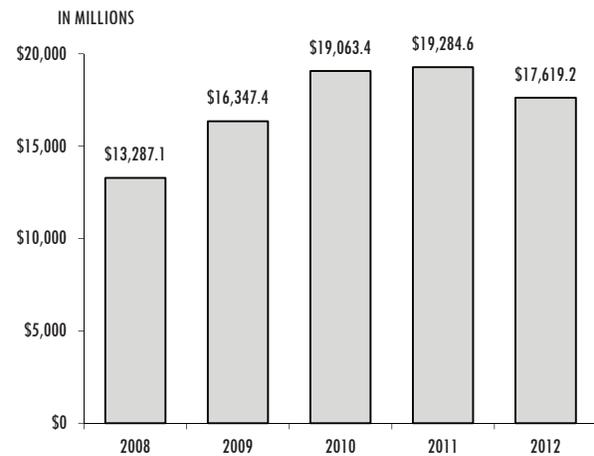
States are required through Medicaid to pay for Medicare Part A premiums, deductibles, and copayments for persons within 100 percent of the FPL, and for Medicare Part B premiums for persons within 120 percent of FPL.

Figure 15 displays income limits for various categories of eligibility in Texas. **Figure 16** compares the number of Medicaid recipients with spending for each group.

STATE AGENCIES

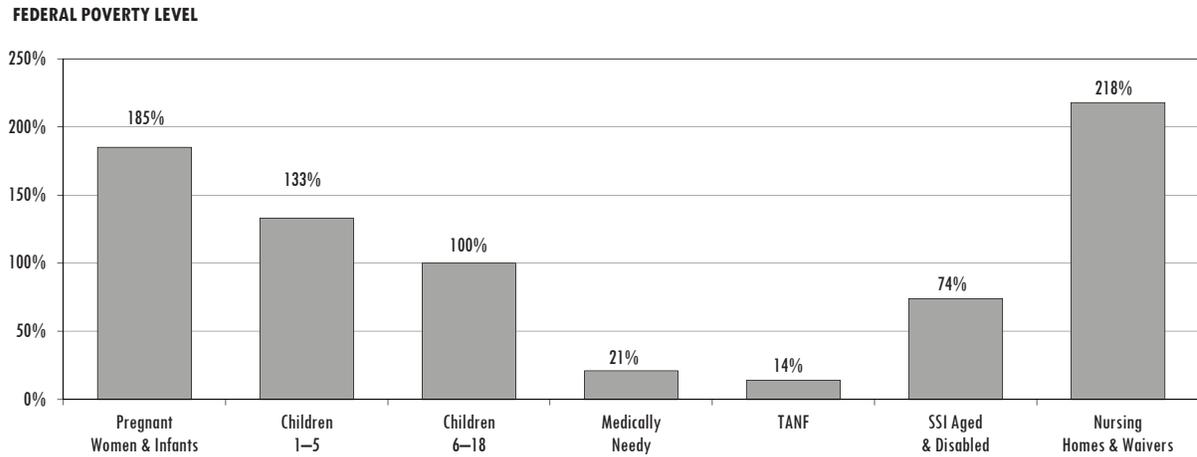
Figure 17 shows the distribution of funding to the agencies. **Figure 18** shows each state agency's responsibilities under the Medicaid program.

FIGURE 14
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



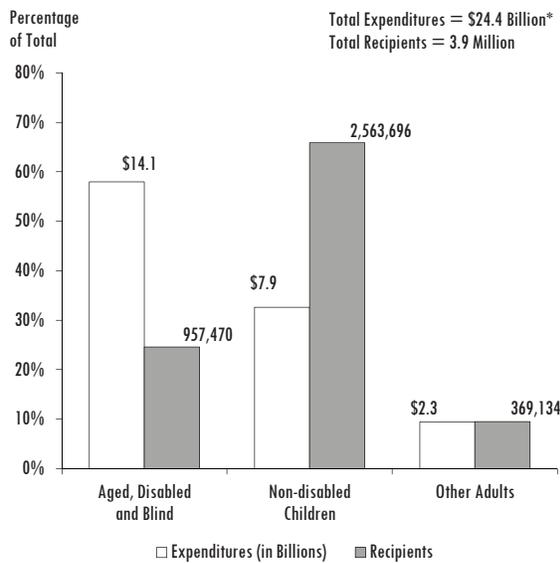
NOTE: Amounts include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 15
MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY INCOME LIMITS IN TEXAS
FISCAL YEAR 2012**



NOTES: Limits represent net income after allowable deductions. Certain youth in foster care/adoption settings are covered up to age 21.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 16
TEXAS MEDICAID RECIPIENTS AND SPENDING
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2011**

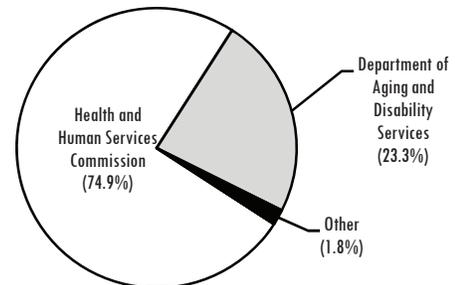


*Total expenditures do not include Disproportionate Share Hospital payments, Upper Payment Limit payments, and administrative costs.

NOTES: Recipient count is average monthly caseload. Other adults include non-full Medicaid beneficiaries who may only receive limited benefits such as emergency care for non-citizen clients, and women receiving limited health care under the Women's Health Program.

SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 17
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012**

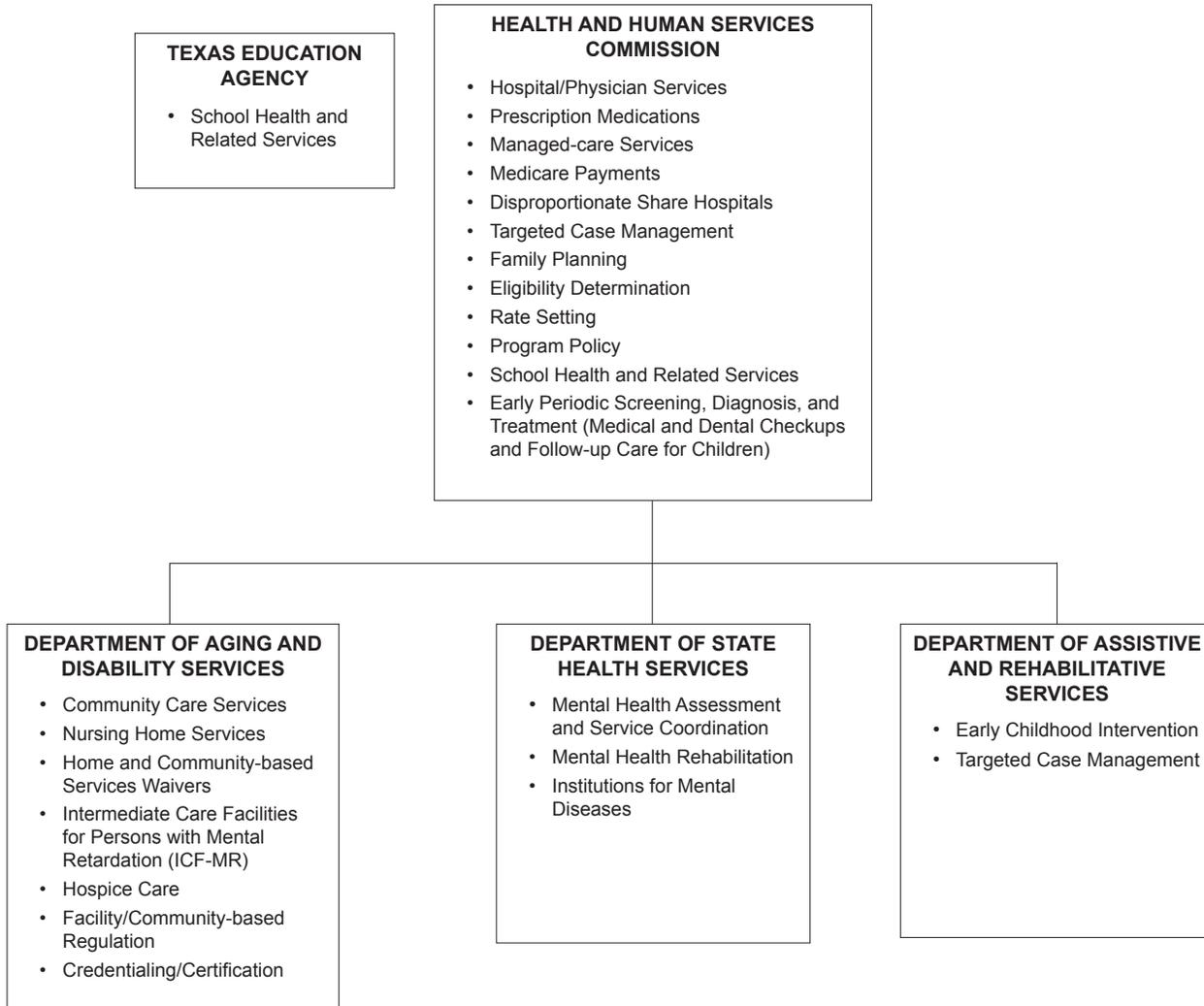


NOTES: Does not include payment for Disproportionate Share Hospitals or Upper Payment Limit. Other includes Department of State Health Services, Department of Family and Protective Services, Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, School for the Deaf, and Employee Benefits.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) (CONTINUED)

FIGURE 18
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS
2012–13 BIENNIUM



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Health and Human Services Commission.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.767

PURPOSE

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health insurance coverage for children from low-income families who are not eligible for Medicaid and do not have access to affordable health insurance.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on historical payments, growth in the child population, and growth in per capita healthcare costs for each state. States must expend annual allocations within two years; unspent funds are subject to redistribution to other states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Enhanced federal match varies by state based upon Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP); the federal share is 70.89 percent in fiscal year 2012.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must provide coverage for certain healthcare services, including preventive care and inpatient and outpatient hospital services. The insurance provided under the state plan do not substitute for private insurance coverage. Children found through the enrollment process to be Medicaid-eligible must be enrolled in Medicaid. No more than 10 percent of federal funds may be used for administrative costs, including outreach activities. There may be cost-sharing based upon household income.

ELIGIBILITY

- Covered Groups: Low-income children up to age 19 and pregnant women.
- Income: Household income up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, after allowable expenses are deducted. Allows states to go beyond the 300 percent level and receive the lower federal Medicaid matching rate.
- Insured Status: Limited to uninsured children. There is a waiting period between eligibility determination and coverage of up to 90 days for children previously covered by a third-party health benefits plan.

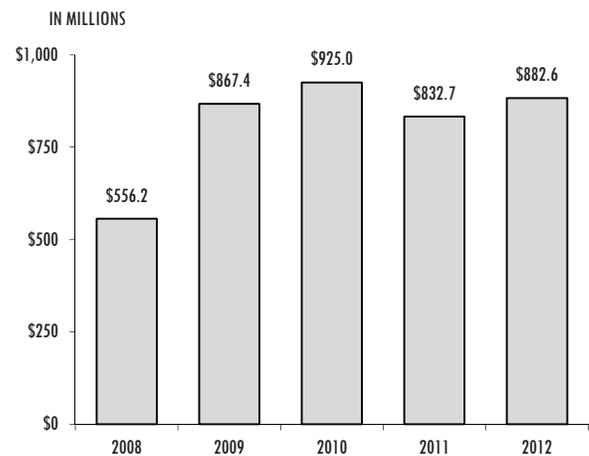
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- Enrollment Fee: \$0, \$35, or \$50 annual enrollment fee.
- Copayments: \$0 to \$100, depending on family income and type of service. Copayments are capped at 1.25 percent or 2.50 percent of family income.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 19
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

CFDA NUMBER 10.557

PURPOSE

The WIC program provides, at no cost, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and healthcare referrals to low-income pregnant, breast-feeding, or postpartum women and to young children determined to be at nutritional risk.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Food benefit funds are allocated based on each state's share of the population eligible for WIC. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed dollar basis per WIC participant, but are adjusted annually for inflation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States receiving WIC funding must enter into cost-containment contracts for the purchase of infant formula, providing rebates and reducing program costs. In addition to food purchases, funds may be used for nutrition education, the purchase of breast pumps, screenings, assessments, and referrals to health, welfare, and social service providers. Beyond the provision of screening, assessments, and referrals, expenditures for healthcare services are not allowable.

ELIGIBILITY

- Women
- Age: No age requirement.
- Income: Households at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, and TANF recipients are automatically income-eligible.
- Other: Pregnant, breast-feeding, or postpartum (up to six months after birth), and at nutritional risk.

INFANTS

- Age: Up to 1 year.
- Other: At nutritional risk.

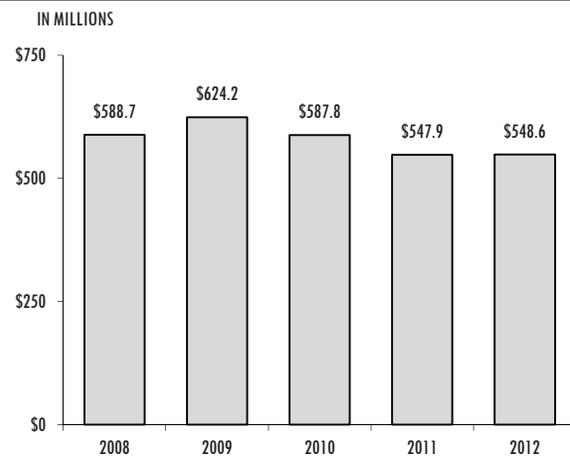
CHILDREN

- Age: Up to 5 years.
- Other: At nutritional risk.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 20
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.558

PURPOSE

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides assistance to families with needy children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; promotes job preparation, work, and marriage; strives to reduce and prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

TANF is a block grant based on the historical level of federal spending on related programs. States with high population growth and low benefit levels have received supplemental funds, scheduled to end after fiscal year 2010. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 provides competitive TANF grants to promote healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at 80 percent of what expenditures were in fiscal year 1994 on related programs, or 75 percent if the state meets national work participation standards (50 percent of all families participating in work activities and 90 percent of two-parent families participating in work activities). To receive contingency funding, states must maintain spending on low-income families at 100 percent of the level of expenditures in fiscal year 1994, excluding expenditures on child care.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States have broad flexibility to use the grant funds in any manner that meets the program's purposes. Under a "grandfather" clause, funds cannot be used for medical assistance, except pre-pregnancy family planning. States must achieve minimum work participation rates to avoid penalties.

ELIGIBILITY

CASH ASSISTANCE, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AND ADULT EDUCATION

- Age: Children under age 18, or 18 and attending high school or high school training full-time; also parents or relative caretakers of these children.
- Income: Up to 14 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (excluding any special deductions such as court-ordered child support payments or earnings disregard).

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO AT-RISK YOUTH, AND FAMILY-BASED SAFETY SERVICES

- Age: Children under age 21.
- Income: Household income less than \$63,000 annually.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Families must include a child at home or in the home of a relative. Adult recipients must participate in work activities unless exempt and must assign rights to child support to the state. Receipt of benefits is time-limited. Federal law sets a five-year lifetime cap on receipt of benefits for families with an adult on the grant. Texas has more restrictive state time limits for most adults:

- one-year limit—High school education or better, or work experience of at least 18 months.
- two-year limit—At least 3 years of high school, or work experience of 6 to 18 months.
- three-year limit—Less than 3 years of high school and less than 6 months of work experience.

TRANSFERABILITY

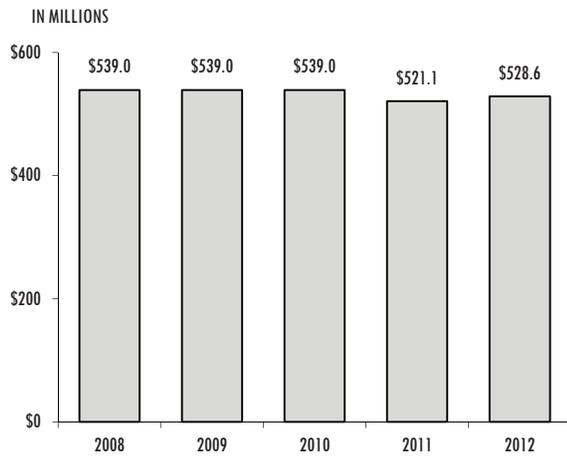
States may transfer up to 30 percent of the block grant to the Child Care and Development Fund, less transfers to the Social Services Block Grant, which are limited to 10 percent of the TANF grant.

STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services; Texas Workforce Commission; Department of State Health Services; Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services; Texas Education Agency.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

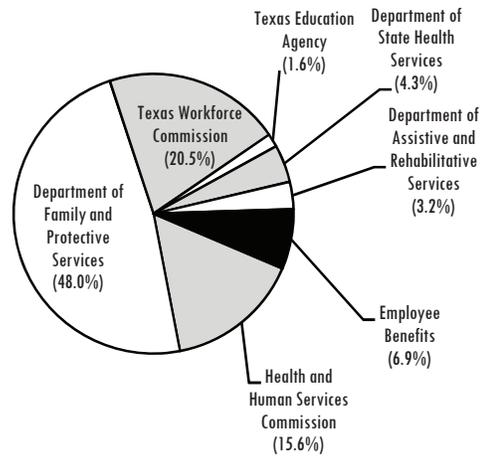
FIGURE 21
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts include \$486.3 million in block grant funds. They also include \$52.7 million in each of fiscal years 2008 to 2010, and \$34.9 million in fiscal year 2011 in supplemental funds. Supplemental funding in fiscal year 2010 was provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts in fiscal year 2012 include \$42.3 million in federal TANF contingency funds, available because of high Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program caseloads.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Administration for Children and Families.

FIGURE 22
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM— STATE ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 10.561

PURPOSE

Funds for administration assist state agencies in operating the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of eligible program costs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50 percent. Bonuses are available to states with the lowest and most improved payment error rates.

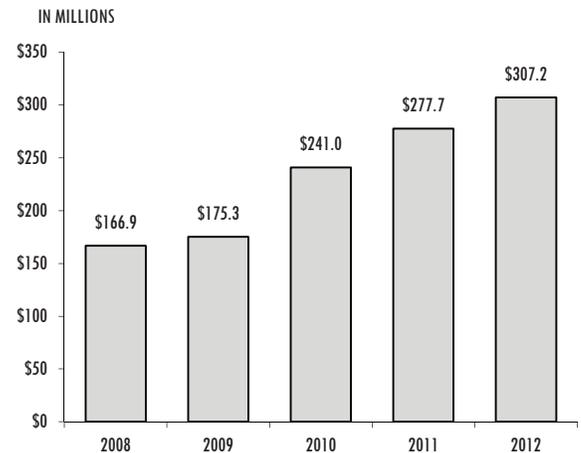
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are for administrative costs to screen and certify applicants for program benefits; issue benefits to eligible households; conduct fraud investigations and prosecutions; provide fair hearings to households for which benefits have been denied or terminated; conduct nutrition education activities; prepare financial and special reports; operate automated data processing systems; and monitor subrecipients.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 23
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts do not include the value of food stamps (estimated at \$6.0 billion in fiscal year 2011). Amounts do not include the \$6.2 million SNAP performance accuracy bonus received by Texas in 2011.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.558

PURPOSE

The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides cash reimbursement for nonprofit meal service programs for children, elderly or impaired adults in nonresidential day care facilities, and children in emergency shelters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on the number of meals served, by category and type. Category refers to the economic need of the individual. Type refers to breakfast, lunch, supplement, or supper.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to reimburse eligible entities for part of the costs in providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and children and adults in nonresidential day care, including after school programs. Depending upon the participant category, allowable daily reimbursement per participant ranges from a snack and a meal to three meals. The household income of families served determines the rate of reimbursement for each meal.

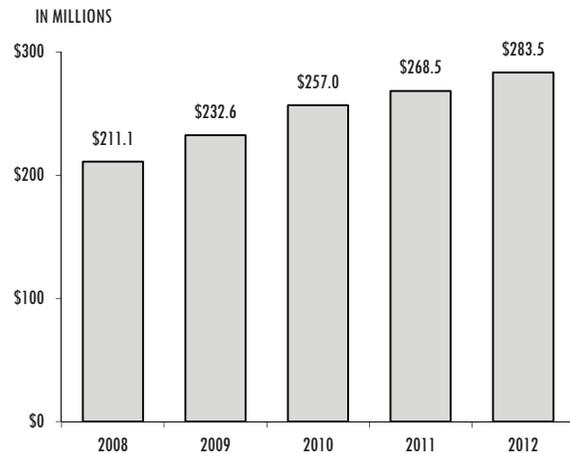
ELIGIBILITY

- Approved sites providing nonresidential day care services may participate in the program.
- Age: In child-care facilities, children age 12 and under, older children with disabilities, children under age 16 of migrant workers, and persons age 18 years or younger who are residents of emergency shelters. In adult day-care centers, adults age 60 and older and younger adults with functional impairment.
- Income: Clients from households with income at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free meals. Clients with household income between 130 percent and 185 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced-price meals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 24
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.126

PURPOSE

Vocational Rehabilitation Grants assist persons with disabilities to become gainfully employed. A wide range of services is permitted, including counseling and vocational services.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are allocated funds based on population, weighted by per capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 21.3 percent for rehabilitative services. States bear 50 percent of construction costs for rehabilitation facilities. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the fiscal year two years earlier.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds provide vocational rehabilitation services including assessment, counseling, vocational and other training, job placement, reader services for the blind, interpreter services for the deaf, medical and related services, prosthetic and orthotic devices, rehabilitation technology, transportation to secure vocational rehabilitation services, maintenance during rehabilitation, and other goods and services necessary for an individual with a disability to achieve employment.

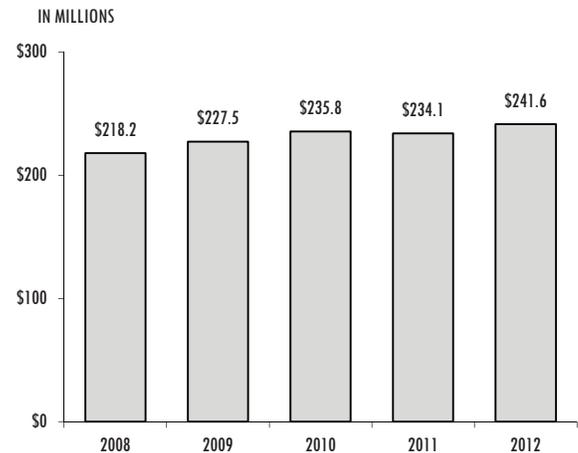
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Individuals who will be of working age when services are completed.
- Income: Services are available regardless of income. Economic resources guidelines apply to some purchased services.
- Other: The presence of a physical and/or mental impairment that constitutes or results in a substantial impediment to employment and the need for vocational rehabilitation services.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

FIGURE 25
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV-E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.658

PURPOSE

Foster Care funding assists states in providing safe, appropriate, 24-hour substitute care for children who are under the jurisdiction of the administering state agency and need temporary placement and care outside their homes. The funding also provides for proper and efficient administrative and training costs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of the cost of allowable services provided to eligible persons.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal:state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (58.22 percent federal share in fiscal year 2012). The state match for training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50 percent state to 50 percent federal.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for payments on behalf of eligible children to individuals providing foster family homes, to child-care institutions, or to public or nonprofit child-placement agencies. Payments may include the cost of food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance (with respect to a child), and reasonable travel to the child's home for visitation. Funds may not be used for counseling or treatment services provided to a child, the child's family, or the child's foster family.

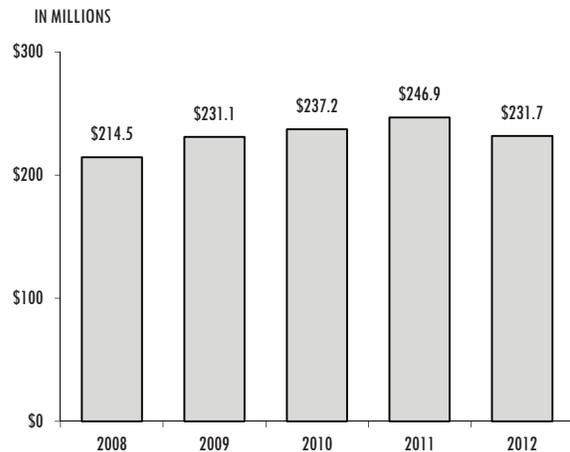
ELIGIBILITY

Children must meet the eligibility requirements of the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in place on July 16, 1996. Under certain conditions, states may opt to extend eligibility until age 21.

STATE AGENCIES

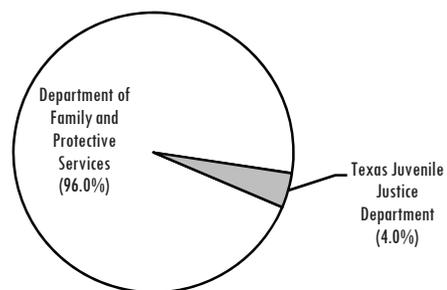
Department of Family and Protective Services; Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 26
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 27
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

CFDA NUMBER 96.001

PURPOSE

Funds for Disability Determinations support states' processes for initial determinations of medical eligibility or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The federal government allocates funding to states based on necessary costs related to the disability determination process.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

The federal government prescribes the criteria for evaluating disability status. The determination of medical eligibility includes a review of the applicant's medical records and an evaluation of the applicant's functional capacity.

ELIGIBILITY

The state is the recipient of funds to conduct disability determinations. For client eligibility, a person under age 65 is considered disabled if he or she is determined to be unable to engage in any substantially gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months, or to result in death.

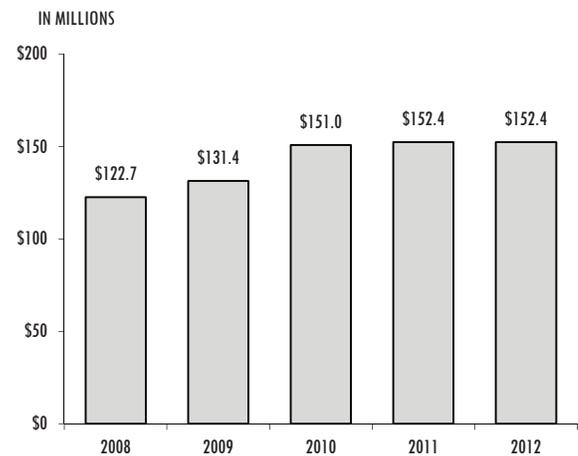
The federal Social Security Administration sets income eligibility caps, asset limits, and benefit rates for SSI. The 2012 maximum federal monthly payment amount for an individual is \$698 (approximately 65.1 percent of the Federal Poverty Level).

There are no income or asset limits relative to SSDI. To be eligible for SSDI, a person must have worked 6 out of the last 12 quarters to 20 out of the last 40 quarters, depending on age. Following a 24-month waiting period, SSDI recipients are eligible for Medicare benefits.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

FIGURE 28
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 93.563

PURPOSE

Funds are available to enforce the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children; locate absent parents; establish paternity; and obtain child, spousal, and medical support.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of eligible program costs. Incentive payments are made to states based on performance in collection of support, and in establishing paternity and child support orders. Funding for incentive payments come from the federal share of recoupments of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State match is 34 percent of administrative costs related to child support enforcement, including establishments of paternity and costs incurred by certain court and law enforcement officials.

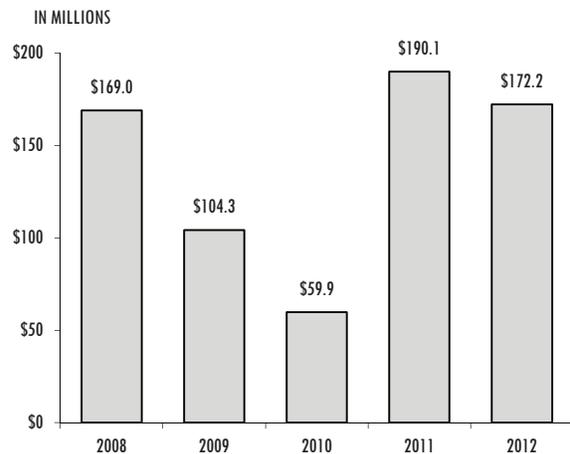
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

A state must provide child support enforcement services directly to individuals who are current or past recipients of federally funded foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or TANF, as well as other individuals who request child support enforcement services. The state agency administering the program must attempt to establish paternity and a support obligation for children born out of wedlock. The agency must maintain a system for monitoring compliance with support obligations and must enforce obligations (including use of income withholding) within federally established timeframes. States are required to collect an annual fee of \$25 from families that have never received TANF assistance (after the first \$500 has been collected), or pay the federal government in lieu of collecting the fee.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 29
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCE: Office of the Attorney General.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS (TITLE XX)

CFDA NUMBER 93.667

PURPOSE

Social Services Block Grants provide services directed toward one of the following goals: (1) prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; or (5) secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on each state's share of the population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds cannot be used for cash payments; provision of room and board; capital purchases or improvements; provision of medical care (except family planning or rehabilitation services) unless medical care is an integral but subordinate part of an approved social service; social services provided in or by employees of a hospital, nursing facility, or prison; child-care services which do not meet state or local standards; or other services furnished by individuals or entities excluded from program participation.

ELIGIBILITY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES (DSHS)—FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

- Income: 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
- Other: There are no income requirements for sexuality education classes or outreach activities for adolescents age 19 and younger.

DSHS—ADULT'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: A sliding scale fee may be charged to non-Medicaid clients with incomes above 150 percent of the FPL.
- Other: Adults who have severe and persistent mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder or other severely disabling mental disorders

which require crisis resolution or ongoing and long-term support and treatment. A sliding scale fee may be charged to non-Medicaid clients with incomes above 150 percent of the FPL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES (DADS)—HOME-BASED SERVICES PROGRAM; HOME DELIVERED MEALS PROGRAM; ADULT FOSTER CARE SERVICES; RESIDENTIAL CARE

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DADS—ADULT DAY CARE SERVICES

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Medical diagnosis and physician's order requiring care or monitoring by a licensed or registered nurse. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DADS—SPECIAL SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, CONSUMER MANAGED PERSONAL ASSISTANT SERVICES

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Physician's statement that the person's disability is permanent or expected to last for at least six months. Client must meet functional assessment score requirements. Client must live within a specified geographic area. To be eligible for consumer managed personal assistance services, clients must be mentally capable of self-directing care.

DADS—SPECIAL SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES—24-HOUR SHARED ATTENDANT CARE (AVAILABLE IN HOUSTON AREA ONLY)

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Meets functional assessment score requirements. Client must reside in Houston.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS (TITLE XX) (CONTINUED)

DADS—SPECIAL SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES—EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Client must live alone, be routinely alone for eight hours or more each day, or live with an incapacitated person who could not assist in an emergency. Client must have and be able to operate a telephone. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DADS—SPECIAL SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- Age: 18 years or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 220 percent of FPL).
- Other: Client must reside in the geographical area specified in the contract. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (DFPS)—PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN, MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION INVESTIGATIONS

- Age: For home investigations, children under age 18, age 18 and older if the person has a disability; otherwise age 65 and older. For facilities, no age limit.
- Other: Suspicion of abuse.

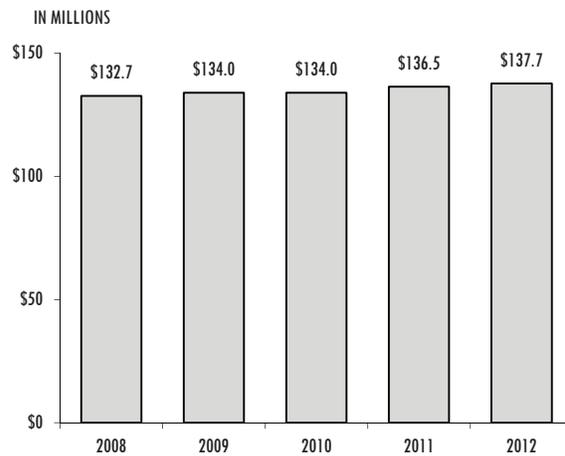
TRANSFERABILITY

States may transfer up to 10 percent of the annual block grant to the preventive health and health services, alcohol and drug abuse, mental health services, maternal and child health services, and low-income home energy assistance block grants. Up to 10 percent of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant may be shifted to Title XX.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Aging and Disability Services; Department of Family and Protective Services; Department of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission.

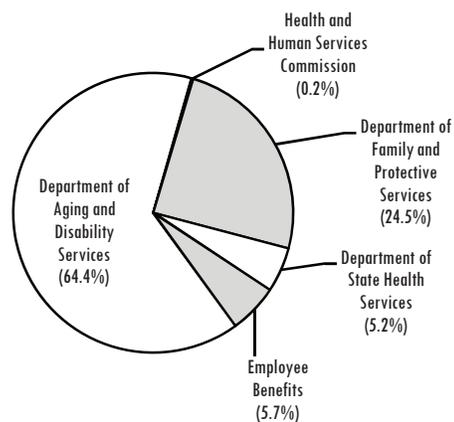
**FIGURE 30
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 31
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.959

PURPOSE

Funds assist states in developing and implementing prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities to address alcohol and drug abuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on weighted population factors and a measure that reflects differences in service costs from state to state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average level of expenditures for the two years before the grant year.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

At least 20 percent of the funds must be spent for primary preventive services, including the use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products by minors. States must expend at least 5 percent of the grant to increase relative to fiscal year 1994 the availability of treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children. States with more than 10 cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) per 100,000 population must spend between 2 percent and 5 percent of funds on early intervention for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease. These funds must target people who are receiving treatment for substance abuse. There is a 5 percent cap on administrative expenses. States must conduct annual, random, unannounced inspections of tobacco retailers to ensure compliance with the state's tobacco control laws for youth. States can be penalized for failure to meet targets for reducing the rate of violations of retail sales of tobacco to minors. States must provide tuberculosis services and early intervention services for substance abusers at risk for HIV disease. In general, funding cannot be used for inpatient hospital services; to make cash payments to recipients of health services; for purchasing or improving land, buildings, or medical equipment; or for other similar projects.

ELIGIBILITY

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAM SERVICES

There are no eligibility criteria.

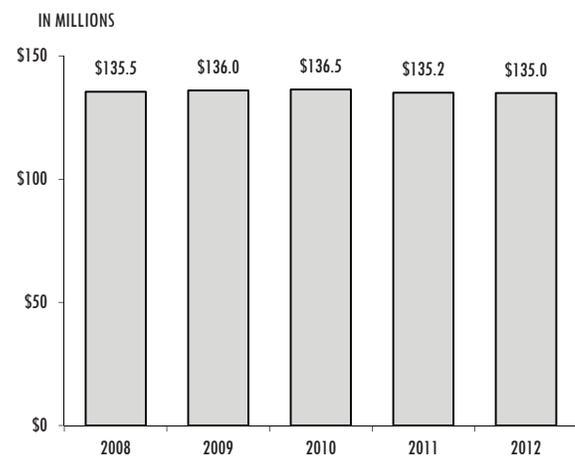
CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY TREATMENT PROGRAM SERVICES

- Income: 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for free services; 200 percent to 300 percent of the FPL for sliding scale fees.
- Other: Diagnosis of addiction or chemical dependency.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 32
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV-E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.659

PURPOSE

Funds are available to assist states in subsidizing the adoption of certain children with special needs (e.g., children who are older, minority, members of sibling groups, or physically, mentally, or emotionally disabled).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of the cost of allowable services provided to eligible persons.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For adoption assistance, the federal:state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (68.22 percent federal share in fiscal year 2012). The state match for training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50:50.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for subsidy payments, administrative expenses to adoptive parents of certain special needs children, and training of professional staff and parents involved in adoptions. Subsidy payments cannot exceed the foster care maintenance payment the child would have received in a foster family home. Parents adopting special needs children are eligible for reimbursement for certain nonrecurring cost of adoption of children with special needs and adoption assistance payments.

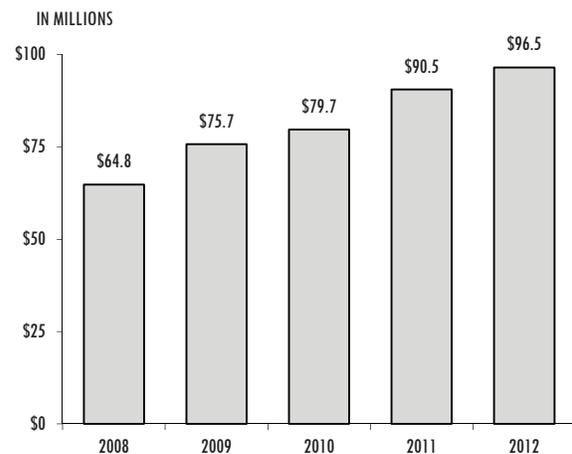
ELIGIBILITY

- Income: No means test applies to adoptive parents, but the amount of subsidy is agreed to by agency and parents and may be readjusted by joint agreement.
- Other: States must have two adoption assistance eligibility standards: one for an “applicable child” and another for “not an applicable child.” The “applicable child” standard bases eligibility on a child’s age, length of time in care, or a sibling relationship to another child. The “not an applicable child” standard is based on the adoption assistance eligibility requirements existing before October 1, 2009. Federal law phases out the latter standard gradually until 2018, at which point all children will be considered under the “applicable child” standard.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 33
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.917

PURPOSE

HIV Care Formula grants improve the quality, availability, and organization of healthcare and support services for individuals and families with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed by formula based on a state's share of individuals living with the HIV or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Seventy-five percent of the grant award is based on a state's share of the nation's HIV/AIDS cases; 20 percent is based on the state's share of the HIV/AIDS cases outside of designated eligible metropolitan areas (EMAs) and Transitional Grant Areas (TGAs); and 5 percent of the state's share of HIV/AIDS cases from states without EMAs/TGAs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States with more than 1 percent of the total U.S. AIDS cases reported during the previous years must provide nonfederal matching funds of \$1 for each \$2 of federal funds.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

The state must use 75 percent of grant funds on core medical services, such as outpatient and ambulatory health care, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, oral health care, medical case management, and health insurance premiums. The remaining 25 percent of grant funds must be used for support services such as respite care, outreach services, and medical transportation. The amount of grant funds a state allocates to services provided to infants, children, and women must be at least equal to the proportion of these individuals in the state to the total state population of individuals with AIDS. The state must provide health and support services (including treatments) to prevent the perinatal transmission of HIV. Funds may be used to support HIV Care Consortia established within areas most affected by HIV disease. These entities provide comprehensive continuum of care for individuals with HIV disease and their families, and other services such as home- and community-based care and therapeutics. The grant funds must not be used to purchase or improve buildings (except for minor remodeling), to make payments to recipients of services, or for administrative costs exceeding 10 percent of the grant award.

States have one year to obligate funds. The unobligated penalty threshold is 5 percent of the total state award. States with an

unobligated balance above 5 percent may have the following year's funding reduced by the amount of the unobligated balance and may not be eligible for supplemental funding.

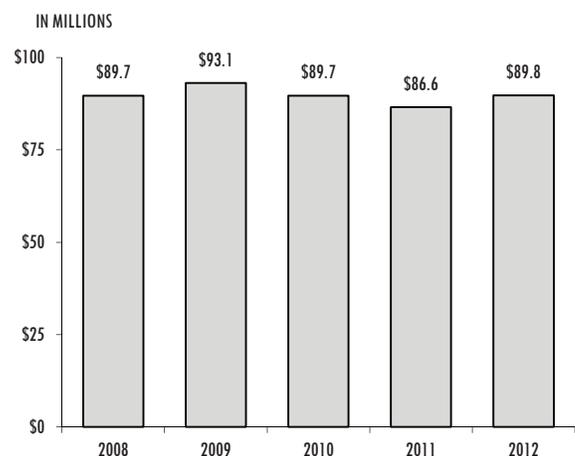
ELIGIBILITY

- Income: 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Other: Medical diagnosis of HIV disease.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 34
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS

CFDA NUMBER 93.777

PURPOSE

The Survey and Certification program determines whether healthcare service providers and suppliers comply with Medicaid and Medicare regulatory health and safety standards and conditions of participation.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated to states based on the number of providers and suppliers.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Funds related to Medicare survey costs are not subject to matching requirements. For Medicaid-related costs, the state share ranges from 25 percent to 50 percent. Surveys performed by skilled professional medical personnel are reimbursed at the enhanced rate.

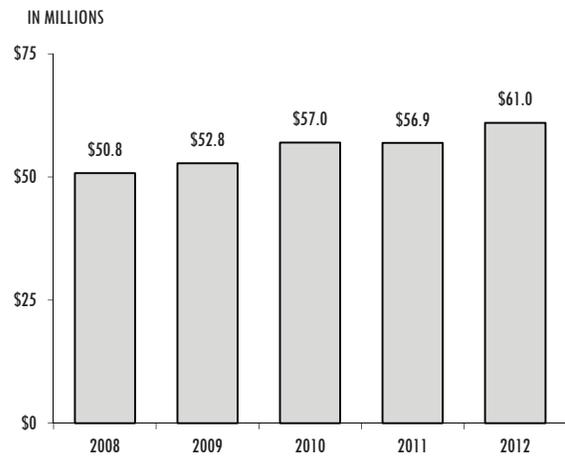
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are provided for on-site inspection of healthcare service providers and suppliers (e.g., hospitals, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, and home health agencies); program administration; and support or reimbursement of state staff performing survey activities.

STATE AGENCIES

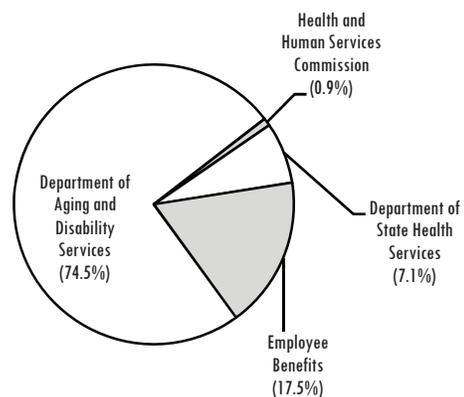
Health and Human Services Commission; Department of State Health Services; Department of Aging and Disability Services.

**FIGURE 35
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



SOURCES: Department of State Health Services; Department of Aging and Disability Services; Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 36
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING—NUTRITION SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 93.045

PURPOSE

The Nutrition Services Program under Special Programs for the Aging provides funding for meals, nutrition education, and other nutrition services to reduce hunger and food insecurity, to promote socialization, and to promote the health and well-being of older individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated to states based on the state's share of the national population that is age 60 and older.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for nutrition services and 25 percent for administration. States must spend at least as much nonfederal funds for both services and administration as the average amount it spent for such activities for the three previous fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment is reduced by same percentage as the state reduction.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Meals may be served in a congregate setting or delivered to homebound individuals. Local projects must include meals that provide one-third of the “recommended dietary allowance” at least once per day, five or more days per week (except in rural areas where a lesser frequency is determined feasible).

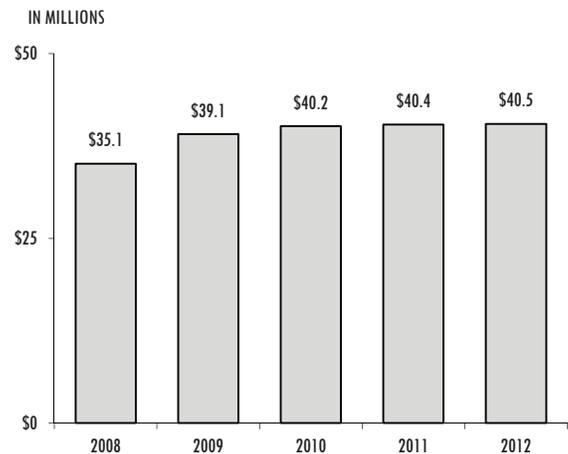
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses or individuals younger than age 60 if the individual is handicapped or disabled and resides with and accompanies an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60.
- Income: Emphasis is placed on those with the greatest social or economic need.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 37
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE—CASH AND MEDICAL

CFDA NUMBER 93.566

PURPOSE

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State-administered Programs provide funds to reimburse states for assistance provided to refugees, asylees, and certain other legal immigrants for resettlement in the U.S. In general, this assistance includes cash and medical assistance, and social services.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations vary according to each state's share of total refugee and entrant arrivals during the previous three years. States are reimbursed for the cost of providing cash and medical assistance, social services, and associated administrative costs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Assistance is limited to the refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of severe forms of trafficking, certain Amerasians from Vietnam, and Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa holders, as defined in federal statute. The scope of services for which federal funds are available are similar to the scope of services provided by regular domestic public assistance programs. States must obligate funds for cash and medical assistance within the fiscal year of appropriation, and must liquidate the obligation by the end of the next fiscal year. States have an additional year to obligate and liquidate funds for social services. Funds for services for unaccompanied minors can be obligated and liquidated in the fiscal year of appropriation or the following fiscal year.

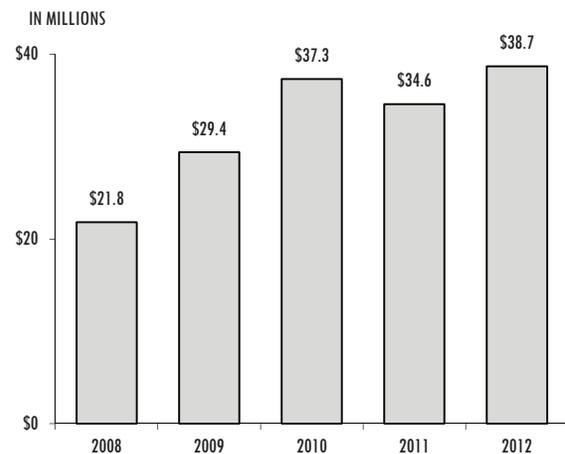
ELIGIBILITY

Services are provided only to refugees who have resided in the U.S. less than 60 months. Eligibility is restricted to the first 8 months in the U.S., except for asylees, whose eligibility begins the month asylum is granted. Refugees must meet the income and resource standards in the state for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Supplemental Security Income.

STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services; Department of State Health Services.

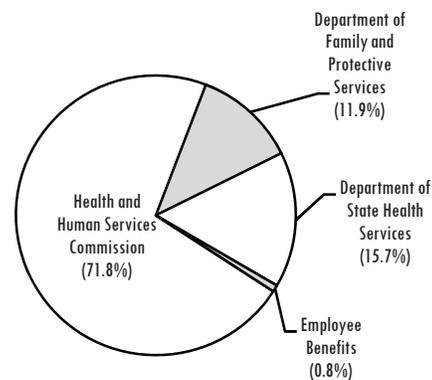
FIGURE 38
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Fiscal year 2012 is estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 39
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Health and Human Services Commission.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.556

PURPOSE

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program funds coordinated community-based family support and preservation services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are allocated funds based on the state's number of children who received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits in the previous three years.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. States must not use funds to supplant the level of family preservation and support services existing in 1992.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds must be spent for family preservation, family support services (such as respite or parenting skills training), time-limited family reunification services, and adoption promotion. Administrative expenditures are capped at 10 percent of the total allotment.

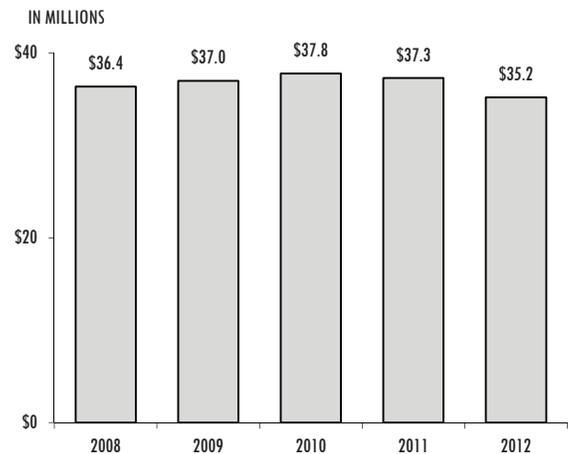
ELIGIBILITY

Families and children are eligible if services are needed to assist them in stabilizing their lives, strengthening family functioning, preventing out-of-home placement of children, enhancing child development, improving parenting skills, facilitating timely reunification for children, or promoting appropriate adoptions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 40
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.958

PURPOSE

Community Mental Health Block Grants provide financial assistance to states and territories, enabling them to carry out the state's plan for providing comprehensive community mental health services to adults with a serious mental illness and to children with a serious emotional disturbance; monitoring the progress in implementing a comprehensive community-based mental health system; and providing technical assistance to states and the Mental Health Planning Council that will assist the states in planning and implementing a comprehensive community-based mental health system.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated to states based on certain weighted age cohorts and costs for providing mental health services relative to the state's total taxable resources.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average amount of expenditures for the previous two fiscal years.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Up to 5 percent of grant funds may be used for administrative costs. Funds may not be used for inpatient services, cash payments to recipients of health services, capital purchases or improvements, or the purchase of major medical equipment. Services must be provided by appropriate, qualified community programs, including community mental health centers, child mental health programs, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, mental health peer support programs, or mental health primary consumer-directed programs.

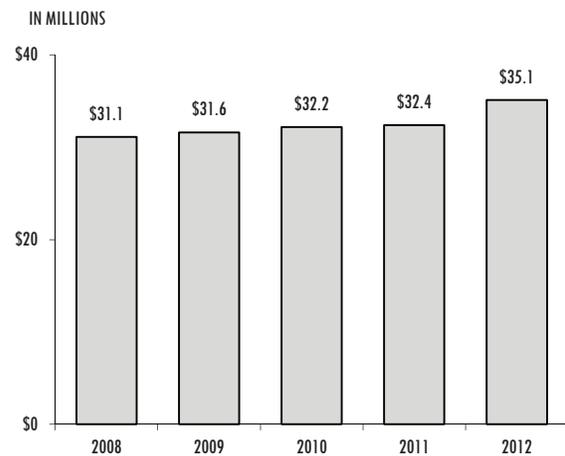
ELIGIBILITY

Adults with a serious mental illness and children with a serious emotional disturbance are eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 41
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.994

PURPOSE

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants are designed to improve the health of mothers and children by investing in prenatal programs to enable mothers to give birth to healthy babies and by preventing children from exposure to disabling diseases, injuries, and other health problems.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are allocated funds based on the relative share of funds received under eight antecedent programs in fiscal year 1981. When funding exceeds the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1983, the additional funds are allocated in proportion to the poverty population younger than age 18.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 42.9 percent. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures in fiscal year 1989.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to develop systems of care for the provision of health services and related activities, including planning, administration, education, and evaluation consistent with the state's annual application. States must use 30 percent of funds for preventive and primary care services for children, and at least 30 percent for services for children with special healthcare needs. States must establish and maintain a toll-free information number for parents and Medicaid providers. There is a 10 percent administrative cap. Prohibited uses include (1) inpatient services other than those provided to children with special healthcare needs or to high-risk pregnant women and infants; (2) cash payments for health services; (3) capital purchases or improvements; (4) matching funds for other federal grants; and (5) funds for research or training to entities other than a public or nonprofit entity. Funds are available for expenditure for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

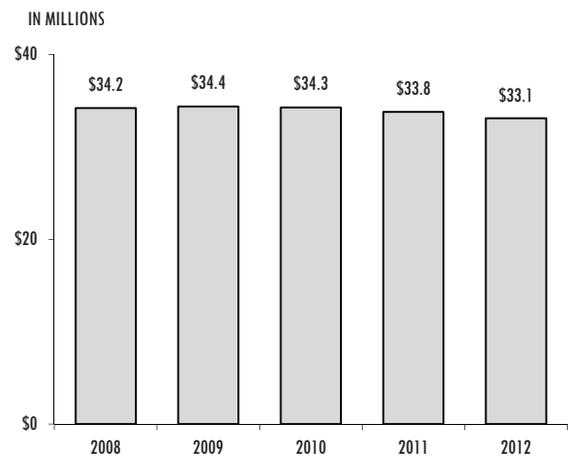
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Reproductive age (for related services).
- Income: Up to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Other: Cannot be eligible for Medicaid or covered by the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 42
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.645

PURPOSE

Federal funds promote flexibility in coordinated child and family service programs using community-based agencies.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are allocated based on each state's child population younger than age 21 and three-year average per capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Uses include prevention and reunification services (e.g., 24-hour emergency caretaker and homemaker services, day care, crisis counseling, emergency shelters, and mental health and drug counseling). Funds may also be used for the return of runaway children or the licensing costs and standard-setting for private child-care agencies and institutions.

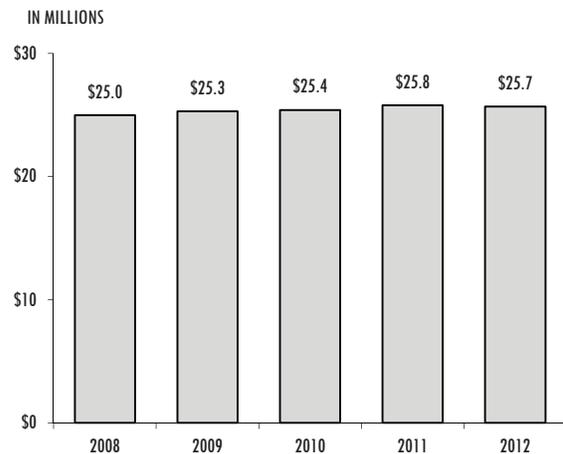
ELIGIBILITY

Families and children (unmarried and younger than age 18) in need of child welfare services are eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 43
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING— SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS

CFDA NUMBER 93.044

PURPOSE

The Supportive Services and Senior Centers Program under Special Programs for the Aging provides funding to encourage states and Area Agencies on Aging to develop and implement coordinated community-based services for older individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on each state's population that is age 60 and older.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for supportive services or senior centers and 25 percent for administration. States must spend at least as much non-federal funds for both services and administration as the average amount it spent for such activities for the three previous fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment is reduced by the same percentage as the state reduction.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to provide services such as health, education, counseling, transportation, housing assistance, legal assistance, employment services, or services to assist older individuals in avoiding institutionalization.

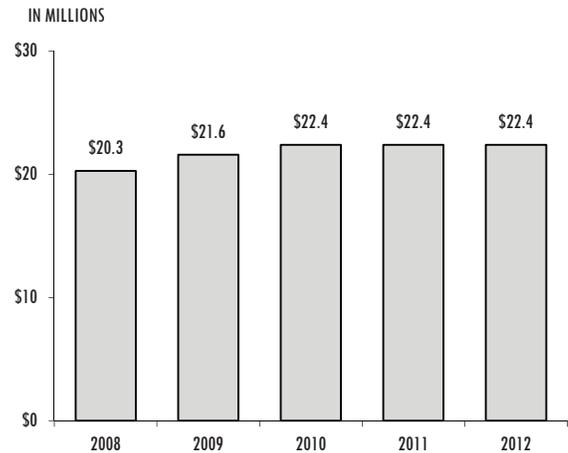
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: 60 and older.
- Income: Services are targeted to those older individuals with the greatest economic and social needs and those residing in rural areas.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 44
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: Department of Aging and Disability Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

IMMUNIZATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.268

PURPOSE

Immunization Grants establish and maintain preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases, including measles, rubella, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, varicella, mumps, haemophilus influenza type B, influenza, and pneumococcal pneumonia.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention determine funding levels based on the extent of the problem, the establishment of measurable objectives to address the problem, and the development of a sound operational plan.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although there are no matching requirements, applicants must assume part of the project costs.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for costs associated with planning, organizing, and conducting immunization programs directed toward vaccine preventable diseases and for vaccine purchase. Funds may be used for assessment costs; surveillance and outbreak control; public information; compliance with compulsory school immunization laws; and vaccine storage, supply, and delivery. Upon request, vaccine is made available in lieu of cash. Vaccine purchased with grant funds may be provided to private practitioners who agree not to charge for vaccine. Funds may be used to supplement existing state or local immunization services and operations.

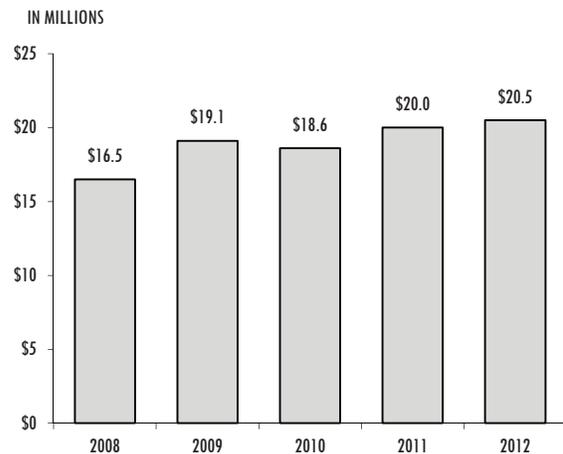
ELIGIBILITY

Children younger than age 18 who are uninsured, underinsured, or Medicaid-eligible are eligible for immunization, as are susceptible adults.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 45
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Fiscal year 2012 awards have not been finalized. Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.940

PURPOSE

Federal funds for HIV Prevention Activities assist states and political subdivisions in providing Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevention programs. The prevention programs are expected to aid in preventing the transmission of HIV or reducing the number of new HIV infections; increasing the number of persons who know their HIV status; reducing associated morbidity and mortality among HIV-infected persons and their partners by assuring referral to medical, social, and prevention services; and initiating needed HIV prevention services according to area HIV prevention plans.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is based on the number of people with a diagnosis of HIV. Additional funding is available to jurisdictions with at least 3,000 African American or Hispanic residents living with an HIV diagnosis.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

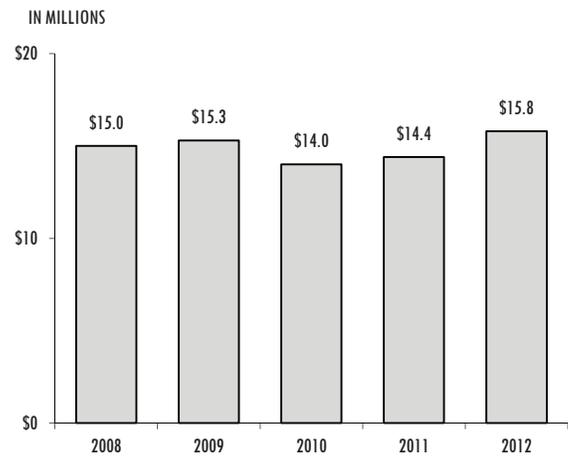
Funds may be used to support, develop, implement, and evaluate primary and secondary HIV prevention programs implemented by state and local health departments.

States must spend at least 75 percent of “core” funding on HIV testing, prevention services with HIV positive individuals and their partners, condom distribution for people at high risk of contracting HIV, and efforts to align policies to optimize HIV prevention, care, and treatment. The remaining “core” funding should be directed at activities expected to have a major impact on the HIV epidemic, such as targeting high-risk populations, social marketing, and pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 46
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 93.217

PURPOSE

Funds for Family Planning provide educational, counseling, comprehensive medical, and social services necessary to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their children; reduce maternal and infant mortality; promote maternal and child health; and increase services to males.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Awards are determined based on estimates necessary for project performance and available federal funding levels. Population and the financial need of the state are also considered.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants must be used for family planning services, including contraceptive services, infertility services, and special services to adolescents.

Family planning services encompass providing information on all medically approved methods of contraception (including natural family planning methods), counseling services, physical examinations (including cancer detection and laboratory tests), education on preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, screening and referrals, contraceptives, and periodic follow-up examinations.

Infertility services include assessment, information, education, and arrangements for referrals if necessary.

Special services to adolescents include in-depth information, education counseling, referrals, and other ancillary services. Funds may not be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning. Funds may not be used for capital projects or salaries of paid personnel.

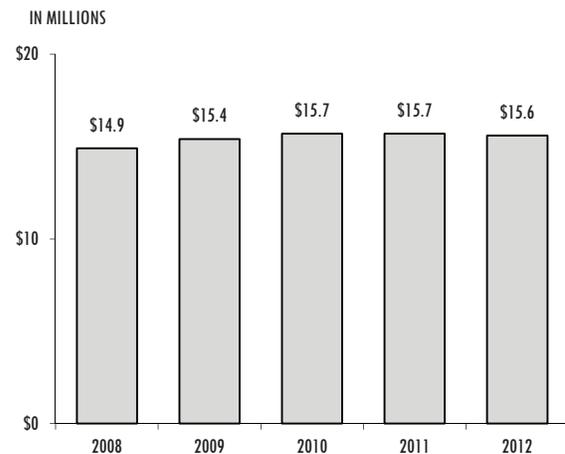
ELIGIBILITY

Income: For completely subsidized services, income must not exceed 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). A sliding fee scale is used for clients from 101 percent to 250 percent of the FPL (based on ability to pay). For a client whose income exceeds 250 percent of FPL, charges must be designed to recover the reasonable cost of providing services.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 47
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 93.283

PURPOSE

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance grants are used to fund state and local programs targeted at controlling communicable diseases, chronic diseases and disorders, and other preventable health conditions. Programs funded also seek to strengthen state and local disease prevention and control programs, such as tuberculosis, childhood immunization, and sexually transmitted diseases, diabetes, tobacco control, obesity and asthma.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Some grant programs funded by the Investigations and Technical Assistance Program do not have state match requirements. The state match varies for other select programs. Programs that do require match or cost sharing from non-federal sources include the Collaborative Chronic Disease programs including Tobacco Control, Diabetes and Healthy Communities that require a 25 percent match for each program; National Cancer Prevention and Control programs including Breast and Cervical Cancer and Cancer Registry that require a 33.3 percent match for each program and no less than 10 percent cost sharing based on the federal amount awarded for the Comprehensive Cancer program; and the Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention program that DSHS matches at 47 percent in cost sharing from state sources.

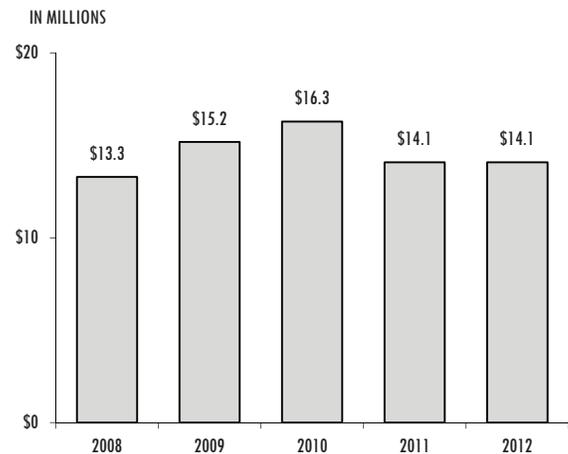
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Several programs combine to make up the Investigations and Technical Assistance grants. Most of the grants take the form of cooperative agreements. Recipients must comply with specific administrative requirements for each program as outlined in the Public Welfare section of the Code of Federal Regulations. Also, recipient budgets will be evaluated for reasonableness and must be clearly justified and consistent with the intended use of the cooperative agreement funds.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 48
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Fiscal year 2012 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.505

PURPOSE

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program is designed to strengthen and improve maternal, infant, and early childhood programs under Title V of the Social Security Act; to improve coordination of services for at-risk communities, and to provide home visiting programs to improve outcomes for families residing in at-risk communities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Grants are made to states based on recommendations made by an objective review committee after reviewing grant proposals. Both formula grants and competitive grants are available.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for needs assessments, developing state plans for home visiting programs and systems, enhancing states' infrastructure for improving coordination of services to meet the purposes of funding. Funds should be used to serve families residing in at-risk communities and low income families. Services should be targeted to families with a pregnant woman under the age of 21; with a history of child abuse, substance abuse, or tobacco use; with children with low student achievement or with developmental delays or disabilities; or with a member currently or formerly serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. States must use at least 75 percent of the funds on evidence-based home visiting program models. Funds are available for expenditure through the end of the second succeeding fiscal year after award.

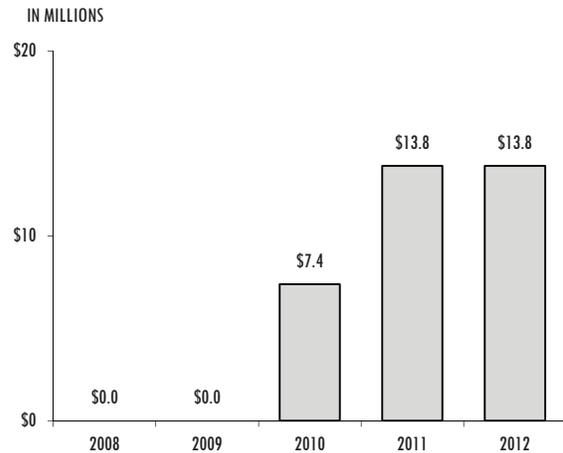
ELIGIBILITY

Eligible families include those with a pregnant woman and those with pre-school children.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 49
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.053

PURPOSE

The objective of the Nutrition Services Incentive Program is to provide nutritious meals to older individuals and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal or price support operations.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Available federal funds are divided by the percentage of meals served in the preceding year by each state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Food (commodities) or cash are available for congregate or home-delivered meals for the elderly. Funds may be used only to purchase food and may not be used for meal preparation or administrative costs. Meal providers may receive cost-sharing; however, each individual determines the amount of his or her contribution.

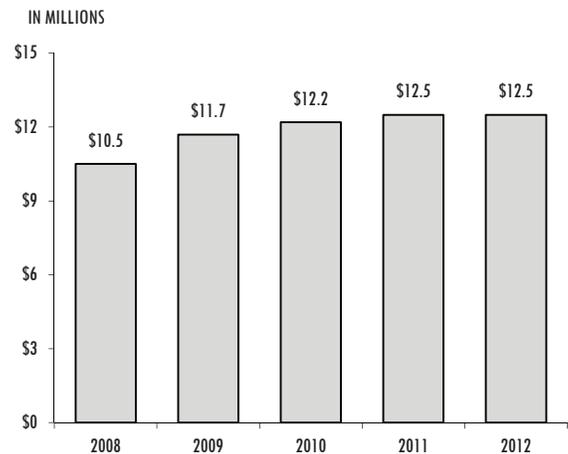
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses (regardless of age).
- Other: Low-income people, certain disabled people, and those at risk of losing their independence.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 50
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.052

PURPOSE

The National Family Caregiver Support program assists states in providing multifaceted systems of support services for family caregivers and grandparents or older individuals who are relative caregivers.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated to states by formula based on their share of the national population aged 70 and older. Amounts are reduced proportionately to satisfy minimum allotment requirements for states and territories (0.5 percent of appropriated amounts).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent and may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, including plant, equipment, or services. States must spend at least the average amount of state funds on services and administration that it spent during the three previous fiscal years.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to supplement, not supplant, any federal, state, or local funds. Funds may be used to provide information to caregivers about available services, assistance to caregivers in gaining access to the services, individual counseling, caregiver training, respite care, and supplemental services to complement care provided by caregivers. States may use no more than 10 percent of the total federal and nonfederal funds to provide support services to grandparents and older individuals who are relative caregivers of a child who is not more than age 18.

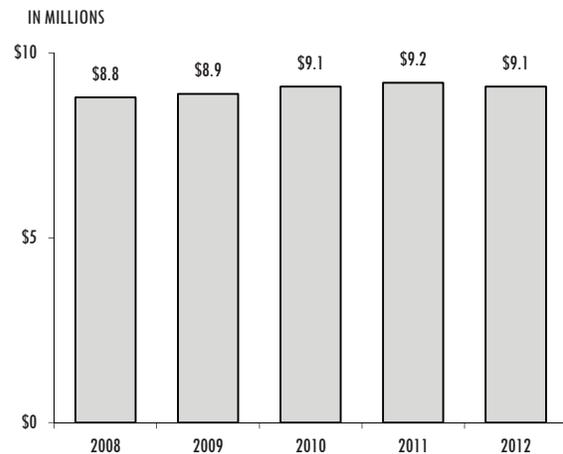
ELIGIBILITY

States must give priority for services to caregivers age 60 and older with the greatest social and economic need; family caregivers who provide care to persons age 60 and older with Alzheimer's Disease or related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; and grandparents or older individuals who are relative caregivers who provide care to individuals with severe disabilities (including children with severe disabilities).

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 51
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT

CFDA NUMBER 93.775

PURPOSE

The objective of State Medicaid Fraud Control Units is to investigate and prosecute fraud in the administration of the Medicaid program, the provision of medical assistance, or the activities of Medicaid providers. Units review complaints alleging abuse or neglect of patients in healthcare facilities receiving payments under the Medicaid program and may review complaints of the misappropriation of patients' private funds in such facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are reimbursed for 75 percent of costs, computed against a quarterly maximum allowable of the higher of \$125,000 or one-fourth of 1 percent of the sums expended by federal, state, and local government in carrying out the Medicaid State Plan.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 25 percent state match.

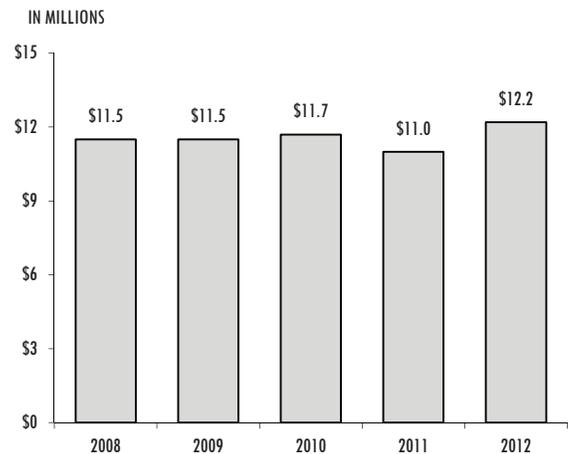
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Units must be separate and distinct from the single state Medicaid agency, but must enter into an agreement with the Medicaid agency addressing compliance with fraud control requirements. Units must employ sufficient professional, administrative, and support staff to carry out its duties and responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner. Federal funds are not available for routine notification of providers that fraudulent claims may be punished; screening of claims, analysis of patterns of practice, or routine verification of services billed; cases that do not involve substantial allegations or other indications of fraud; or personnel not devoted full-time to the unit. Information concerning fraud must be made available to federal investigators, and safeguards must be in place to protect the privacy rights of individuals and to prevent the misuse of information under the state's control.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 52
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Office of the Attorney General.

CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.674

PURPOSE

The Chafee Program provides flexible funding targeting older foster youth transitioning to self-sufficiency. It funds programs designed to assist foster youth likely to remain in foster care until age 18, youth who leave foster care for adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining age 16, and youth who have left foster care because they attained age 18 and have not yet attained age 21.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State allotments are based on the state's ratio of the number of children in foster care and the total number of children in foster care nationally. State allotments are calculated from state submissions into the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System's national database.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal government pays 80 percent of the total amount of funds expended by the states (less any penalties) up to the amount of Chafee Foster Care Independence Program funds allotted to the state. The state must provide matching contributions to cover the additional 20 percent of the costs. The minimum payable amount to a state is \$500,000.

This program does not have MOE requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used to assist youth; to make the transition to self-sufficiency; to receive education, training and related services; to prepare for and obtain employment; to prepare for and enter post secondary training and educational institutions; to provide personal and emotional support to youth through mentors and the promotion of interactions with dedicated adults; and to provide financial, housing, counseling, employment, education, other appropriate support and services to current and former foster care recipients up to age 21.

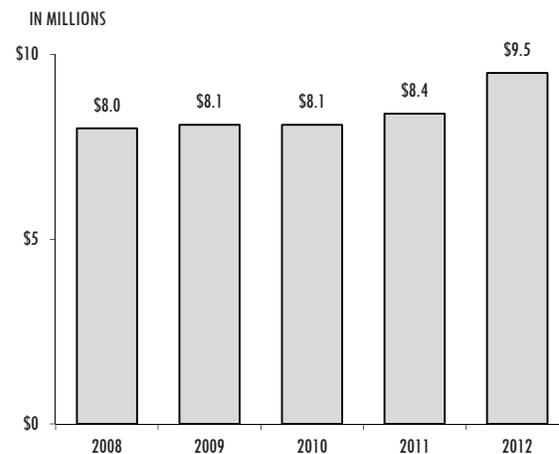
ELIGIBILITY

Children and youth "who are likely to remain in foster care" until age 18, youth who left foster care to adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining age 16, and former foster care recipients up to age 21.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 53
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.582

PURPOSE

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program pays for free fresh fruit and vegetables provided to elementary school children outside of the breakfast and lunch periods.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Initial funding provides one percent of the total funds available to each state. Remaining funds are distributed based on the proportion of the state's population to the national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are available for produce serviced outside of the breakfast and lunch periods at certain selected low-income public and private non-profit elementary schools. Participating schools must publicize the program within the school.

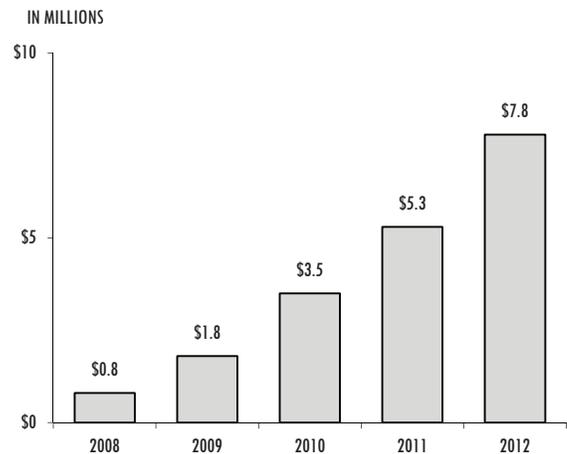
ELIGIBILITY

The state selects low-income public and private non-profit elementary schools for participation based on a school's level of free and reduced price school meal enrollment. Participating schools must allow all children enrolled at the school to participate in the program without cost.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 54
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Texas Department of Agriculture.

PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

CFDA NUMBER 93.116

PURPOSE

Federal funds for Tuberculosis (TB) Control assist states in carrying out activities designed to prevent TB transmission. These activities may include finding all individuals with active TB and ensuring that they complete prescribed therapy, finding and screening persons who have had contact with TB patients and ensuring that appropriate evaluation and treatment is completed as needed, and conducting essential TB surveillance and public health laboratory activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed based on a formula that considers the level of TB morbidity and case complexity in the geographic area. It may consider other factors relevant to TB in the area.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although there are no statutory formula or matching requirements, applicants must assume part of the project's cost.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

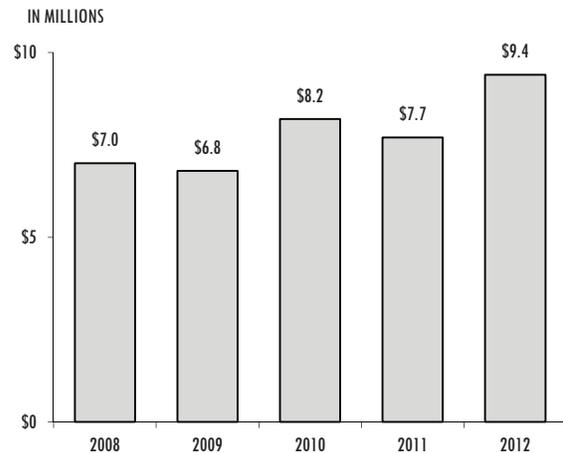
Project funds may be used to support local personnel and individuals in direct assistance positions and to purchase equipment, supplies, and services related to project activities, particularly the core activities. Project funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds available for TB control, to support construction, or for inpatient care.

In Texas, these funds may also support screening in homeless shelters, drug treatment facilities, and designated correctional facilities. They may also support special projects such as monitoring drug resistant and multi-drug resistant TB patients, and binational TB projects in three Texas-Mexico border jurisdictions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 55
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 2012, Texas will receive approximately \$4.9 billion for education from federal funding sources in the top 100. Most of this funding is distributed to Texas on a formula basis. Federal grants awarded on a competitive basis directly to school districts are not included in this publication.

About 64 percent of the education grants in the top 100 flow from the U.S. Department of Education. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is the source for most of the remaining funds. The Department of Education distributes most of the grants to states in July from the appropriation for a fiscal year that started the previous October 1. For example, the funds appropriated in the fiscal year 2012 federal appropriations act are meant for the 2011–12 school year.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), which reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, was set up for reauthorization in fiscal year 2007. This legislation sets the authorized funding levels for the main sources of federal aid to public schools. Congress determines actual funding in the annual appropriation process. NCLB requires states to assess student achievement in all public schools. States must meet the goal of having 100 percent of students score at state-defined proficiency levels on reading and math tests by the 2013–14 school year. Many states, however, applied for and received waivers from NCLB provisions. Texas will apply for a waiver. Although reauthorization of NCLB remains pending, Congress provided funding for elementary and secondary education programs through its annual appropriation process.

CHILD NUTRITION

The Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 reauthorized several school nutrition programs, including the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Service Program, through September 2015.

ONE-TIME FUNDING

House Resolution 1586 was signed into law on August 10, 2010. This law provided \$10 billion for the Education Jobs Fund, a program designed to provide federal funding for education-related jobs during the 2010–11 school year. The U.S. Department of Education awarded \$843.1 million for

Texas. The following pages provide grant information on education programs in the top 100 federal funding sources.

FIGURE 56
EDUCATION
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 2 | Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies | \$1,372.6 |
| 3 | National School Lunch Program | 1,205.5 |
| 5 | Special Education Basic State Grants | 980.7 |
| 11 | School Breakfast Program | 482.1 |
| 19 | Improving Teacher Quality | 200.0 |
| 27 | 21 st Century Community Learning Centers | 104.4 |
| 29 | English Language Acquisition Grants | 101.4 |
| 32 | Vocational Education Basic Grants to States | 89.8 |
| 37 | Migrant Education State Grants | 61.0 |
| 43 | School Improvement Grants | 51.1 |
| 45 | Adult Education State Grant Program | 49.8 |
| 46 | Summer Food Service Program for Children | 45.8 |
| 49 | Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families | 40.3 |
| 62 | Child Nutrition—State Administrative Expenses | 24.4 |
| 64 | State Education Assessments | 24.3 |
| 66 | Special Education Preschool Grants | 22.3 |
| 79 | Mathematics and Science Partnerships | 15.2 |
| 88 | College Access Challenge Grant Program | 11.9 |
| 93 | Charter Schools | 9.1 |
| TOTAL | | \$4,891.7 |

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Education.

TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.010

PURPOSE

Title I grants assist school districts in providing supplementary educational services for disadvantaged children failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet state academic content and student academic achievement standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds through three different formulas that are based primarily on census poverty data and the cost of education in each state.

BASIC AND CONCENTRATION

This formula is based on the number of children (age 5 to 17) living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) multiplied times the state per pupil expenditure.

TARGETED

Targeted funds are based on the weighted number of children (age 5 to 17) living below the FPL (using a five-tiered weighting system) multiplied by the state per pupil expenditure.

EDUCATION FINANCE INCENTIVE

Incentive funds are based on the number of children living in poverty (using a five-tiered weighting system) multiplied by the effort (per pupil expenditure relative to per capita income) multiplied by equity (variance in per pupil expenditure).

The formulas for Basic, Concentration, and Education Finance Incentive funds include a hold harmless provision that guarantees a percentage of prior year's funding to districts, depending on the number of children below the FPL (95 percent if children below the FPL make up at least 30 percent of enrollment; 90 percent if children below the FPL make up at least 15 percent; and 85 percent if children below the FPL make up less than 15 percent).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

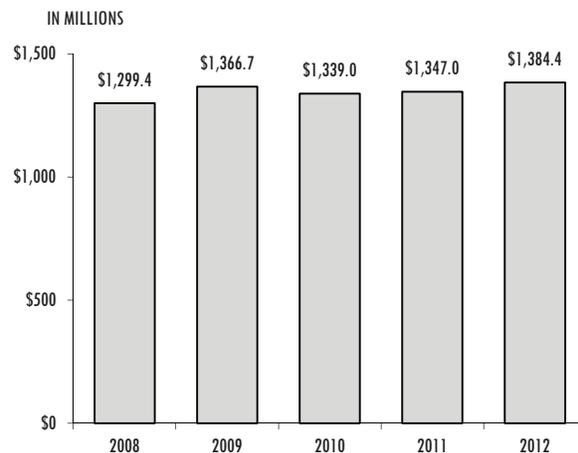
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

State education agencies or school districts shall use funds only to supplement funds that would, in the absence of such federal funds, be made available from nonfederal sources for the education of pupils participating in programs assisted under Title I, and not to supplant such funds. States must reserve 4 percent of funds for school improvement purposes.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 57
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to the Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.555

PURPOSE

The National School Lunch Program provides cash reimbursement for nutritionally balanced meals served to children during the school day and for snacks served in after-school educational or enrichment programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive federal letters of credit to reimburse public and private schools for each meal served. Participating schools are also provided commodity foods for distribution. The July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 basic cash reimbursement rates are \$2.77 per free lunch, \$2.37 per reduced lunch, and \$0.26 per paid lunch. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for some schools with high percentages of low-income children.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State revenues for program purposes must not be less than 30 percent of the amount of federal funds provided to the state for the National School Lunch Program during the 1980–81 school year. If a state's average per capita income in a school year is lower than the average per capita income of all the states, then the state's maintenance of effort requirement is reduced by a corresponding percentage.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

To participate, all schools must agree to serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible children. Schools cannot charge more than \$0.40 for reduced-price meals.

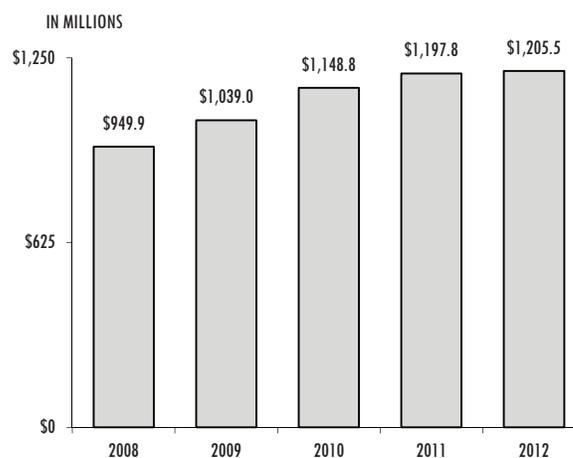
ELIGIBILITY

All children enrolled in schools where the federal lunch program is operating may participate. Lunch is served free to children from families with income levels at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels higher than 130 but below 185 percent of the FPL. Children from households certified to receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits are automatically eligible for free meals. Children receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits and children in Head Start programs may be automatically eligible for free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture; Department of Aging and Disability Services; Department of State Health Services; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Adjutant General's Department.

FIGURE 58
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.027

PURPOSE

Special Education grants assist states in meeting the costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base allocation equal to the amount received in fiscal year 1999. Additional funds are distributed with 85 percent based on the number of children age 3 to 21 and 15 percent based on the number of children age 3 to 21 living below the Federal Poverty Level. Federal provisions also include minimum and maximum allocation requirements.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state must not reduce its financial support for special education and related services below the amount from the preceding fiscal year.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funds. Funds may be used to cover the salaries of teachers and other personnel, education materials, and education-related services that allow children with disabilities to access education services.

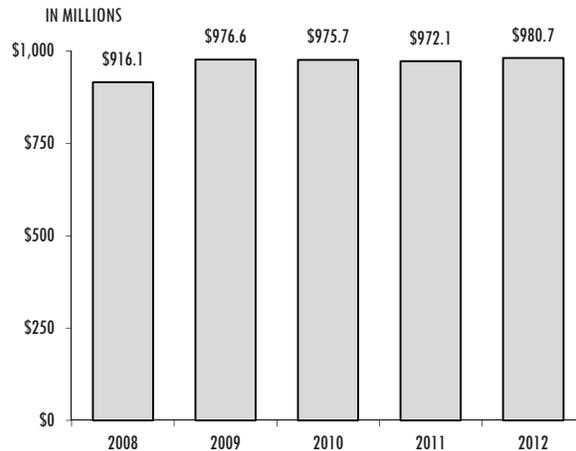
ELIGIBILITY

Students age 3 to 21 with disabilities are eligible for services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 59
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.553

PURPOSE

The School Breakfast program provides cash reimbursement for nutritionally balanced breakfast meals for children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive Letters of Credit to reimburse public and private schools for each breakfast served. The July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012 basic cash reimbursement rates are \$1.51 per free breakfast, \$1.21 per reduced breakfast, and \$0.27 per paid breakfast. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for some schools with high percentages of low-income children.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

To participate, all schools must agree to serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible children regardless of race, sex, color, national origin, age, or disability, and to operate the program on a nonprofit basis. Schools cannot charge more than \$0.30 for reduced-price breakfasts.

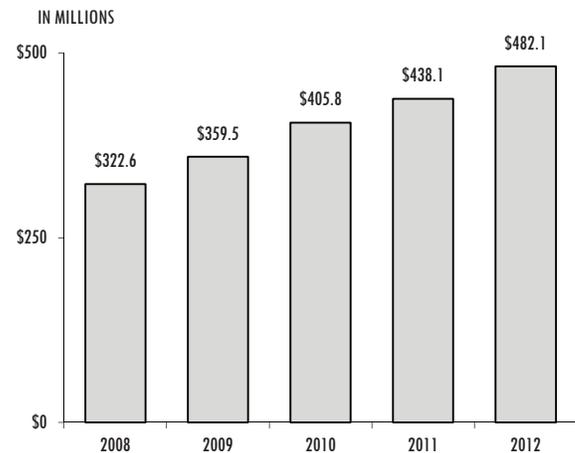
ELIGIBILITY

All children enrolled in schools where the program is operating may participate. Breakfast is served free to children from families with income levels at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels higher than 130 but below 185 percent of the FPL. Automatic eligibility is available to children from households certified to receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and to certain children in Head Start programs.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 60
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Federal Funds Information for States.

IMPROVING TEACHER QUALITY

CFDA NUMBER 84.367

PURPOSE

Improving Teacher Quality grants are designed to increase student academic achievement through strategies such as improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers, principals, and assistant principals in schools.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation equal to each state's fiscal year 2001 Eisenhower Professional Development and Class Size Reduction program funds (\$167.1 million for Texas). Additional funds are distributed with 35 percent based on each state's population of children age 5 to 17 years old, and 65 percent based on each state's number of children age 5 to 17 from families with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

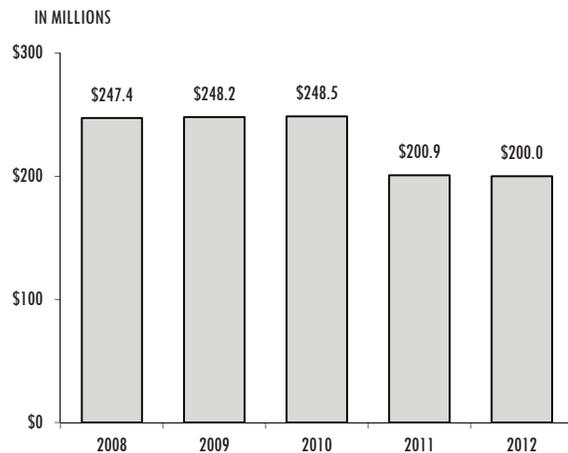
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funds that, in the absence of the program, would be used to support authorized activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 61
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

CFDA NUMBER 84.287

PURPOSE

21st Century Community Learning Centers provide academic enrichment opportunities for children, particularly students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools, to meet academic content standards, expand enrichment activities that can complement their regular academic programs, and offer literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on the proportion of each state's share of Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies, funds in the previous fiscal year. Prior to passage of the No Child Left Behind Act, school districts received these funds directly from the U.S. Department of Education.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

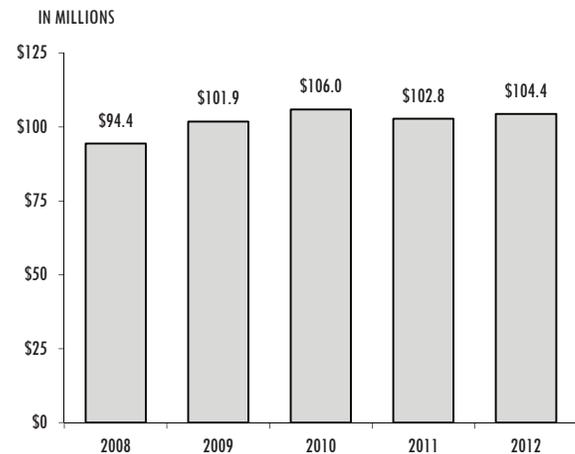
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Projects funded must create or expand community-learning centers. Funds must supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 62
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.365

PURPOSE

The English Language Acquisition program provides funds to ensure that Limited English Proficient (LEP) students, including immigrant children and youth, develop English proficiency and meet the same academic content and academic achievement standards that other children are expected to meet.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

When the total federal appropriation exceeds \$650 million, states receive 80 percent of the funds based on the number of LEP students and 20 percent based on recent immigrant students in the state. The No Child Left Behind Act consolidated 13 bilingual and immigrant education programs into this program. When the total appropriation is below \$650 million, states receive funds under the former Immigrant Education Grant Program. School districts apply directly to the U.S. Department of Education for funds under the remaining 12 programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

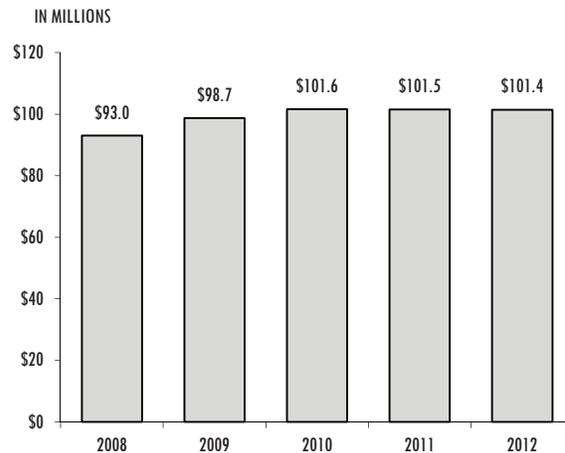
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for identifying, acquiring, and upgrading curricula, instruction materials, educational software, and assessment procedures. Federal funds made available under this program must be used to supplement, not supplant, the level of federal, state, and local public funds that, in the absence of such availability, would have been expended for programs for LEP children and immigrant children and youth.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 63
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.048

PURPOSE

Vocational Education Grants provide funds to develop the academic, vocational, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who elect to enroll in vocational and technical programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on each state's population in three age groups and per capita income (average of previous three years). The age groups are age 15 to 19 (weighted 50 percent), age 20 to 24 (weighted 20 percent), and age 25 to 65 (weighted 15 percent). The sum of the amounts resulting from the three age groups is weighted by 15 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 50 percent match from nonfederal sources for state administration costs. A state must maintain its level of spending for vocational and technical education on either an aggregate or per-student basis for the second preceding fiscal year.

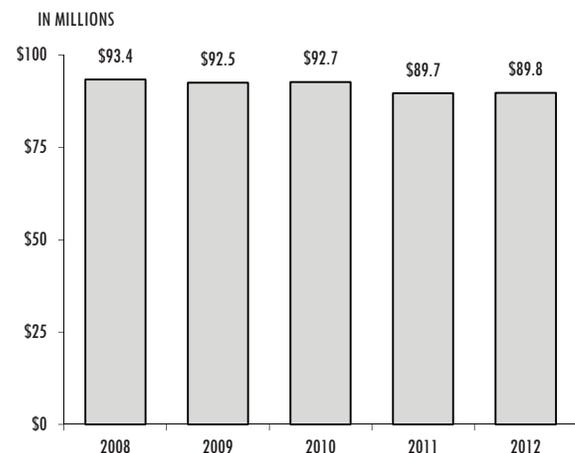
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds made available for vocational and technical education activities must supplement, not supplant, nonfederal funds expended to carry out vocational and technical education activities and technical preparation activities.

STATE AGENCIES

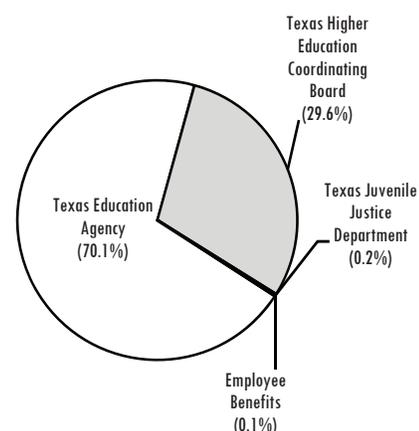
Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 64
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Education.

FIGURE 65
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012



SOURCES: Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.011

PURPOSE

Migrant Education State Grants provide high quality and comprehensive education programs for migratory children and help ensure that migratory children meet state academic content standards and student academic achievement standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation equal to fiscal year 2002 amounts. Additional funds are distributed based on a formula that includes the counts of eligible migratory children (age 3 to 21) residing within the state, eligible migratory children (age 3 to 21) who receive services provided by the state in the summer, and each state’s per pupil expenditure.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

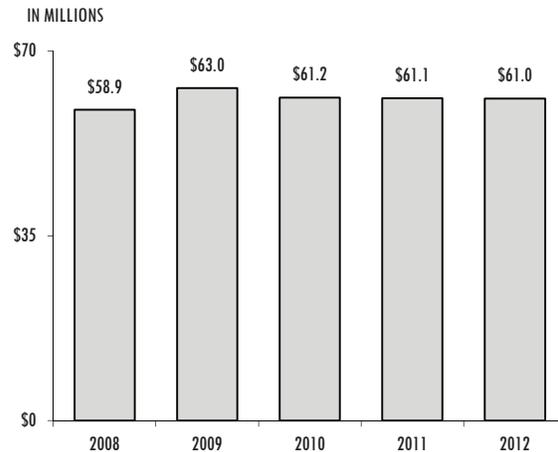
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal funds received under this program must supplement, not supplant, the funds that would, in the absence of such federal funds, be made available from nonfederal sources for the education of pupils participating in programs assisted under this program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 66
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; Federal Funds Information for States.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.377

PURPOSE

School Improvement Grants provide funds to address the needs of schools in improvement, corrective action, and restructuring in order to improve school achievement.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on each state's current year share of Parts A, C, and D of Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

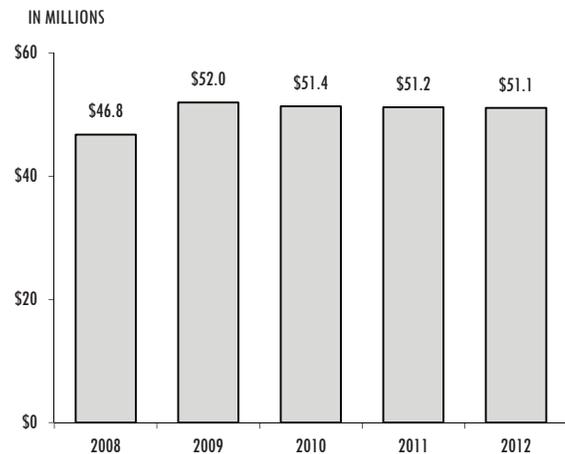
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

State education agencies or school districts shall use funds only to supplement funds that would, in the absence of such federal funds, be made available from nonfederal sources for the education of pupils participating in programs assisted under Title I, and not to supplant such funds.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 67
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Education.

ADULT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 84.002

PURPOSE

Funds for adult education help adults become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment, obtain the educational skills necessary to become full partners in the educational development of their children, and complete a secondary school education.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After each state receives an initial allotment of \$250,000, the remaining funds are allotted to states based on the ratio of adults age 16 and older who do not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. No state may receive less than 90 percent of its allotment for the preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A nonfederal contribution of at least 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and literacy activities in the state is required for a state to receive funds. The match can be cash or in-kind services. Nonfederal expenditures for adult education during the second year prior to the grant year must not be less than 90 percent of nonfederal expenditures in the third year prior to the grant year. Maintenance of effort may be calculated on a per student or total expenditure basis. The maintenance of effort requirement may be waived for one year if the reduction in expenditures was due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Local activities include services or instruction in one or more of the following categories: adult education and literacy services, including workplace literacy services; family literacy services; and English literacy and civics education programs. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

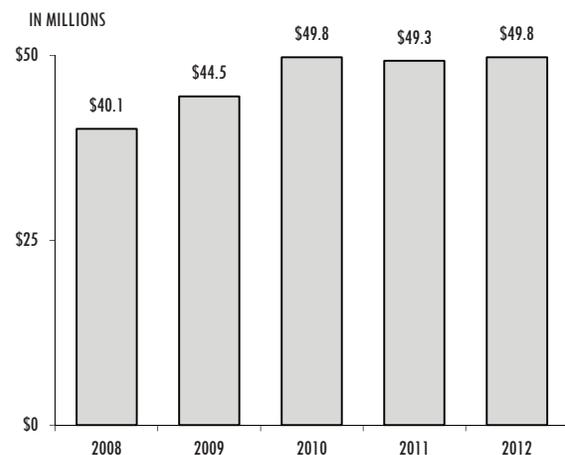
ELIGIBILITY

Individuals who are at least age 16 are eligible for services if they are not enrolled in secondary school nor required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law, and lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills or do not have a secondary school diploma or high school equivalent; or are unable to speak, read, or write the English language.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 68
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; Federal Funds Information for States.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

CFDA NUMBER 10.559

PURPOSE

The Summer Food Service program assists states with conducting nonprofit food service programs for low-income children during the summer months and when schools are closed.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations to states are based on each state's current operating level, and the extent of potential children eligible to be served. Funds to administer the Summer Food Service Program for Children are awarded to states at the rate of 20 percent of the first \$50,000; 10 percent of the next \$100,000; and 2.5 percent of any remaining funds expended in the previous fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds assist eligible institutions providing free meals to children in areas where at least 50 percent of the children meet the income eligibility criteria for free and reduced-price lunches. The program primarily operates during the months of May through September at site locations where regularly scheduled food service programs are provided for children. Site locations include public or private schools, summer camps, colleges, universities, and state or local governmental entities. Administrative funds may be used for salaries, travel, and providing technical assistance to program participants.

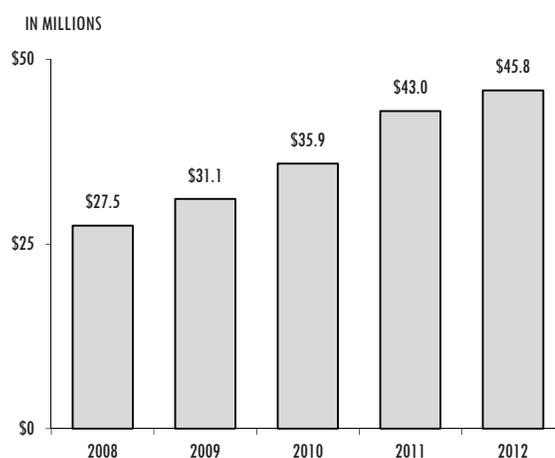
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Children age 18 and younger, or disabled individuals over age 18 who participate in school programs for the mentally or physically disabled.
- Income: At least half of the children served must be from households with income at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, or in neighborhoods where at least 50 percent of the children are from households with incomes at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level.
- Other: A service institution that conducts a regularly scheduled children's program in economically disadvantaged areas is eligible for participation.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Agriculture; Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 69
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS, TODDLERS, AND FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.181

PURPOSE

Funds are provided to assist states in implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary interagency programs of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed to states based on the state’s share of children under age three. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the funds available to all states or \$500,000, whichever is greater.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state must not reduce its financial support for special education and related services below the amount for the preceding fiscal year. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds assist states in implementing and maintaining statewide systems of early intervention services. Funding may also be used to provide direct services (if such services are not available from other sources) for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families, to expand services for infants and toddlers with disabilities, and to provide free appropriate public education to children with disabilities from the time they are three years old to the beginning of the following school year.

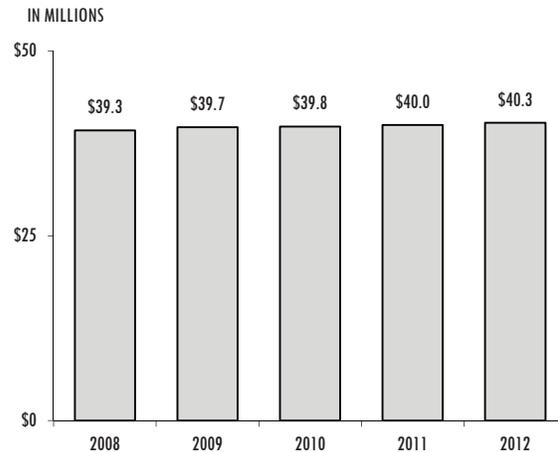
ELIGIBILITY

Children under age three with disabilities and their families are eligible for services. With the passage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004, states have the option to continue to serve children under this program beyond the age of two until the children enter or are eligible to enter Kindergarten, only if the children are eligible for Preschool Grants and were previously served under this program.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

**FIGURE 70
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD NUTRITION—STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

CFDA NUMBER 10.560

PURPOSE

Funds provide financial assistance to states for administrative expenses in supervising and giving technical assistance to local schools, school districts, and institutions for the child nutrition programs, and in distributing commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to schools and child- or adult-care institutions or facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Administrative funds for school nutrition programs are allocated on the basis of an amount equal to 1 percent of the total funds used in the state for school nutrition programs (National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and School Milk) during the second preceding federal fiscal year. Funds to administer the Child and Adult Care Food program are awarded to states based on an amount equal to the sum of 20 percent of the first \$50,000; 10 percent of the next \$100,000; 5 percent of the next \$250,000; and 2.5 percent of any remaining funds expended within the state on the Child and Adult Care Food program during the second preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State administration funds for any of the school nutrition programs and Child and Adult Care Food Program should not be less than the level of funding in 1977.

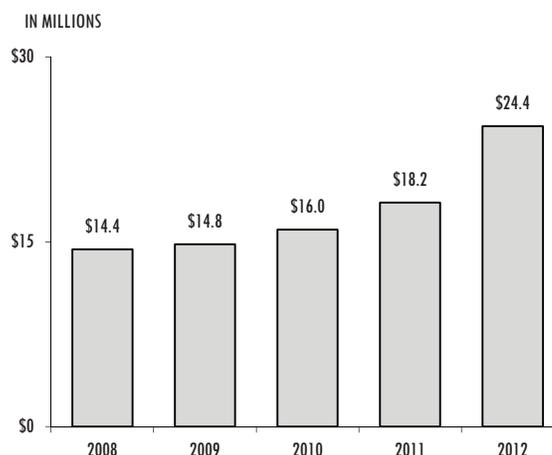
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

These funds may be used for salaries, travel expenses, and the purchase of supplies, equipment, and services associated with the administration of the state's child nutrition program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 71
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.369

PURPOSE

State Assessment grants provide funds to assist states in developing the assessments required under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, to support the administration of those assessments, and to carry out other activities related to ensuring school districts are held accountable for results.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation of \$3 million; remaining funds are allocated based on each state’s share of the population age 5 to 17.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

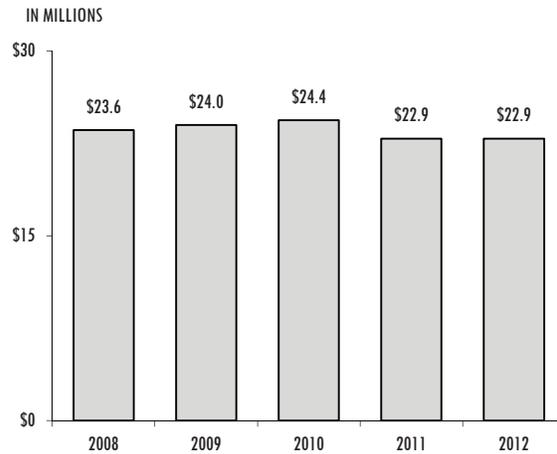
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

All of the funds must be allocated for state level activities. Allowable uses include (1) developing multiple measures to increase the reliability and validity of state assessment systems; (2) developing information and reporting systems designed to identify best educational practices based on scientifically based research; and (3) improving the dissemination of information on student achievement and school performance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 72
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.173

PURPOSE

The Special Education Preschool program funds special education and related services for children 3 to 5 years old with disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive an amount equal to the amount received in fiscal year 1997. For any year in which the appropriation is greater than the prior year level, 85 percent of the additional funds are distributed based on the state's percentage of the total number of children age 3 to 5 in the general population. The remaining 15 percent is distributed based on the percentage of children age 3 to 5 in each state who are living below the Federal Poverty Level.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The level of expenditures by school districts from local funds for the education of children with disabilities must not be less than the preceding fiscal year's level.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States have the option to serve 2-year olds who will turn age 3 during the next school year. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funds.

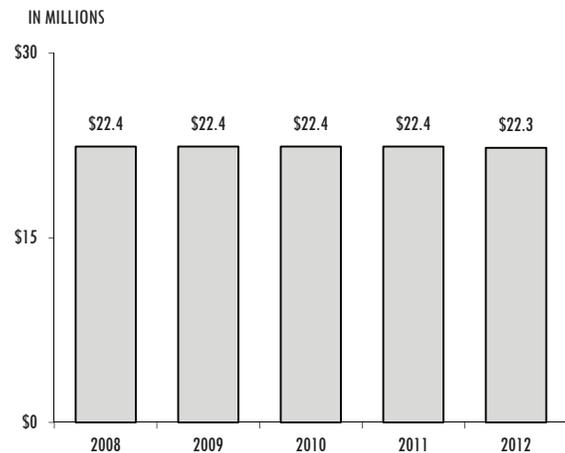
ELIGIBILITY

Children age 3 to 5 with disabilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 73
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES PARTNERSHIPS GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.366

PURPOSE

Mathematics and Sciences Partnerships Grants provide funds to increase the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science by enhancing the content knowledge and teaching skills of classroom teachers.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

If Congress appropriates more than \$100 million, states receive funds based on each state's proportion of individuals age 5 to 17 from families with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level. When federal appropriations are less than \$100 million, funds are distributed on a competitive basis. No state receives less than one half of one percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for a variety of activities such as developing more rigorous math and science curricula that are aligned with challenging state and local content standards; establishing distance learning programs for math and science teachers; and recruiting math, science, and engineering majors into the teaching profession through the use of signing and performance incentives, stipends, and scholarships. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, funds that would otherwise be used for activities authorized by this program.

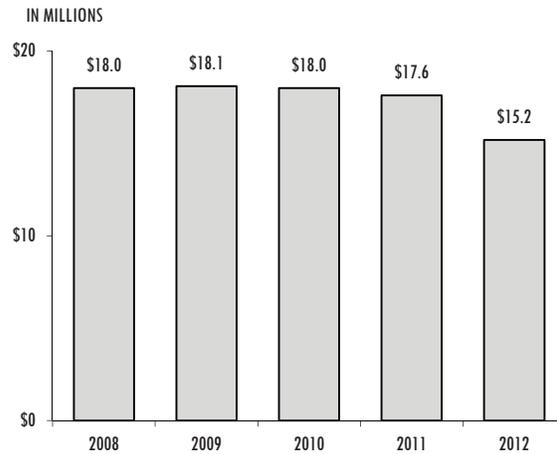
ELIGIBILITY

A partnership must include, at a minimum, a state education agency; a math, science, or engineering department of an institution of higher education; and a high-need school district. Other organizations may also be included in a partnership.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 74
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COLLEGE ACCESS CHALLENGE GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 84.378

PURPOSE

The purpose of the College Access Challenge Grant Program is to foster partnerships among federal, state, and local governments and philanthropic organizations through matching challenge grants that are aimed at increasing the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in post-secondary education.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed based on the relative number of residents age 5 to 17, and age 15 to 44, living below the poverty line in the state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal government provides two-thirds of the cost of activities and services carried out under the grant. The non-federal share may be in cash or in-kind, and may be provided from state resources, contributions from private organizations, or both. States must maintain financial support for higher education at least at a level equal to the average amount provided over the five preceding state fiscal years for public institutions of higher education, excluding capital expenses and research and development costs, and for financial aid for students attending private institutions of higher education.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Projects are authorized to: provide information to students and families regarding post-secondary education and career preparation; promote financial literacy and debt management; conduct outreach activities; assist students in completing the Free Application for Federal Student Financial Aid (FAFSA); provide need-based grant aid; conduct professional development for guidance counselors at middle and secondary schools, financial aid administrators, and college admissions counselors; and offer student loan cancellation or repayment or interest rate reductions for borrowers who are employed in a high-need geographical area or a high-need profession. Funds cannot be used to promote any lender's loans. No more than six percent of total funds may be spent on administration. Grants are made for up to two years. Grantees may not charge qualified students or their families a fee for services provided.

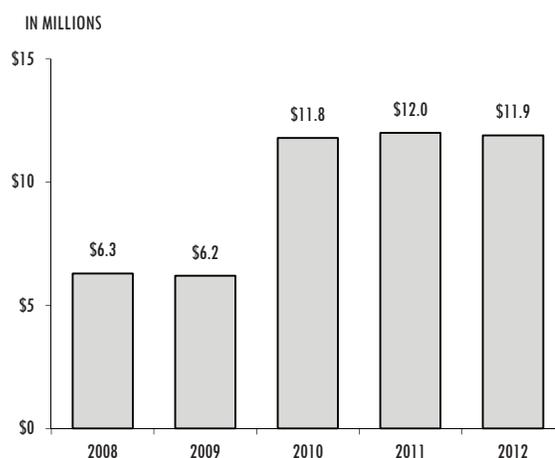
ELIGIBILITY (IF APPLICABLE)

Priority must be given to students and families living below the poverty line.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 75
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

CFDA NUMBER 84.282

PURPOSE

Charter Schools Grants provide financial assistance for the planning, program design, initial implementation, and evaluation of charter schools.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State Education Agencies (SEAs) in states that have established charter school laws. SEAs in turn make subgrants to developers of charter schools that have applied for a charter.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

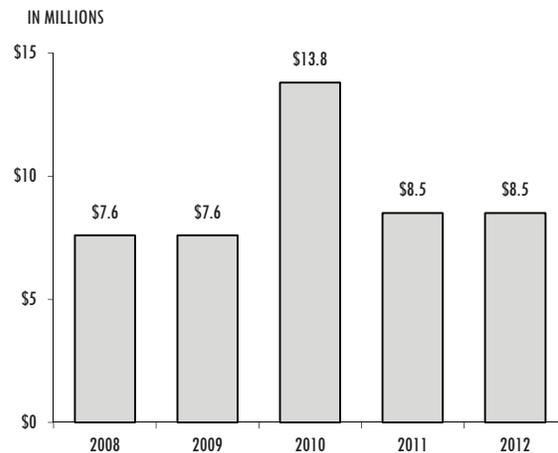
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

An eligible applicant that receives a grant or subgrant may use the funds only for post-award planning and design of the educational program and for initial charter school implementation. Planning and implementation grants may be awarded for a period of up to three years, with no more than 18 months used for planning and program design, and no more than two years used for initial implementation of the charter school. A state may reserve up to 10 percent of its allocation to support dissemination activities and 5 percent for administrative expenses. Funds made available must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local public funds expended for charter schools.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 76
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Fiscal year 2012 award estimate assumes level funding from fiscal year 2011.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

Financing the transportation needs of Texas is partially supported by federal-aid highway and transit funds received from the U.S. Department of Transportation. Texas received federal highway funding authorizations for more than \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 2012.

On July 6, 2012, the President signed legislation called Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21), a new federal transportation authorization act. The act sustained funding levels for the remainder of federal fiscal year 2012 and authorized \$105.0 billion in transportation funding nationally for two years from federal fiscal year 2013 through federal fiscal year 2014.

MAP-21 replaced the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which expired in September 2009. The SAFETEA-LU authorization's statutory provisions continued to be applied through 10 congressional extensions from October 1 of federal fiscal year 2010 through July 6 of federal fiscal year 2012.

Provisions of MAP-21 that affect state transportation programs include:

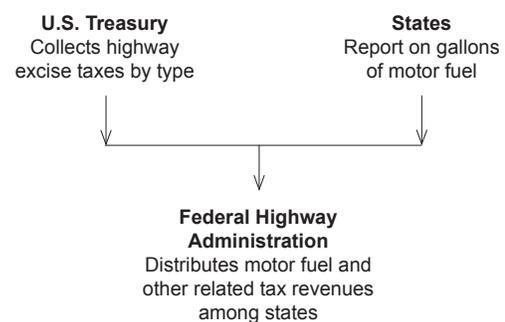
- authorization of funding levels;
- consolidation of programs; and
- modifications to transportation planning and compliance.

THE SOURCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal Highway Trust Fund (HTF) was created as a user-supported fund intended to finance highways with taxes paid by users of highways. Federal excise taxes are levied on gasoline, diesel, gasohol, special fuels (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas), tires, truck and trailer sales, and heavy vehicle use (based upon weight). Revenues are distributed to two accounts within the HTF, the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. MAP-21 also added a portion, \$2.4 billion, of revenue from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund to the HTF. MAP-21 extends motor fuel and non-motor fuel excise taxes at current rates through September 30, 2016. Formulas for distributing federal-aid funds for significant highway programs (e.g., Surface Transportation Program, National Highway System, and Interstate Maintenance) use the motor fuel and other excise taxes attributed to each state as distribution factors. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) analyzes the state-generated reports on motor fuel

and alternative fuels consumed and taxed to develop final estimates of the federal tax revenues attributable to each state. **Figure 77** shows the flow of state motor fuels taxes to the U.S. Department of Treasury for deposit into the Federal Highway Trust Fund for distribution to states.

FIGURE 77
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MAP-21 replaced the Equity Bonus, which is explained on page 79, with a new two-part, formula designed to ensure that every state is guaranteed a 95 percent return of contributions to the Highway Trust Fund. First, each state will be apportioned an amount equal to its share of total apportionments and allocations (including earmarks) between federal fiscal year 2005 and federal fiscal year 2009 under SAFETEA-LU. For example, if a state received 1 percent of total apportionments and allocations under SAFETEA-LU, it will continue to receive 1 percent of apportionments under MAP-21. Secondly, if a state's MAP-21 apportionment total is less than 95 percent of the tax payments attributable to highway users in that state, then its apportionment total will be raised to meet that target. Note that federal general revenue added to supplement SAFETEA-LU from federal fiscal year 2009 through July 6 of federal fiscal year 2012 is not included in the new apportionment formula calculation. The last quarter of federal fiscal year 2012 for transportation was level funded by MAP-21 and is not affected by the new 95 percent rate of return provisions described above.

MAP-21 allows each year's authorized amount to increase at the rate of inflation through fiscal year 2014. Rescissions are not included in MAP-21 as they had been in SAFETEA-LU. Rescissions are the reduction of unobligated Federal Funds that

have been appropriated in previous legislation. The majority of funding in this chapter was distributed to states under the SAFETEA-LU formula and was impacted by rescissions built into that authorization. Federal transportation rescissions applied since fiscal year 2005 are listed in **Figure 78**.

**FIGURE 78
FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDING RESCISSIONS TO TEXAS TRANSPORTATION APPORTIONMENTS FISCAL YEARS 2005 TO 2011**

| (IN MILLIONS) | |
|---------------|------------------|
| FISCAL YEAR | AMOUNT |
| 2005 | \$102.6 |
| 2006 | \$305.1 |
| 2007 | \$360.1 |
| 2008 | \$258.0 |
| 2009 | \$272.4 |
| 2010 | \$190.3 |
| 2011 | \$201.3 |
| TOTAL | \$1,689.8 |

NOTE: TxDOT reports that in February 2010, Congress passed HR 2847 "The HIRE Act" which restored contract authority that was repealed by Congress on September 30, 2009. While the contract authority of \$742.2 million was restored to Texas, no obligation authority was given.

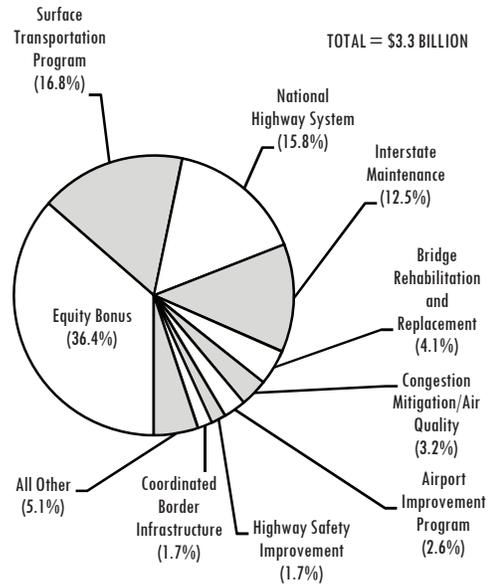
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; U.S. Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Transportation.

Federal highway and transit program funds are the most significant source of federal transportation funding received in Texas. In addition to highway construction and planning funds, the highway programs also provide Texas with the necessary funding for reducing transportation-related emissions and improving air quality in the state. MAP-21 consolidated two thirds of all transportation programs from 90 down to 30 and established the following four core programs:

- National Highway Performance Program;
- Surface Transportation Program;
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program; and
- Highway Safety Improvement Program.

This chapter shows programs as they were configured under SAFETEA-LU. The Highway Planning and Construction Program accounts for 94.6 percent of federal transportation funds in the top 100, and includes nine core programs. **Figure 79** shows the distribution of the nine major sources of federal funding for transportation in fiscal year 2012.

**FIGURE 79
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION FOR HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FISCAL YEAR 2012**



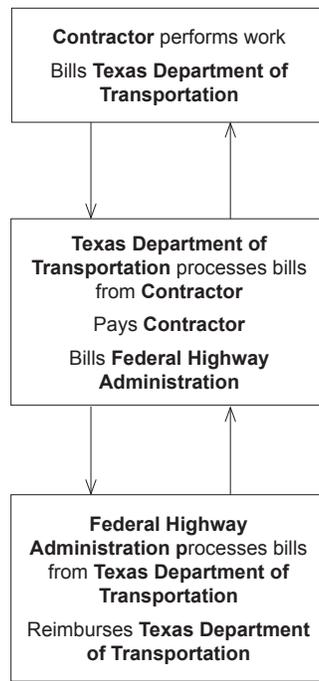
NOTES: Funding amounts only reflect federal transportation funds received by Texas state agencies and do not include federal transportation funds distributed directly to local entities.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Motor Vehicles; National Transit Administration; Federal Aviation Administration; National Highway Safety Administration; Federal Highway Administration.

THE REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Federal transportation programs generally do not operate like many federal grant programs. Instead, most federal transportation programs operate on a reimbursement basis. From amounts made available to states, the FHWA reimburses the state for the federal share of the cost of work completed on approved projects. **Figure 80** shows how the Texas Department of Transportation receives reimbursements. Depending on the type of project, the time elapsing between the obligation of available federal funds and reimbursement can vary from a few days to several years. As a result, when projecting the receipt of future federal revenues, budgeted amounts reflect current unpaid obligations and anticipated payments on future obligations based upon the expected progress of work completed on approved projects. Contract authority allows the obligation of funds based on amounts authorized in MAP-21 only. The annual appropriations act provides the formula needed for reimbursements that set or confirm obligation limitations established in MAP-21.

FIGURE 80
STEPS REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION FUNDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2005 THROUGH 2011



SOURCE: Texas Department of Transportation.

APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION LIMITATION

MAP-21 authorized funds are distributed to states by apportionment (as prescribed by a statutory formula) or allocation (administrative distribution based on eligibility criteria or competition) for highway and transit program activities. When new apportionments or allocations are made, the amounts are added to the program's unused balance from previous years. In recent years, due to more efficient fuel economy in vehicles and a reduction in gasoline consumption, the HTF is prematurely depleted each year. MAP-21 allows up to \$18 billion in federal General Revenue to be drawn as needed to supplement the HTF from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2014. MAP-21 retains ceilings, established under SAFETEA-LU, on total obligations that could be incurred during a fiscal year in order to control the rate of annual federal expenditures. In the annual appropriations act, Congress may adjust the statutory limitations based upon more up-to-date revenue estimates. Each fiscal year, a state receives an overall obligation ceiling (on average 92.4 percent of funds authorized per year) that covers all of its programs, except those programs that are either exempt or receive special consideration. A state has the flexibility to transfer program funds based upon its needs, as long as it does not exceed the ceiling in total. Any

unobligated balance of apportionments or allocations that a state has remaining at the end of a fiscal year is carried over for use by the state the following fiscal year unless those funds are not obligated during the availability period, at which point the apportionment lapses.

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

The U.S. Department of Transportation recognizes the need for flexibility at the state level. With the passage of MAP-21 the department implemented programs giving state and local entities expanded autonomy over Environmental Review and increases the types of projects that can be excluded from the federal environmental review process. Previously only emergency projects, such as those affected by a disaster were exempt. Now projects that have already been approved or are high priority projects for the state can be processed through the streamlined environmental review process. The goal is to reduce project delivery time and costs. Innovative financing options and public-private partnerships have also been expanded under MAP-21. MAP-21 increases funding for the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program from \$122.0 million in federal fiscal year 2012 to \$750.0 million in federal fiscal year 2013 and \$1.0 billion in federal fiscal year 2014. TIFIA provides loans, loan guarantees and lines of credit to state and local entities.

MAP-21 establishes an outcome-driven approach that tracks performance and makes states and metropolitan planning organizations accountable for improving the conditions and performance of their transportation systems. MAP-21 also includes new penalties for states that do not comply with certain measures or meet established targets for construction and safety.

The following pages provide descriptions of the largest federal funding streams for transportation. **Figure 81** shows rankings and amounts for the major federal funding sources in fiscal year 2012 for transportation in Texas.

FIGURE 81
TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| | | (IN MILLIONS) |
| 4 | Transportation Equity Bonus | \$1,192.5 |
| 7 | Surface Transportation Program | 550.1 |
| 9 | National Highway System | 518.2 |
| 12 | Interstate Maintenance | 411.0 |
| 25 | Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement | 134.8 |
| 28 | Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality | 104.1 |
| 33 | Highway Safety Improvement Program | 86.2 |
| 39 | Airport Improvement Program | 56.7 |
| 41 | Coordinated Border Infrastructure | 55.4 |
| 55 | Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants | 34.0 |
| 67 | Metropolitan Planning | 22.1 |
| 71 | State and Community Highway Safety | 17.2 |
| 72 | Railway-Highway Crossing Program | 16.8 |
| 77 | Border Enforcement Grant | 15.6 |
| 80 | Safe Routes to School | 15.1 |
| 83 | Alcohol Impaired Driving Measures Incentive Grant | 12.8 |
| 89 | Motor Carrier Safety Assistance | 10.4 |
| 94 | Capital Assistance for the Elderly and Disabled | 8.5 |
| 99 | Federal Transit Administration Metropolitan Planning | 6.9 |
| 100 | Job Access Reverse Commute | 6.8 |
| TOTAL | | \$3,275.4 |

NOTE: Funding amounts only reflect federal transportation funds received by Texas state agencies and do not include federal transportation funds distributed directly to local entities.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Motor Vehicles; National Transit Administration; Federal Aviation Administration; National Highway Safety Administration; Federal Highway Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORTATION EQUITY BONUS

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

When Congress passed the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), they created the Equity Bonus Program. Under SAFETEA-LU, the Minimum Guarantee was replaced with the Equity Bonus Program in fiscal year 2005, designed to adjust apportionments for each state to ensure that no state's rate of return on contributions to the Highway Trust Fund drops below a given amount.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state's share of apportionments from the Interstate Maintenance, National Highway System, Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement, Surface Transportation Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement, Metropolitan Planning, Appalachian Development Highway System, Recreational Trails, Safe Routes to Schools, Rail-Highway Grade Crossing, Coordinated Border Infrastructure programs, the Equity Bonus itself, and High Priority Projects will be at least a specified percentage of that state's contributions to the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund. Texas' percentage, also known as the relative rate of return, is 90.5 percent for 2005 and 2006, 91.5 percent for 2007, and 92.0 percent for 2008 through 2012. Rescissions by Congress offset these returns from 2005 through 2009.

In any given year, no state is to receive less than a specified percentage of its average annual apportionments and High Priority Projects under SAFETEA-LU. These percentage floors are 117 percent for 2005, 118 percent for 2006, 119 percent for 2007, 120 percent for 2008, and 121 percent for 2009. Fiscal years 2010 through 2012 apportionments were extended to fiscal year 2009 equivalents.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The majority of Equity Bonus funds take on the federal participation share of the programs to which they are allocated. For any remaining funds the federal share is generally 80 percent, and may be subject to sliding scale adjustment. For funds used for interstate projects to add high occupancy vehicle or auxiliary lanes, but not other lanes, the federal share may

be 90 percent. Certain safety improvement programs offer a federal share of 100 percent.

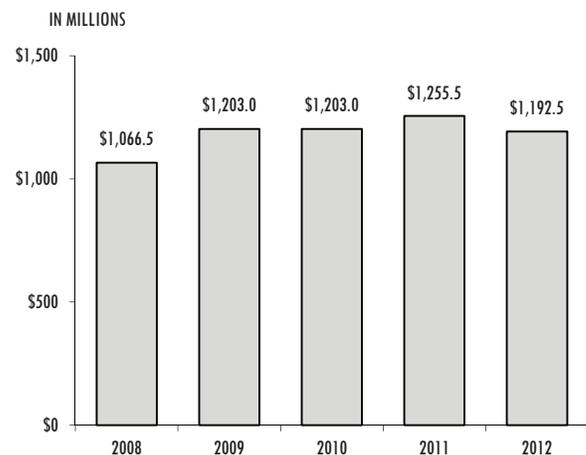
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Amounts programmatically distributed take on the uses and restrictions of those programs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 82
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Surface Transportation Program (STP) provides funds for states and localities to use on any federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System (NHS), any public road bridge project, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for Railroad–Highway Crossing Hazard Elimination in High Speed Rail Corridors and Territories, funds are available for four years and are apportioned based on the following statutory formula:

- 25 percent is based on the state's share of total lane miles of federal-aid highways;
- 40 percent is based on the state's share of total vehicle miles traveled on lanes of federal-aid highways; and
- 35 percent is based on the state's share of estimated tax payments attributable to highway users in the state paid into the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund (other than Mass Transit) in the latest fiscal year for which data are available.

A state's apportioned funds are then distributed in the following manner:

- The greater of 10 percent of each year's STP apportionment, or the amount of the 2005 transportation enhancement apportionment, must be used for transportation enhancements (e.g., restoration of historic transportation facilities, bike and pedestrian facilities, landscaping and scenic beautification, and mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff);
- 90 percent of the remaining STP funds are divided between urbanized areas over 200,000 in population and other areas of the state (funds allocated to urbanized areas over 200,000 in population must be distributed on the basis of population unless a request made by the state and relevant Metropolitan Planning Organizations is approved by the Federal Highway Administration); and
- 62.5 percent of the amount remaining after the transportation enhancement set-aside must be divided among substate areas with a population less than 5,000.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent except that, when funds are used for interstate projects (including projects to add high occupancy vehicle or auxiliary lanes, but not any other lanes), the federal share may be 90 percent. The federal share for transportation enhancement projects may be up to 100 percent should a state apply funds from other federal agencies to the nonfederal share of the project or choose to calculate the nonfederal share on a project, multiple project, or program basis.

No match is required for funds used for workforce development, training, and education. Also, development, training, and education may include not only activities for state and local transportation agencies, but also training and professional development of surface transportation workers.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal funds may be used for construction, resurfacing, restoration, and operation improvements for highways and public bridges; seismic retrofit; painting of bridges, approaches, and other elevated structures; certain carpool projects; fringe and corridor parking facilities; and bicycle and pedestrian walkways. Funds may also be used for highway and transit research, development and technology transfer activities, safety infrastructure improvements, hazard elimination, railway crossings, and mitigation of wildlife and natural habitat activities related to federal highway programs. Capital costs for privately owned vehicles and facilities providing intercity passenger bus service may be funded, as well as environmental restoration; surface transportation planning; intelligent transportation system capital improvements; and traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities.

TRANSFERABILITY

- Up to 50 percent of STP funds may be transferred to NHS, Interstate Maintenance (IM), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ), Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement (BRRP), Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and Recreational Trails (RT) apportionments.
- Up to 25 percent of the difference between the set-aside from a state's STP apportionment for Transportation Enhancement (TE) for the fiscal year and the amount set aside for TE for fiscal year 1997 may be transferred to IM, CMAQ, NHS, BRRP, HSIP, and RT apportionments.

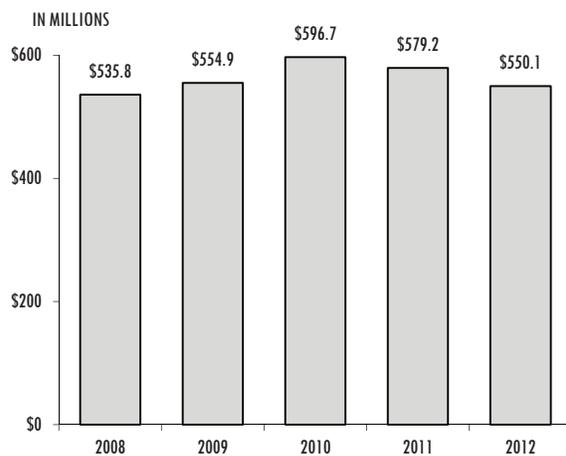
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

- STP funds allocated to substate areas may not be transferred.
- Congressional actions may alter these standard allocations from year to year.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

**FIGURE 83
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



NOTES: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions. Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The National Highway System (NHS) provides funds for improving rural and urban roads. The NHS includes the Interstate System, urban and rural principal arterial routes, connector highways (including toll facilities), the strategic defense highway network (on or off the Interstate System), and major strategic highway network connectors between major military installations and highways that are part of the strategic highway network. Under limited circumstances, funds may also be used to fund transit improvements in NHS corridors.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for the Alaskan Highway and Territories, states are apportioned funds based on the following statutory formula:

- 25 percent is based on the state's share of total lane miles of principal arterials (excluding the Interstate System);
- 35 percent is based on the state's share of total vehicle miles traveled on lanes of principal arterials (excluding the Interstate System);
- 30 percent is based on the state's share of diesel fuel used on all highways; and
- 10 percent is based on the state's share of total lane miles of principal arterials divided by total population.

At a minimum, each state receives 0.5 percent of the combined Interstate Maintenance (IM) and NHS apportionments. Funds are available for four years.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent except that, when funds are used for interstate projects, the federal share may be 90 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal funds may be used for construction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and highway safety improvements for NHS program segments. Under certain circumstances funds may be used for operational improvements for a federal-aid highway not on the NHS and transit project construction. Funds are also applied to certain carpool projects, fringe and corridor parking facilities, bicycle and pedestrian walkways, and highway related transit technology transfer activities. Use

of funds for capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring management and control facilities programs is also allowed. Also, funding can be used for mitigation of wildlife and natural habitat activities related to federal highway programs. Capital costs for publicly owned inter- and intracity passenger bus service may also be funded. Finally, funds can be used for infrastructure-based intelligent transportation system capital improvements.

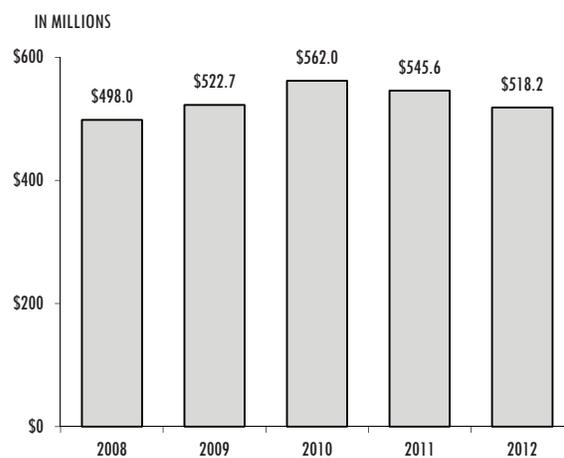
TRANSFERABILITY

Up to 50 percent of NHS apportionment may be transferred to IM, the Surface Transportation (STP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement, and/or Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement programs. Up to 100 percent may be transferred to the STP, if approved by the Secretary and if sufficient notice and opportunity for public comment is given.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 84
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

INTERSTATE MAINTENANCE

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Interstate Maintenance (IM) program provides funds for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing activities on most routes on the Interstate System.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for discretionary programs, funds are apportioned based on the following statutory formula:

- one-third is based on the state's share of total lane miles on Interstate System routes open to traffic;
- one-third is based on the state's share of total vehicle miles traveled on Interstate System routes open to traffic; and
- one-third is based on the state's share of annual contributions to the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund attributable to commercial vehicles.

At a minimum, each state receives at least 0.5 percent of the combined IM and National Highway System (NHS) apportionments. Funds are available for four years.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 90 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal funds may be used for interstate highway maintenance reconstruction, resurfacing, and restorations for highways and public bridges, interchanges, overpasses, rest areas, noise walls, acquisition of right of way, preventive maintenance, and new travel lanes other than high occupancy vehicle or auxiliary lanes.

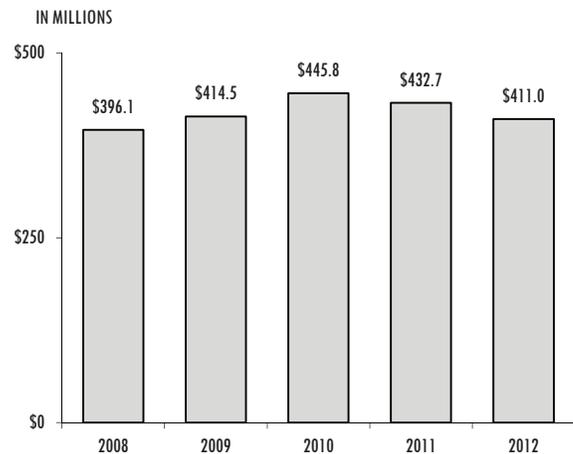
TRANSFERABILITY

States can transfer up to 50 percent of their IM apportionment to NHS, Surface Transportation, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement, and/or Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement programs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 85
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIDGE REHABILITATION AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program (BRRP) provides funds to states for replacement or rehabilitation of deficient highway bridges and to seismic retrofit bridges located on any public road.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for discretionary activities, funds are apportioned based on each state's relative share of the total cost to repair or replace deficient highways. Each state is guaranteed a minimum of 0.25 percent of BRRP funds, with no state receiving more than 10 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal funds may be used for the replacement and rehabilitation of structurally deficient or functionally obsolete highway or public road bridges. However, deficient bridges eligible for rehabilitation or replacement must be over waterways or other topographical barriers, or highways and railroads. Funds may also be used for bridge painting; seismic retrofitting, calcium magnesium acetate applications, sodium acetate/formate, and other environmentally acceptable, anticorrosive de-icing agents. Replacement of certain ferry boat operations, bridges, and low-water crossings is also allowed with these grants.

A minimum of 15 percent (and a maximum of 35 percent) of a state's apportioned funds must be expended for bridge projects not located on federal-aid highways (off-system). Off-system funds are primarily passed through to county and local governments in Texas.

TRANSFERABILITY

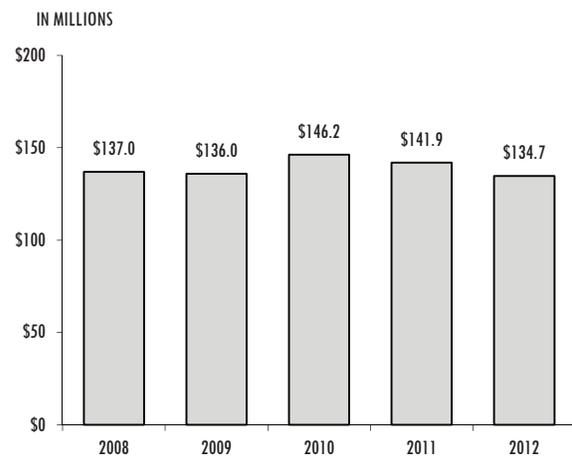
Up to 50 percent of BRRP apportionments may be transferred to Interstate Maintenance, Surface Transportation, National Highway System, and/or Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement programs. However, for the purposes of apportioning Bridge program funds, the transferred amount will be deducted for the succeeding fiscal year from the total cost of deficient bridges in the state and in all states. Funds set aside for off-system bridges may not be transferred unless

it is determined that the state has inadequate needs to justify expenditure of the full set-aside amount.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 86
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Transportation.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program provides funds for reducing transportation-related emissions through projects in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and small particulate matter. Areas in Texas designated as nonattainment include Houston–Galveston, Dallas–Fort Worth, Beaumont–Port Arthur, El Paso, and San Antonio.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for a CMAQ Effectiveness Study, funds are apportioned based on county populations residing within ozone and CO nonattainment and maintenance areas and the severity of pollution in the areas. Extra weighting factors are given to nonattainment or maintenance areas with both ozone and CO problems. CO maintenance and nonattainment areas are also apportioned funding even if no ozone problem exists.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE

The federal participation share is 80 percent except that, when funds are used on the Interstate System, the federal share is 90 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used for transportation control measures to assist certain areas designated as nonattainment and for pedestrian and bicycle on- and off-road facilities (including modifications needed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act). Funds may also be used for traffic management, monitoring, congestion relief strategies, new transit system/service expansion or operations, alternative fuel projects, inspection and maintenance programs, intermodal freight, telecommunications, and project development for new services and programs with air quality benefits.

TRANSFERABILITY

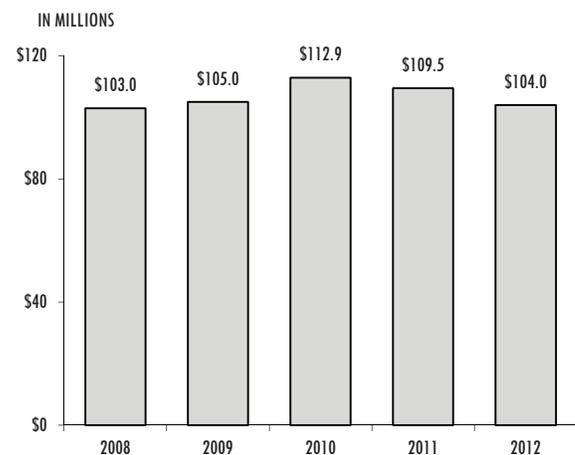
Up to 50 percent of the amount by which the apportionment for the fiscal year exceeds the amount that would have been apportioned for that fiscal year had the program been funded at \$1.35 billion annually may be transferred to Interstate Maintenance, Surface Transportation, National Highway System, and/or Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement

programs. Transferred funds may be used only in nonattainment and maintenance areas.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 87
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Transportation.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Highway Safety Improvement Program provides funds to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries on public roads and publicly owned bicycle and pedestrian pathways. The FHWA also sets aside a portion of funds for rail crossings and high-risk rural roads having a fatal and incapacitation injury crash rate above the statewide average for the class of roadway or likely to experience an increase in traffic volume that leads to a crash rate exceeding the average statewide rate.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After authorized funds are set aside for the Railway-Highway Crossing program, funds are apportioned to states based on the following statutory formula:

- one-third is based on the state's share of lane miles of federal-aid highways;
- one-third is based on the state's share of vehicle miles traveled on lanes on federal-aid highways; and
- one-third is based on the state's share of number of fatalities on the federal-aid system.

Each state receives at least one-half of 1 percent of apportioned funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 90 percent for most projects and 100 percent for certain safety improvements designated under the U.S. Transportation Code.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must develop and implement a Strategic Highway Safety Plan that involves a comprehensive, data-driven approach to highway safety. States without a plan are limited to using funds for rail-highway crossings and hazard elimination under the rules prior to SAFETEA-LU. States with approved plans are eligible to use up to 10 percent for other safety projects including education, enforcement, and emergency medical services.

TRANSFERABILITY

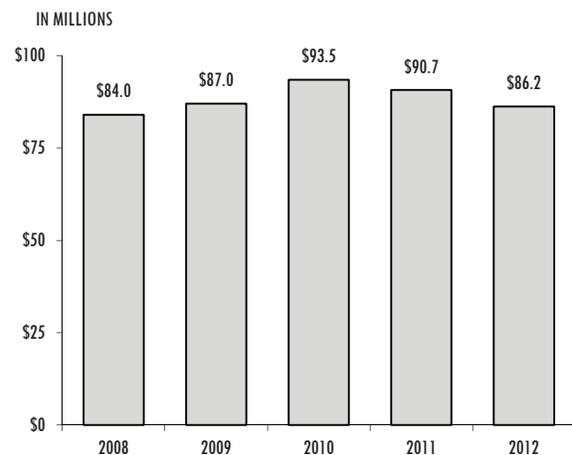
Up to 50 percent may be transferred to Interstate Maintenance, National Highway System, Surface Transportation Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement, Bridge

Rehabilitation and Replacement, and Recreational Trails apportionments.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 88
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.106

PURPOSE

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides funding to assist public-use airports in planning, maintenance, and development so that they can meet the needs of civil aeronautics and the national airport system.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are apportioned to states based on area and population. If available AIP funding is less than \$3.2 billion, 18.5 percent of the annual obligation amount is apportioned for use at nonprimary commercial service, general aviation, and reliever airports within the states and insular areas (territories). If available AIP funding is equal to or greater than \$3.2 billion, 20.0 percent of the annual obligation amount is apportioned for use at nonprimary commercial service, general aviation, and reliever airports within the states and insular areas.

MATCH OR METHOD OF FINANCE

The federal share is 75 percent to 90 percent. The local or state matching amount depends on the sponsor, project type, and the amount of public land in the state.

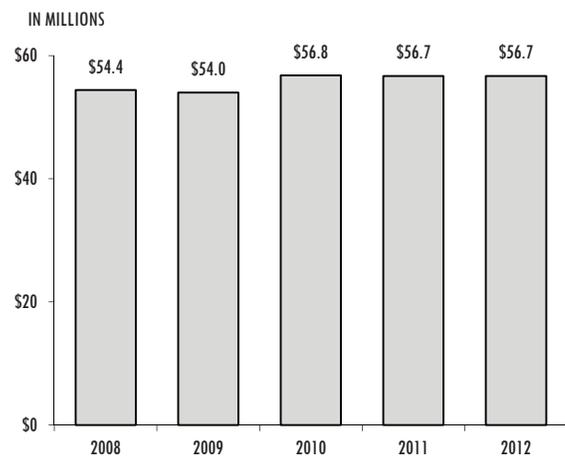
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used for integrated airport system planning in a specific area and airport master planning, construction or rehabilitation at a public-use airport including commercial service airports, primary airports, nonprimary commercial service airports, hub airports, cargo service airports, and reliever airports. State and federal priorities are established each year and used to identify projects that meet present system needs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 89
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Aviation Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION COORDINATED BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Coordinated Border Infrastructure (CBI) Program is to improve the safe movement of motor vehicles at or across the land border between the U.S. and Canada and the land border between the U.S. and Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are apportioned among the 15 international land border states based on the movement of people and goods through land border ports of entry as follows:

- 20 percent is based on the state’s share of incoming commercial trucks that pass through international land ports of entry;
- 30 percent is based on the state’s share of incoming personal motor vehicles and buses that pass through international land ports of entry;
- 25 percent is based on the state’s share of the weight of incoming cargo by commercial trucks that pass through international land ports of entry; and
- 25 percent is based on the state’s share of ports of entry.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is generally 80 percent, subject to the sliding scale adjustment. When the funds are used for interstate projects to add high occupancy vehicle or auxiliary lanes, but not other lanes, the federal share may be 90 percent and subject to a sliding scale adjustment. Certain safety improvements have a federal share of 100 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Eligible uses for CBI are:

- improvements in a border region to existing transportation and supporting infrastructure that facilitate cross-border motor vehicle and cargo movements;
- construction of highways and related safety and safety enforcement facilities in a border region that facilitate motor vehicle and cargo movements related to international trade;
- operational improvements in a border region, including improvements relating to electronic data interchange

and use of telecommunications, to expedite cross-border motor vehicle and cargo movement;

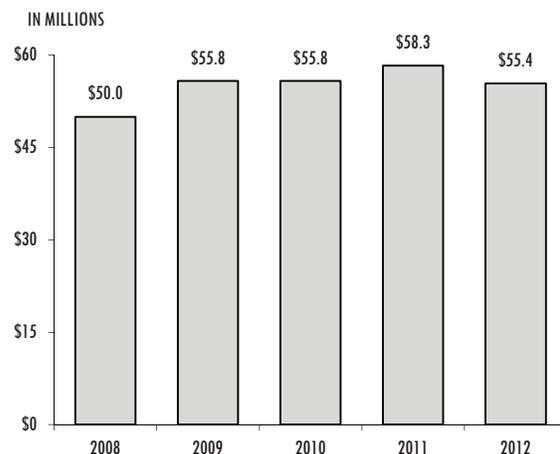
- modifications to regulatory procedures to expedite safe and efficient cross-border motor vehicle and cargo movements; and
- international coordination of transportation planning, programming, and border operations with Canada and Mexico relating to expediting cross-border motor vehicle and cargo movements.

States may use these funds to construct a project in Canada or Mexico if the project directly and predominantly facilitates cross-border vehicle and cargo movement at an international port of entry in the border region of the state, provided the state is able to do so legally within its own provisions. CBI funds may be used for public transportation infrastructure under special circumstances.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 90
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amounts are estimates.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NONURBANIZED AREA FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 20.509

PURPOSE

Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants provide funds for transit capital and operating assistance in communities with populations of less than 50,000. The program operates on the following goals:

- enhancing the access of people in nonurbanized areas to healthcare, shopping, education, employment, public services, and recreation;
- assisting in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in rural and small urban areas;
- encouraging and facilitating the most efficient use of all federal funds used to provide passenger transportation in nonurbanized areas through the coordination of programs and services;
- assisting in the development and support of intercity bus transportation; and
- providing for the participation of private transportation providers in nonurbanized transportation to the maximum extent feasible.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are apportioned by a statutory formula based on the latest census figures of areas with a population of less than 50,000.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share for capital and project administration is 80 percent (except that projects needed to meet Americans with Disabilities Act, Clean Air Act requirements, or bicycle access projects may be funded at 90 percent). The federal participation share for operating assistance is 50 percent of net operating costs. The local share of 50 percent shall come from an undistributed cash surplus, a replacement or depreciation cash fund or reserve, or new capital.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

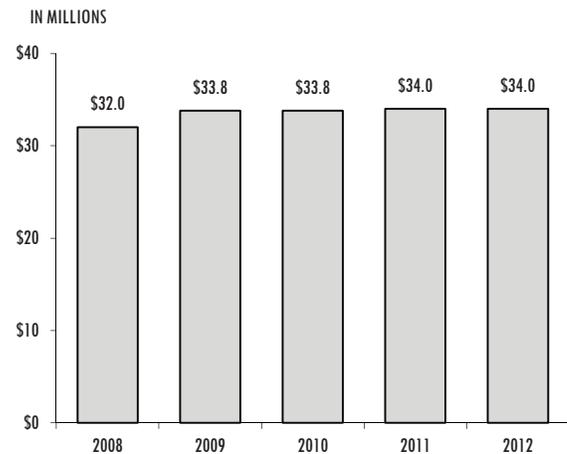
Funds may be used for capital, operating, and administrative expenses. A state may use up to 15 percent of the annual apportionment for state administration, planning, and technical assistance activities. States are required to spend 15 percent of

the apportionment to support rural intercity bus service unless the governor certifies that the intercity bus needs of the state are adequately met.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 91
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION METROPOLITAN PLANNING

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Highway Metropolitan Planning program provides funds to states for distribution to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to develop metropolitan area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan Planning program funding originates from two sources:

- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): Provides a 1 percent set-aside from the guaranteed highway planning and construction apportionments for Interstate Maintenance, Surface Transportation Program, National Highway System, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement, and Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement programs. FHWA funds are apportioned based on a ratio of the urbanized area population in an individual state to the total nationwide urbanized area population.
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA): Provides a separate authorization, outside of the guaranteed highway planning and construction apportionments, which includes funding from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund and the General Fund account. Funding may vary each year depending upon the degree to which Congress appropriates nonguaranteed funds authorized for appropriation from the General Fund. Eighty percent of FTA funds are apportioned based on a ratio of the urbanized population in an individual state to the total nationwide urbanized area population. Twenty percent of FTA funds are apportioned based on an FTA administrative formula to address the planning needs in the larger urbanized areas.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent unless the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation determines that the federal-aid highway program is better served by decreasing or eliminating the nonfederal share.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

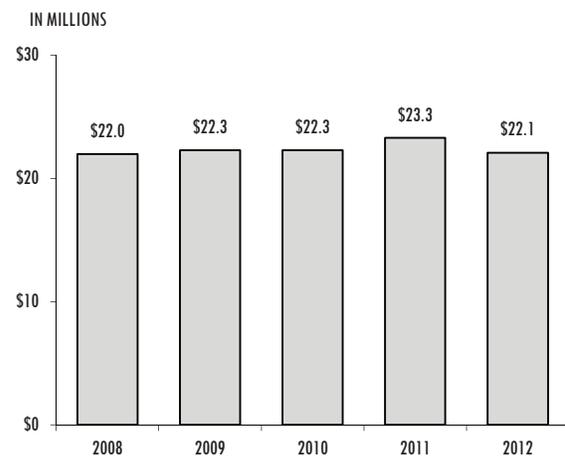
Federal funds may be used for the development of metropolitan area transportation plans, as well as studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements,

and economic feasibility. States must distribute funds to MPOs using a formula developed in consultation with MPOs and approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation. In developing the formula, at a minimum states must consider population, status of planning, attainment of air quality standards, and metropolitan area transportation needs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 92
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts represent funds provided by the Federal Highway Administration only. Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 20.600

PURPOSE

State and Community Highway Safety Grants support state efforts to reduce traffic accidents and resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage. A state may use these funds only for highway safety purposes (roadway and behavioral).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State and Community Highway Safety Grants are distributed to states based upon the following formula:

- 75 percent is based on the ratio of the state's population in the latest federal census to the total population in all states; and
- 25 percent is based on the ratio of the public road miles in the state to the total public road miles in all states.

At least 40 percent is to be used by local communities to address local traffic safety problems.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

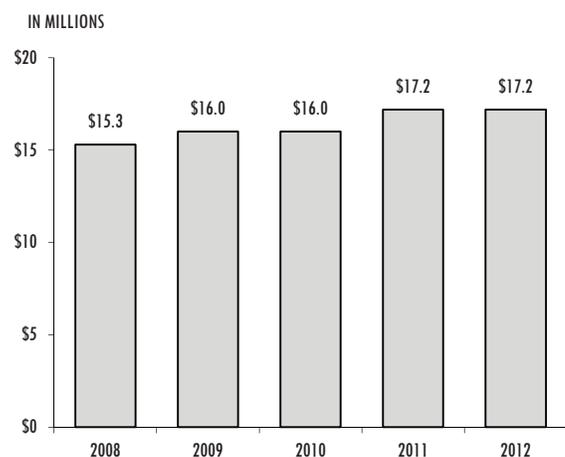
Funds are to be used for nonconstruction costs of highway safety programs. Typical activities funded through this program include:

- developing or upgrading traffic record systems;
- collecting and analyzing data;
- conducting traffic engineering studies and analyses;
- developing technical guides and materials for states and local highway agencies;
- developing work zone safety programs;
- encouraging use of seat belts and child safety seats;
- developing roadway safety public outreach campaigns;
- reducing the number of impaired drivers;
- developing programs to combat drivers who speed or drive impaired; and
- developing programs to reduce aggressive driving (e.g., red light runners).

STATE AGENCIES

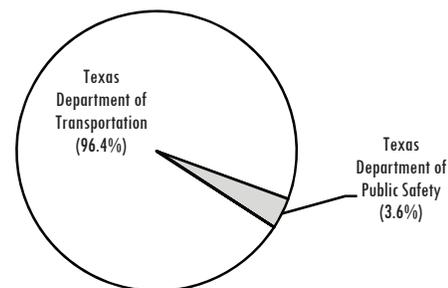
Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 93
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 94
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION RAILWAY-HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Railway-Highway Crossings Program provides funds to eliminate hazards and install and upgrade protective devices at railroad crossings.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Apportioned funds are distributed based on the following statutory formula:

- 50 percent is based on the formula factors for the Surface Transportation Program; and
- 50 percent is based on each state’s share of the number of public railway-highway crossings.

Each state receives a minimum of one-half of 1 percent of the program funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 90 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Each state is required to set aside 50 percent of its apportionment for the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings. Also, each state is required to conduct and systematically maintain a survey of all highway railroad crossings that may require separation, relocation or protective devices, and to implement a schedule of projects for this purpose. Railroads participating in a hazard elimination project are responsible for compensating the state transportation department, but the amount may not exceed 10 percent of the project cost.

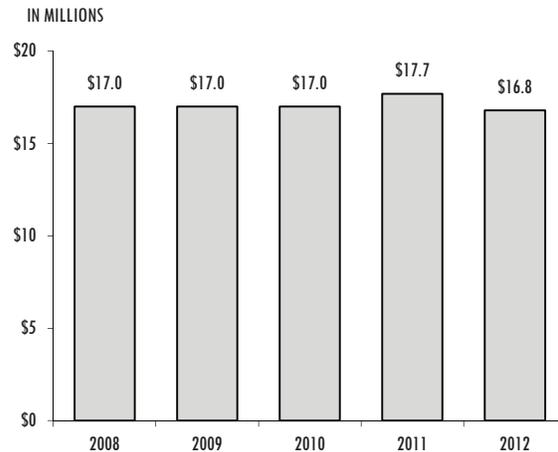
TRANSFERABILITY

Up to 100 percent of a state’s Railway-Highway Crossings apportionment may be transferred to the Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program with the approval of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

**FIGURE 95
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT GRANT

CFDA NUMBER: 20.233

PURPOSE

Border Enforcement Grants (BEG) are used primarily for enforcement activities related to foreign motor carriers that engage in foreign commerce by crossing the Mexican or Canadian border.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Distribution to states is competitive and based on a review of state applications submitted to and reviewed by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Division (FMCSA) and a national technical review panel. The national technical review panel prioritizes funding requests based on several factors including, but not limited to the following:

- amount of prior year BEG award funds remaining;
- number of reported “foreign commerce” inspections for applicants that received BEG funding in the previous grant year;
- current international truck and bus crossing data for all states reported on the Research and Innovative Technology Administration and Bureau of Transportation statistics web site;
- requirements under the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act to support inspection activities of foreign domiciled carriers in states along the United States-Mexico border;
- amount and year of any previously awarded BEG funds that were unspent;
- proposed locations of BEG activities and locations of border ports of entry; and
- estimated and actual amount of current fiscal year funds awarded under other FMCSA grant programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Federal share is 100 percent. Maintenance of effort requires that the state maintain border truck inspection funding levels equal to the average amount expended for the last two state or federal fiscal years, ending before October 1, 2005, whichever the state designates.

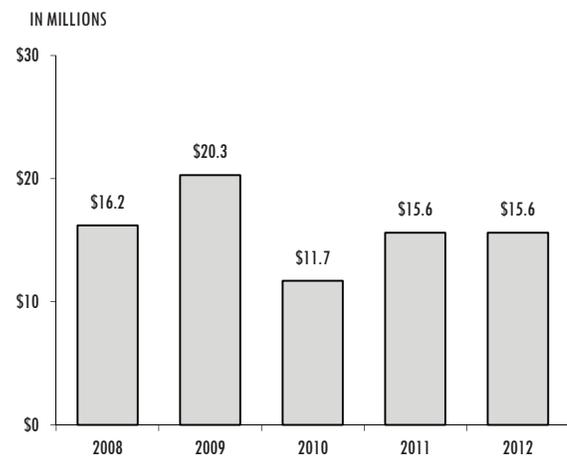
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funding only available to states or entities that share a land border with another country for carrying out commercial motor vehicle safety programs and related enforcement activity and projects. Funds must be expended in the fiscal year for which they are allocated.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 96
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Texas Department of Public Safety.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOLS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Safe Routes to Schools Program enables and encourages children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school and to make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative. The program encourages a healthy and active lifestyle from an early age by facilitating the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are provided to each state and the District of Columbia by a formula based on the state's percentage of the national total of school-aged children in grades K–8. Apportionments are updated by the Federal Highway Administration as new national school enrollment data becomes available. States receive a minimum of at least \$1 million in any fiscal year. Local entities must apply to the state administering agency for funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Federal share is 100 percent.

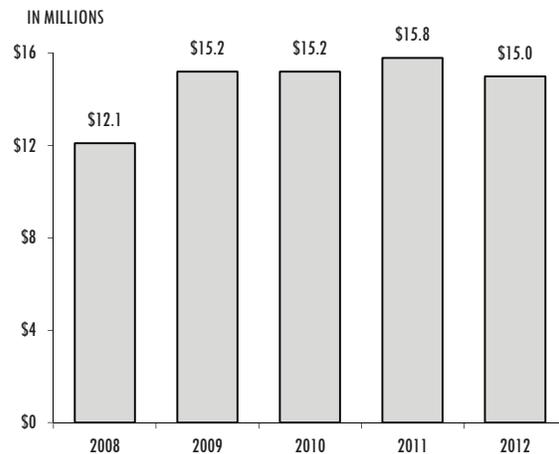
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are made available for two different types of projects: infrastructure and noninfrastructure. No less than 10 percent and no more than 30 percent of each state's apportionment is required to be spent on noninfrastructure activities. Funds are not transferable to other highway programs and remain available until expended.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 97
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES INCENTIVE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 20.601

PURPOSE

Funds are provided to encourage states to adopt effective programs to reduce crashes resulting from persons driving while under the influence of alcohol.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grant awards are distributed to states based upon the following formula:

- 75 percent based on the ratio of the state's population in the latest Federal census to the total population in all states; and
- 25 percent based on the ratio of the public road miles in the state to the total public road miles in all states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Qualifying states are required to match federal funds at 25 percent the first and second years, 50 percent the third and fourth years, and 75 percent the fifth and sixth years. Maintenance of effort requires States to maintain at least the same level of funding for alcohol related safety programs as the previous two years.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must implement programs and regulations to qualify for funding such as: prompt license suspension for drunk driving; mandatory sentencing of repeat drunk offenders; and self sustaining drunk driving prevention programs and other driver impairment prevention programs.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible, States must meet the Low Fatality Rate Criteria, by demonstrating an alcohol-related fatality rate of 0.5 or less per 100 million vehicle miles traveled as of the date of the grant, as determined by the most recent data available in the Fatality Analysis Reporting System. States that cannot meet the Low Fatality Rate Criteria must have met five of the following criteria for federal fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

- a statewide program to conduct a series of high visibility law enforcement campaigns using checkpoints and/or saturation patrols;

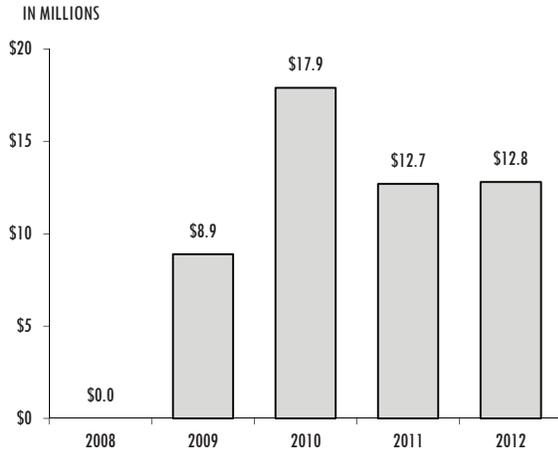
- a state prosecution and adjudication outreach program that educates prosecutors and judges about the benefits of prosecuting and adjudicating repeat offenders;
- a program to increase the rate of Blood Alcohol Count (BAC) testing of drivers involved in fatal crashes;
- a law that imposes stronger sanctions or additional penalties for high-risk drivers whose BAC is 0.15 percent or more;
- effective alcohol rehabilitation for repeat offenders or a program to refer them to Driving While Intoxicated Courts;
- an effective strategy to prevent drivers under age 21 from obtaining alcoholic beverages and for preventing others from making alcoholic beverages available to individuals under age 21;
- an administrative driver's license suspension or revocation program for individuals who drive under the influence of alcohol; and
- a program under which a significant portion of the fines or surcharges collected from individuals who are fined for driving while under the influence of alcohol are returned to communities for use in comprehensive self-sustaining impaired driving prevention programs.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Transportation, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Texas Department of Public Safety.

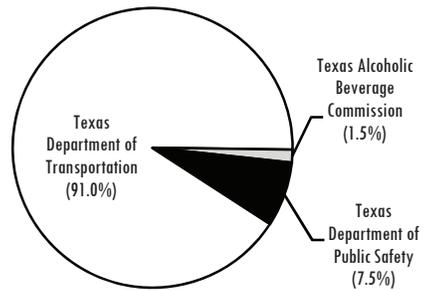
ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES INCENTIVE GRANTS (CONTINUED)

**FIGURE 98
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



NOTES: Texas did not qualify for funding from this program in fiscal year 2008. Fiscal year 2012 amount is estimated.
SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

**FIGURE 99
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 20.218

PURPOSE

Funds are used for the training and implementation of safety provisions of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act, including training of state personnel for vehicle inspections, intelligent transportation systems that provide data collection and analysis of high-risk motor carriers, and implementation and expansion of motor carrier vehicle inspection programs in states. Funds are also provided for additional border staffing to perform these functions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Federal funds are allocated each year among the states according to a formula based on four equally weighted factors: (1) vehicle miles traveled; (2) road miles for all highways; (3) U.S. Census Bureau estimates for population; and (4) special fuel consumption (net after reciprocity adjustment) as defined by the Federal Highway Administration.

In fiscal year 2003, a special provision was added to provide the states that border Mexico additional funds for improvements in vehicle inspection traffic related to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent.

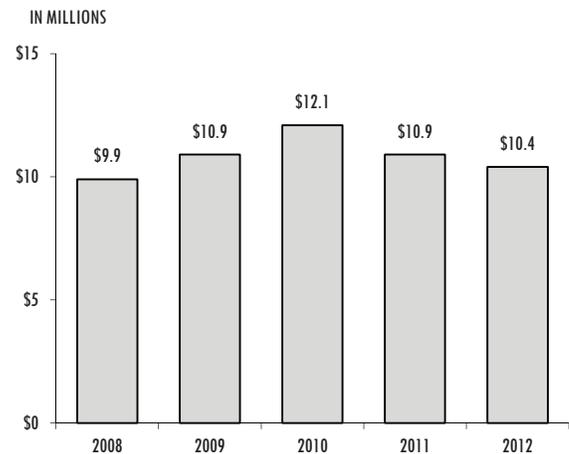
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used only for assistance to states for implementing programs for the adoption and uniform enforcement of safety rules, regulations, and standards compatible with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety regulations and Federal Hazardous Materials regulations for both interstate and intrastate motor carriers and drivers.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

FIGURE 100
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

CFDA NUMBER 20.513

PURPOSE

The Capital Assistance Program for Elderly and Disabled Individuals provides financial assistance for private nonprofit groups to provide transportation services for elderly persons and persons with disabilities in small and large urban areas and rural areas where public transportation services are unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds through a formula based on the population of elderly persons and persons with disabilities in each state according to the latest U.S. Census population figures.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 20 percent of eligible project costs. States may be eligible for a sliding scale match used for other Federal Highway Administration programs.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be use to purchase vehicles and acquire transportation services through contract or lease agreements. States must ensure coordination with other federally funded transportation programs and must provide for the maximum feasible participation of private, for-profit operators.

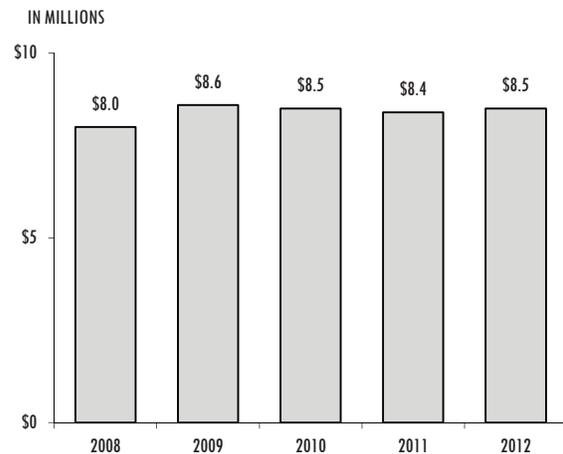
ELIGIBILITY

Eligible subrecipients include private nonprofit organizations, public bodies approved by the state to coordinate services for elderly persons and persons with disabilities, and public bodies which certify that no nonprofit corporations or associations are readily available in an area to provide services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 101
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FEDERAL TRANSIT METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 20.505

PURPOSE

The Transit Metropolitan Planning program provides funds to states for distribution to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in order to carry out a metropolitan planning process that includes development of metropolitan area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are apportioned to states by a formula that includes each state's urbanized area population in proportion to the total urbanized area population for the nation, as well as other factors. States can receive no less than 0.5 percent of the amount apportioned. These funds, in turn, are sub-allocated by states to MPOs by a formula that considers each MPO's urbanized area population, their individual planning needs, and a minimum distribution.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 80 percent, unless the U.S. Department of Transportation determines that the federal-aid highway program is better served by decreasing or eliminating the nonfederal share.

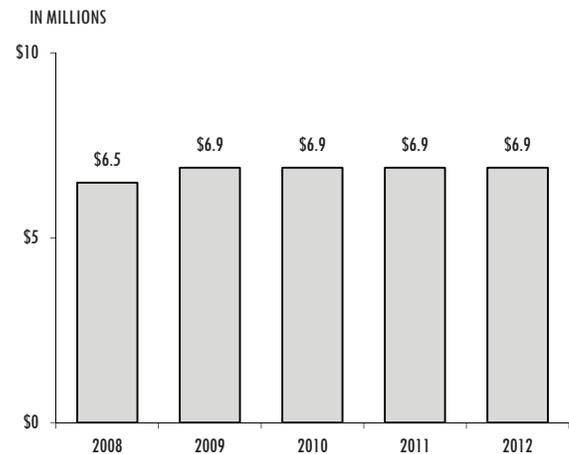
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for the following: evaluating previously funded capital projects; conducting inventories of existing routes to determine their physical condition and capacity and determining the types and volumes of vehicles using these routes; redirecting the level and location of future population, employment, and economic growth, and using such information to determine current and future transportation needs; and other related activities in preparation for the construction, acquisition, or improved operation of transportation systems, facilities, and equipment.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 102
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration.

JOB ACCESS REVERSE COMMUTE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 20.516

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Job Access Reverse Commute (JARC) Program is to develop transportation services to connect welfare recipients and low-income persons to employment and support services.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is allocated by formula to states for areas with populations below 200,000 persons, and to designated recipients for areas with populations of 200,000 persons and above. The formula is based on the number of eligible low-income and welfare recipients in urbanized and rural areas. Funds are apportioned as follows:

- 60 percent of the funds are distributed directly to designated urbanized areas with a population of 200,000 or more;
- 20 percent of the funds are distributed to states for distribution to qualified urbanized areas with populations under 200,000; and
- 20 percent of the funds are distributed to states for distribution to qualified non-urbanized areas.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Federal to state share of eligible capital and planning costs is 80/20 percent of the net cost of the activity with the state share. The federal to state share of the eligible operating costs may not exceed 50 percent state and 50 percent federal of the net operating costs of the activity.

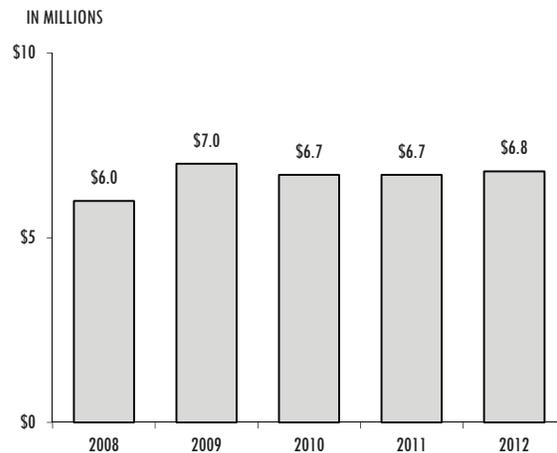
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Recipients may use up to 10 percent of their apportionment to support program administrative costs including administration, planning, and technical assistance. No Federal Transit Administration (FTA) program funds can be used as a source of local match for other FTA programs, even when used to contract for service.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 103
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration.

LABOR

INTRODUCTION

Nine labor programs, totaling \$869.3 million, fall into the top 100 federal funding sources. The two largest grants are distributed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for child care. Six grants originate from the U.S. Department of Labor. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) Employment and Training (E&T) funds are distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Three of the labor programs included in the top 100 funding sources to Texas were authorized through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 (WIA—Youth, WIA—Adult, and WIA—Dislocated Workers). WIA has been up for federal reauthorization since 2003, but has been funded annually. In its 2013 budget, the Administration identified the following subjects for WIA reauthorization and job training reform legislation: streamlining service directory; strengthening partnerships between businesses and community colleges to link training with employer needs; and requiring unemployment benefit recipients to have a job assessment before getting federal unemployment benefits. In addition, Congress has introduced several bills to revise WIA, some of which combine WIA funding to increase flexibility of use.

Authorization for the Child Care and Development Block Grant expired in fiscal year 2012, while authorization for the child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds expired in fiscal year 2010. Both programs have been funded on an annual basis since the authorization expirations.

Congress reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program until December 31, 2013 under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011. The reauthorization reduces the amount of time allowed in remedial education or training for people receiving TAA wage subsidies. It also reduces job search and relocation allowances to 90 percent of related expenses. The Act limits state administration to 10 percent of available funds, and requires expenditures of at least 5 percent of funds for employment and case management services.

OTHER ISSUES

The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation Act included a 1.747 percent overall reduction in funding for discretionary programs for 2008. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 extended the Emergency Unemployment Compensation

(EUC) program and 100 percent of federal financing of the Extended Benefits (EB) program until December 31, 2012. It also made several changes to the EUC and EB programs including reforming the eligibility requirements, decreasing the maximum number of weeks an individual can receive benefits, and increasing funding for current reemployment services and new reemployment pilot programs.

FIGURE 104
LABOR
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 15 | Child Care and Development Block Grants | \$243.0 |
| 18 | Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds | 219.2 |
| 20 | Unemployment Insurance Administration | 161.0 |
| 35 | Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers | 65.0 |
| 40 | Workforce Investment Act—Youth | 55.7 |
| 42 | Workforce Investment Act—Adults | 52.4 |
| 44 | Employment Services | 49.9 |
| 74 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Employment and Training | 15.9 |
| 98 | Trade Adjustment Assistance | 7.2 |
| TOTAL | | \$869.3 |

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Workforce Commission.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.575

PURPOSE

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) provides low-income families with financial assistance for child care, improves the quality and availability of child care, and establishes and expands child development programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are allocated funds based on the number of children below the age of 5, the number of children receiving assistance through the School Lunch Program, and state per capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

In the Fiscal Year 2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Congress directs that funds appropriated for CCDBG or discretionary funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state general revenue funds for child care assistance.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTION

There is a 5 percent cap on administrative expenses. At least 4 percent of the combined totals of the CCDBG and the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds provided to a state must be used to improve child-care quality and availability, including activities such as consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for child-care staff. States must establish a sliding fee scale for family cost-sharing.

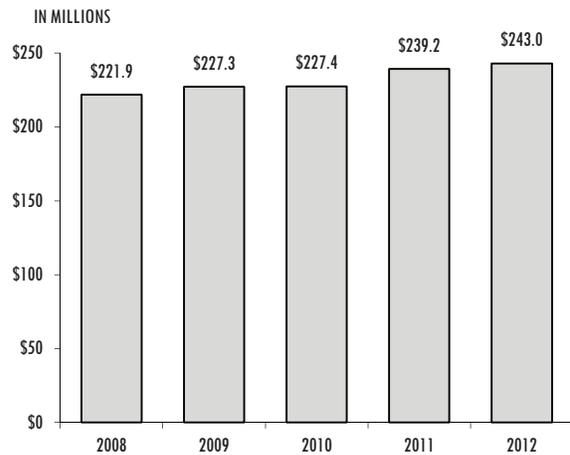
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Children under age 13 (or up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision).
- Income: Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (e.g., \$55,862 for a family of four in fiscal year 2012).
- Other: Child must reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program, or is in need of or receiving protective services.

STATE AGENCIES

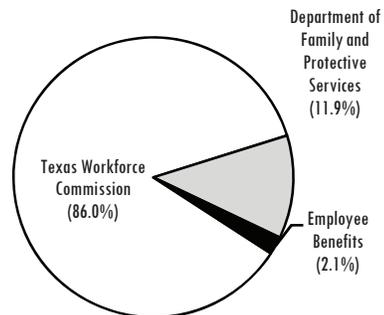
Texas Workforce Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services.

**FIGURE 105
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Administration for Children and Families Office of Child Care.

**FIGURE 106
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2012**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

CFDA NUMBER 93.596

PURPOSE

Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds assist states in providing child care to parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance. Funds may be used to promote parental choice, encourage states to provide consumer education information, and assist states in implementing state regulatory standards (i.e., licensing, safety) relating to child care.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

There are two funding streams within this grant program. For matching funds (approximately two-thirds of total funds), allocations are based on the proportion of children under age 13 residing in a state. For mandatory funds, allocations are based on historical expenditures for former Title IV-A programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For matching funds, at a minimum states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the former programs in fiscal year 1994 or fiscal year 1995, whichever is greater. The federal:state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (58.22 percent federal share in fiscal year 2012). Federal regulations allow states to count pre-kindergarten expenditures for low-income families for up to 20 percent of the maintenance of effort (MOE) and 30 percent of the state match, as long as certain provisions are met. State match may also include local public funds and donated private funds. For mandatory funds, no match or MOE is required.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Not less than 70 percent of the total grant amount must be used to provide child care assistance to families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), attempting through work activities to transition off TANF, or are at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. There is a 5 percent cap on administrative costs. At least 4 percent of the combined totals of the Child Care and Development Block Grant and the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds provided to a state must be used to improve child care quality and availability, including activities such as consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for child-care staff. No funds shall be expended on capital improvements. States must establish a sliding fee scale for family cost-sharing.

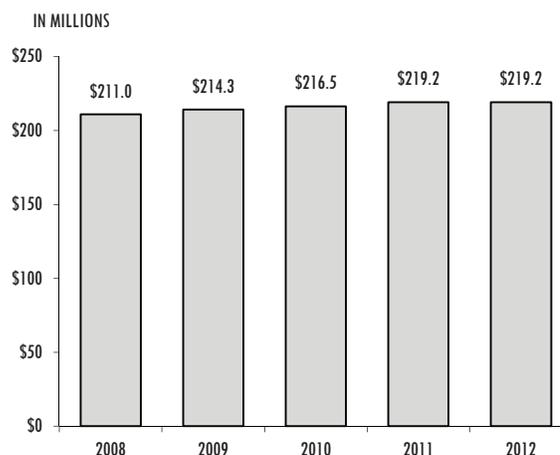
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Children under age 13 (or up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision).
- Income: Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (e.g., \$55,682 for a family of four in fiscal year 2012).
- Other: Child must reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program, or is in need of or receiving protective services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 107
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 17.225

PURPOSE

Unemployment Insurance Administration funds are direct payments to states for operating unemployment insurance programs, trade adjustment assistance, disaster unemployment assistance, and unemployment compensation for federal employees and ex-service members. It does not include payments to unemployed individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on state population, an estimate of the number of persons covered by state unemployment law, the associated administrative costs, and other factors determined relevant by the U.S. Secretary of Labor. States draw funds needed to meet immediate cash requirements from letters of credit.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

State unemployment insurance tax collections are used solely for unemployment benefits. Federal unemployment insurance tax collections are used to finance administrative expenses, to reimburse state funds for extended and emergency unemployment compensation benefits available through provisions of the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and to make repayable advances to states for payment of benefits. Emergency benefits have historically been 50:50 federal:state funded, but are temporarily funded with 100 percent federal funds.

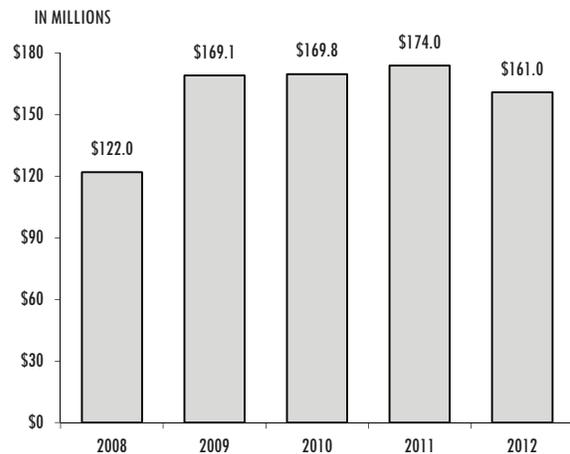
ELIGIBILITY

Unemployment benefits are available to any worker whose wages are subject to state unemployment insurance laws, federal civilian employees, ex-service members, trade adjustment assistance recipients, and workers whose unemployment is caused by a presidentially declared disaster if they are involuntarily unemployed, able to work, available for work, meet the eligibility and qualifying requirements of state law, and are free from disqualifications.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 108
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—DISLOCATED WORKERS

CFDA NUMBER 17.278

PURPOSE

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—Dislocated Workers program goals are to reemploy dislocated workers, improve the quality of the workforce, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the economy by providing activities that increase the employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skill attainment of participants.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Of the total funds appropriated for WIA—Dislocated Workers, 80 percent is distributed based equally on the state's share of unemployed, the state's share of unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force, and the state's share of persons unemployed 15 or more weeks. The remaining 20 percent is available at the discretion of the U.S. Secretary of Labor to respond to mass layoffs, plant and/or military base closings, and natural disasters, or for technical assistance and demonstration projects.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are distributed to local workforce development boards. Between 5 and 15 percent may be reserved for statewide investment activities. Up to 25 percent may be reserved for statewide rapid response activities.

Three levels of service are available to job seekers. Core services include outreach, job search, and placement services. Intensive services include more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, and counseling and career planning. Occupational training, training in basic skills, and supportive services may be provided to persons needing additional assistance. Employment goals are measured using Unemployment Insurance Wage Records; customer satisfaction goals are measured by sampling. Funds must be expended by the end of the second program year after the program year in which the funds are received.

ELIGIBILITY

Beneficiaries include workers who have lost their jobs (including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs and who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or

occupation), formerly self-employed individuals, and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income.

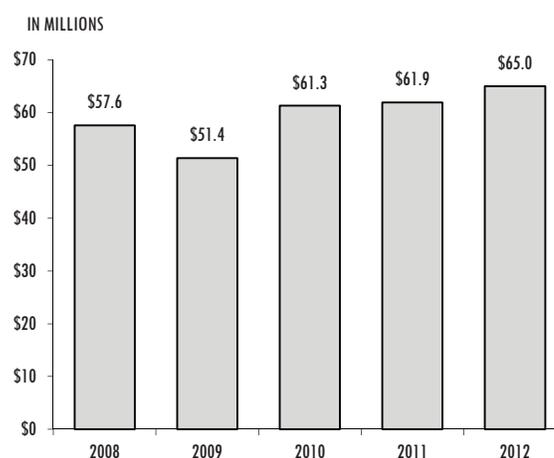
TRANSFERABILITY

States may transfer up to 30 percent of funding for the WIA—Dislocated Workers program to the WIA—Adult program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 109
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts reflect program year allotments. They do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts also reflect rescission of funding for program years 2008 and 2010.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—YOUTH

CFDA NUMBER 17.259

PURPOSE

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—Youth program assists low-income youth between the ages of 14 and 21 to acquire the educational and occupational skills, training, and support needed to achieve academic and employment success and to successfully transition to careers and productive adulthood.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on the state's share of unemployed residing in areas of substantial unemployment (unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or more), the state's share of unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force or 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment (whichever is higher), and the state's share of economically disadvantaged youth. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions (guaranteeing states a percentage of prior-year funding), minimum allotments for small states, and a ceiling (130 percent of the state's relative share of the prior year's allotment).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are distributed to local workforce development boards. Between 5 and 15 percent may be reserved for statewide investment activities. Local youth councils ensure the provision and coordination of workforce investment activities for low-income youth and establish the process by which eligible providers of training and youth activities are identified. In addition to employment and training activities, funds may be used for providing mentoring opportunities, supportive services, incentives for recognition and achievement, and opportunities for leadership, development, decision-making, citizenship and community service. At least 30 percent of funds must be used for out-of-school youth. Funds must be expended by the end of the second program year after the program year in which the funds are received. No funds may be used to develop or implement education curriculum for school systems in the state.

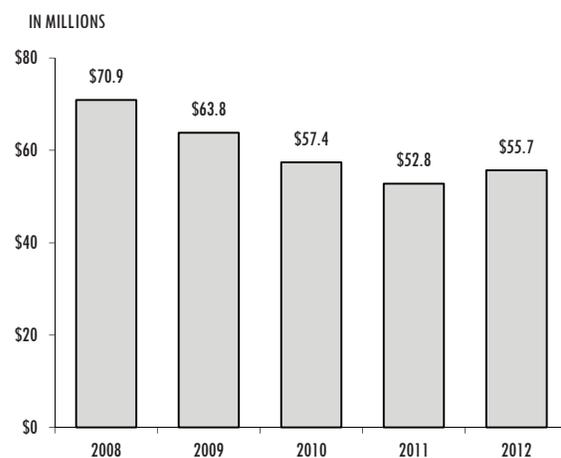
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: 14 to 21.
- Income: 95 percent of youth served must have household income less than 100 percent of Federal Poverty Level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level established by the U.S. Secretary of Labor; receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits; qualify as a homeless individual; or be in foster care.
- Other: Individuals not meeting income requirements must be: deficient in basic literacy skills; a school dropout; homeless; a runaway; a foster child; pregnant or a parent; an offender; or require additional assistance to complete education or secure and hold employment.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 110
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts reflect program year allotments. They do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts also reflect rescission of funding for program years 2008 and 2010.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—ADULT

CFDA NUMBER 17.258

PURPOSE

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—Adult program promotes a revitalized workforce investment system by providing information, advice, job search assistance, and training to job seekers primarily through One Stop Career Centers.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based equally on the state's share of unemployed residing in areas of substantial unemployment (unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or more), the state's share of unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force or 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment (whichever is higher), and the state's share of economically disadvantaged adults. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions (guaranteeing states a percentage of prior-year funding), minimum allotments for small states, and a ceiling (130 percent of the state's relative share of the prior year's allotment).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are distributed to local workforce development boards. Between 5 and 15 percent may be reserved for statewide investment activities. Three levels of service are available to job seekers. Core services include outreach, job search, and placement services. Intensive services include more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, and counseling and career planning. Occupational training, training in basic skills, and supportive services may be provided to persons needing additional assistance. Employment goals are measured using Unemployment Insurance Wage Records; customer satisfaction goals are measured by sampling. Funds must be expended by the end of the second program year after the program year in which the funds are received.

ELIGIBILITY

- Age: 22 to 72 years old.
- Other: Priority for intensive and training services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals. States and local areas establish procedures for applying the priority requirements.

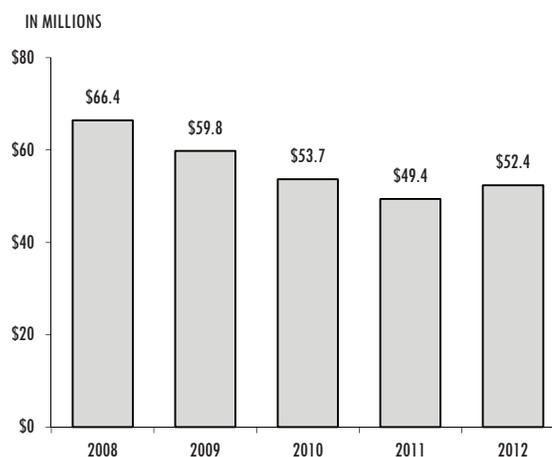
TRANSFERABILITY

States may transfer up to 30 percent of funding for the WIA—Adult program to the WIA—Dislocated Workers program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 111
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts reflect program year allotments. They do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts also reflect rescission of funding for program years 2008 and 2010.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 17.207

PURPOSE

The Employment Services program provides a variety of placement services (without charge) to job seekers or to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Two-thirds of available funds are allotted based on monthly averages for each state's share of the civilian labor force. One-third is based on the state's share of unemployed persons (in the last calendar year of available data).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Employment Services are an integral part of the One Stop delivery system, providing a variety of services related to a labor exchange system such as job search assistance, referral and placement assistance, reemployment services, and recruitment services. Funds can be used for other types of assistance such as skills assessment, career guidance, and the development and distribution of labor market information. Of the total sums allotted to each state, 10 percent is reserved for use by the governor to provide performance incentives for Employment Services offices, services for groups with special needs, and the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering job services.

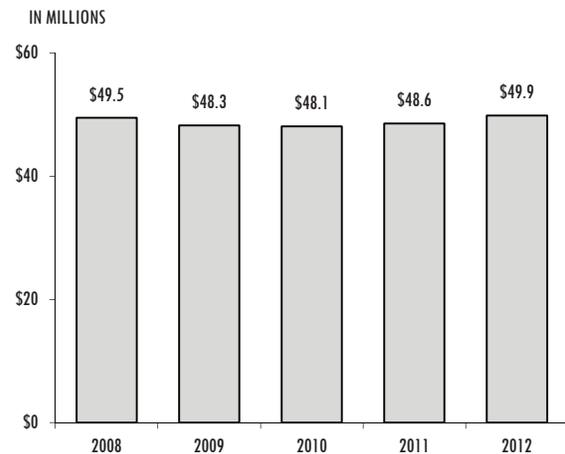
ELIGIBILITY

Employers seeking workers and persons seeking employment are eligible to receive assistance. Priority is given to veterans; specialized services may be provided to individuals with disabilities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, ex-offenders, youth, minorities, and older workers.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 112
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts reflect program year allotments. They do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts also reflect rescission of funding for program years 2008 and 2010.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM— EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

CFDA NUMBER 10.561

PURPOSE

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program)—Employment and Training (E&T) program provides assistance to SNAP recipients in obtaining a job, or education and training to enhance recipients' opportunities for entering the workplace.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Ninety percent of grants are allocated to states based on the state's proportion of all E&T work registrants nationwide. The remaining 10 percent of grants are allocated based on the state's proportion of the total number of non-exempt, able-bodied adults without dependents in SNAP.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For a base amount of federal funds for E&T, no match is required. States may access additional federal funds for E&T with a 50 percent state match. Reimbursement for participants' transportation and dependent care expenses also requires a 50 percent state match. To be eligible for additional federal funds, each state must maintain its fiscal year 1996 level of state spending.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Allowable uses include job search activities to assist clients in making job contacts; job search training to teach participants job-seeking techniques, motivation, and self-confidence; education to improve basic skills or employability; vocational training in a skill or trade; and workfare and work experience programs. Funds may also be used for dependent care and transportation assistance for participants (up to a capped amount).

ELIGIBILITY

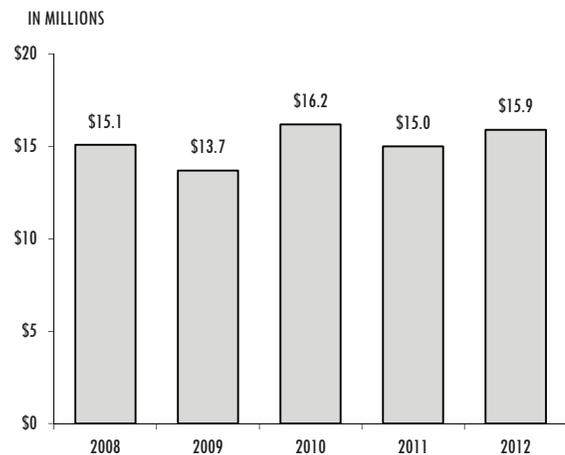
- Age: 16 through 59.
- Income: Net income (after certain expenses are deducted) at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Other: Must be a member of a household receiving SNAP benefits. SNAP recipients are required to participate unless exempt, and will be disqualified from receiving SNAP benefits if they fail to participate. Exemptions are granted for persons who are physically or mentally unfit

for employment, responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or a person with a disability, three to nine months pregnant, or living in a county with an unemployment rate over 10 percent or a county designated as exempt. Other long-term and short-term issues, such as domestic violence and lack of transportation, may also exempt people from participation.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 113
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment act of 2009.

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 17.245

PURPOSE

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provides services and benefits to workers who lose their manufacturing or service job, or whose hours of work and wages are reduced as a result of increased imports or a shift in production to foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A group of three or more workers, a recognized union representative, an official of the workers' firm, or a duly authorized representative may petition for TAA. The U.S. Secretary of Labor issues certifications based on whether the petitioning group meets requirements using criteria that examine (1) the number or proportion of workers separated (or threatened to become separated); (2) declines in sales or production; (3) increases of imports like or directly competitive with articles produced by the workers' firm; and (4) shifts in production to other countries.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Individual workers covered by a certification of eligibility can apply to local Workforce Centers for individual determinations of eligibility to receive benefits. Services provided include testing, counseling and job placement; job search and relocation assistance; training; and payment of weekly trade readjustment allowances. Unemployment compensation and extended benefits must be exhausted before trade readjustment allowances are paid to claimants. No more than 10 percent of a state's allocation may be used for administration, and at least 5 percent must be used for case management and employment services. Funds must be expended by the end of the second federal fiscal year after the federal fiscal year in which the funds are received.

ELIGIBILITY

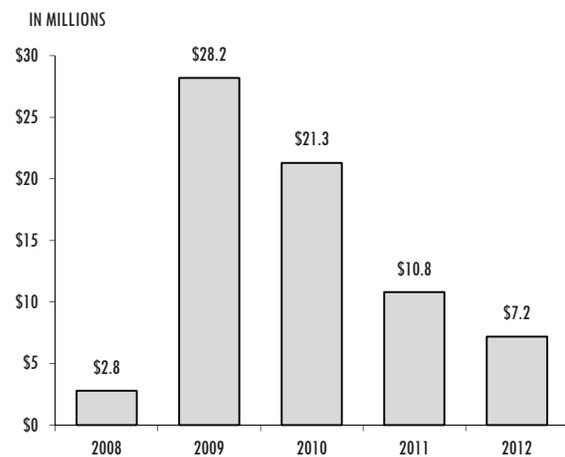
Individuals' unemployment or underemployment must have begun on or after the impact date specified in the secretary's certification, and must begin prior to expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the secretary issued the group's certification or before the termination date (if any)

specified in the certification. To be eligible for weekly trade readjustment allowance payments, the individual must have been employed with wages at a minimum of \$30 per week for at least 26 of the previous 52 weeks and must be enrolled in or have completed an approved job training program (unless a waiver of the training requirement is issued).

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 114
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include cash payments to eligible individuals.

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes descriptions for \$265.6 million of the total top 100 federal funding sources to Texas. Federal funding for housing and community-related projects are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These grants provide funds for a variety of projects and programs which aim to improve the living conditions of low-income individuals.

In 2009, Congress passed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act. It revised and renamed Emergency Shelter Grants as Emergency Solutions Grants. In 2010, Congress reauthorized the Museum and Library Services Act to provide funds for State Library Services through 2016.

Federal authorizations for four of the six programs in this chapter have expired. The Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment State Grant programs both expired on September 30, 1993. The two programs distributed by HHS, Community Services Block Grants and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, expired on September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2007, respectively. Congress continues to provide funding for these programs through its annual appropriation process.

The following pages provide grant information on housing and community development-related programs in the top 100 federal funding sources.

FIGURE 115
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FEDERAL FUNDS |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| | | FISCAL YEAR 2012 |
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 26 | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) | \$129.8 |
| 38 | Community Development Block Grants | 59.5 |
| 57 | Community Services Block Grants | 32.4 |
| 63 | HOME Investment State Grants | 24.3 |
| 90 | State Library Services | 10.4 |
| 92 | Emergency Solutions Grant Program | 9.1 |
| TOTAL | | \$265.6 |

NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.568

PURPOSE

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds are available to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy cooling and heating.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Three formulas are used to determine the allocation of LIHEAP funds. When the total federal appropriation is at or below \$1.975 billion, states are allocated funds based on each state's 1981 relative share. This is known as the Tier I formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$1.975 billion, states receive allocations based on each state's share of expenditures by low-income households for home heating and cooling as a percentage of national totals. As part of the "hold harmless" rule, no state receives fewer funds than their 1981 relative share. This is known as the Tier II formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$2.25 billion, an additional hold-harmless rate takes effect. This is known as the Tier III formula. In addition to the formula allocations, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also distributes an emergency/contingency allocation which is discretionary and usually reserved for instances of severe weather and disasters.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There are no matching requirements; however, states can earn additional LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive grants based on nonfederal resources that provide additional benefits and services to LIHEAP-eligible households beyond what could be provided with federal funds.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Up to 10 percent of funds may be used for administrative purposes and up to 15 percent of funds may be used to provide low-cost residential weatherization and other cost-effective energy-related home repairs. Funds may be used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

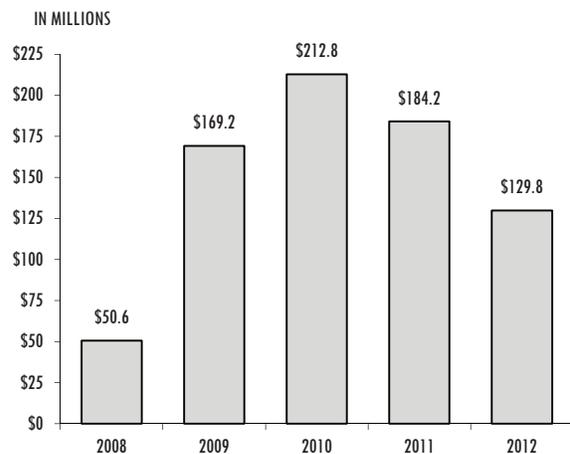
ELIGIBILITY

Households with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$34,575 for a family of four in 2012) or at 60 percent of the state median income (\$39,305 for a family of four in 2012) are eligible for LIHEAP assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 116
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts include emergency allocations and supplemental appropriations.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 14.228

PURPOSE

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides funds to states to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Additionally, CDBG funds aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight by meeting community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan cities with populations greater than 50,000 and urban counties with populations greater than 200,000 receive CDBG funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Recipient cities and counties are called entitlement areas. States receive allotments based on the greater of the amounts calculated under two formulas. The first formula is based on each state's percentage share of the total of three weighted factors: nonentitled population (25 percent), nonentitled population below the Federal Poverty Level (50 percent), and the number of housing units in nonentitled areas with one person or more per room (25 percent). The factors involved in the second formula are population, poverty, and age of housing, weighted 20, 30, and 50 percent, respectively.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

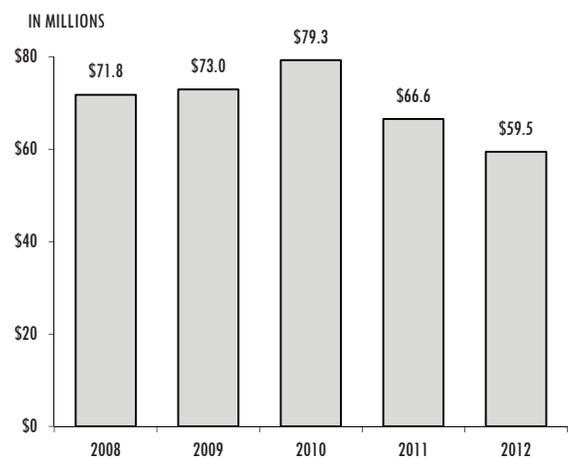
States must use no less than 70 percent of the funds for activities that benefit individuals whose income is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income. Funds may be used for activities that include acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of certain public works facilities and improvements (such as streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities, and other public works); demolition and clearance; rehabilitation of public and private buildings including housing; code enforcement; relocation payments and assistance;

administrative expenses; economic development; planning activities; and certain public services with some restrictions.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 117
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes. Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.569

PURPOSE

Community Services Block Grants provide financial assistance to states for use in poverty-stricken areas to help reduce the causes of poverty, coordinate governmental and nongovernmental programs, and provide emergency services to the poor.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive the same share of funds received in 1981 under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. If the federal appropriation exceeds \$345 million, no state receives less than 0.5 percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for programs and other activities that assist low-income individuals and families attain self-sufficiency, provide emergency assistance, support positive youth development, promote civic engagement, and improve planning and coordination among multiple resources that address poverty conditions in communities. States must use at least 90 percent of funds for grants to locally based community action agencies and/or organizations that serve seasonal or migrant farm workers. No more than the greater of 5 percent, or \$55,000, of the funds may be used for administrative expenses. In general, states have the current and subsequent fiscal year to obligate funds.

ELIGIBILITY

Households with income at or below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level are eligible for assistance.

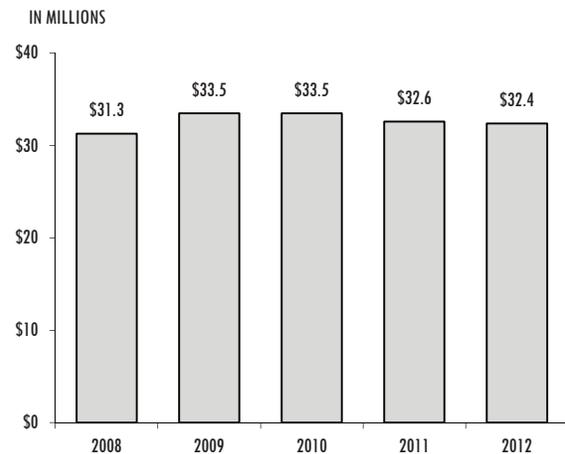
TRANSFERABILITY

States may transfer up to 5 percent of their allocations for services under the Older Americans Act, the Head Start program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 118
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HOME INVESTMENT STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 14.239

PURPOSE

Home Investment State (HOME) Grants increase the supply of affordable housing for low-income individuals. Funds are provided to states and units of government to design and implement strategies and programs that best meet local needs and market conditions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Out of the HOME funds appropriated every year, 40 percent is allocated to states, with the remaining 60 percent allocated to units of general local government. All states are eligible for HOME funds and receive either their formula allocation or \$3 million, whichever is greater. States' formula allocations are calculated based on the sum of the shares of six factors (the first and sixth factors are weighted 0.1; the other four factors are weighted 0.2):

- (1) rental units where the household head is at or below the poverty level;
- (2) occupied rental units with at least one of four problems: overcrowding (more than one person per room in the unit), incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing, or high rent costs (more than 30 percent of household income is used for rent);
- (3) rental units built before 1950 occupied by poor households;
- (4) rental units described in (2) multiplied by the ratio of the cost of producing housing for a jurisdiction divided by the national cost;
- (5) number of families at or below the Federal Poverty Level; and
- (6) population of a jurisdiction multiplied by a net per capita income.

For 20 percent of the funds, the shares are the ratio of the weighted factor for the entire state over the corresponding factor for the total for all states. For 80 percent of the funds, the shares are the ratio of the weighted factor for all units of general local government within the state that do not receive a formula allocation directly from the federal agency, over the corresponding factor for the total for all states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A match of 25 percent of the HOME funds is required from states.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

HOME funds can be used for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, assistance to home buyers, acquisition of housing, and new housing construction including necessary and reasonable activities related to the development of non-luxury housing. Funds may not be used for public housing modernization, matching funds for other federal programs, reserve accounts, or operating subsidies for rental housing.

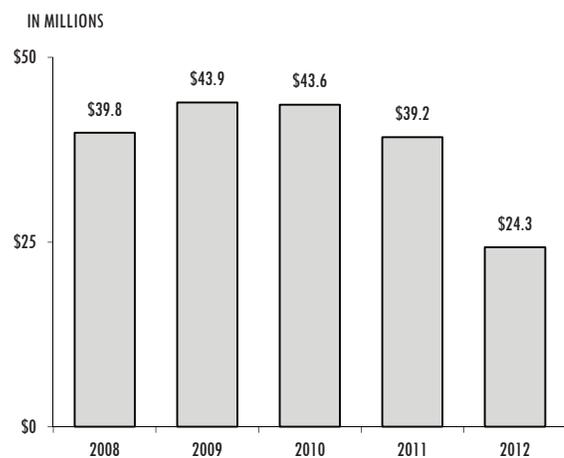
ELIGIBILITY

For rental housing, at least 90 percent of HOME funds must benefit low and very low-income families at 60 percent of the area median income; the remaining 10 percent must benefit families below 80 percent of the area median income. Assistance to homeowners and homebuyers must be to families below 80 percent of the area median income.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 119
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 45.310

PURPOSE

The State Library Services program provides funds to state library administrative agencies to promote improvement in library services and facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a minimum allotment set by Congress (currently \$680,000), plus an additional amount based on the most current population estimates available on the first day of the federal fiscal year from the U.S. Census Bureau.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 34 percent.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

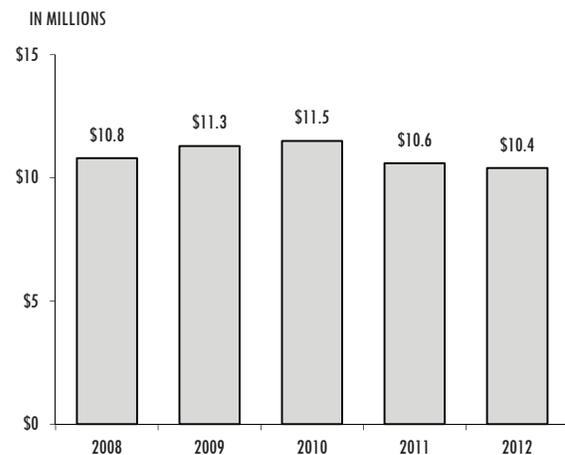
State library administrative agencies may expend funds, either directly or through subgrants, for the following purposes:

- expand services for learning and access to information in multiple formats;
- develop library services that provide users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international electronic networks;
- provide electronic and other linkages between and among all types of libraries;
- develop public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;
- target library services that help increase access for persons with diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds; persons with disabilities; and persons with limited functional literacy or information skills; and
- target library and information services to help increase access and ability to use information resources for persons who have difficulty using a library and for underserved urban and rural communities, including children from birth through age 17 from families with incomes below the poverty line.

STATE AGENCY

Library and Archives Commission.

FIGURE 120
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: Institute of Museum and Library Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 14.231

PURPOSE

The Emergency Solutions Grants program helps homeless individuals and families. The program improves the number and quality of emergency shelters for the homeless, provides essential services to shelter residents, re-houses the homeless, and prevents people from becoming homeless.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development awards funds to metropolitan cities, urban counties, and states. States provide all their awards, excluding administrative costs, to units of government and non-profits. The amount allocated to states is based on a percentage of the Community Development Block Grant from the prior fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The non-federal match is 100 percent of the federal award. States are exempt from matching the first \$100,000 of their awards. However, they must provide this exemption to recipients that are least capable of providing the state with a match.

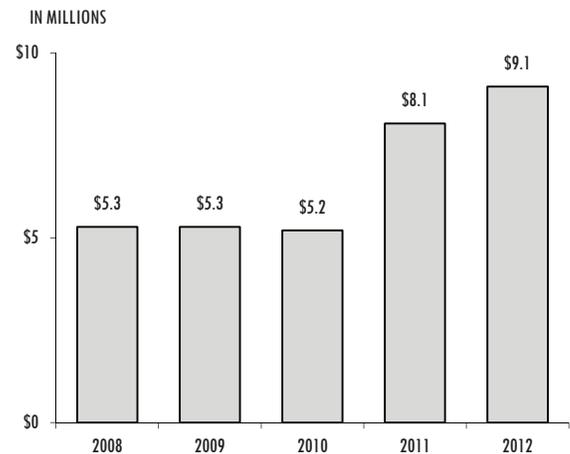
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for the following activities: street outreach; emergency shelter; prevention; rapid re-housing; data collection; and administration. States may use up to 7.5 percent of their awards for administrative costs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 121
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: In 2012, the Emergency Solutions Grants program replaced the Emergency Shelter Grants program. Funding in prior years includes shelter grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE

INTRODUCTION

Homeland security and defense funding in Texas is supported by federal aid provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In 2002, Congress passed the Homeland Security Act and created the DHS. The department brought several agencies under one umbrella, such as the Office of Domestic Preparedness and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Congressional appropriations that used to go to these individual agencies are now administered by the DHS organization. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 consolidated several grants into the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP): (1) State Homeland Security Grants Program (SHSGP), (2) Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and (3) Operation Stonegarden. Congress eliminated the citizen Corps Program and Metropolitan Medical Response System as distinct programs, but allows states and urban areas to continue to fund those programs with their allocation of HSGP funds if they choose. States and urban areas are required to use 25 percent of their HSGP and UASI grants to fund Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities.

NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) are reimbursement-based federal funding sources. Because these amounts vary depending on each disaster, they are not included in this report.

HMGP funds are distributed to states and local governments to implement long-term infrastructure repairs to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

PAGP provides assistance to state and local entities for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities.

The following pages provide grant information on homeland security and defense programs in the top 100 federal funding sources.

FIGURE 122
HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 34 | Homeland Security Grant Program | \$71.0 |
| 47 | National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance | 40.6 |
| 51 | Public Health Emergency Preparedness | 37.3 |
| 61 | National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program | 25.1 |
| 69 | Emergency Management Performance Grants | 19.1 |
| TOTAL | | \$193.1 |

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Adjutant General's Department.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.067

PURPOSE

Grant funds provide federal funding for state and local homeland security programs that pay for equipment, training, and planning to prepare and respond to terrorist threats.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) provides funds to enhance the capability of state and local jurisdictions to prepare for and respond to terrorist acts, including events of terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction and biological, nuclear, radiological incendiary, chemical, and explosive devices.

URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE

Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI) provides financial assistance to select state metropolitan areas designated as “high security risk areas”, divided into Tier 1 and Tier 2 designations, to address the unique equipment, training and planning needs of large urban areas and to assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, respond and recover from threats or acts of terrorism.

OPERATION STONEGARDEN

Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) provides financial support for enhanced cooperation and coordination among state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies to secure the nation’s borders along international boundaries and travel corridors in states bordering Mexico, Canada, and states and territories with international water borders.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Congress enacted formula and distribution changes for the Homeland Security Grants Program (HSGP) in fiscal year 2012. New risk criteria, based upon ongoing intelligence analysis and threat assessments, are now considered for the majority of SHSGP, UASI, and OPSG funding. Risk is evaluated at the federal level using an analytical model developed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Risk is defined by DHS as the product of three principal variables:

- Threat – the likelihood of an attack occurring;
- Vulnerability – the relative exposure to an attack; and
- Consequence – the expected impact of an attack.

In fiscal year 2012 the threat analysis includes threats from domestic violent extremists as well as international terrorist groups and those individuals inspired by terrorists abroad.

SHSGP receives a base allocation of 0.35 percent of the total federal HSGP appropriation with the remaining funds awarded based on the new risk criteria, and applicant investment justification. UASI allocations are distributed according to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s determination of vulnerability of metropolitan areas in accordance with the new federally determined risk factors, noted above, and risk assessments provided by states. UASI eligible cities in Texas for fiscal year 2012 include Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington, Houston, and San Antonio. OPSG funding is only available to states bordering Canada and Mexico or states with international water borders.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Federal share is 100 percent. Maintenance of Effort certification by the state must meet the conditions for grant approval as defined in the 9/11 Act of 2002.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Availability of funds under HSGP has been reduced from 36 to 24 months. States are required to ensure that at least 25 percent of SHSGP funds and 25 percent of UASI funds are dedicated towards Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities.

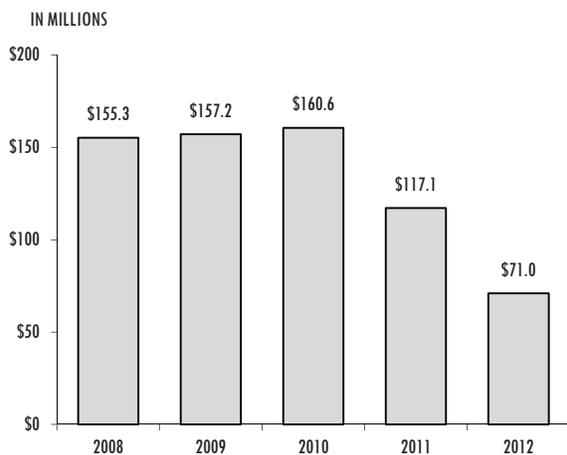
Although no longer funded as distinct grant programs, all activities and costs allowed under the fiscal year 2011 Citizen Corps Program and fiscal year 2011 Metropolitan Medical Response System grant program are allowable costs under the fiscal year 2012 HSGP.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Public Safety.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

**FIGURE 123
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012**



NOTE: Citizens Corps Program and Metropolitan Medical Response System are no longer listed as distinct programs for fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

CFDA NUMBER 12.401

PURPOSE

Provides funding for the real property operations and maintenance of Army National Guard and Air National Guard facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

This program has no statutory formula. Funds are available to all 50 states and U.S. territories. The National Guard Bureau reviews and approves requests for project/activity execution each year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Required State matching amounts vary from zero to 25 percent in each cooperative agreement.

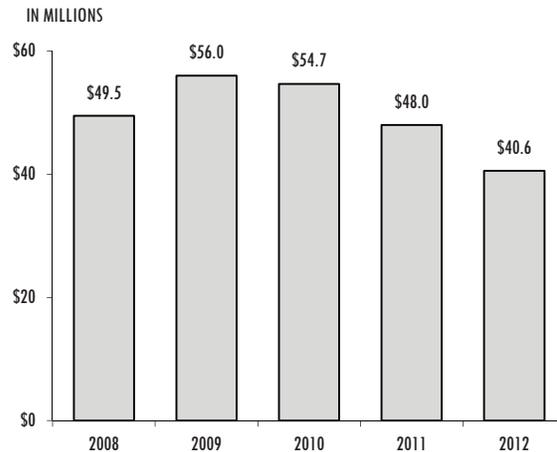
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants are for twelve months only. Operations and Maintenance projects are restricted to Army and Air National Guard activities approved by National Guard Bureau and executed in accordance with National Guard Regulation.

STATE AGENCY

Adjutant General's Department.

FIGURE 124
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 SOURCE: Texas Adjutant General's Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CFDA NUMBER 93.069

PURPOSE

Grant funds are available for: statewide coordination and planning for bioterrorism; surveillance and epidemiology capacity to local health departments; laboratory capacity and diagnostic capability to major public health laboratories across the state; critical communication networks; and education and training for bioterrorism preparedness.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$3.0 million plus an amount equal to its proportional share of the national population as reflected in the U.S. Census estimates for 2010. In fiscal year 2012, the minimum amount for states is set at \$4,028,371.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

May require up to 10 percent state or local match. Maintenance of effort must be equal to the average expended for healthcare preparedness over the preceding two years.

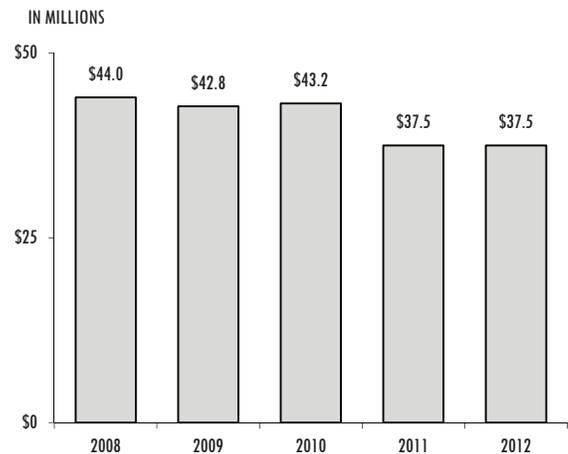
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds under this program may not be used to purchase vehicles. Funds must be used to supplement and not supplant other federal, state, and local public funds provided for these activities.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 125
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

NATIONAL BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.889

PURPOSE

National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness funds support activities related to countering potential terrorist threats to civilian populations through: planning and preparation for improved hospital capacity to respond to bioterrorism and all health hazards; maintaining emergency reserves of medical supplies; purchasing equipment; and researching new treatments and diagnostic tools.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness, allocates funding to states in the form of cooperative agreements according to a formula comprised of a base allocation of \$0.5 million plus an amount equal to the state’s proportional share of the national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State or local match of 10 percent required. Maintenance of effort requires expenditures for healthcare preparedness be equivalent to the average of the preceding state or local match of the preceding two years.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

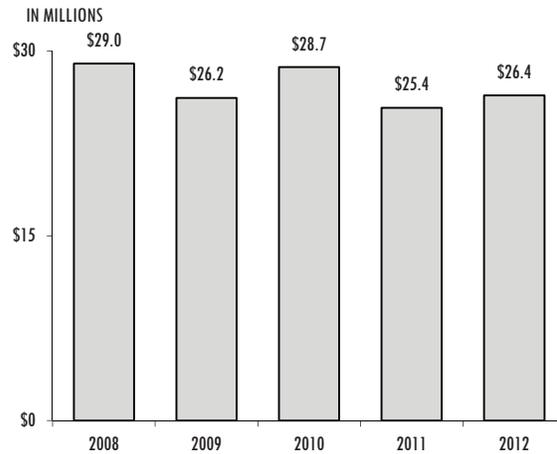
State agencies administering these funds are required to allocate 75 percent of these funds to hospitals, emergency medical systems, poison control centers, health centers, rural health clinics, federally qualified health centers, tribally owned healthcare facilities serving American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and other outpatient facilities that serve as vital points of entry into the healthcare system. The single state administrator of these funds may use up to 10 percent for operational costs and 10 percent for planning costs.

Grantees must adhere to a set of National Bioterrorism Hospital All Hazards Program sentinel indicators, which are linked to program benchmarks. Funds may be used for interstate and international border state collaboration.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 126
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 97.042

PURPOSE

Funds from Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) may be used to assist state and local emergency centers to maintain and improve emergency management capabilities. Key functional areas of emergency management are (1) Laws and Authorities; (2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; (3) Hazard Management; (4) Resource Management; (5) Planning; (6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; (7) Communications and Warning; (8) Operations and Procedures; (9) Logistics and Facilities; (10) Training; (11) Exercises; (12) Public Education and Information; and (13) Finance and Administration.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of 0.75 percent of the total available grant funding. Additional funds are distributed based on population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50 percent in cash or in-kind contributions.

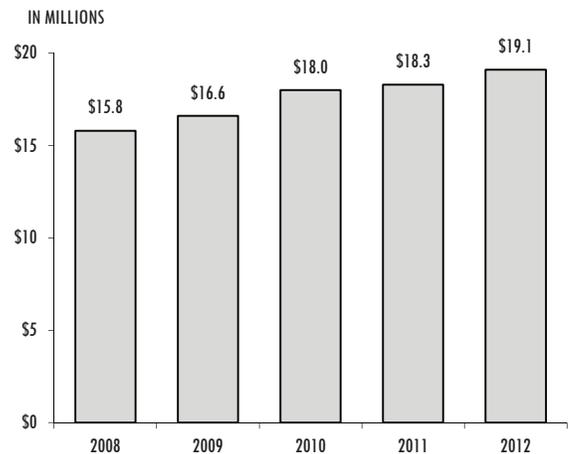
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

EMPG funds may be used for necessary and essential expenses involved in the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management programs. EMPG may be used from time to time as the instrument for delivering federal assistance for specified program activities subject to terms and conditions established by the director of the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 127
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Justice distributes all funding for the justice programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources to Texas (see **Figure 128**). These grants aim to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. Authorization for several of these programs has expired; however, Congress continues to fund these programs annually through the appropriation process. The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 reauthorized the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) and the STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program through fiscal year 2011. In 2008, Congress amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) through fiscal year 2012.

FIGURE 128
JUSTICE
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 58 | Crime Victim Compensation | \$30.9 |
| 59 | Crime Victims Assistance | 29.0 |
| 76 | Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants | 15.7 |
| 87 | State Criminal Alien Assistance Program | 11.9 |
| 95 | STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants | 8.0 |
| TOTAL | | \$95.5 |

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Justice; Office of the Attorney General; Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor.

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

CFDA NUMBER 16.576

PURPOSE

The Crime Victim Compensation program provides funds to help pay for some of the expenses resulting from crimes involving violence or abuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Formula grant funds are based on 60 percent of the amounts awarded by the state from state funding sources during the fiscal year preceding the year of collections for the Crime Victims Fund, other than amounts awarded for property damage.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Crime Victim Compensation funds may be used to reimburse victims for crime-related expenses attributable to a compensable crime such as medical expenses and lost wages resulting from a physical injury, expenses for mental health counseling and care, and funeral and burial expenses.

Awards to victims are generally contingent upon their reasonable cooperation with law enforcement requests. State compensation programs are not required to compensate victims in terrorism cases or individuals that have been convicted of an offense under federal law in which the person is delinquent in paying a fine, monetary penalty, or other restitution imposed for the offense.

States cannot use grants to supplant state funds and may retain up to 5 percent of their total grant award for administrative purposes. States have three years beyond the award year to expend funds.

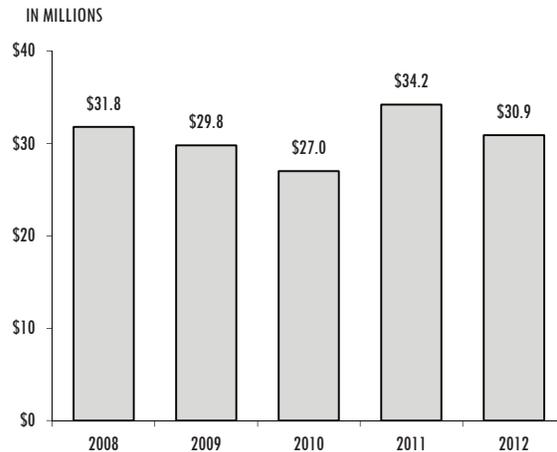
ELIGIBILITY

Any person who has been the victim of a crime that results in death, physical, or personal injury and is determined eligible under the state victim compensation statute is eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 129
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Fiscal year 2012 award is estimated.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Justice; Office of the Attorney General.

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 16.575

PURPOSE

Crime Victim Assistance funds aid states in supporting community-based organizations that provide direct services to victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, drunk driving, homicide, and other crimes.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico receive a base amount of \$500,000. The remaining territories receive a base amount of \$200,000. Any additional funds are distributed based on population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Crime Victim Assistance funds are awarded to domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse programs, victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies to support programs that provide services that include:

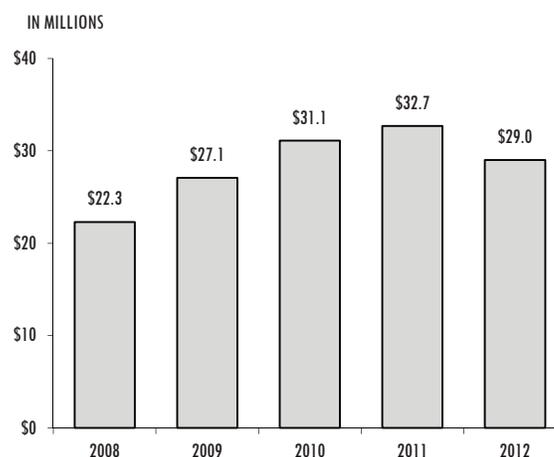
- crisis intervention;
- counseling;
- emergency shelters;
- criminal justice advocacy; and
- emergency transportation.

Priority must be given to programs aiding victims of sexual assault, spousal abuse or child abuse, and to programs serving previously underserved victims of violent crimes. States must also set aside additional funds for underserved victims, such as survivors of homicide victims and victims of drunk drivers. States cannot supplant state funds and may use up to 5 percent of their grant for administrative purposes and 1 percent for training.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 130
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Fiscal year 2012 award is estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 16.738

PURPOSE

In 2005, the One Hundred-eighth Congress merged the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program to establish the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). The JAG program provides states, tribes, and local governments the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most by supporting a broad range of activities that prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total amount available for the program. Remaining funds are allocated based on the state’s relative share of total U.S. population and violent crime statistics (3-year average). Of the total state allocation, 60 percent is awarded to the state and 40 percent to eligible units of local government. In addition, each state’s award has a variable pass-through requirement based on the state’s crime expenditures. For fiscal year 2012, the variable pass-through percentage for Texas is 64.02 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

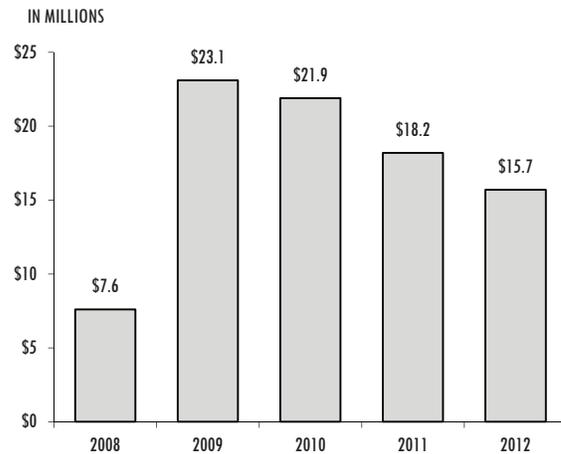
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to support multiple purpose areas that include law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation). Funds can be used to pay for personnel, overtime, and equipment, but shall not be used to supplant state and local funds or for land acquisition and construction other than penal or correctional facilities. States have three years beyond the grant award year to expend funds.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 131
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTES: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Fiscal year 2012 is estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 16.606

PURPOSE

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funds are provided to assist states and units of local government that incur costs of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens convicted of one felony or two misdemeanor offenses and to expedite the transfer of custody for certain deportable aliens.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations are based upon applicants' financial data. The formula takes into account inmate data, including qualifying undocumented criminal aliens and total inmate days, and salary costs. A per diem rate is calculated using total inmate days and correctional officer salary costs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Beginning in fiscal year 2007, SCAAP funds must be used for correctional purposes only. Acceptable uses of SCAAP funds are limited to:

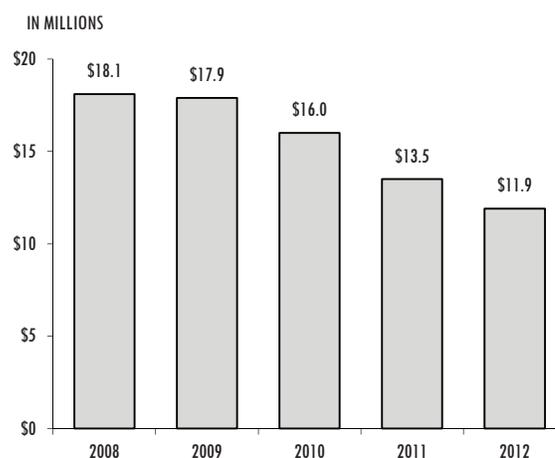
- salaries for corrections officers;
- overtime costs;
- corrections work force recruitment and retention;
- construction of corrections facilities;
- training and education for offenders;
- training for corrections officers related to offender population management;
- consultants involved with offender population;
- medical and mental health services;
- vehicle rental or purchase for transport of offenders;
- prison industries;
- pre-release and reentry programs;
- technology involving offender management and interagency information sharing; and

- disaster preparedness continuity of operations for corrections facility.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 132
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Fiscal year 2012 award is estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; Federal Funds Information for States.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 16.588

PURPOSE

The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system’s response to violent crimes against women by encouraging the development of effective victim-centered law enforcement and prosecution strategies, as well as victim services and advocacy in cases involving violent crimes against women.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state is awarded a base amount of \$600,000. Any funds remaining after the base allocations have been distributed are then awarded to states based on population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25 percent. States may satisfy this match requirement through in-kind services. All funds designated as match are restricted to the same uses as the Office of Violence Against Women funds and must be expended within the same grant period

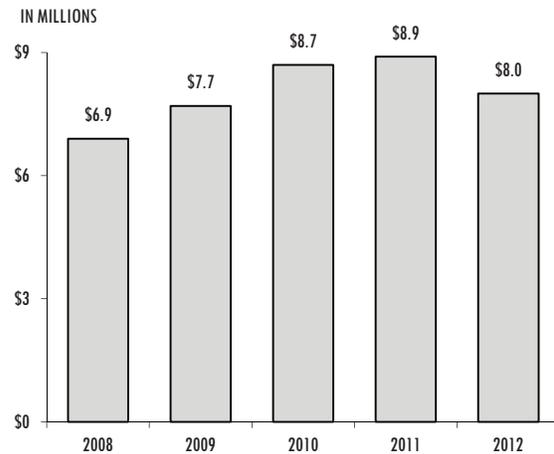
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must allocate a minimum of 25 percent of each year’s grant award to prosecution and law enforcement. States must also allocate a minimum of 30 percent to victim services and a minimum of 5 percent to courts. The remainder of the funds may be spent at the discretion of the state within the statutory purpose areas. Funds may be used to provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and equipment for apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 133
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; Federal Funds Information for States.

NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources to Texas include three natural resource programs that total \$69.0 million in fiscal year 2012. Federal funding for these programs account for less than 1 percent of the top 100 federal funding sources to Texas.

Two of the programs, Sport Fish Restoration and Wildlife Restoration, are distributed to states by the U.S. Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal funding for the Sport Fish Restoration grant comes from the manufacturers of fishing rods, reels, creels, lures, flies, and artificial baits that pay a federal excise tax on these items. For the Wildlife Restoration grant, funding is generated by the federal excise taxes on archery equipment, handguns, pistols, and revolvers. Both of these programs are permanently authorized.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes funding for Performance Partnership Grants (PPG). The EPA allows states to combine a variety of grants into one flexible grant in order to give states the ability to address the most important environmental issues in their respective states.

The following pages provide grant information on natural resource programs in the top 100 federal funding sources.

FIGURE 134
NATURAL RESOURCES
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2012

| RANK | PROGRAM NAME | FUNDS |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | IN MILLIONS |
| 54 | Performance Partnership Grants | \$34.9 |
| 70 | Sport Fish Restoration | 17.4 |
| 73 | Wildlife Restoration | 16.7 |
| TOTAL | | \$69.0 |

SOURCES: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Federal Funds Information for States.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.605

PURPOSE

Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) are designed to take advantage of the unique capacities of each partner and provide greater flexibility in directing resources to the most pressing environmental problems in their states. PPGs promote innovative strategies for solving water, air, and waste problems while improving environmental performance, administrative savings, and strengthening partnerships with the EPA.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States can combine two or more of the following 20 grants into a PPG:

- (1) Air Pollution Control;
- (2) Water Pollution Control;
- (3) Nonpoint Source Implementation;
- (4) Water Quality Cooperative Agreements;
- (5) Wetlands Program Development;
- (6) Public Water System Supervision;
- (7) Underground Injection Control;
- (8) Hazardous Waste Management;
- (9) Underground Storage Tanks;
- (10) Radon Assessment and Mitigation;
- (11) Lead-based Paint Activities;
- (12) Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring;
- (13) Pollution Prevention Incentives for States;
- (14) Pesticide Cooperative Enforcement;
- (15) Pesticides and Program Implementation;
- (16) Pesticide Applicator Certification and Training;
- (17) Brownfields Response;
- (18) Environmental Information Exchange Network;
- (19) Sector Program; and
- (20) Tribal Assistance Grant.

The PPG program combines formula funding and competitive grants that are awarded to states on an individual basis. States must first be selected in the competitive process for each grant award in order to include those grants in their PPG. Each state's total PPG award is based on those individual grant awards.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is no set match or maintenance of effort for the PPG program. Each of the 20 grants has its own requirements. Each state's share is the sum of the minimum state shares for each of the grant programs in each state's PPG.

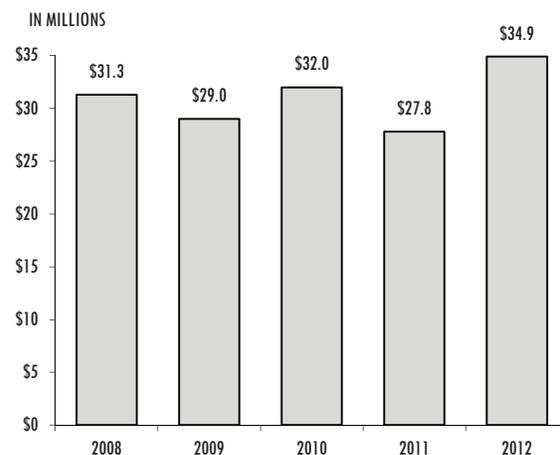
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Recipients may use PPGs to fund activities that are within the cumulative eligibilities of the 20 grants listed.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

FIGURE 135
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.605

PURPOSE

Sport Fish Restoration funds support activities designed to restore, conserve, manage, or enhance sport fish populations, to manage the public use of resources, and to support activities that provide boating access to public waters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations for the Sport Fish Restoration program are based on two factors: each state's total number of licensed anglers and each state's total land and water area. Each factor is weighted at 60 percent and 40 percent, respectively, with no one state receiving less than 1 percent or more than 5 percent of each year's total apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The program is cost-reimbursed, which means the state covers the full amount of an approved project and then applies for reimbursement for federal assistance for up to 75 percent of the project's expenses. Each state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-federal source.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for a variety of activities which include:

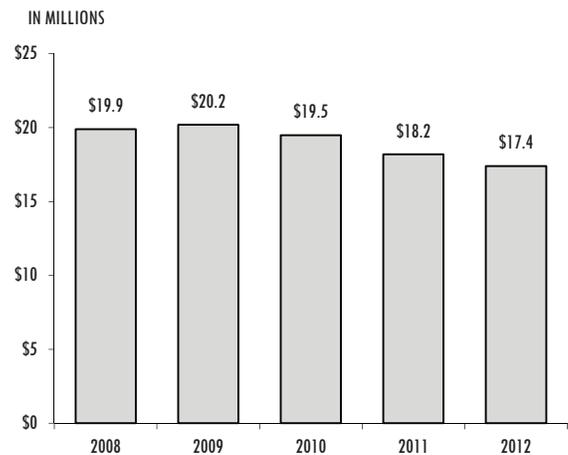
- land acquisition;
- boating access, development and maintenance;
- aquatic research and education projects;
- lake construction and maintenance;
- sport fisheries research, management, and program coordination;
- hatchery construction;
- habitat enhancement;
- administration; and
- technical assistance.

Funds may not be used for law enforcement or public relations related activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 136
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCES: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Federal Funds Information for States.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.611

PURPOSE

The Wildlife Restoration program funds activities that support the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wildlife populations and their habitats. In addition, the program also helps to fund programs that provide facilities and services for conducting hunter safety programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives one award for the Wildlife Restoration Program based on two separate allocations made from the Wildlife Restoration Account. One of these allocations is made from an account for hunter safety within the Wildlife Restoration Account, and it is distributed based upon a state's percentage share of population from the most recent census. Under this allocation, no state shall receive more than 3 percent or less than 1 percent of all hunter safety funds. The second allocation is made from the remaining funds in the Wildlife Restoration Account after hunter safety funds have been deducted. Each state's allocation is then based on two equally weighted factors: each state's total land area and each state's total number of hunting license holders. Under this allocation no state shall receive more than 5 percent or less than 0.5 percent of each year's total program apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States receive federal reimbursement for up to 75 percent of a project's expense. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project cost from a nonfederal source.

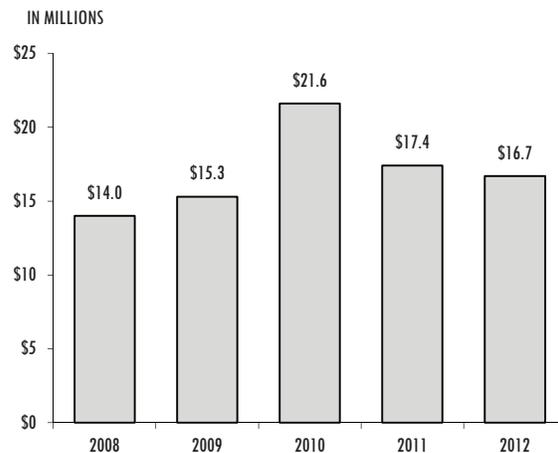
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are for conservation and management of wild birds and mammals (e.g., research in the area of game management and population of habitat areas and the purchase of quality wetland areas to benefit waterfowl). Allowable activities include land acquisition, development (including shooting ranges), research, and coordination. States are not allowed to use funds for law enforcement or public relations activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 137
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: Fish and Wildlife Service; Federal Funds Information for States.

APPENDIX: ALPHABETICAL GRANT INDEX

FIGURE 137
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

| GRANT | PAGE | GRANT | PAGE |
|---|------|--|------|
| 21 st Century Community Learning Centers | 61 | Disability Determinations | 29 |
| Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E) | 34 | Emergency Management Performance Grants | 125 |
| Adult Education State Grant Program | 66 | Emergency Solutions Grants | 117 |
| Airport Improvement Program | 87 | Employment Services | 108 |
| Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants | 95 | English Language Acquisition Grants | 62 |
| Border Enforcement Grant | 93 | Family Planning Services | 46 |
| Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program | 84 | Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning Program | 99 |
| Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants | 130 | Foster Care (Title IV-E) | 28 |
| Capital Assistance Program for the Elderly and Disabled Individuals | 98 | Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | 53 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance | 47 | Highway Safety Improvement Program | 86 |
| Chafee Foster Care Independence Program | 52 | HIV Care Formula Grants | 35 |
| Charter Schools | 74 | HIV Prevention Activities | 45 |
| Child and Adult Care Food Program | 26 | HOME Investment State Grants | 115 |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | 102 | Homeland Security Grants Program | 120 |
| Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds | 103 | Immunization Grants | 44 |
| Child Nutrition—State Administrative Expenses | 69 | Improving Teacher Quality | 60 |
| Child Support Enforcement Administration | 30 | Interstate Maintenance | 83 |
| Child Welfare Services State Grants | 42 | Job Access Reverse Commute Program | 100 |
| Children's Health Insurance Program | 21 | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program | 112 |
| College Access Challenge Grant Program | 73 | Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants | 41 |
| Community Development Block Grants | 113 | Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program | 48 |
| Community Services Block Grants | 114 | Mathematics and Science Partnerships Grants | 72 |
| Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement ... | 85 | Medicaid (Title XIX) | 17 |
| Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program | 88 | Medicaid Fraud Control Unit | 51 |
| Crime Victim Compensation | 128 | Mental Health Block Grant | 40 |
| Crime Victims Assistance | 129 | Metropolitan Planning | 90 |
| | | Migrant Education State Grants | 64 |

FIGURE 137
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOP 100
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

| GRANT | PAGE | GRANT | PAGE |
|--|------|--|------|
| Motor Carrier Safety Assistance..... | 97 | State Education Assessments..... | 70 |
| National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program | 124 | State Library Services..... | 116 |
| National Family Caregiver Support Program | 50 | STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants..... | 132 |
| National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects | 122 | Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant | 33 |
| National Highway System | 82 | Summer Food Service Program for Children | 67 |
| National School Lunch Program | 57 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program— Employment and Training..... | 109 |
| Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants..... | 89 | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program— State Administration | 25 |
| Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) | 22 | Surface Transportation Program | 80 |
| Nutrition Services Incentive Program | 49 | Survey and Certification of Health Care and Suppliers..... | 36 |
| Performance Partnership Grants | 134 | Temporary Assistance For Needy Families | 23 |
| Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control | 54 | Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies..... | 56 |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families | 39 | Trade Adjustment Assistance | 110 |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness | 123 | Transportation Equity Bonus | 79 |
| Railway-Highway Crossings Program | 92 | Unemployment Insurance Administration..... | 104 |
| Refugee Assistance Cash and Medical..... | 38 | Vocational Education Basic Grants to States..... | 63 |
| Safe Routes to Schools Program | 94 | Vocational Rehabilitation Grants..... | 27 |
| School Breakfast Program..... | 59 | Wildlife Restoration | 136 |
| School Improvement Grants..... | 65 | Workforce Investment Act—Adult | 107 |
| Social Services Block Grant (Title XX) | 31 | Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers | 105 |
| Special Education Basic State Grants | 58 | Workforce Investment Act—Youth..... | 106 |
| Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families..... | 68 | | |
| Special Education Preschool Grants..... | 71 | | |
| Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services..... | 37 | | |
| Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers | 43 | | |
| Sport Fish Restoration | 135 | | |
| State and Community Highway Safety Grants | 91 | | |
| State Criminal Alien Assistance Program | 131 | | |