

Top 100 Federal Funding Sources In The Texas State Budget



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TEXAS STATE BUDGET

OCTOBER 2010

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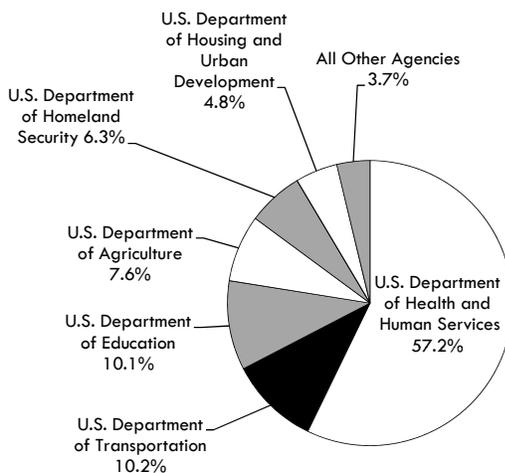
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INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

There are about 400 separate federal programs providing grants to states and local governments. In federal fiscal year 2009, six federal agencies accounted for 96.3 percent of all federal grant expenditures in Texas, with awards from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services totaling 57.2 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 2009



SOURCES: Federal Aid to States, U.S. Census Bureau (issued August 2010).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in federal fiscal year 2009 Texas ranked 42nd in per capita federal spending for grants to states and local governments, accounting for 6.4 percent of grant expenditures in the United States.

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 2008, indicates that for every \$1.00 in federal tax collections from Texas, \$0.89 in federal spending came back to the state. Texas ranked 37th 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 20.3 percent in fiscal year 1985 to 29.8 percent in fiscal year 2011. The availability of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) in FY 2010 shows the highest percentage rate of this time period at 41.9 percent. For the Health and Human Services function, the percentage increased from 46.1 percent to 56.5 percent over this time period, while the percentage for the Education function rose from 7.1 percent to 12.4 percent. For the Business and Economic Development function, the Federal Funds portion decreased from 48.7 percent to 36.1 percent.

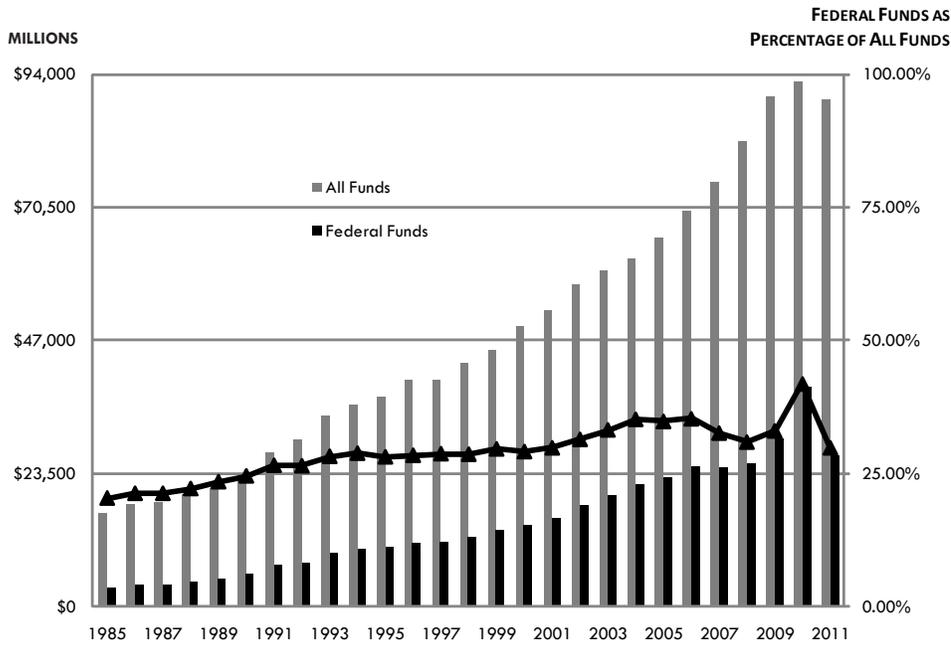
FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriated Federal Funds for the 2010–11 biennium total \$65.5 billion, a 19 percent increase from the 2008–09 total of \$55.1 billion (**Figure 6**). This \$10.5 billion increase constitutes 99 percent of the increase between the biennia in the All Funds budget. Federal Funds make up 36 percent of the 2010–11 All Funds budget, an increase from the 32 percent share in the 2008–09 biennium (**Figure 8**).

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 Disproportionate Share Hospital payments are not included in the Federal Funds totals either. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance

**FIGURE 2
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS**

ALL FUNCTIONS OF TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT

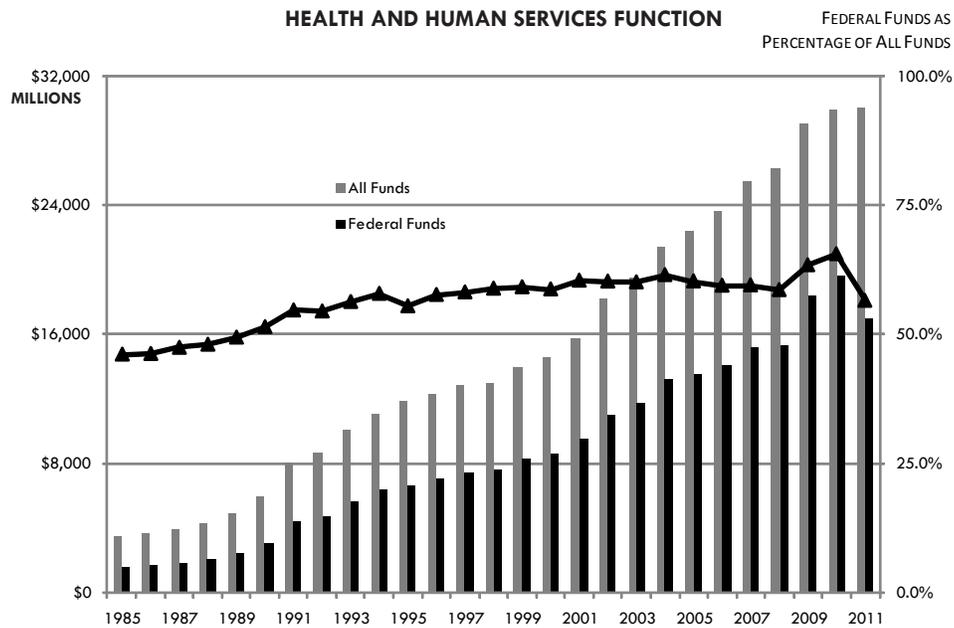


IN MILLIONS

YEAR	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS	YEAR	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
1985	\$16,449.3	\$3,331.3	20.3%	2000	\$49,452.9	\$14,399.5	29.1%
1986	18,073.3	3,822.9	21.2	2001	52,344.8	15,580.0	29.8
1987	18,415.5	3,903.8	21.2	2002	56,713.6	17,825.6	31.4
1988	19,850.0	4,377.2	22.1	2003	59,294.8	19,910.0	33.2
1989	20,903.5	4,882.1	23.4	2004	61,506.7	21,654.5	35.2
1990	23,373.3	5,732.7	24.5	2005	65,203.6	22,721.6	34.8
1991	27,226.4	7,221.0	26.5	2006	69,960.6	24,710.1	35.3
1992	29,367.5	7,821.9	26.6	2007	75,098.8	24,484.6	32.6
1993	33,555.9	9,451.1	28.2	2008	82,150.4	25,401.5	30.9
1994	35,764.4	10,304.4	28.8	2009	89,981.0	29,680.8	33.0
1995	37,004.2	10,405.6	28.1	2010	92,684.4	38,839.4	41.9
1996	39,986.4	11,356.9	28.4	2011	89,503.5	26,694.2	29.8
1997	40,122.8	11,496.9	28.7	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE			
1998	43,014.5	12,317.7	28.4		6.8%	9.0%	
1999	45,278.2	13,393.8	29.6				

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

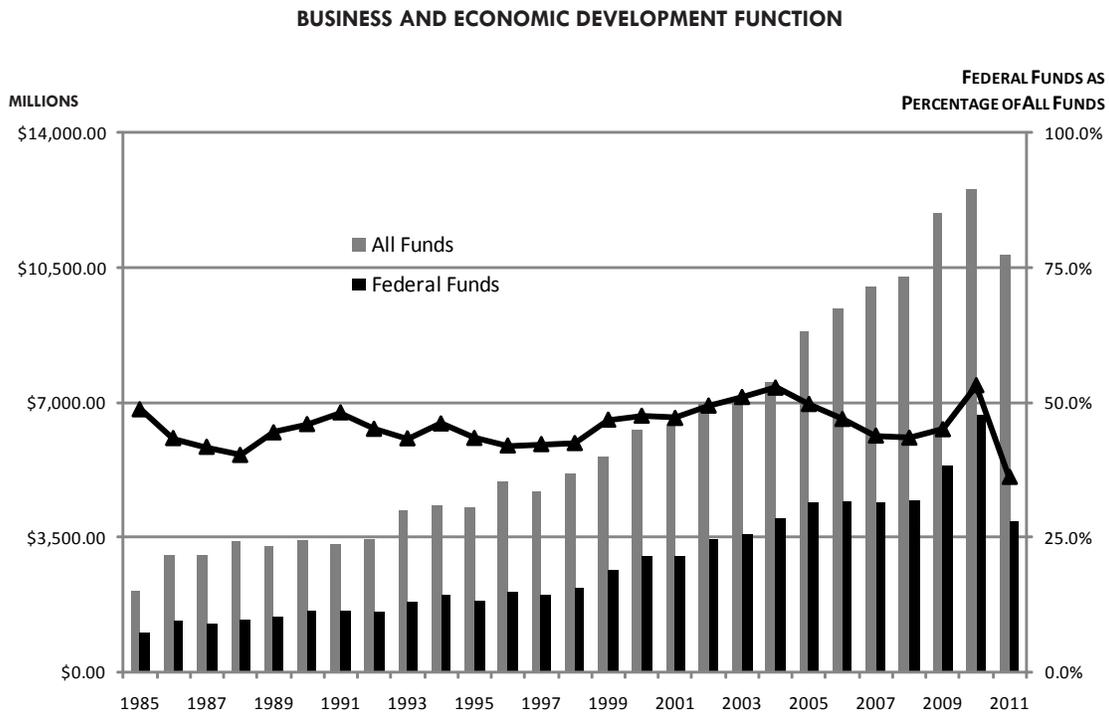
**FIGURE 3
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS**



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
1985	\$3,506.7	\$1,616.4	46.1%	2000	\$14,573.0	\$8,554.2	58.7%
1986	3,661.9	1,692.5	46.2	2001	15,749.0	9,508.7	60.4
1987	3,918.4	1,857.9	47.4	2002	18,239.6	10,981.5	60.2
1988	4,318.4	2,073.3	48.0	2003	19,566.4	11,751.6	60.1
1989	4,862.0	2,401.0	49.4	2004	21,409.2	13,158.7	61.5
1990	5,933.0	3,049.4	51.4	2005	22,378.8	13,482.3	60.2
1991	8,002.4	4,371.3	54.6	2006	23,671.5	14,062.0	59.4
1992	8,668.8	4,718.5	54.4	2007	25,445.4	15,135.1	59.5
1993	10,050.4	5,654.4	56.3	2008	26,237.9	15,364.1	58.6
1994	11,069.0	6,402.3	57.8	2009	29,048.5	18,405.2	63.4
1995	11,913.6	6,603.1	55.4	2010	29,906.4	19,587.0	65.5
1996	12,253.0	7,080.6	57.6	2011	30,053.8	16,976.5	56.5
1997	12,850.7	7,468.7	58.1	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE			
1999	13,960.8	8,252.6	59.1			8.7%	9.9%

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 5
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS**



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
1985	\$2,096.5	\$1,021.6	48.7%	2000	6,284.9	2,987.0	47.5
1986	3,027.6	1,312.6	43.4	2001	6,409.9	3,019.7	47.1
1987	3,025.1	1,262.2	41.7	2002	6,997.1	3,457.7	49.4
1988	3,364.0	1,352.8	40.2	2003	6,953.6	3,548.4	51.0
1989	3,265.4	1,450.9	44.4	2004	7,516.8	3,967.1	52.8
1990	3,409.9	1,567.4	46.0	2005	8,833.8	4,392.0	49.7
1991	3,304.4	1,590.9	48.1	2006	9,422.9	4,421.1	46.9
1992	3,470.0	1,564.4	45.1	2007	9,989.7	4,377.3	43.8
1993	4,201.2	1,819.6	43.3	2008	10,254.0	4,453.6	43.4
1994	4,302.7	1,982.9	46.1	2009	11,918.5	5,364.9	45.0
1995	4,288.1	1,860.1	43.4	2010	12,553.5	6,682.0	53.2
1996	4,942.6	2,074.2	42.0	2011	10,820.2	3,906.3	36.1
1998	5,146.4	2,183.4	42.4				
1999	5,598.1	2,619.3	46.8				
				AVERAGE GROWTH RATE			
					7.0%	6.3%	

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Program (SNAP) benefits are not appropriated, nor are in-kind federal contributions, such as the vaccines 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 (95.8 percent) are for services provided through the Health and Human Services, Business and Economic Development, and Education functions within the 2010–11 GAA. **Figure 7** shows the amount of Federal Funds (including one-time ARRA funding) received by each of the functions as a percentage of All Funds included in the 2010–11 GAA. **Figure 8** shows each function’s Federal Funds as a percentage of the function’s All Funds budget. The following discussion is all inclusive of ARRA funding.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

In the 2010–11 biennium, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) estimates that Health and Human Services agencies will receive \$36.6 billion in Federal Funds, which is 55.8 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds. Federal Funds

for these agencies are expected to increase by \$2.8 billion above 2008–09 biennial levels. This increase is primarily attributable to Medicaid healthcare services. The Health and Human Services Commission, which administers the state’s Medicaid program and Children’s Health Insurance Program, receives more than 61.4 percent of the function’s total Federal Funds.

EDUCATION

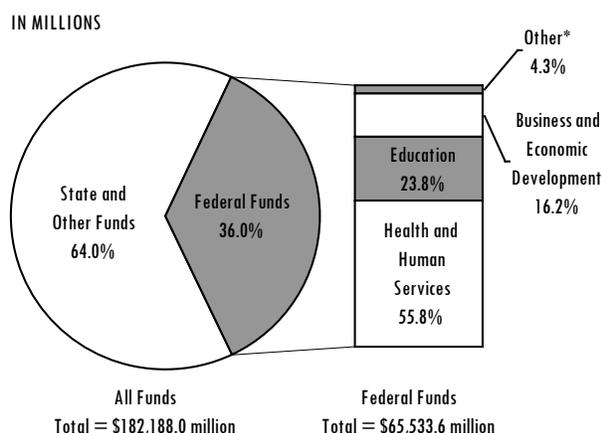
The education agencies account for the second-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. The LBB estimates education agencies will receive \$15.6 billion in Federal Funds during the 2010–11 biennium (20.7 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds), an increase of \$6.8 billion from 2008–09 levels. Federal funding to support state obligations in the Foundation School Program and for instructional materials account for most of the increase attributable to ARRA; the ARRA distribution totals \$6.2 billion. One agency, the Texas Education Agency, receives 95.6 percent of the function’s appropriated Federal Funds.

**FIGURE 6
FEDERAL FUNDS
(ARRA FUNDS INCLUDED BY FUNCTION)
STATEWIDE SUMMARY
2008–09 AND 2010–11 BIENNIA**

IN MILLIONS FUNCTION	EXPENDED/BUDGETED 2008–09	APPROPRIATED 2010–11	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$742.7	\$1,123.5	\$380.8	51.3
Article II – Health and Human Services	33,769.3	36,563.5	2,794.1	8.3
Article III – Education	8,827.6	15,583.3	6,755.7	76.5
<i>Public Education</i>	8,518.7	14,952.0	6,433.3	75.5
<i>Higher Education</i>	309.0	631.3	322.3	104.3
Article IV – The Judiciary	3.6	5.0	1.4	37.2
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	899.3	617.8	(281.5)	(31.3)
Article VI – Natural Resources	1,017.0	1,046.3	29.3	2.9
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	9,818.5	10,588.3	769.8	7.8
Article VIII – Regulatory	4.3	4.5	0.2	4.5
Article IX – General Provisions	0.0	1.4	1.4	NA
Article X – The Legislature	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS	\$55,082.4	\$65,533.6	\$10,451.3	19.0

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 7
FEDERAL FUNDS (INCLUDING ARRA FUNDS)
AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
2010–11 BIENNIUM**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 8
FEDERAL FUNDS (INCLUDING ARRA FUNDS) AS
PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS BUDGET, BY FUNCTION
2008–09 AND 2010–11 BIENNIA**

	PERCENTAGE OF 2008–2009 ALL FUNDS BUDGET THAT IS FEDERAL FUNDS	PERCENTAGE OF 2010–11 ALL FUNDS BUDGET THAT IS FEDERAL FUNDS
Article I – General Government	18.4	23.1
Article II – Health and Human Services	61.0	61.2
Article III – Agencies of Education	11.9	20.0
Article IV – The Judiciary	0.6	0.7
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	8.3	5.7
Article VI – Natural Resources	29.1	29.9
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	44.3	45.3
Article VIII – Regulatory	0.6	0.5
Article IX – General Provisions	0.0	5.0
Article X – The Legislature	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS	32.0	36.0

Source: Legislative Budget Board.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The LBB estimates that business and economic development agencies will receive \$10.6 billion, or 7.8 percent of Texas’ Federal Funds during the 2010–11 biennium. Federal highway funding rescissions and the lack of need for funding for disaster relief for hurricanes for which the state received funding in the previous biennium were offset by ARRA funds for Transportation, Weatherization, and Child Care Development Block Grant programs. Approximately 45.3 percent of the total budget for the Business and Economic Development function is expected to come from federal sources. Two agencies, the Department of Transportation and the Texas Workforce Commission, receive 89.6 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, 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.

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), 2010–11 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 2010. Based on fiscal year 2010 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
- 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**

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010
		IN MILLIONS
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$18,955.4
2	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	1,339.0
3	Transportation Equity Bonus	1,204.0
4	National School Lunch Program	1,133.0
5	Special Education Basic State Grants	975.7
6	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	867.4
7	Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	649.8
8	Surface Transportation Program	596.7
9	National Highway System	562.0
10	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	539.0
11	Interstate Maintenance	445.8
12	School Breakfast Program	392.7
13	Child and Adult Care Food Program	251.4
14	Improving Teacher Quality	248.0
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	232.5
16	Child Care and Development Block Grant	227.3
17	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	211.0
18	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)	210.5
19	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	203.3
20	State Administration for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	180.7
21	Disability Determinations	149.0
22	Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program	146.2
23	Unemployment Insurance Administration	139.2
24	Substance Abuse and Treatment Block Grants	136.5
25	Social Services Block Grants (Title XX)	135.0
26	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	112.9

**FIGURE 9 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES**

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010
		IN MILLIONS
27	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$106.0
28	English Language Acquisition Grant	101.6
29	HIV Care Formula Grants	95.4
30	Highway Safety Improvement Program	93.5
31	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.2
32	Vocational Education Basic Grants to States	92.9
33	Urban Areas Security Initiative Grants	81.0
34	Community Development Block Grants	79.3
35	Adoption Assistance (IV-E)	69.9
36	Child Support Enforcement Administration	68.9
37	Workforce Investment Act - Youth	63.8
38	Military Construction, National Guard	63.6
39	Homeland Security Grants Program	61.9
40	Migrant Education State Grants	61.2
41	Workforce Investment Act - Adult	59.8
42	Survey and Certification of Health Care and Suppliers	59.0
43	Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program	55.8
44	Airport Improvement Program	55.5
45	Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	51.4
46	School Improvement Grants	51.3
47	Adult Education State Grant Program	49.8
48	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	49.3
49	Employment Services	48.3
50	Home Investment State Grants	43.6

FIGURE 9 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010
		IN MILLIONS
51	Special Programs for the Aging-Nutrition Services	\$39.8
52	Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers and Families	39.8
53	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	38.0
54	Maternal and child Health Services Block Grant	34.4
55	Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants	34.2
56	Community Services Block Grants	33.6
57	Refugee and Entrant Assistance-State-administered Programs	33.1
58	Summer Food Service Program for Children	32.8
59	Community Mental Health Services Block Grants	32.2
60	Performance Partnership Grants	31.0
61	Hospital All Hazards Preparedness	28.4
62	Crime Victim Compensation	26.9
63	Child Welfare Services State Grants	25.3
64	State Education Assessments	24.0
65	Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP)	22.9
66	Crime Victims Assistance	22.9
67	Special Education Preschool Grants	22.5
68	Highway Planning and Construction-Metropolitan Planning	22.3
69	Special Programs for the Aging-Supportive Services and Senior Centers	22.0
70	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	21.9
71	Border Enforcement Grant	21.1
72	Sport Fish Restoration	19.4
73	Immunization Grants	19.4
74	Wildlife Restoration	19.1
75	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	18.0

FIGURE 9 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010
		IN MILLIONS
76	Emergency Management Performance Grants	\$18.0
77	Railway-Highway Crossings Program	17.0
78	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigation and Technical Assistance	17.0
79	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	16.0
80	Trade Adjustment Assistance	15.7
81	Family Planning Services	15.3
82	Safe Routes to School Program	15.2
83	Mathematics & Science Partnerships Grants	14.9
84	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	14.8
85	STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants	13.4
86	SNAP Employment and Training	13.3
87	HIV Prevention Activities	13.0
88	Cooperative Extension Service	12.7
89	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	12.6
90	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	11.7
91	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance	10.9
92	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	10.8
93	National Family Caregiver Support Program	9.1
94	Education Technology State Grants	9.0
95	Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants	8.9
96	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly and Disabled	8.6
97	Nonpoint Source Control Grants	8.6
98	Tech-Prep Education	8.4
99	Charter Schools	7.6
100	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control	7.1
TOTAL		\$32,894.5

NOTE: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

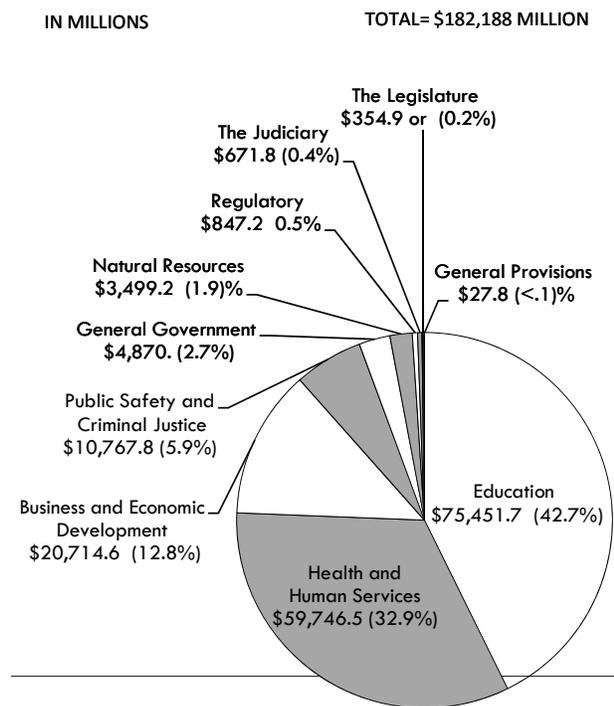
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States; selected federal and state agencies.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Health and human services account for 32.9 percent of the total Texas state budget for the 2010–11 biennium (**Figure 10**). However, health and human services agencies are appropriated 55 percent of Federal Funds in the state budget during the same time period (**Figure 7**).

FIGURE 10
ALL FUNDS
2010–11 BIENNIUM



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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 may depend on several factors including a common

income measurement—the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is released by the federal government each year. **Figure 11** reflects calendar year 2010 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 affected FMAP's in fiscal year 2009 and 2010. Refer to the ARRA section for more information.

Because of the volume of spending governed by the FMAP, small incremental changes can result in millions of dollars worth 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 (CHIP). **Figure 12** illustrates Texas' FMAP and Enhanced FMAP since federal fiscal year 1999.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

There are a number of Health and Human Services (HHS) programs included in the Top 100 that have been affected by ARRA legislation. Texas HHS programs have been awarded an estimated \$18.3 billion in ARRA funds. The National School Lunch Program, WIC, Vocational Rehabilitation Grants, CCDBG, SNAP, Aging Nutrition, Child Nutrition, and Emergency Food Assistance all received additional funding through ARRA in 2009 and 2010.

ARRA contains provisions that increase Medicaid grants to states for 27 months by increasing their FMAPs, the share of state programs paid by the federal government.

FIGURE 11
2010 FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS (FPL)

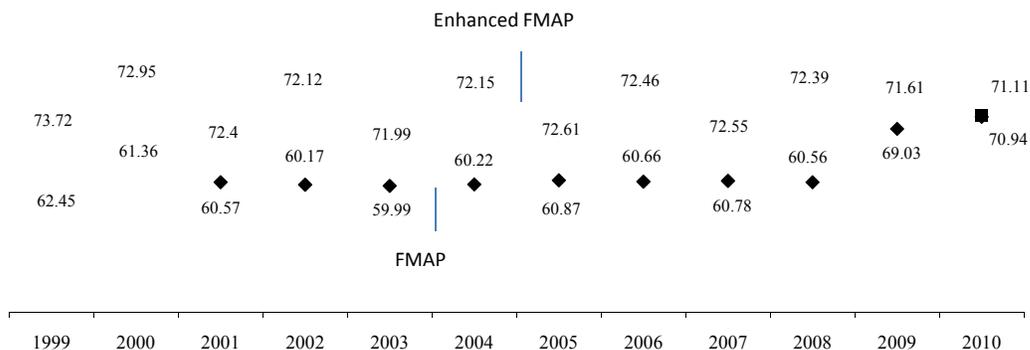
Family Size	INCOME								
	100% FPL	13% FPL	19% FPL	74% FPL	133% FPL	150% FPL	185% FPL	200% FPL	220% FPL
1	\$10,830	\$1,407	\$2,057	\$8,014	\$14,403	\$16,245	\$20,035	\$21,660	\$23,826
2	\$14,570	\$1,894	\$2,768	\$10,781	\$19,378	\$21,855	\$26,954	\$29,140	\$32,054
3	\$18,310	\$2,380	\$3,478	\$13,549	\$24,352	\$27,465	\$33,873	\$36,620	\$40,282
4	\$22,050	\$2,866	\$4,189	\$16,317	\$29,326	\$33,075	\$40,792	\$44,100	\$48,510
5	\$25,790	\$3,352	\$4,900	\$19,084	\$34,300	\$38,685	\$47,711	\$51,580	\$56,738
6	\$29,530	\$3,838	\$5,610	\$21,852	\$39,274	\$44,295	\$54,630	\$59,060	\$64,966
7	\$33,270	\$4,325	\$6,321	\$24,619	\$44,249	\$49,905	\$61,549	\$66,540	\$73,194
8	\$37,010	\$4,811	\$7,031	\$27,387	\$49,223	\$55,515	\$68,468	\$74,020	\$81,422

SOURCE: Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 14, January 22, 2010.

ARRA increases state Medicaid FMAPs in three ways. First, a hold-harmless provision eliminates any scheduled FY 2009 FMAP decreases. It also eliminates decreases in FY 2010 and the first quarter of FY 2011. Second, each state is eligible for a 6.2 percentage-point increase beginning October 1, 2008, through December 31, 2010, after the application of the hold-harmless. The hold-harmless and across-the-board increases also apply to Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance payments, but not to other programs affected by the FMAP. A third temporary provision targeted toward states with growing unemployment rates increases Medicaid FMAPs only. The preliminary quarterly unemployment bonuses are

calculated when preliminary unemployment data for the month prior to the start of the quarter are released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bonus increases can change each quarter based on state unemployment rates. As of January 2010, cumulative Recovery Act Medicaid FMAP draw downs for all states totaled about \$44.1 billion. In 2009 and 2010, the Texas FMAP rose to 69.03 percent and 70.94 percent, respectively. In August 2010, the President enacted Public Law 111-226, which provides a two quarter extension of the ARRA FMAP increase. The provisions include a phased

FIGURE 12
TEXAS FMAP AND ENHANCED FMAP
CHANGES 1999 TO 2010



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

down across-the-board increase and modifications to the unemployment bonus.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) initially determined that the increased FMAPs would not apply to the Medicare Part D clawback provision. In February 2010, DHHS announced a change in this interpretation and notified states it would apply the ARRA FMAPs to clawback payments going forward. The savings to states are retroactive to October 1, 2008, with prior savings applied as a credit to states' future clawback payments.

Two provisions in ARRA impact TANF funding to Texas. First, Texas received \$52.7 million in TANF supplemental grants. Texas has received these funds annually because of high population growth and historically low cash assistance grants. Second, ARRA provides additional TANF funds to states for increases in expenditures for short-term non-recurring benefits, subsidized employment, or TANF cash welfare caseloads. Texas expects to receive at least \$100 million for providing short-term non-recurring benefits and subsidized employment. In addition, ARRA permanently expanded use of TANF carry-over funds.

ARRA allows states to use Child Support Enforcement (CSE) incentive payments as the state share for drawing down federal funds for CSE until September 30, 2010. This provision allowed Texas to draw approximately \$251.4 million in ARRA-related CSE federal funds (\$79 million in fiscal year 2009 and \$172.4 million in fiscal year 2010). However, a reduction in state funds used to draw down federal funds led to an off-setting reduction in federal funds. The net increase in federal CSE funds as a result of ARRA is estimated at \$85.0 million over the two years.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

There are a number of HHS programs included in the Top 100 that are operating despite expired federal authorization for funding. The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act expired in fiscal year 2003 and the Refugee and Entrance Assistance–State-Administered Program expired in fiscal year 2002. Family Planning Services continue to receive appropriations despite

an authorization that expired in fiscal year 1985. Authorization for several nutrition programs, including the Childhood Nutrition Act and WIC expired in 2009.

On February 4, 2009, the President signed into law the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA). The new law (Public Law No. 111-3) is designed to provide coverage to significant numbers of uninsured children and to improve the quality of care that all of America's children receive. Most notably, it strengthens and extends the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) over a four and a half year period (April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2013).

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 reauthorized the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program through September 2010. While no major efforts are underway to overhaul the program, the President's 2011 budget includes funding for the basic TANF program and for supplemental grants for states with high population growth and/or historically low cash assistance benefits levels. Emergency Contingency Funding, provided under ARRA, would also continue.

MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Column 1 of **Figure 13** lists the largest federal funding streams (excluding ARRA funds) for health and human services, in descending dollar order for fiscal year 2010. 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. Column 2 of **Figure 13** lists any ARRA money that program received.

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

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$18,955.4	
6	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	867.4	
7	Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	649.8	
10	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	539.0	\$52.7
13	Child and Adult Care Food Program	251.4	
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	232.5	44.8
19	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	203.3	20.8
20	State Administration of Food Stamp Program	180.7	27.8
21	Disability Determinations	149.0	
24	Substance Abuse and Treatment Block Grants	136.5	
25	Social Services Block Grants (Title XX)	134.0	
29	HIV Care Formula Grants	95.4	
35	Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E)	69.9	13.2
36	Child Support Enforcement Administration	68.9	
42	Survey and Certification of Health Care and Suppliers	59.0	
51	Special Programs for the Aging-Nutrition Services	39.8	6.0
53	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	38.0	
54	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	34.4	
57	Refugee and Entrant Assistance-State administered Programs	33.1	
58	Summer Food Service Program for Children	32.8	
59	Community Mental Health Services Block Grants	32.2	
63	Child Welfare Services State Grants	25.3	
69	Special Programs for the Aging- Supportive Services and Senior Centers	22.0	
73	Immunization Grants	19.4	14.0
78	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigation and Technical Assistance	17.0	
81	Family Planning Services	15.3	
87	HIV Prevention Activities	13.0	
89	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	12.6	
90	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	11.7	
92	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	10.8	
93	National Family Caregiver Support Program	9.1	
100	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control	7.1	
TOTAL		\$22,966.8	\$179.3

NOTES: Fiscal year 2010 does not include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds. Total ARRA amounts do not include Medicaid Funds, these funds are included in FY 2010 amount.

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:state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is 70.94 percent federal share in fiscal year 2010. (This percent is higher than previous years due to an increase from the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.) 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:

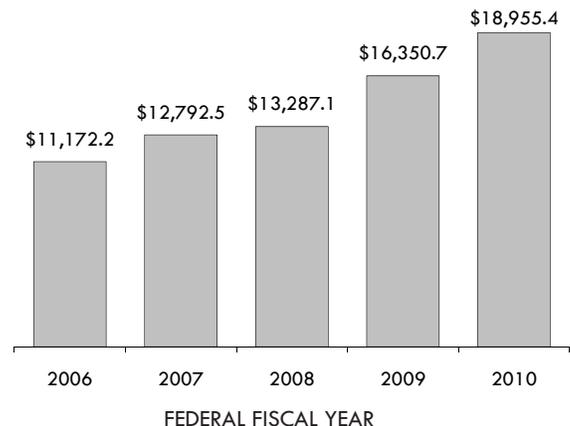
- inpatient and outpatient hospital services;
- physician services;
- nursing facility care;
- home health care;
- pregnancy-related services;
- family planning services;
- rural health clinic services;
- laboratory and x-ray services;
- private duty nurses;

- 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

FIGURE 14
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) (CONTINUED)

claims processing systems; quality review programs; immigration status control programs; and fraud control units.

ELIGIBILITY

Some people are eligible for Medicaid based on receipt of cash assistance through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for elderly or disabled persons.

States must maintain their Medicaid eligibility for members of families at income and resource levels that are not more restrictive than those in place under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program on July 16, 1996, and for children at income and resource levels that are not more restrictive than those in place on June 1, 1997 (prior to implementation of the Children's Health Insurance Program).

Families who lose TANF eligibility due to increased earnings, or who exhaust their state time-limited benefits, receive 12 months of transitional Medicaid coverage. Families who lose TANF eligibility due to receipt of child support receive four months of transitional Medicaid coverage.

As an option, states can cover pregnant women or families with income exceeding TANF and SSI criteria, but who have large medical expenses. Other types of eligibility are available through state waivers to pregnant women, children of a certain age, or persons being served in community-based settings rather than institutions.

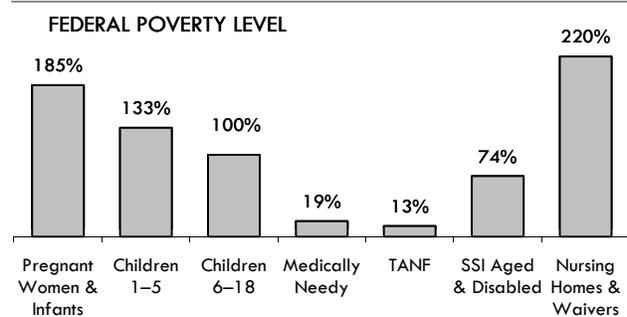
States are required through Medicaid to pay for Medicare Part A premiums, deductibles, and copayments for persons within 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and for Medicare Part B premiums for persons within 120 percent of FPL.

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

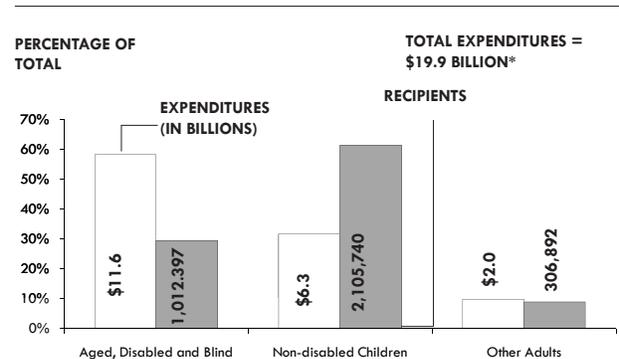
**FIGURE 15
MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY INCOME LIMITS IN TEXAS
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



NOTES: Limits represent net income after allowable deductions. Certain youth in foster care/adoption settings are covered through age 21.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

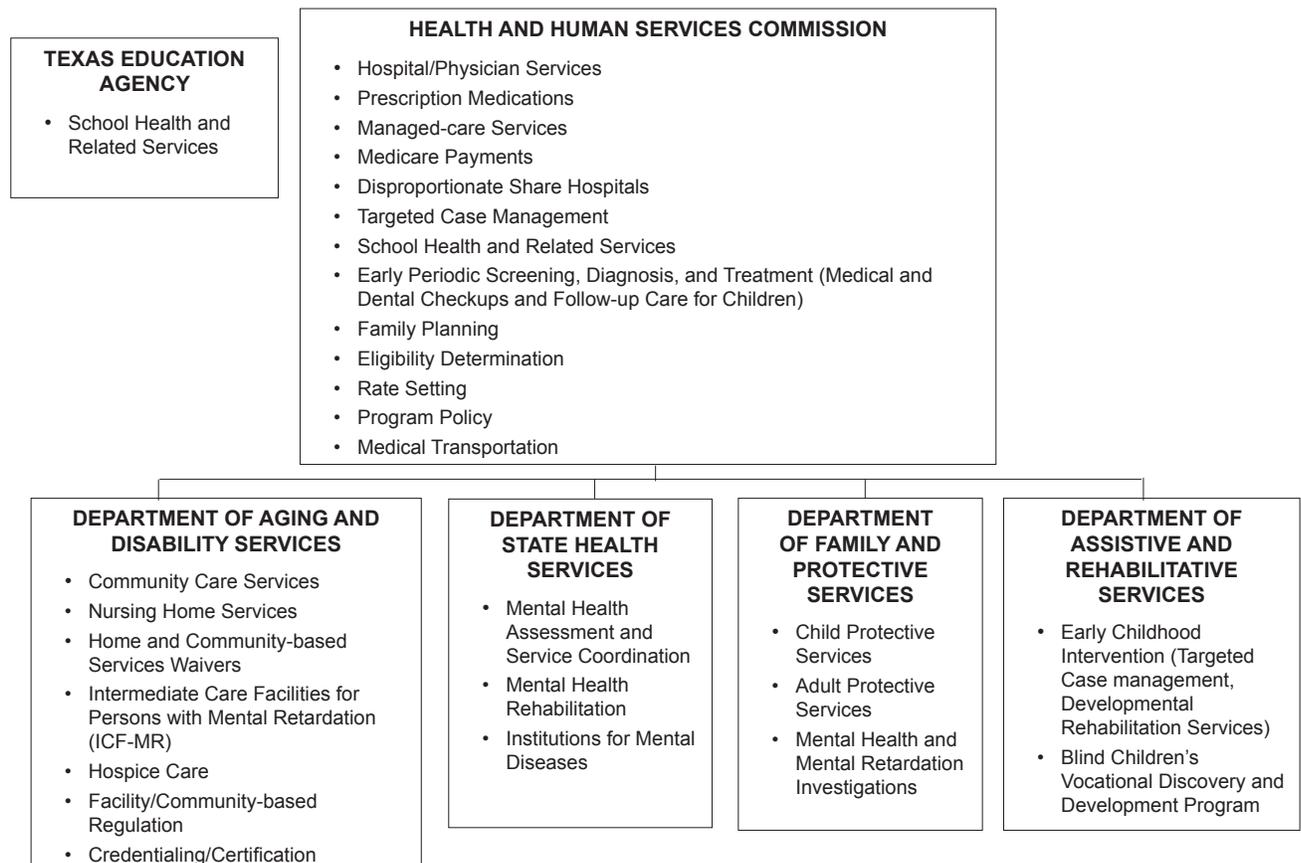
**FIGURE 16
TEXAS MEDICAID RECIPIENTS AND SPENDING
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2009**



*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.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) (CONTINUED)

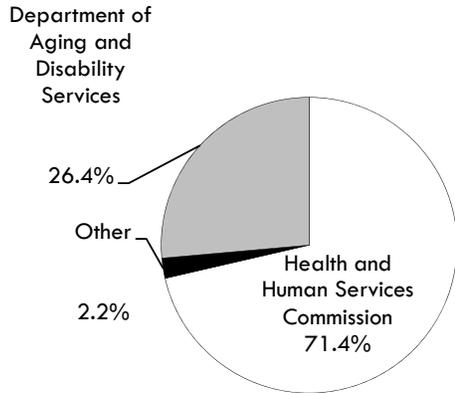
FIGURE 17
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS
2010–11 BIENNIUM



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

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) (CONTINUED)

FIGURE 18
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010



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.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

CFDA NUMBER 93.767

PURPOSE

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 the number of children who are potentially eligible for CHIP and a state cost factor. The state cost factor is a geographic cost factor that is based on annual wages in the healthcare industry in each state. States must expend annual allocations within three 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 (FMAP); the federal share is 71.11 percent in fiscal year 2010.

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 does 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 is cost-sharing based upon household income.

ELIGIBILITY

COVERED GROUPS: Low-income children up to 19 years of age 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.

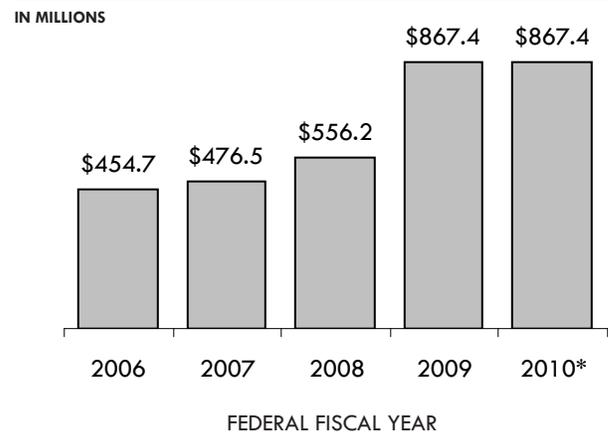
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

ENROLLMENT FEE: \$0 to \$50 annual enrollment fee, depending on income.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 19
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



*Fiscal year 2010 amounts will be increased according to growth factors in the CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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. If available funds exceed the amount needed to provide each state its prior year's funding level, additional funds are awarded based on food cost inflation. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed dollar basis per WIC participant.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must enter into cost-containment contracts for the purchase of infant formula, providing rebates and reducing program costs. In state fiscal year 2009, rebates totaled \$234.4 million. In addition to food purchases, funds may be used for nutrition education, the purchase of breast pumps, referral services to other social and medical providers, vendor management, and voter registration. Expenditures for healthcare services are not allowable, with the exception of hematological tests for anemia.

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

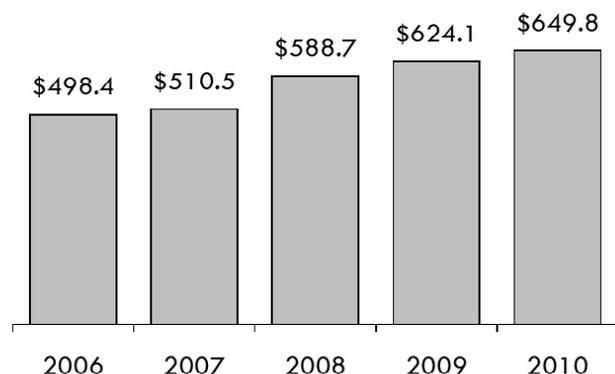
AGE: Up to 5 years.

OTHER: At nutritional risk.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 20
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

CFDA NUMBER 93.558

PURPOSE

The 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).

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States have broad flexibility to use the grant funds in any manner that meets the program's purposes. 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 13 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:

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

TRANSFERABILITY

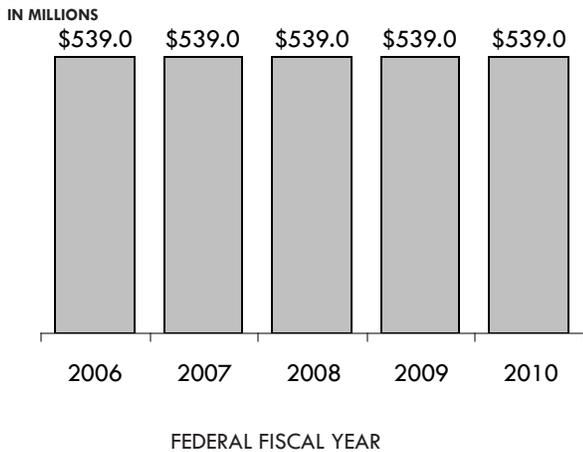
States may transfer up to 30 percent of the block grant to the Child Care and Development Fund, less transfers to the Social Services Block Grant, which are limited to 10 percent of the TANF grant.

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 (TANF) (CONTINUED)

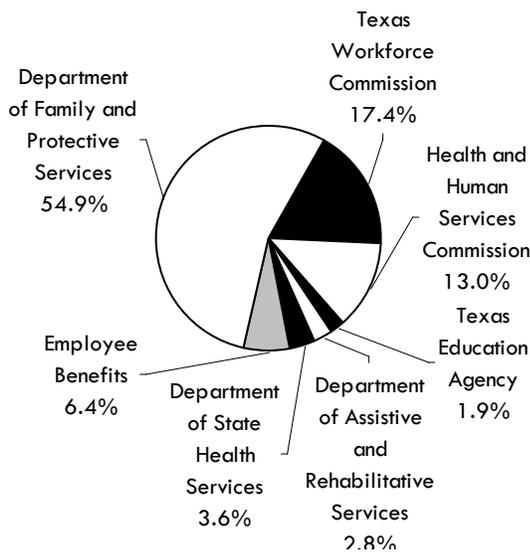
**FIGURE 21
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



NOTES: Amounts include \$486.3 million in block grant funds and \$52.7 million in supplemental funds. Supplemental funding in fiscal year 2010 was provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Amounts do not include federal TANF emergency contingency funds available as a result of ARRA. Amounts also do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 22
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



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. Reimbursement is limited to three meals per day, per participant. 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.

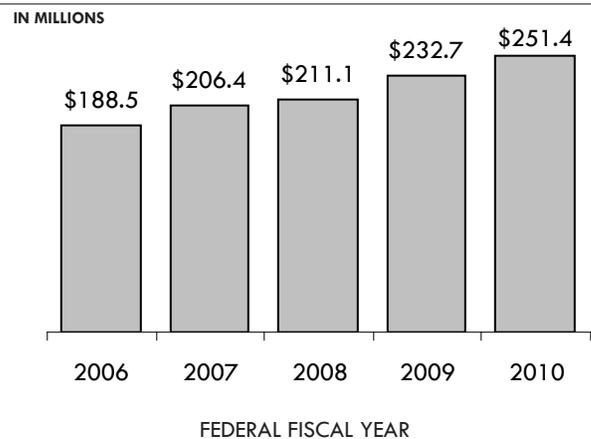
AGE: In child-care facilities, children age 12 and under, older children with disabilities, children under age 16 of migrant workers, and persons 18 years or younger who are residents of emergency shelters. In adult day-care centers, adults age 60 and over and younger adults with functional impairment.

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 23
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the fiscal year two years earlier.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Federal and state funds are used to cover the costs of providing vocational rehabilitation services, which include 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 13 and above.

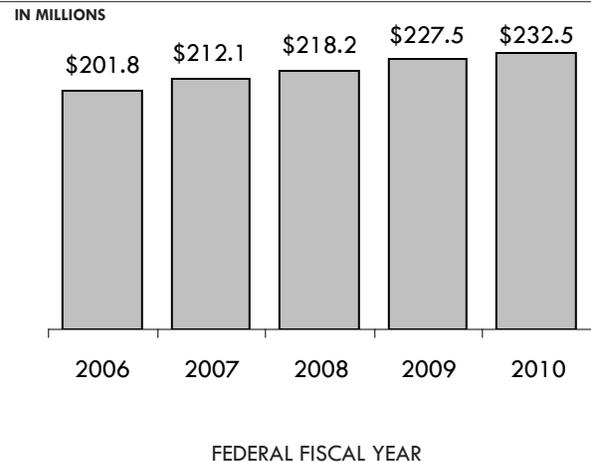
INCOME: Services are available regardless of income. Economic resources guidelines apply to some purchased services.

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 24
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: 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 Education.

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) (66.73 percent federal share in fiscal year 2010). This figure reflects the hold-harmless and across-the-board increase provisions in ARRA. The state match for training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50:50.

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.

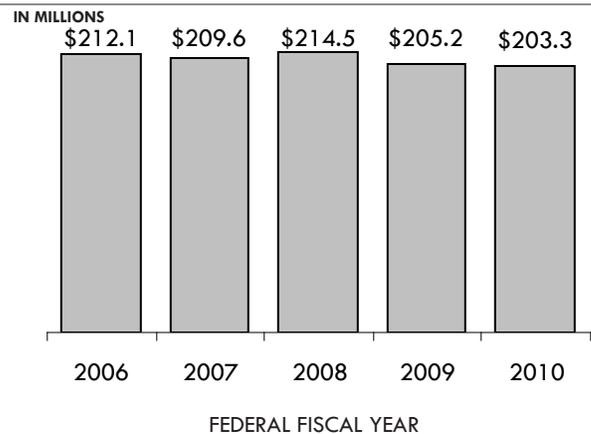
ELIGIBILITY

Children must meet the eligibility requirements of the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in place on July 16, 1996. Unless expected to graduate from a secondary educational institution (or an equivalent vocational or training program) by age 19, eligibility ends at age 18.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Family and Protective Services; Juvenile Probation Commission; Texas Youth Commission.

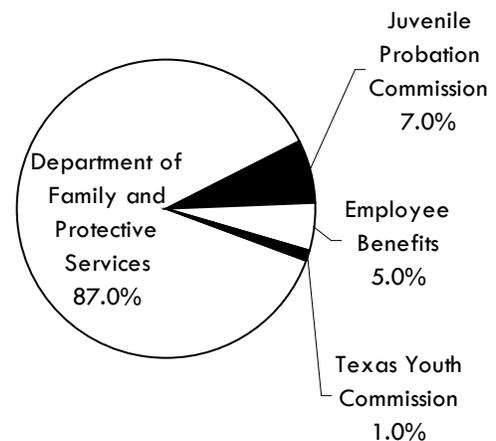
FIGURE 25
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Amounts may change due to implementation of new rules related to Medicaid Targeted Case Management. 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.

FIGURE 26
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2008



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

STATE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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.

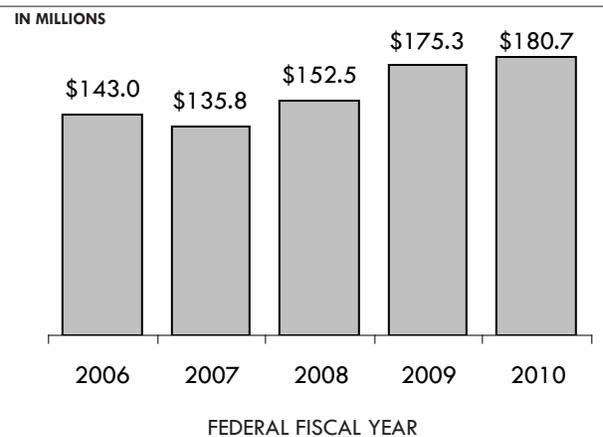
ELIGIBILITY

The state is the recipient of funds to administer SNAP. For client eligibility, maximum net income (after certain expenses are deducted) is set at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Benefits are provided to clients through issuance of electronic debit cards (the LoneStar Card).

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 27
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Amounts do not include the value of food stamps (estimated at \$2.6 billion in fiscal year 2008). Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission; Federal Funds Information for States.

DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

CFDA NUMBER 96.001

PURPOSE

Funds for Disability Determinations support states' processes for identifying clients eligible for 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. Disability must be demonstrated through an administrative hearing process, which 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 65 years of age 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 2010 income limit and maximum monthly payment amount for an individual is \$674 (approximately 74.7 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). SSI recipients are categorically eligible for Medicaid.

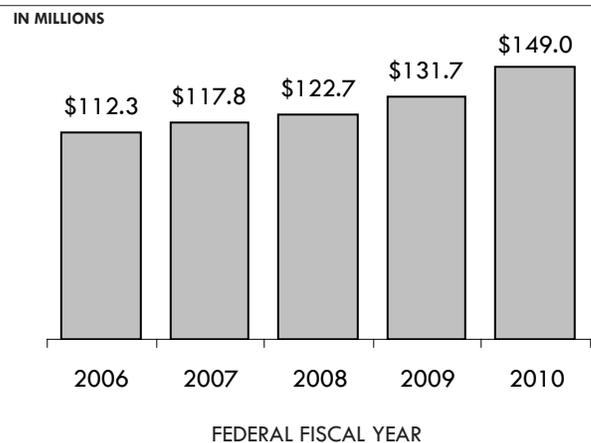
There are no income or asset requirements relative to SSDI. To be eligible for SSDI, a person must have worked 6 out of the last 12 quarter to 20 out of the last

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



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 award amount is estimated.

SOURCE: Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

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 two years before the grant year. 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.

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. 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.

ELIGIBILITY

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAM SERVICES

There are no eligibility criteria.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY TREATMENT PROGRAM SERVICES

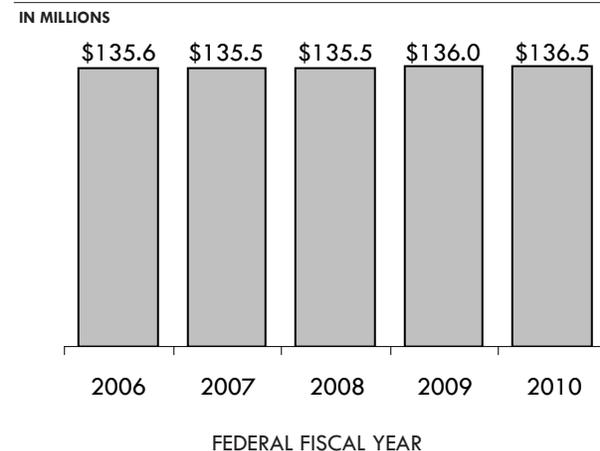
INCOME: 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for free services; 200 percent to 300 percent of the FPL for sliding scale fees.

OTHER: Diagnosis of addiction or chemical dependency.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

**FIGURE 29
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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. Up to 10 percent of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant may be shifted to Title XX.

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—CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

AGE: Children and adolescents under 18 years old.

INCOME: 200 percent of the FPL.

OTHER: Children and adolescents who have mental illness and serious emotional disturbances.

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 be mentally capable of self-directing care and live within a specified geographic area. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS (TITLE XX) (CONTINUED)

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.

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 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 years and older if the person has a disability; otherwise 65 and older. For facilities, no age limit.

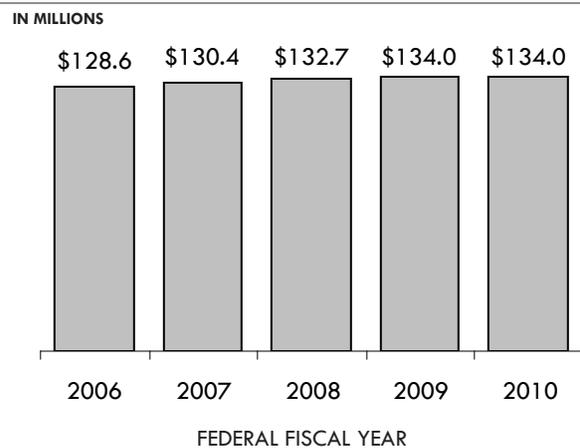
OTHER: Suspicion of abuse.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Aging and Disability Services; Department of Family and Protective Services; Department of

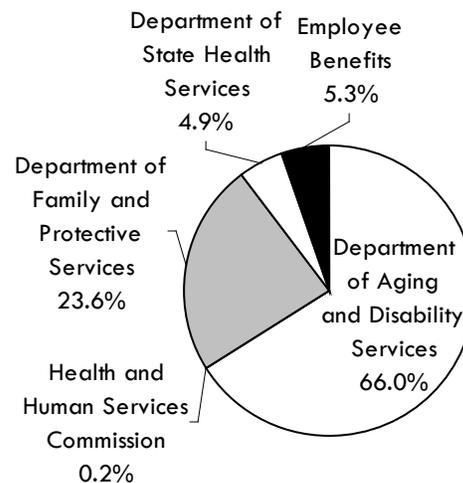
State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 30
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**FIGURE 31
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



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

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 matching 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 also use a percentage of the grant funds, based on the percentage of infants, children, and women with AIDS in the state, to 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.

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

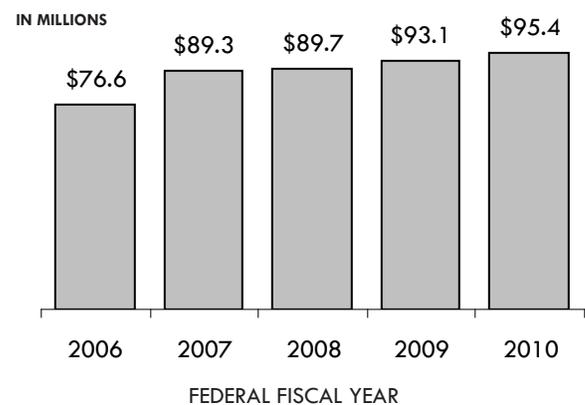
INCOME: 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

OTHER: Medical diagnosis of HIV disease.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 32
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV-E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.659

PURPOSE

Funds are available to assist states in finding adoptive homes for 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) (66.73 percent federal share in fiscal year 2010). This figure reflects the hold-harmless and across-the-board increase provisions in ARRA. 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 for placing children in adoption, 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 the 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.

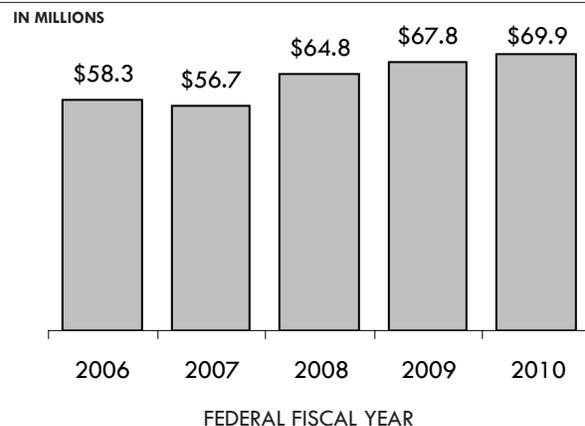
OTHER: Beneficiaries are children who (1) are eligible (or would have been eligible but for removal from the home) for assistance under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in place on July 16, 1996 (this requirement is being phased out between 2010 and 2018), or the Supplemental Security Income program;

(2) had foster family home or child-care institution costs provided by foster care maintenance; or (3) have been determined by the state to have needs requiring special parenting to deal with disabling health, physical, or emotional conditions (such as being exposed to drugs or alcohol before birth).

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 33
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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.

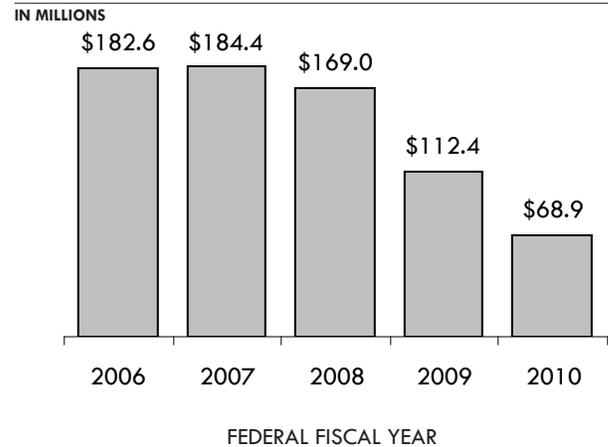
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 34
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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.

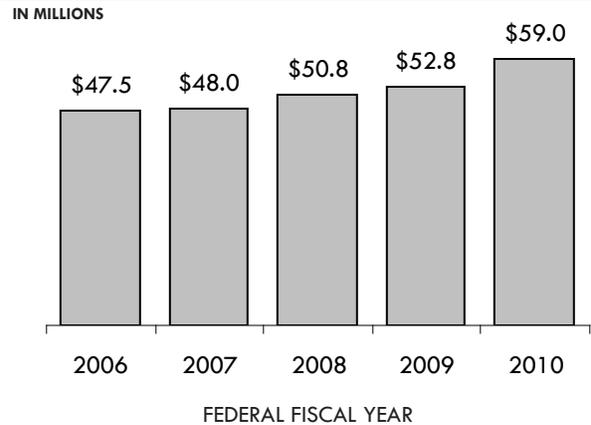
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

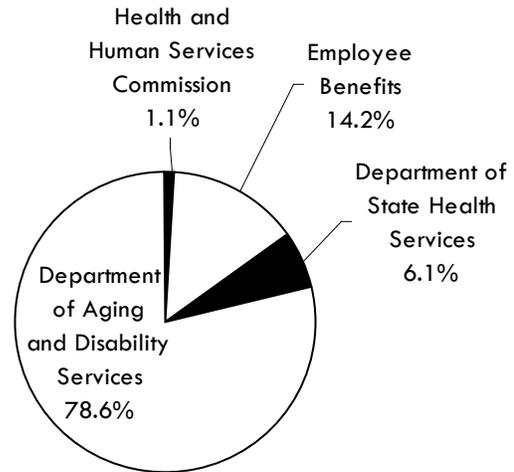
Health and Human Services Commission; Department of State Health Services; Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 35
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

FIGURE 36
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010



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 population that is age 60 and over.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For the nutrition component, the state share is 15 percent. Local funds can be counted for state match, but state resources must provide at least 25 percent of the match for expenditures.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Meals may be served in a congregate setting or delivered to the home. 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

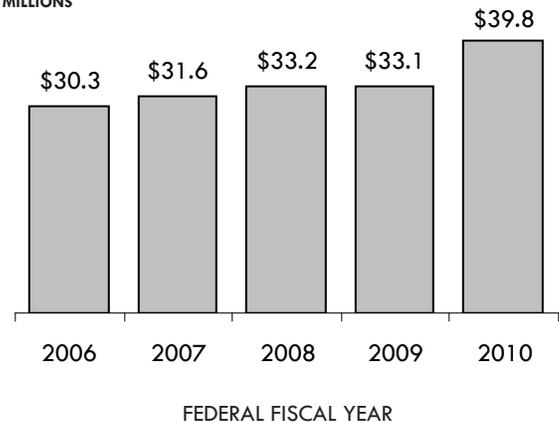
AGE: Individuals age 60 and over and their spouses or individuals under age 60 if the individual is handicapped or disabled and resides with and accompanies an older individual.

INCOME: Emphasis is placed on those with the greatest social or economic need.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 36
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
IN MILLIONS



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.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.556

PURPOSE

Funds from the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program are available to strengthen families, prevent abuse, and protect children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are allocated funds based on the 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.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Administrative expenditures are capped at 10 percent of the total allotment. All remaining 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.

ELIGIBILITY

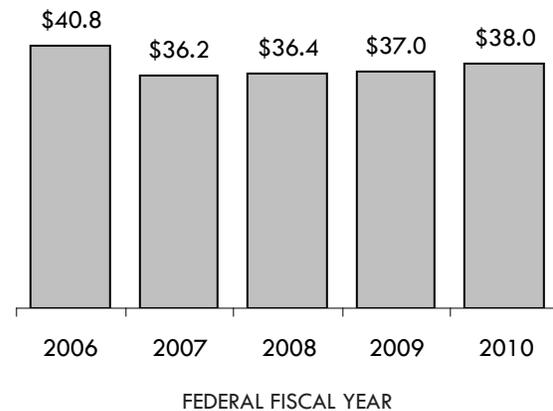
Families and children are eligible if services are needed to assist them in stabilizing their lives, strengthening family functioning, preventing out-of-home placement of children, enhancing child development, improving parenting skills, facilitating timely reunification for children, or promoting appropriate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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 38
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



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 under 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.

ELIGIBILITY

AGE: Reproductive age (for related services).

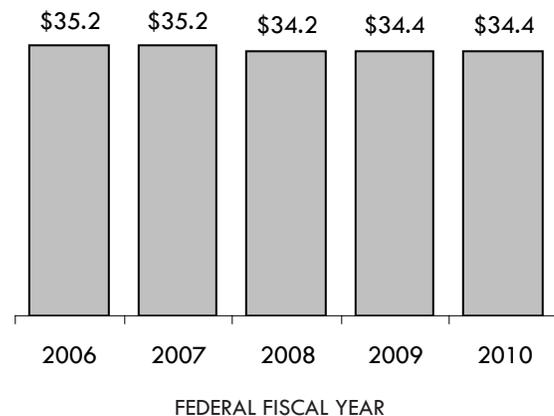
INCOME: 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 39
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE — STATE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER 93.566

PURPOSE

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State-administered Programs provide funds to reimburse states for assistance provided to refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of severe forms of trafficking, and certain Amerasians from Vietnam and Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa holders 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, as well as 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, and 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.

ELIGIBILITY

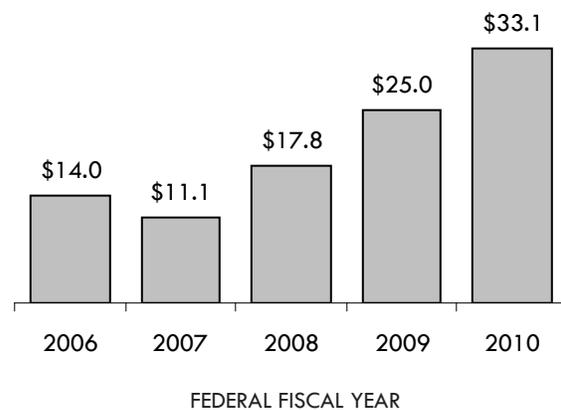
Services are provided only to refugees who have resided in the United States less than 60 months. Eligibility is restricted to the first 8 months in the United States, except for asylees, whose eligibility begins the month asylum is granted. Refugees must meet the income and resource standards in the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

STATE AGENCIES

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

**FIGURE 40
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**

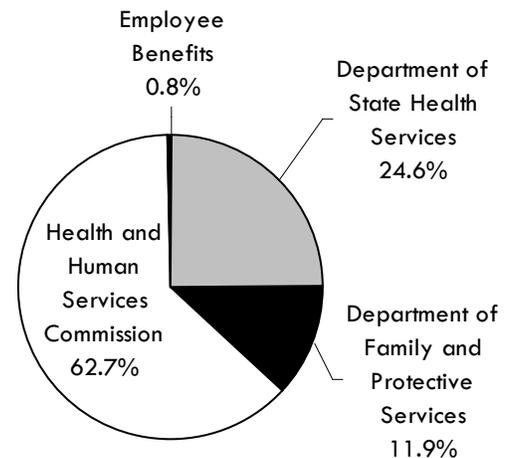
IN MILLIONS



*Fiscal year 2010 is estimated.

SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 41
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



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

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 during times when schools are closed for vacation.

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.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are available to eligible institutions which provide 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 generally 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 units of government. In addition to funding for meals and snacks, funds may be used for administrative expenses and for technical assistance to service institutions that operate the program.

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.

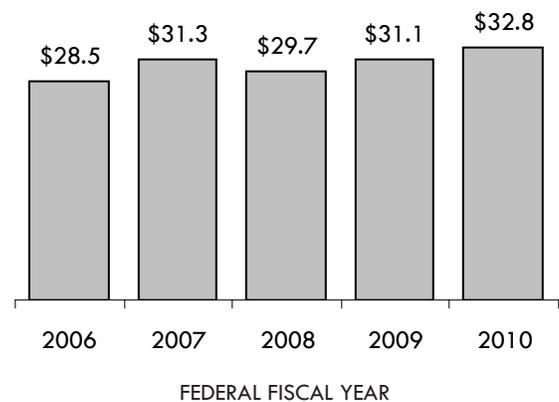
OTHER: A service institution that conducts a regularly scheduled children's program in economically disadvantaged areas is eligible for participation.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Agriculture; Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 42
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



SOURCES: 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.

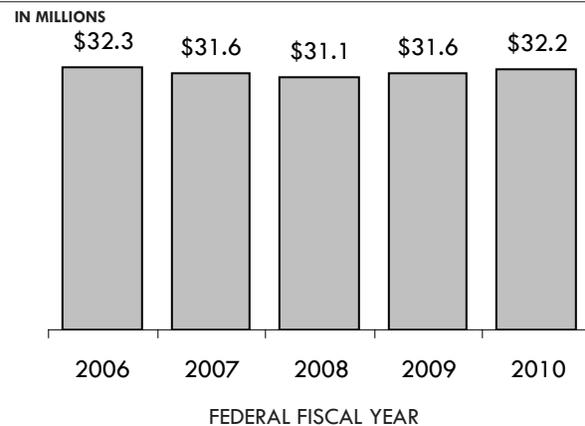
ELIGIBILITY

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 43
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.645

PURPOSE

Federal funds establish, extend, and strengthen state child welfare services to enable children to remain in their own homes or, where appropriate, to provide alternate placements.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are allocated based on each state's child population under 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.

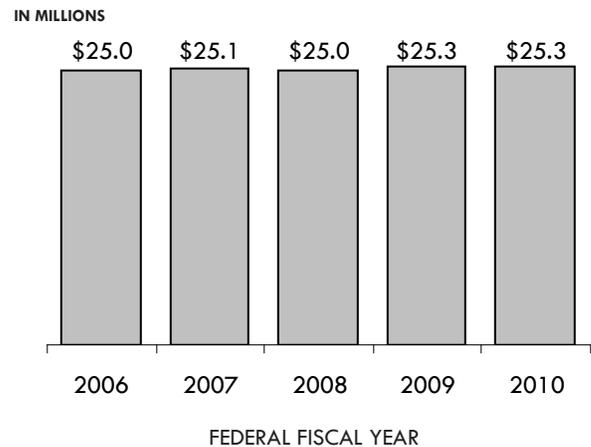
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 44
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 community-based services for older individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for supportive services or senior centers. The state share for administrative activities is 25 percent. At a minimum, states must maintain spending on services to older individuals residing in rural areas at fiscal year 2000 expenditure rates for similar services.

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

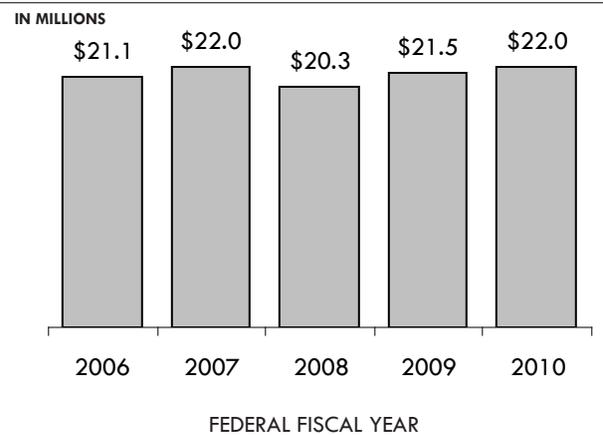
AGE: 60 and over.

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 45
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

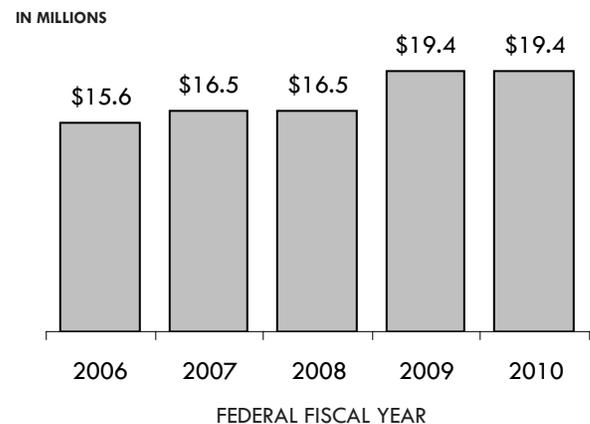
ELIGIBILITY

Children under the age of 18 who are uninsured, underinsured, or Medicaid-eligible are eligible for immunization, as are susceptible adults.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 46
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Fiscal year 2010 awards have not been determined. The award for fiscal year 2010 assumes an amount equal to fiscal year 2009. Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCE: Department of State Health 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

States receive formula funds 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

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% 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

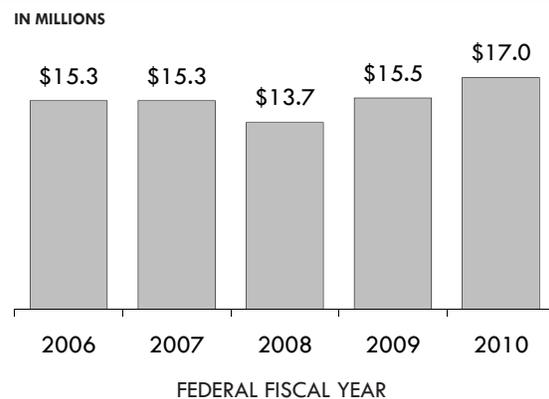
Several programs combine to make up the Investigations and Technical Assistance grants. Most of the grants take the form of cooperative agreements. Recipients must comply with specific administrative requirements for each program as outlined in the Public Welfare section

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 47
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Department of State Health 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.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share ranges from 0 percent to 10 percent match.

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.

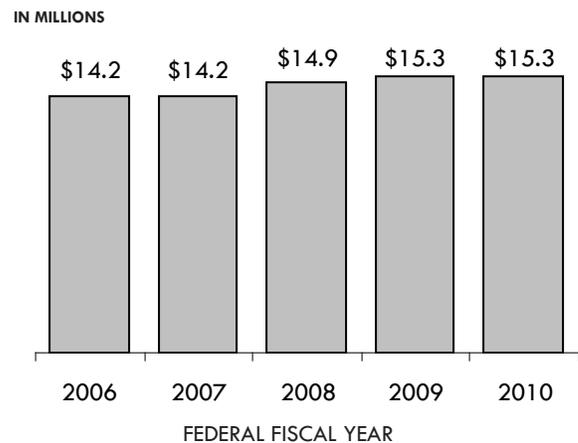
ELIGIBILITY

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 48
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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 proposals are evaluated based on satisfactory progress in meeting project objectives, consistency with national HIV prevention goals, the extent to which proposed changes and methods of operation improve prevention efforts, evaluation plans to enhance success, and the availability of funds.

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

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

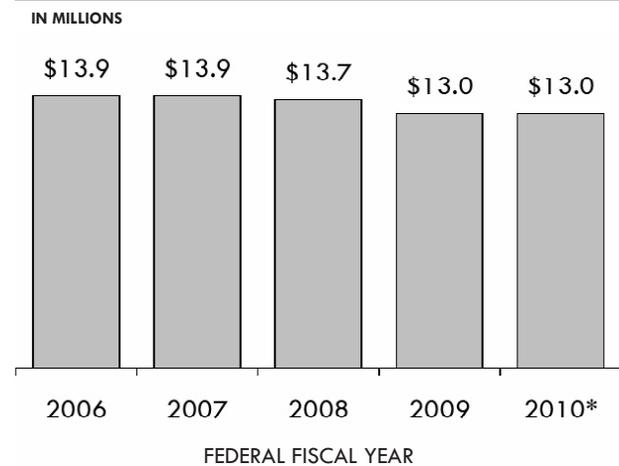
In Texas, HIV prevention programs may include HIV testing and client-centered counseling intended to increase the client's understanding of personal risk and facilitate the development of client risk reduction plans. Additionally, Health Education and Risk Reduction services for persons at high risk for HIV disease are offered to educate and provide other services to help prevent clients from transferring or acquiring HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases. Prevention case

management, training for diverse audiences and capacity building are other services that may be offered.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 49
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



*Fiscal year 2010 award amount is estimated.

SOURCES: Department of State Health Services; Legislative Budget Board.

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 health care 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

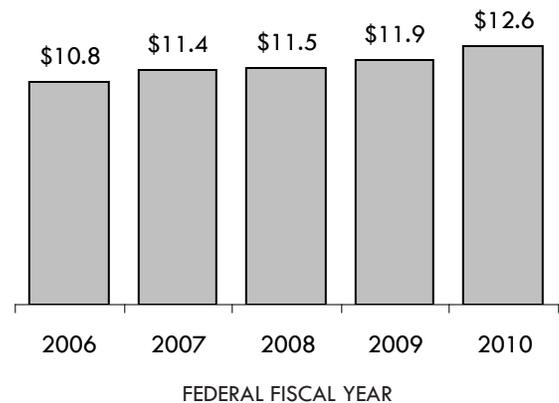
Units must be separate and distinct from the single state Medicaid agency, but must enter into an agreement with the Medicaid agency addressing compliance with fraud control requirements. Units must employ sufficient professional, administrative, and support staff to carry out its duties and responsibilities 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 50
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



SOURCE: Office of the Attorney General.

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.053

PURPOSE

The objective of the Nutrition Services Incentive Program is to improve the diets of 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. In Texas, Area Agencies on Aging have elected to receive cash since 1996. Meal providers may receive cost-sharing; however, each individual determines the amount of his or her contribution.

ELIGIBILITY

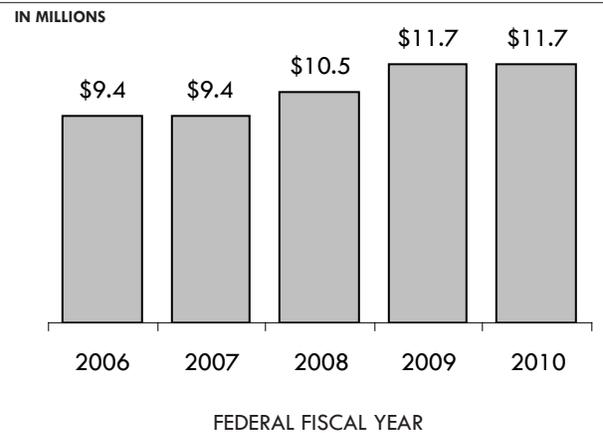
AGE: Individuals age 60 and over and their spouses (regardless of age).

OTHER: Low-income people, certain disabled people, and those at risk of losing their independence.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 51
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.674

PURPOSE

To assist states in establishing and carrying out programs designed to assist foster youth likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age, youth who leave foster care for adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining age 16, and youth who have left foster care because they attained 18 years of age and have not yet attained 21 years of age. These programs also assist to make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state is allotted an amount of funds based on the ratio of the number of children in foster care in that state and the total number of children in foster care nationally. Data submitted by states into the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System's (AFCARS) national database will be used to calculate State allotments.

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 CFCIP 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 the age of 21.

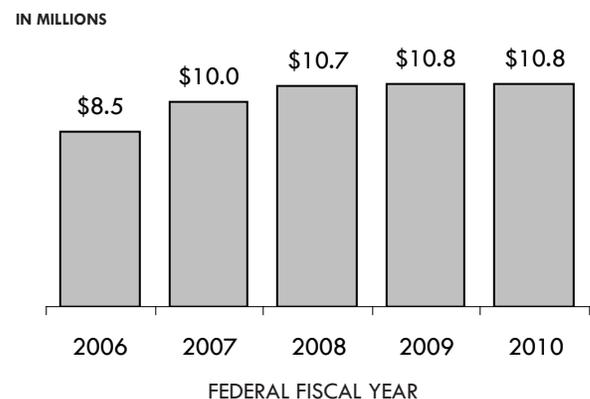
ELIGIBILITY

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 52
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 over. 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.

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 18 years of age.

ELIGIBILITY

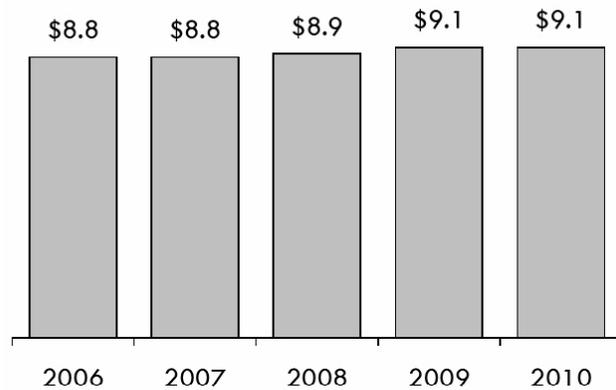
States must give priority for services to caregivers age 60 and older with the greatest social and economic need; family caregivers who provide care to persons age 60 and over with Alzheimer's Disease or related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; and grandparents or older individuals 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 53
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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

Funding proposals are evaluated with highest priority given to TB prevention and control activities including completion of therapy, contact investigation, TB surveillance, and TB laboratory activities. The cooperative agreements are funded with the expectation that all state and local TB prevention and control programs incorporate these core activities.

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

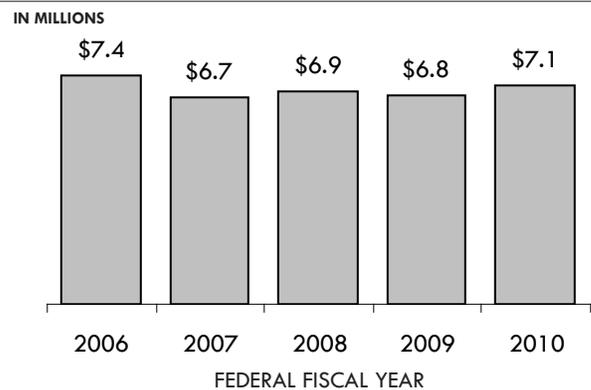
Project funds may be used to support local personnel and individuals in direct assistance positions and to purchase equipment, supplies, and services related to project activities particularly the core activities. Project funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds available for TB control, 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 and 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 54
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 2010, Texas will receive over \$4.7 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 66 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 2010 federal appropriations act are meant for the 2009–2010 school year.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), which reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1964 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. The NCLB Act 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. Although reauthorization of NCLB Act remains pending, Congress provided funding for elementary and secondary education programs through its annual appropriation process.

CHILD NUTRITION

There are a number of school nutrition programs, including the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Summer Food

Service Program, which continue to be funded despite expired federal authorization. These programs were last reauthorized by the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, which expired in 2009.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

Texas received an estimated \$6.3 billion as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). 97.8 percent education-related ARRA funds the state received are directly attributable to four sources: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (\$4.0 billion), Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies (\$948.7 million), Special Education Basic State Grants (\$945.6 million), and School Improvement Grants (\$285.9 million).

PUBLIC LAW 111-226

HR 1586 was signed into law on August 10, 2010. This law provides \$10 billion for the Education Jobs Fund, a new program designed to provide federal funding for education-related jobs during the 2010–11 school year (an estimated \$830 million will be available to Texas).

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

**FIGURE 55
EDUCATION
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100**

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
2	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,339.0	\$948.7
4	National School Lunch Program	1,133.0	11.5
5	Special Education Basic State Grants	975.7	945.6
12	School Breakfast Program	392.7	0.0
14	Improving Teacher Quality	248.0	0.0
27	21st Century Community Learning Centers	106.0	0.0
28	English Language Acquisition Grant	101.6	0.0
32	Vocational Education Basic Grants to States	92.9	0.0
40	Migrant Education State Grants	61.2	0.0
46	School Improvement Grants	51.3	285.9
47	Adult Education State Grant Program	49.8	0.0
52	Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families	39.8	44.5
64	State Education Assessments	24.0	0.0
67	Special Education Preschool Grants	22.5	24.3
79	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	16.0	0.0
83	Mathematics & Science Partnership Grants	14.9	0.0
88	Cooperative Extension Service	12.7	0.0
94	Education Technology State Grants	9.0	59.5
98	Tech-Prep Education	8.4	0.0
99	Charter Schools	7.6	0.0
	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund-Education State Grants	0.0	3,973.4
TOTAL		\$4,706.1	\$6,293.4

NOTE: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations 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; Texas AgriLife Extension Service; Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

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 (5–17 years old) 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 (5–17 years old) 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.

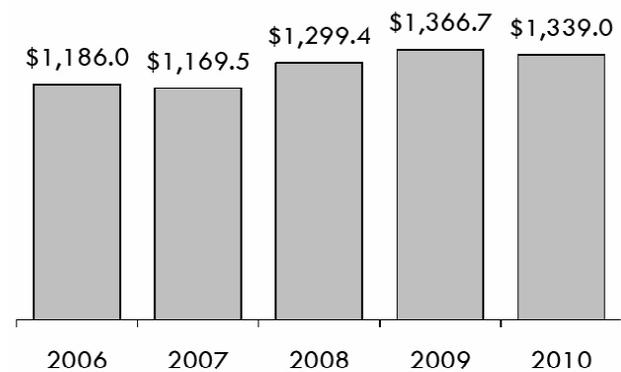
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 56
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: 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 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. Public and private schools are also provided commodity foods for distribution. The July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 basic cash reimbursement rates are \$2.85 per free lunch, \$2.45 per reduced lunch, and \$0.33 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 spent during the 1980–81 school year.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

To participate, all schools must agree to serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible children. Schools cannot charge more than 40 cents for reduced-price meals.

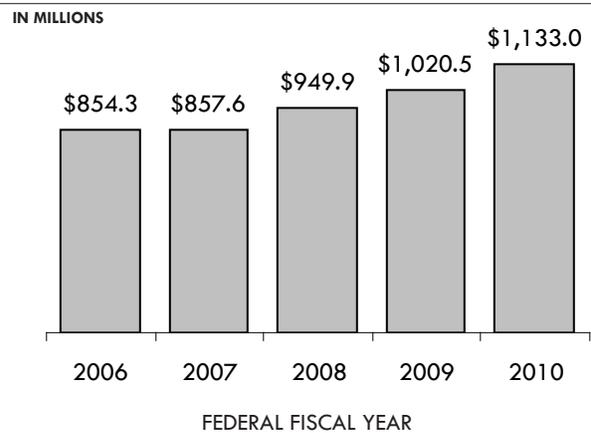
ELIGIBILITY

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 Line (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.

FIGURE 57
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 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 3–21 years old and 15 percent based on the number of children 3–21 years old 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.

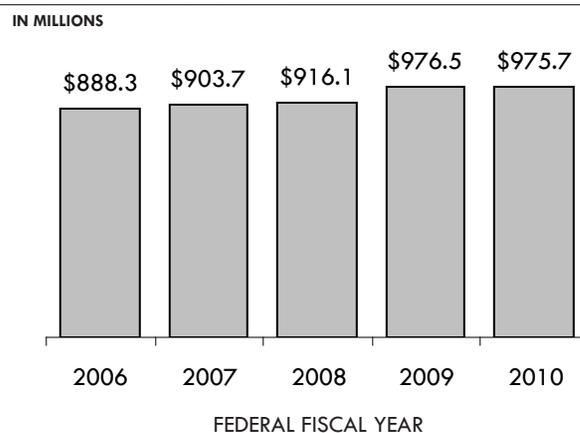
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 58
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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, 2009 through June 30, 2010 basic cash reimbursement rates are \$1.74 per free breakfast, \$1.44 per reduced breakfast, and \$0.26 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 30 cents for reduced-price breakfasts.

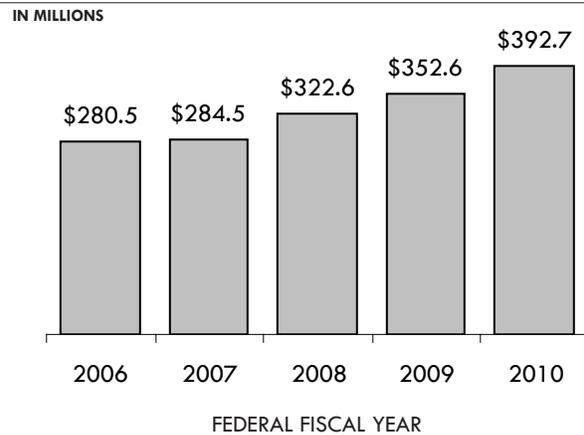
ELIGIBILITY

All children enrolled in schools where the lunch 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. 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.

FIGURE 59
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 5–17 years old, and 65 percent based on each state's number of children age 5–17 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.

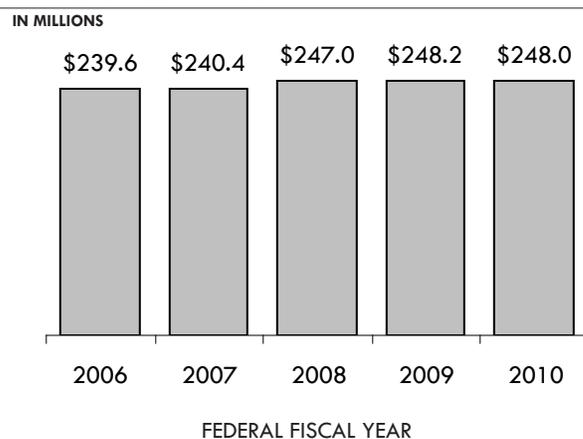
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 60
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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, to expand enrichment activities that can complement their regular academic programs, and to 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.

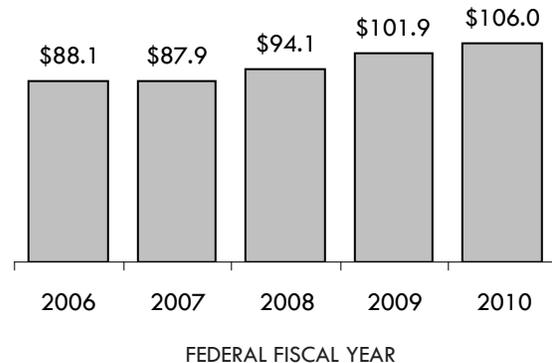
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 61
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
IN MILLIONS



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 Limited English Proficient 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 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.

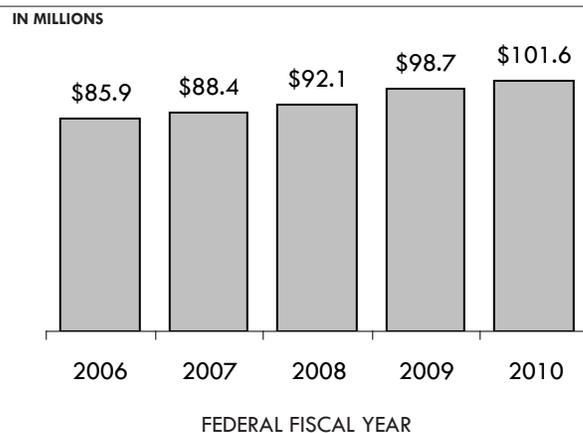
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 Limited English Proficient children and immigrant children and youth.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 62
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 15–19 (weighted 50 percent), 20–24 (weighted 20 percent), and 25–65 (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.

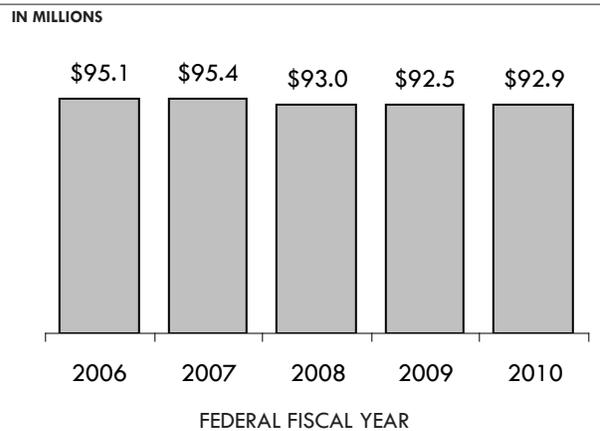
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

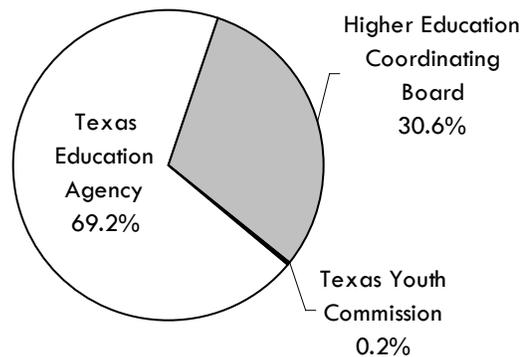
Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Workforce Commission; Texas Youth Commission.

FIGURE 63
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 64
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; U.S. Department of Education.

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 (ages 3–21) residing within the state, eligible migratory children (ages 3–21) 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.

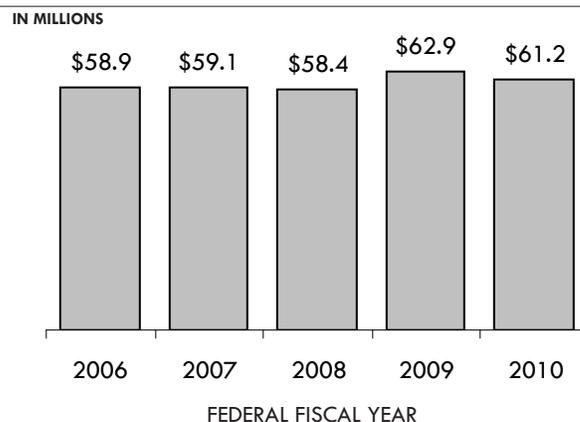
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 65
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

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.

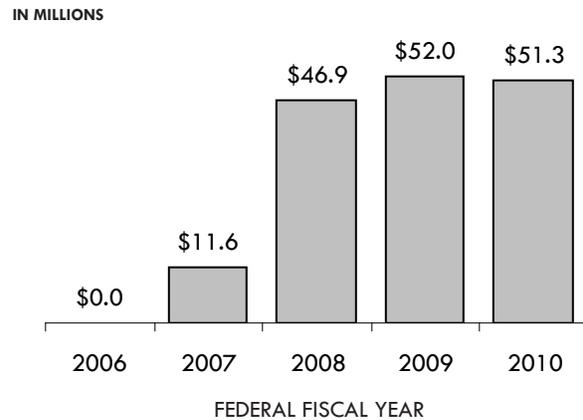
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 66
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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.

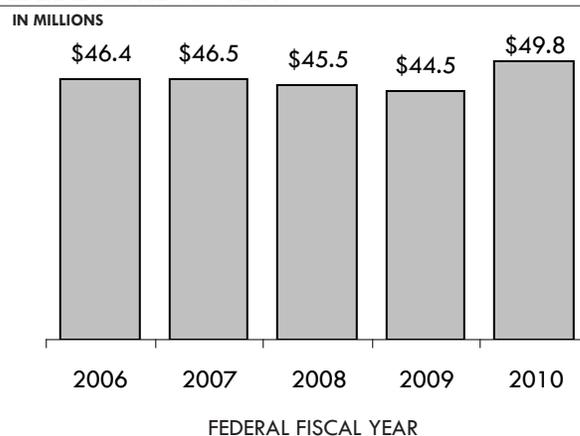
ELIGIBILITY

Individuals who are at least 16 years of age 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 67
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

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 number of children in the state who are age birth through two years. 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

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures in the most recent preceding fiscal year for which funds are available.

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.

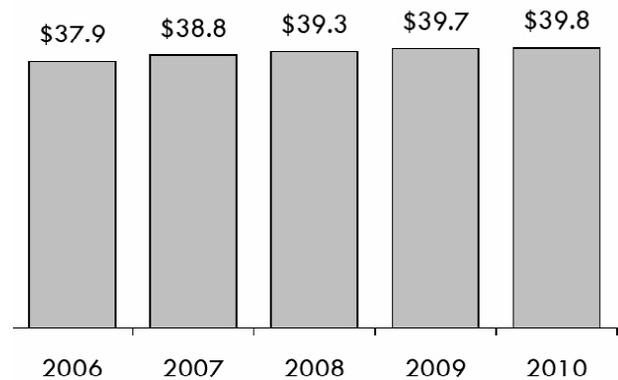
ELIGIBILITY

Infants, birth through age two, 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 68
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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 5–17.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

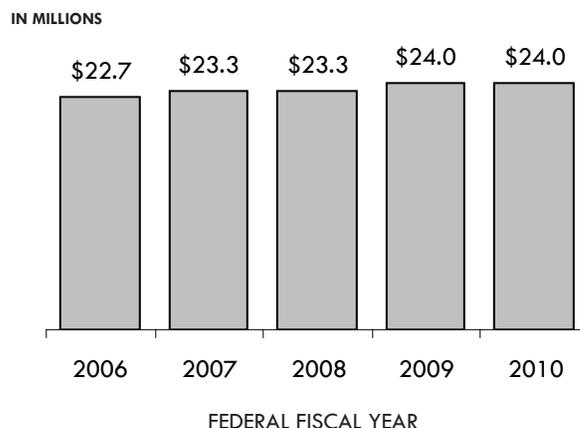
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 69
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 3–5 years old in the general population. The remaining 15 percent is distributed based on the percentage of children 3–5 years old 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 3 years old during the next school year. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funds.

ELIGIBILITY

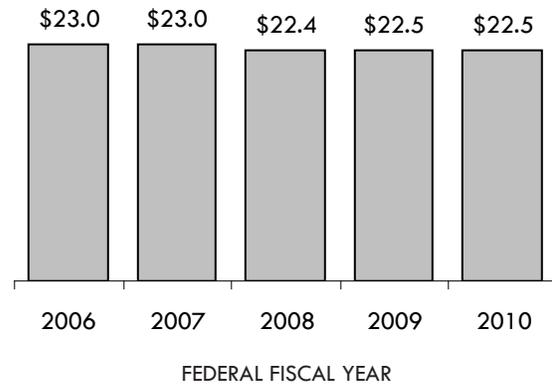
Children age 3–5 with disabilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 70
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



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.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR CHILD NUTRITION

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.

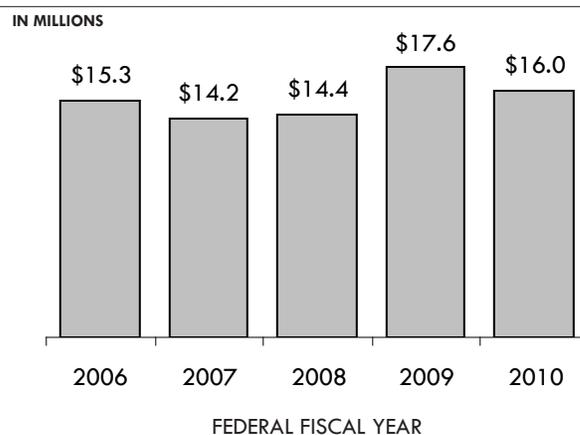
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

These funds may be used, under certain conditions, for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 71
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 5–17 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.

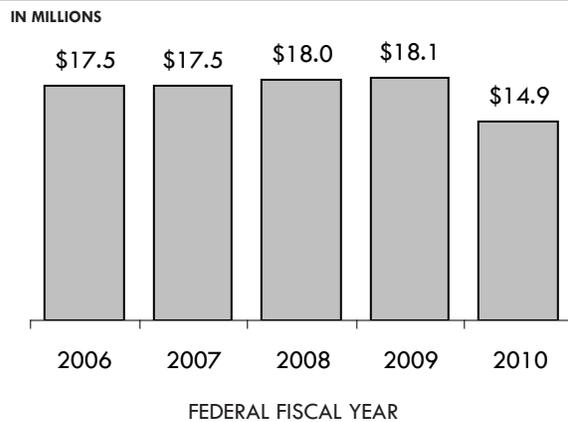
ELIGIBILITY

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 72
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funding for States.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

CFDA NUMBER 10.500

PURPOSE

The Cooperative Extension Service program provides funds to the 1862, 1890, and 1994 land-grant institutions through state and county extension service personnel or by direct efforts for the development of practical applications of research knowledge and practical demonstrations of improved practices in agriculture; uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture, home economics, and rural energy; and related subjects.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed based on farm and rural population (including an equal amount distributed among all eligible institutions).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 50 percent state match.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may not be used to purchase, build, preserve, or repair any buildings, nor to purchase or rent land. Cooperative Extension Service funding cannot be used to offer college courses or lectures.

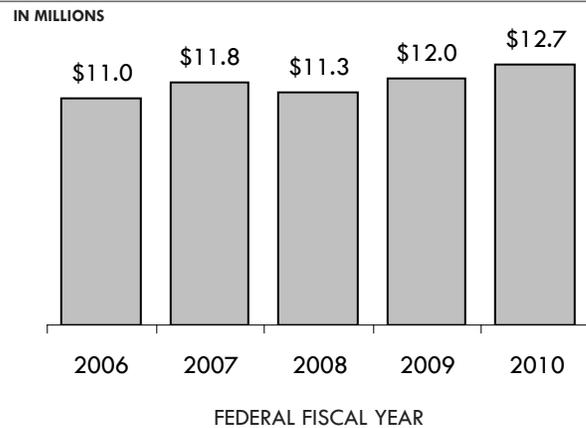
ELIGIBILITY

Institutions that have been designated as a land-grant college or university by its state legislature or Congress are eligible recipients. Texas A&M University, the location of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, is the designated 1862 land-grant institution in Texas. Extension programs are available to the general public.

STATE AGENCY

Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

FIGURE 73
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 awards have not been determined and are based on agency estimates.

SOURCE: Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.318

PURPOSE

Educational Technology State Grants are designed to increase the use of technology in elementary schools and secondary schools to improve student academic achievement, as well as assisting all students in becoming technologically literate by the end of eighth grade.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on each state’s current year share 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.

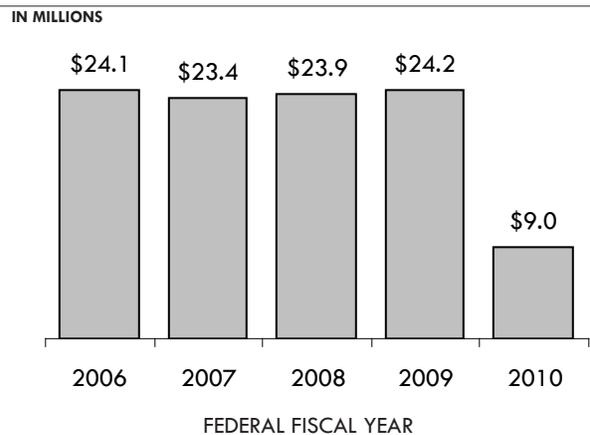
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must allocate 95 percent of funds to school districts. Half of the funds must be distributed using a formula based on each school district’s Title I share of funds. The remaining 50 percent must be awarded to eligible school districts through a competitive process. Eligible school districts must be considered high-need or be partnered with a high-need school district. A school district is defined as high-need if it: (1) serves concentrations of poor students, and (2) serves at least one school identified as in need of improvement under Title I or has a substantial need for assistance in acquiring and using technology. Funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 74
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

TECH PREP EDUCATION

CFDA NUMBER 84.243

PURPOSE

Tech Prep funds enable states to provide planning and demonstration grants to consortia of local educational agencies and postsecondary educational agencies, for the development and operation of 4-year programs designed to provide a tech prep education program leading to a 2-year associate degree or a 2-year certificate and to provide, in a systematic manner, strong, comprehensive links between secondary schools and postsecondary educational institutions.

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 15–19 (weighted 50 percent), 20–24 (weighted 20 percent), and 25–65 (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.

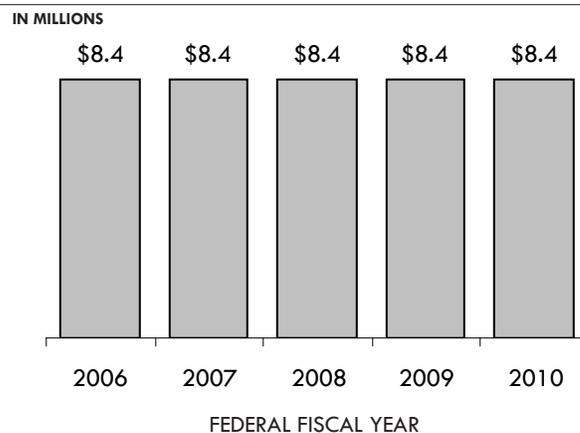
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 75
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

CFDA NUMBER 84.282

PURPOSE

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

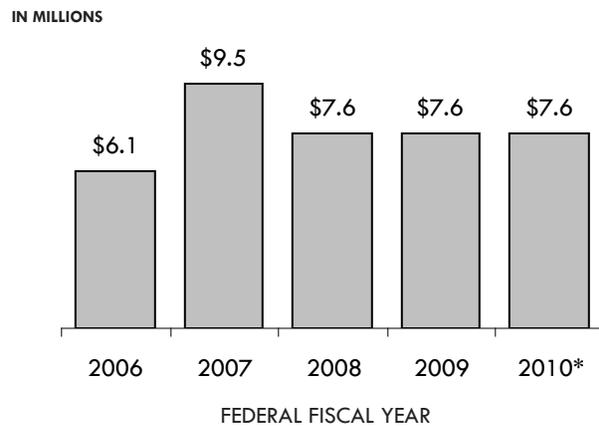
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

An eligible applicant that receives a grant or subgrant may use the funds only for post-award planning and design of the education program of a charter school. It may carry out such activities as the refinement of the desired education results, the refinement of the methods for measuring progress toward achieving those results, and the initial implementation of the charter school. Implementation may include informing the community about the charter school and acquiring necessary equipment, materials, and supplies. Other eligible operational costs that cannot be met by state and local sources also may be covered. A state may reserve up to 10 percent of its allocation to support eligible charter schools for dissemination activities. 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**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 award estimate assumes level funding from Fiscal Year 2009.

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 authorization for over \$3 billion in fiscal year 2010.

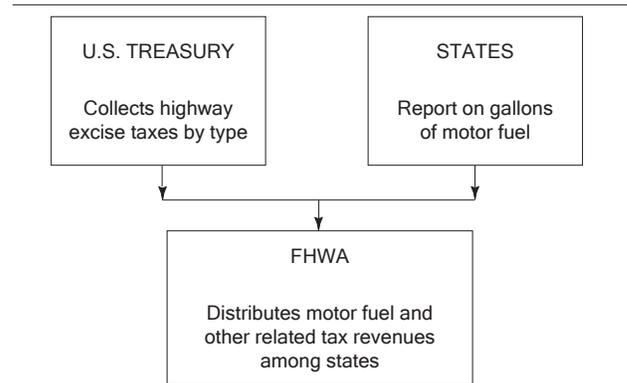
On August 10, 2005, the President signed transportation legislation known as the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which authorized \$286.4 billion in transportation funding nationally for five years (fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2009). SAFETEA-LU replaced the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and provided increased funding and additional program options to Texas. In 2010, Congress passed appropriations maintaining SAFETEA-LU funding levels but have not reauthorized the act.

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 (i.e., 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. 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).

SAFETEA-LU laws impacted the distribution of HTF revenues in two ways. First, a finance mechanism called the Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA) is the special budgetary treatment that provides a link between the revenue receipts of the HTF Highway Account and the funding for the programs it supports. RABA allows

FIGURE 77
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

for the adjustment of highway program funding levels when Highway Account revenue levels differ from those baseline levels assumed in SAFETEA-LU. Also, SAFETEA-LU replaced the Minimum Guarantee Program with an Equity Bonus Program, designed to ensure that no state's share of apportioned highway program funds would be less than a given amount. Texas' rate of return was estimated to increase from 90.5 percent to 91.5 percent in fiscal year 2007, and again to 92.0 percent in fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009. However, Congress has rescinded transportation funding, which offsets gains in Texas' rate of return over the life of the SAFETEA-LU authorization. Federal transportation rescissions applied since fiscal year 2005 are listed in Figure 78. A special rule passed by Congress, which provided that the RABA would be used to achieve the rates of return, has not been effective in minimizing the impact of rescissions. The Energy Interdependence and Security Act of 2007 required that fiscal year 2008 transportation funding rescissions be taken proportionally among all unobligated highway apportionments, including the Equity Bonus. Unless Congress finds a method to fully fund the federal HTF, this action prevents the original SAFETEA-LU authorization from meeting its rate of return target for states. Furthermore, it is important to note that SAFETEA-LU does not guarantee states a percentage return on receipts deposited into the Mass Transit Account.

**FIGURE 78
SAFETEA-LU RESCISSIONS FOR TEXAS
FISCAL YEAR 2005 TO PRESENT**

DATE	RECISSION AMOUNT
January 25, 2005	\$102.6
December 28, 2005	158.7
March 21, 2006	90.7
July 6, 2006	55.7
March 19, 2007	288.4
June 20, 2007	72.3
March 4, 2008	258.0
April 13, 2009	272.4
September 30, 2009	740.3
TOTAL	\$1,880.6

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

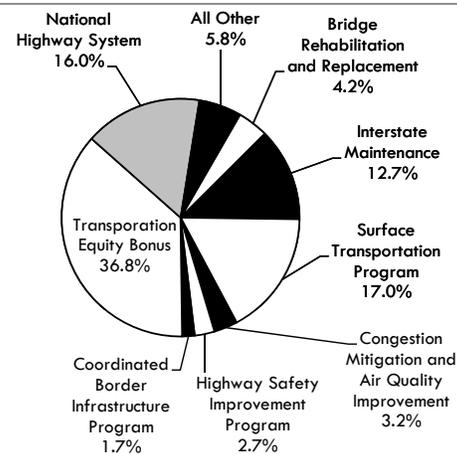
Guaranteed highway program funds are the most significant source of federal transportation funding received in Texas. In addition to highway construction and planning funds, the guaranteed highway programs also provide Texas the necessary funding for reducing transportation-related emissions and improving air quality in the state. SAFETEA-LU authorized two new core programs under Highway Planning and Construction, which were funded beginning in fiscal year 2006. The two programs are the Highway Safety Improvement Program and the Railway-Highway Crossings Program. The Highway Planning and Construction Program accounts for 95.2 percent of federal transportation funds in the top 100, and includes 8 core programs as shown in **Figure 79**.

THE REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Federal transportation programs generally do not operate like many grant programs provided by the federal government. 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** illustrates 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 SAFETEA-LU only. In some cases, a tapered match may be approved in which the federal share may vary on individual progress payments up to 100 percent of the federal share authorized for the project. The annual appropriations act provides the formula needed for reimbursements that set or confirm obligation limitations established in SAFETEA-LU.

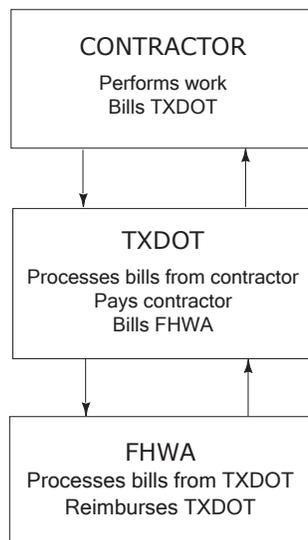
**FIGURE 79
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION FOR
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



NOTE: All Other = Airport Improvement Program, Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants, Metropolitan Planning, State and Community Highway Safety Grants, Railway-Highway Crossings Program, Safe Routes to Schools, Motor Carrier Safety Assistance, Capital Assistance Program for Elderly and Disabled Individuals.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 80
HOW TXDOT IS REIMBURSED



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION LIMITATION

SAFETEA-LU 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. For example, newly apportioned National Highway System (NHS) funds are added to any existing balance of unused (unobligated) NHS funds. Because of the multi-year availability of funds, a mechanism was needed to make transportation programs more responsive to current government-wide budgetary conditions. SAFETEA-LU established ceilings 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 since fiscal year 2005) that covers all of its programs, except those programs that are either exempt or receive special consideration. A state has the flexibility to mix and match the type of program funds it obligates based upon its needs, as long as it does not exceed the ceiling in total. Funds are not granted or retracted when

obligation limitations are distributed to states; only the rate of obligation changes. 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 SAFETEA-LU, the department implemented programs giving state and local entities expanded autonomy and responsibility for project selection and execution. Innovative financing options and bonding authority have also been expanded under SAFETEA-LU. As a result, states have improved project management in their transportation programs, including engineering expertise. Quality and efficiency improvements have expanded to all transportation programs and should be strengthened in the transportation funding reauthorization requirements under SAFETEA-LU.

The following pages provide descriptions of the largest federal funding streams for transportation, in descending dollar order for fiscal year 2010.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provides Texas with \$2.25 billion in Surface Transportation related funds for highways, bridges, rail, and transportation enhancement projects and \$50.0 million for Urban and Non-Urban Capital Transit for FY 2009 and FY 2010. All transportation funds were required to be obligated by March 12, 2010 and did not require state or local matching funds.

For Urban and Non-Urban Transit programs, Texas received \$371.0 million, splitting the funding with \$301.0 million for urban areas and \$42.0 million for rural transit providers.

States were required to apply for portions of the \$1.1 billion ARRA Airport Improvement program funds made available on a project specific basis to the Federal Aviation Administration. To date, Texas has received funding for six aviation projects totaling \$17.5 million.

ARRA appropriated \$8.0 billion nationally for the High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail Grant program (HSIPR). TxDOT filed nine final applications for HSIPR grant funds and two projects received awards totaling \$11.0 million. Amtrak’s Heartland Flyer, traveling from Oklahoma City to Fort Worth received a \$4.0 million award and Fort Worth’s Trinity Rail Express was awarded \$7.0 million to improve commuter rail service between Fort Worth and Dallas.

Texas also received \$7.2 million in discretionary ARRA funding from the Ferry Boat program for the construction of a new 28-car ferry vessel for TxDOT’s Port Aransas Ferry System in Nueces County.

The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded two Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants to Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex transportation projects. The North Texas Tollway Authority received \$20.0 million to support a direct Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan of approximately \$400.0 million for the State Highway 161 project in Dallas. The North Central Texas Council of Governments received \$23.0 million to develop a streetcar service in downtown Dallas.

**FIGURE 81
TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100**

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS	AMERICAN RECOVERY
		FISCAL YEAR 2010	AND REINVESTMENT
		IN MILLIONS	ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
			IN MILLIONS
3	Transportation Equity Bonus	\$1,204.0	\$0.0
8	Surface Transportation Program	596.7	2,250.0
9	National Highway System	562.0	0.0
11	Interstate Maintenance	445.8	0.0
22	Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement	146.2	0.0
26	Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality	112.9	0.0
30	Highway Safety Improvement Program	93.5	0.0
43	Coordinated Border Infrastructure	55.8	0.0
44	Airport Improvement Program	55.5	17.5
55	Non-Urbanized Formula Grants (Transit)	34.2	50.0
68	Highway Planning and Construction-Metropolitan Planning	22.3	0.0
75	State and Community Highway Safety ¹	18.0	0.0
77	Railway-Highway Crossing Program	17.0	0.0
82	Safe Routes to Schools	15.2	0.0
91	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance ¹	10.9	0.0
95	Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants	8.9	0.0
96	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly and Disabled ¹	8.6	0.0
	High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail	N/A	11.0
	Ferry Boat Program	0.5	7.2
	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)	N/A	43.0
TOTAL		\$3,407.5	\$2,378.7

¹Program amounts are estimated for fiscal year 2010.

NOTE: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety; Federal Funding Information for States.

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 and 2010. 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. FY 2010 apportionments were extended to FY 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.

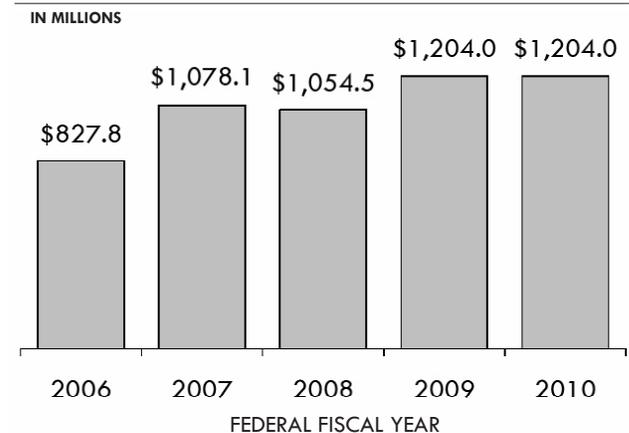
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 82
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

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

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

transportation system capital improvements; and traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities.

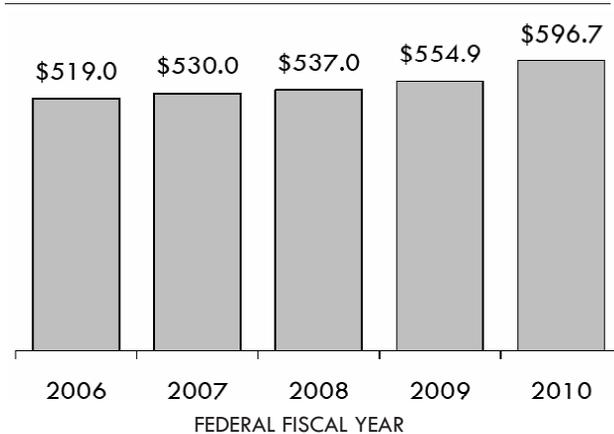
TRANSFERABILITY

- 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.
- 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



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

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.

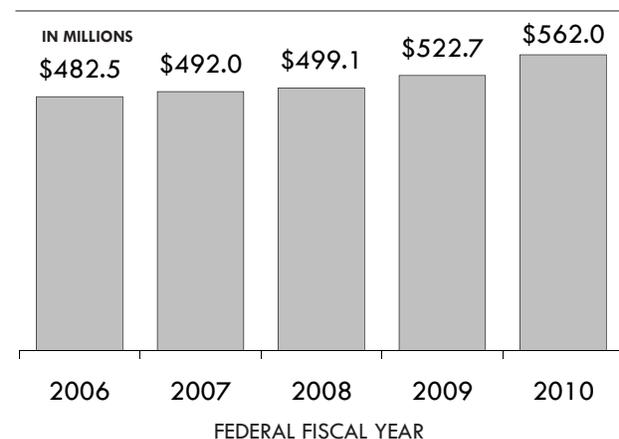
TRANSFERABILITY

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



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Transportation.

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.
- 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

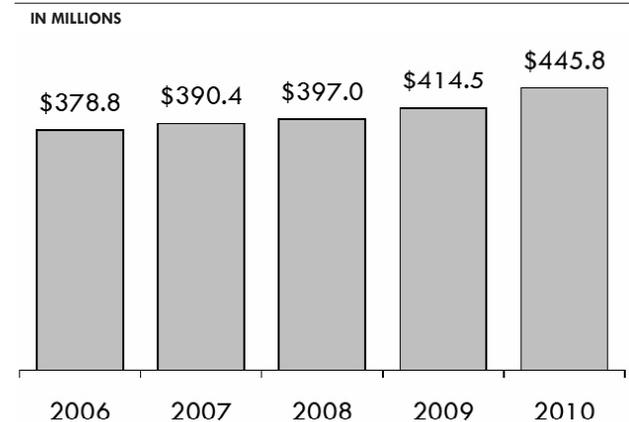
States can transfer up to 50 percent of their IM apportionment to NHS, Surface Transportation, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement,

and/or Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement programs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 85
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.

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

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

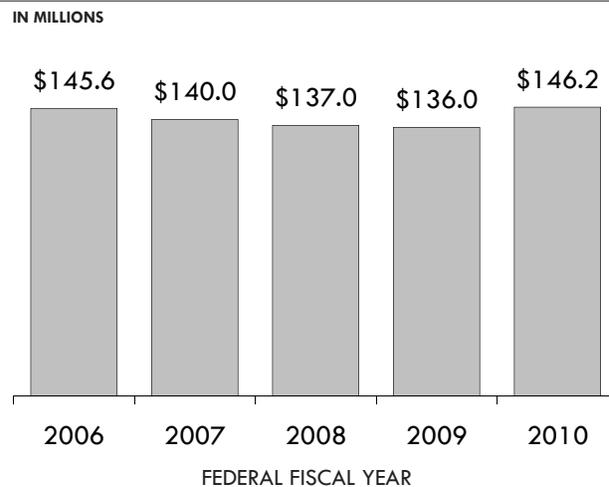
Up to 50 percent of BRRP apportionments may be transferred to Interstate Maintenance, Surface Transportation, National Highway System, and/or

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**



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.

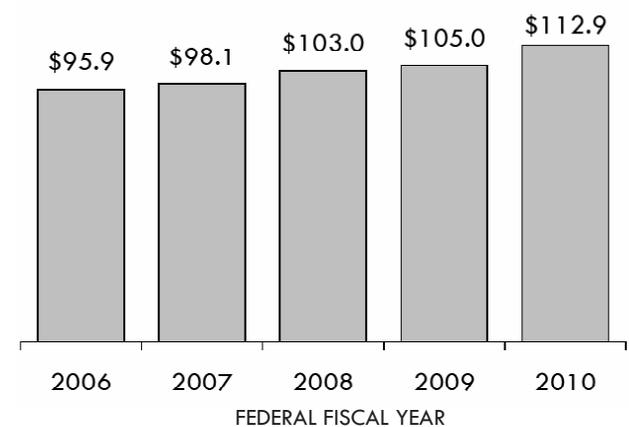
TRANSFERABILITY

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



NOTE: Amounts above do not reflect federal rescissions.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Transportation.

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.
- 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.

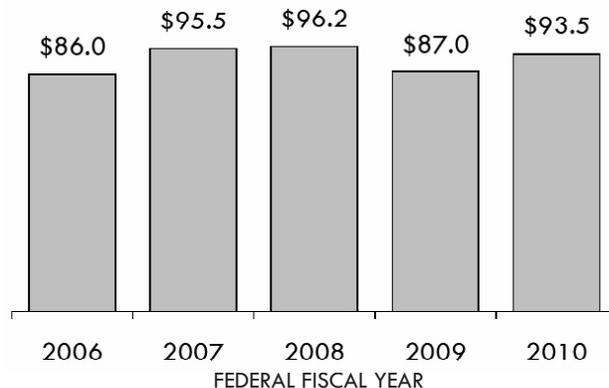
TRANSFERABILITY

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



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration.

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.
- 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;

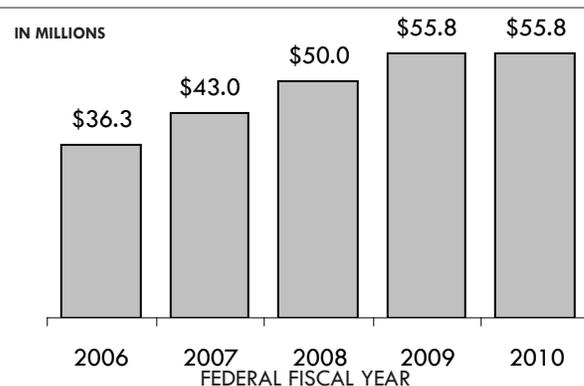
- Operational improvements in a border region, including improvements relating to electronic data interchange and use of telecommunications, to expedite cross-border motor vehicle and cargo movement;
- Modifications to regulatory procedures to expedite safe and efficient cross-border motor vehicle and 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 89
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Fiscal Year 2010 amounts are estimates.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.106

PURPOSE

The Airport Improvement Program 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.

Current priorities listed in the Texas Department of Transportation's Aviation Capital Improvement Program for 2009–2010 (same per plan) are:

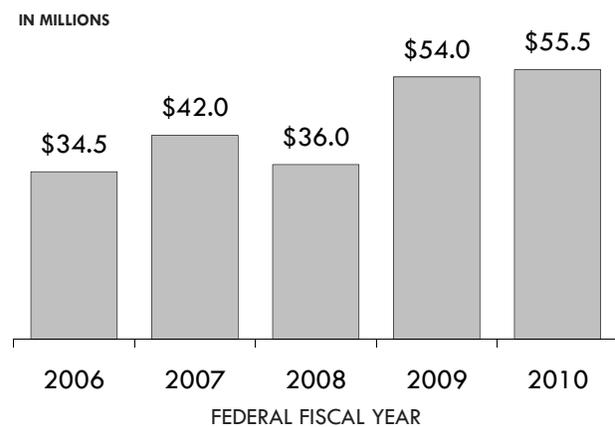
- safety projects that make the facility safe for aircraft operations;
- preservation projects to retain the functional or structural integrity of the airport;

- design standards for improvements required to accommodate current user aircraft;
- upgrade improvements required to allow the airport to accommodate larger aircraft or longer stage lengths;
- capacity expansion required to accommodate more aircraft or higher activity levels;
- new access to provide a new airport and air access to a previously unserved area; and
- new capacity to provide a new airport and relieve congestion at other area airports.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 90
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 Transportation; Texas Department of Transportation.

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.

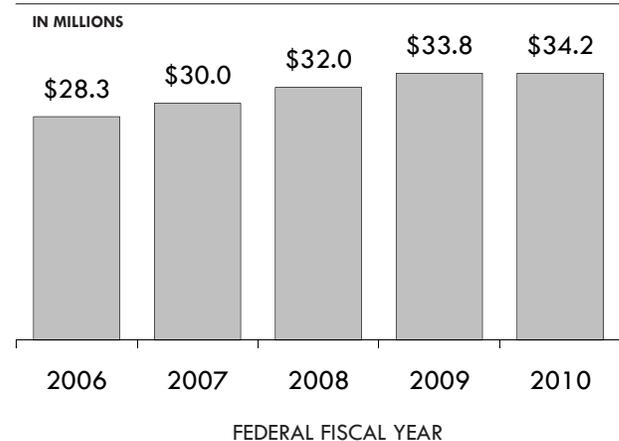
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Transit Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION METROPOLITAN PLANNING

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The 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.

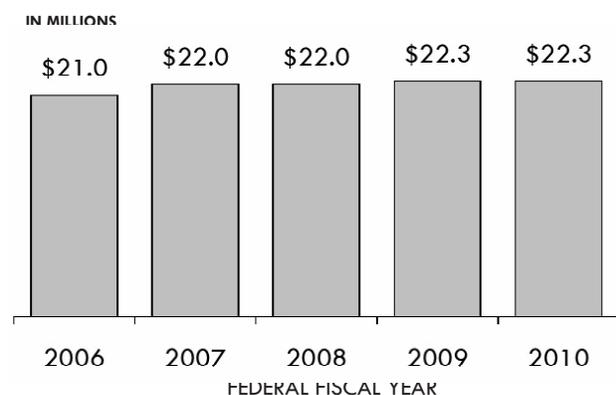
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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



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

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

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 funds 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:

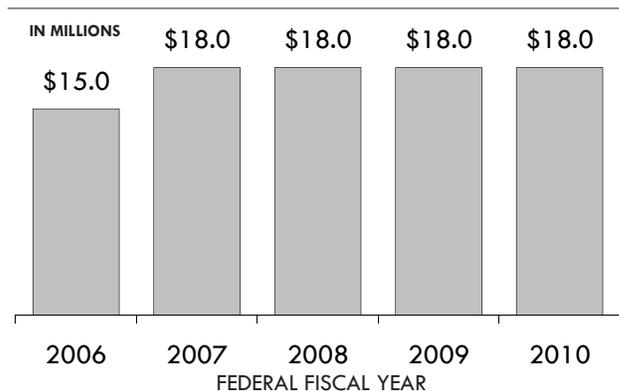
- developing or upgrading traffic record systems;
- collecting and analyzing data;
- conducting traffic engineering studies and analyses;
- developing technical guides and materials for states and local highway agencies;
- developing work zone safety programs;
- encouraging use of seat belts and child 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; Department of State Health Services; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission; Texas Engineering Extension Service; Texas Transportation Institute.

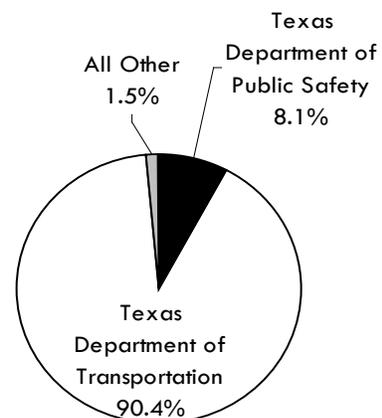
FIGURE 93
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amounts are estimates.

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

FIGURE 94
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010



NOTE: Other = Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission; Texas Engineering Extension Service.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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.
- 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.

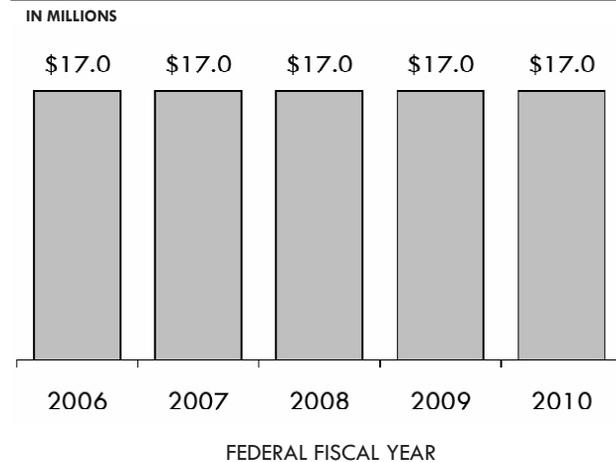
TRANSFERABILITY

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



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration.

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

None.

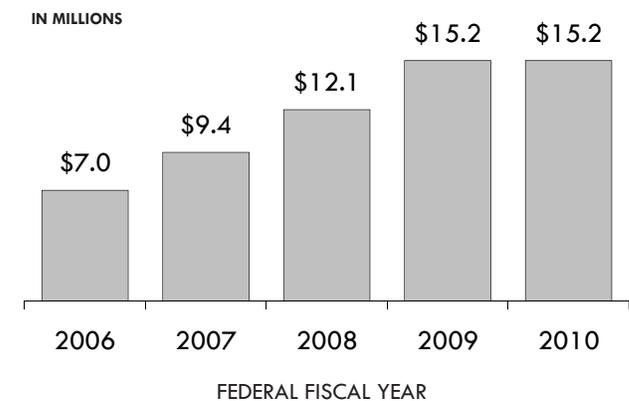
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 96
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Amounts above do not include federal rescissions.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration.

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.

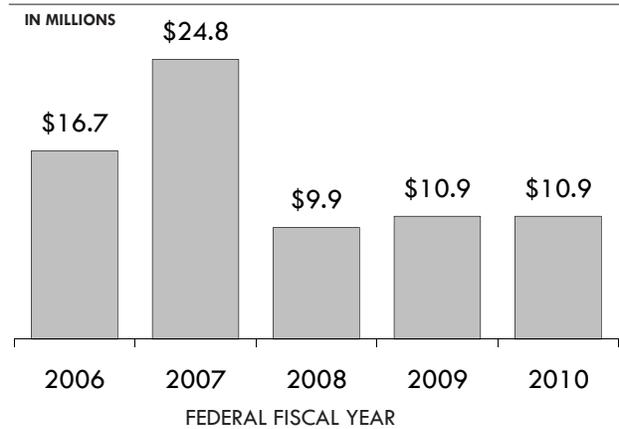
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

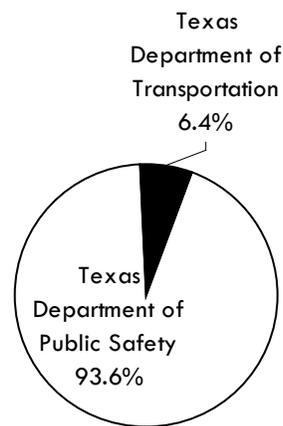
Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 97
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amounts estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation.

**FIGURE 98
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amounts estimated.
SOURCES: Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety.

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

Distributed to states that meet at least one of two qualifying categories related to programs that prevent and manage reducing fatalities due to driving impairment as required under the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). States with low alcohol related fatality rates as maintained by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) automatically qualify for available funds. The 10 states with the highest impaired driving fatality rates, according to FARS also qualify for funding. Annual award amounts are based on each state's eligibility and each state's application identifying which programs it will implement with the funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

No match or maintenance of effort required.

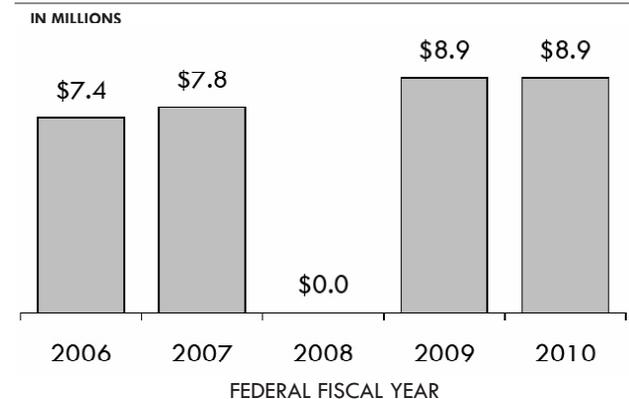
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 99
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration.

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.

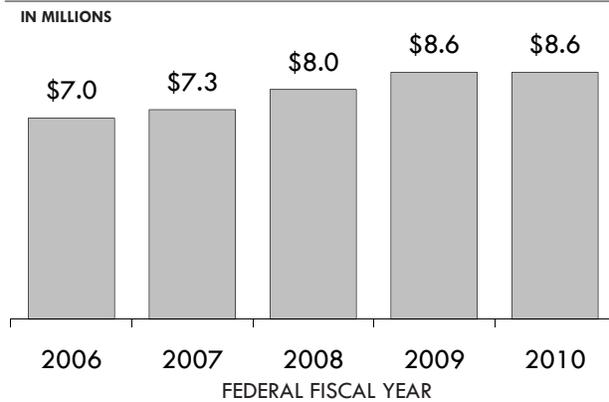
ELIGIBILITY

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 100
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amounts estimated.
SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration.

LABOR

INTRODUCTION

Ten labor programs, totaling \$836.1 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. Seven 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. The Administration has identified the following five main objectives for WIA reauthorization and job training reform legislation: streamlining service delivery; improving one-stop shopping for high-quality services; engaging with employers on a regional and/or sectoral basis; improving accountability; and promoting innovation while replicating best practices. To this end, the President’s 2011 budget includes WIA funding for competitive innovation grants.

Authorization of Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds expires on September 30, 2010. The Child Care and Development Block Grant was last authorized in fiscal year 2002, but has been funded annually. Reauthorization proposals are expected to include a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children, promoting coordination across the spectrum of early childhood education programs, and improving the supply of child care in underserved communities.

Congress reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program until December 31, 2010 under the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009. In addition to extending income supports and increasing funding for training, the reauthorized program expands coverage to more workers and firms, including those in the service sector and to workers whose jobs moved

anywhere abroad. The President’s budget proposes to maintain these changes when the program is reauthorized.

The Farm Bill, which Congress reauthorized in 2008 contained several changes to the SNAP E&T program. The reauthorization increased the amount of time childless adults can be in SNAP E&T, and limited the time SNAP E&T funds are available for expenditure by states.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) includes considerable funding for labor programs. **Figure 101** provides the amount of ARRA funding available to Texas for programs that fall into the top 100 federal funding sources. For the most part, these funds can be used for the same purposes and have the same restrictions as the basic programs, including time limits on obligating funds and liquidating obligations. However, WIA–Youth program funds under ARRA are extended to youth ages 22 to 24, while ARRA funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant requires additional investment in quality infant and toddler care. ARRA and subsequent federal laws extend the time for receipt of Unemployment Insurance payments, with full federal funding of extended benefits. The laws also provide for full federal funding for an additional \$25 per week per claimant for regular Unemployment Insurance payments.

OTHER ISSUES

The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation Act included a 1.747 percent overall reduction in funding for discretionary programs for 2008. A 1 percent across-the-board rescission of 2007 funds has also been taken into account. However, a rescission of approximately \$9 million (total) from WIA–Dislocated Workers and WIA–Adult programs in Texas from fiscal years 2006 and 2007 is not reflected in the following charts.

FIGURE 101
LABOR
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
16	Child Care and Development Block Grants	\$227.3	\$214.9
17	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	211.0	0.0
23	Unemployment Insurance Administration	139.2	39.7
37	Workforce Investment Act – Youth	63.8	82.0
41	Workforce Investment Act – Adults	59.8	34.3
45	Workforce Investment Act – Dislocated Workers	51.4	53.8
49	Employment Services	48.3	27.2
80	Trade Adjustment Assistance	15.7	0.0
86	SNAP Employment and Training	13.3	0.0
TOTAL		\$829.8	\$451.9

NOTE: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 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 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 2009 Omnibus 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 grant 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).

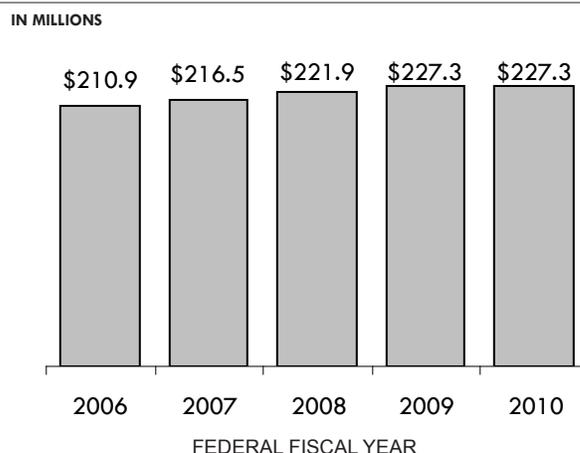
INCOME: Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (e.g., \$50,837 for a family of four in fiscal year 2009).

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

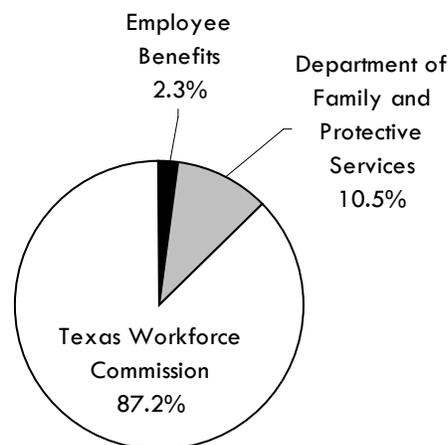
Texas Workforce Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services.

**FIGURE 102
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



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; Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau.

**FIGURE 103
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

CFDA NUMBER 93.596

PURPOSE

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

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 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 (58.73 percent federal share in fiscal year 2010). 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 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. Not less than 4 percent of the total grant amount 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).

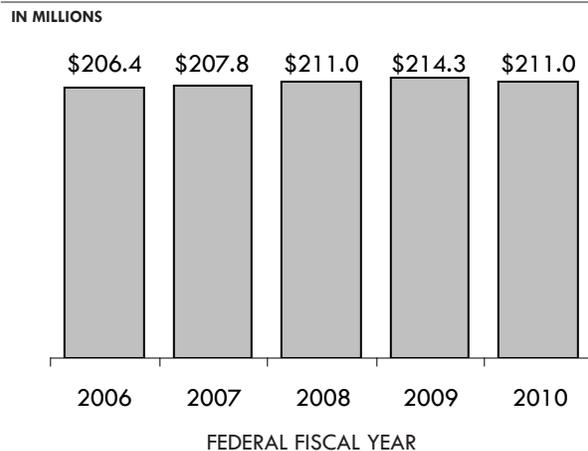
INCOME: Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median (e.g., \$50,837 for a family of four in fiscal year 2010).

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 104
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Fiscal year 2006 includes \$30.7 million of federal funds available without state match for child care services provided to families affected by Gulf Coast hurricanes.

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.

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 half of the costs of extended 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.

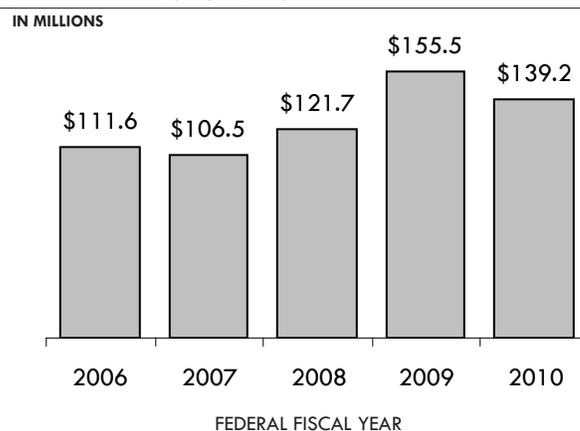
ELIGIBILITY

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 105
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes or through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

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, 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. Up to 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.

ELIGIBILITY

AGE: 14 to 21.

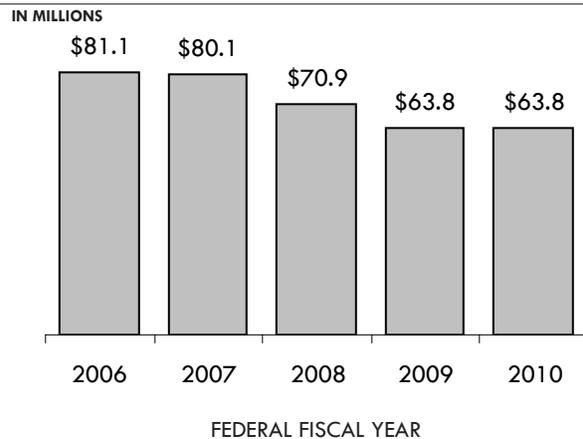
INCOME: 95 percent of youth served must have household income less than 100 percent of Federal Poverty Level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level established by the U.S. Secretary of Labor; receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, or Food Stamp 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 106
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Fiscal years 2006 and 2007 do not reflect funds rescinded by the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act. 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.

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 on the state's share of unemployed residing in areas of substantial unemployment, 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. Up to 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: 18 years and older.

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

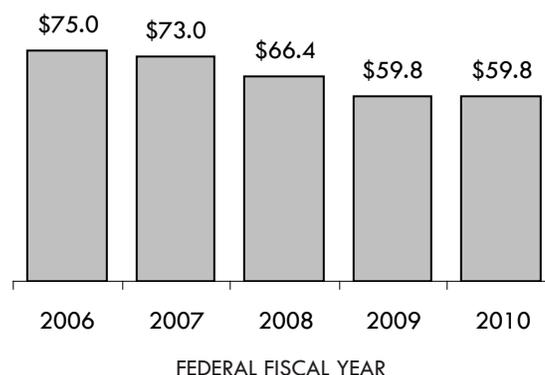
States may transfer up to 30 percent of funding for the WIA–Adult program to the WIA–Dislocated Workers program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 107
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



NOTES: Fiscal years 2006 and 2007 do not reflect funds rescinded by the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act. 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.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – DISLOCATED WORKERS

CFDA NUMBER 17.260

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 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

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.

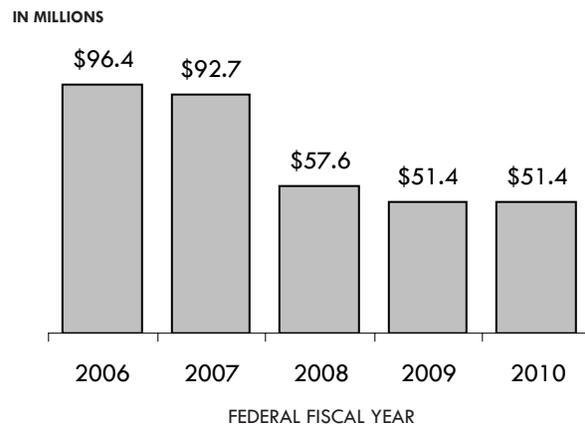
TRANSFERABILITY

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 108
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to the Gulf Coast hurricanes. Fiscal years 2006 and 2007 do not reflect funds rescinded by the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act. 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.

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.

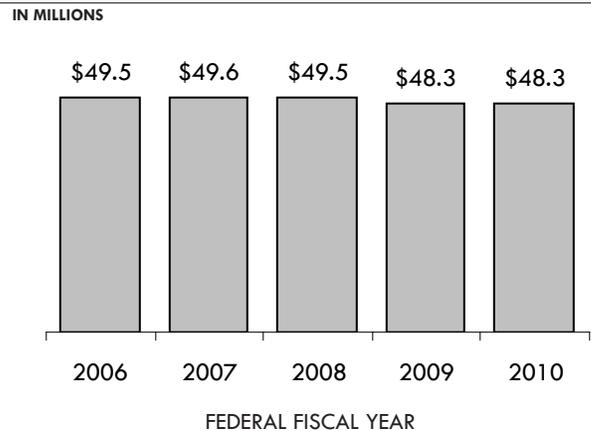
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 109
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTES: Fiscal year 2007 is adjusted for the 1 percent rescission required by the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 2008. 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.

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.

ELIGIBILITY

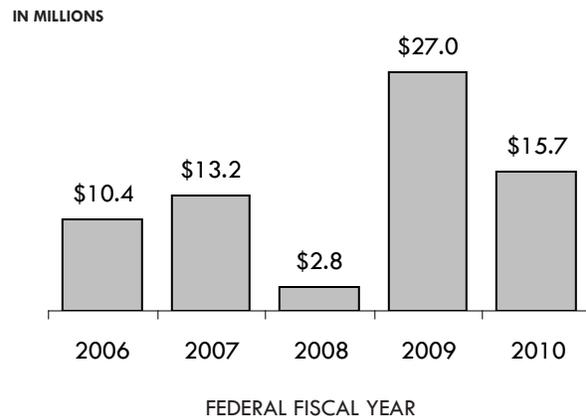
Individuals' unemployment or underemployment must have begun on or after the impact date specified in the secretary's certification, and must begin prior to expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the secretary issued the group's certification or before the

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 110
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Amounts do not include cash payments to eligible individuals.
SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

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 the 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). At least 80 percent of funds must be used to serve able-bodied adults without dependents engaged in qualifying activities.

ELIGIBILITY

AGE: 16 through 59.

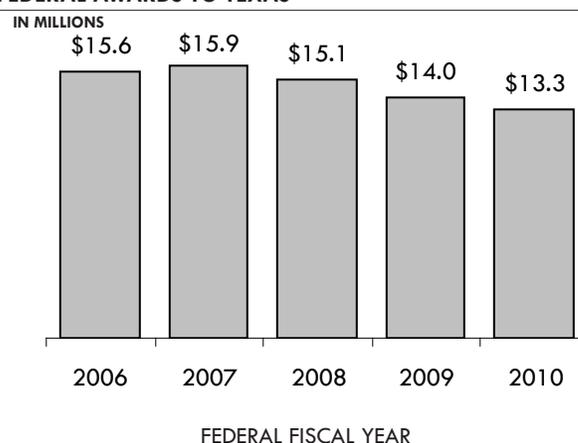
INCOME: Net income (after certain expenses are deducted) at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

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 111
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes descriptions for \$367 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 (HUD), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. These grants help provide funds for a variety of projects and programs which aim to assist U.S. veterans and improve the living conditions of low-income individuals.

Federal authorizations for four of the five programs in this chapter have expired. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment State Grant programs both expired on September 30, 1993. The two programs distributed by HHS, Community Services Block Grants (CSBG) and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), expired on September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2004, respectively. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized funding through September 30, 2010.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

Texas state agencies received more than \$584.5 million as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). About 81 percent of Housing and Community Development-related ARRA grants state agencies received were through two programs: the Weatherization Assistance Program (\$327 million) and the HOME Investment State Grant program (\$148.4 million). The Weatherization Assistance Program provides the state funds to expand its existing weatherization program by allowing higher income limits (200% of poverty) and an increased amount of assistance per household (\$6,500). HOME funds were distributed to states through the Tax Credit Assistance Program, a program that combined the HUD HOME program with the Internal Revenue Service's Housing Tax Credit Exchange (HTC) program. The Tax Credit Assistance Program is intended to provide gap assistance

in the form of cash to HTC developments that were awarded in 2007–2009.

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

FIGURE 112
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS	AMERICAN
		FISCAL YEAR	RECOVERY AND
		2010	REINVESTMENT
			FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
18	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	\$210.5	N/A
34	Community Development Block Grants	79.3	\$19.5
50	HOME Investment State Grants	43.6	148.4
56	Community Services Block Grants	33.6	48.1
	Weatherization Assistance Program	N/A	327.0
	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program	N/A	41.5
TOTAL		\$367.0	\$584.5

NOTES: Federal Funds in fiscal year 2010 do not include the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. ARRA HOME funds were distributed through the Tax Credit Assistance Program.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; General Land Office.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)

CFDA NUMBER 93.568

PURPOSE

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

Two 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, as part of a "hold harmless" provision. 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. 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.

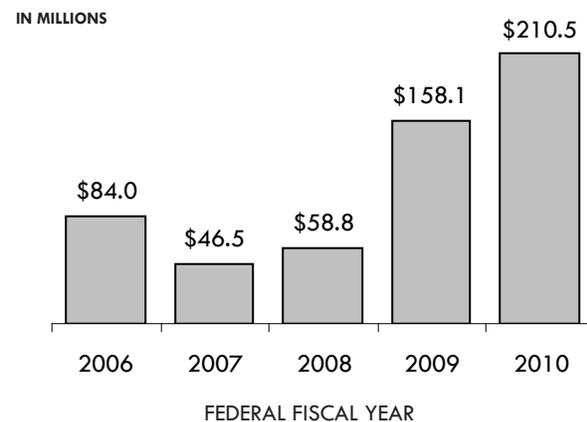
ELIGIBILITY

Households with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$33,075 for a family of four in 2009/2010) or at 60 percent of the state median income (\$37,415 for a family of four in 2010) are eligible for LIHEAP assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 113
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5 percent, respectively.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

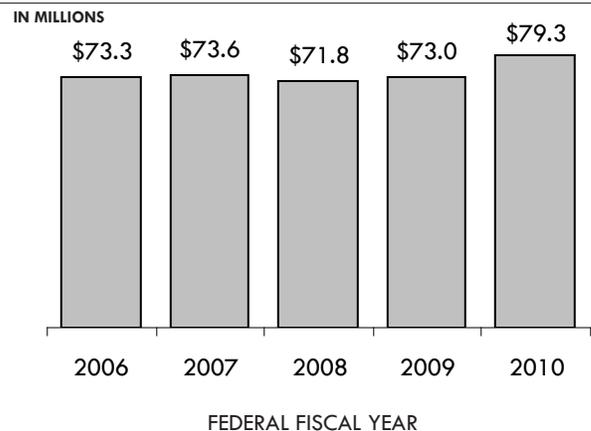
States must use no less than 70 percent of the funds for activities that benefit individuals whose income is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income. Funds may be used for activities that include acquisition,

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

Office of Rural Community Affairs.

FIGURE 114
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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.

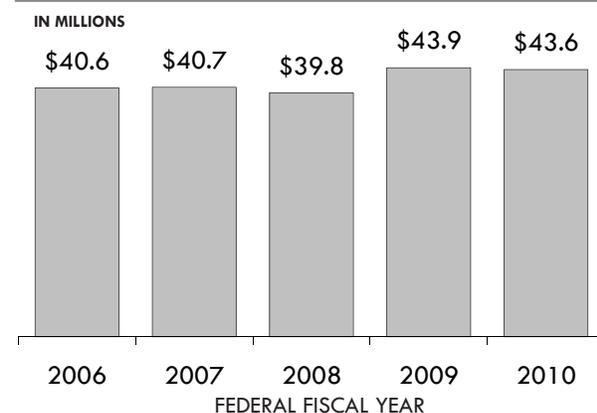
ELIGIBILITY

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 115
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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 5 percent, or \$55,000, of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

ELIGIBILITY

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

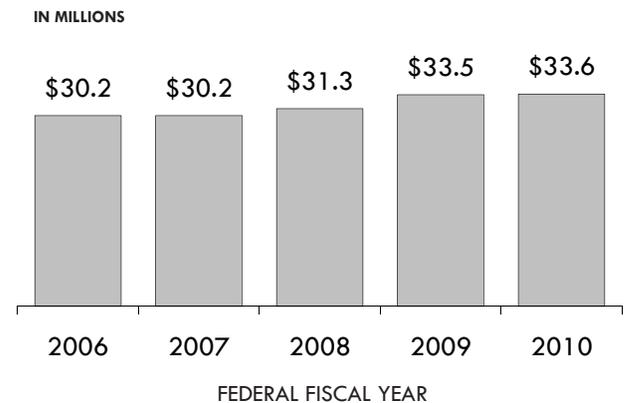
TRANSFERABILITY

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 116
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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.

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. DHS consolidated several grants into the Homeland Security Grant Program: (1) State Homeland Security Grants Program (SHSGP), (2) Metropolitan Medical Response System, (3) Urban Areas Security Initiative, and (4) Citizen Corps Program. Congress eliminated funding for the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program for fiscal year 2008, but increased funding for the SHSGP by a similar amount.

In January 2010, as a result of legislation passed in the Eighty-first Regular Legislative Session, Texas moved all Homeland Security office responsibilities to the Texas Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management System. This office is expected to coordinate and track federal homeland security grants coming into the state. This office makes recommendations to the Governor regarding the distribution of federal homeland security funds, and coordinates implementation of the state's Homeland Security Plan.

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

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

The Adjutant General's Department received a competitive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act award in the amount of \$4.9 million for the National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance. Funds

have been used to contract for the installation of solar panels at two armories—Bee Caves Armory in Austin and the Beaumont Armory.

FIGURE 117
HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT
		FISCAL YEAR 2010	ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
31	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$93.2	\$0.0
33	Urban Areas Security Initiative Grants	81.0	0.0
38	Military Construction, National Guard	63.6	0.0
39	Homeland Security Grants Program	61.9	0.0
48	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	49.3	4.9
61	Hospital All Hazards Preparedness	28.4	0.0
71	Border Enforcement Grant	21.1	0.0
76	Emergency Management Performance Grants	18.0	0.0
TOTAL		\$416.5	\$4.9

NOTES: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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

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.

Beginning in fiscal year 2004, this program included the Border Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance Program. In fiscal years 2005 and 2006, two more programs were included: the Cities Readiness Initiative and Pandemic Influenza Program, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$3,915,000, plus an amount equal to its proportional share of the national population as reflected in the U.S. Census estimates for July 1, 2002. May be adjusted after the 2010 Census.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

May require up to 10 percent state or local match.

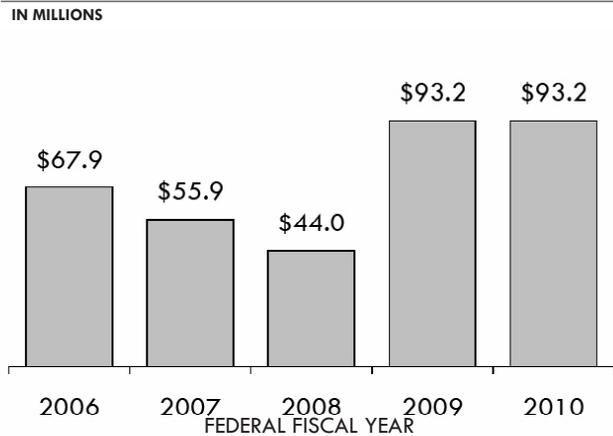
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 118
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: FY 2010 amount is an estimate.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 97.008

PURPOSE

Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI) provide 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.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

In fiscal year 2010, \$524.5 million is distributed nationally to the top ten designated high risk Tier 1 urban areas and \$308.0 million is distributed nationally to the remaining 54 urban areas designated as Tier 2. Distribution is based primarily on federal determination of vulnerability of metropolitan areas in accordance with federally determined risk factors and risk assessments provided by states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Grantees may provide an optional cost share, but none is required.

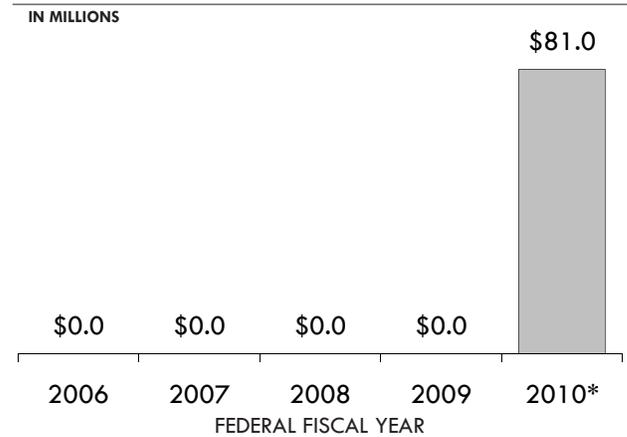
FEDERAL USES AND RESTRICTIONS

States are required to ensure that at least 25 percent of UASI funds are dedicated towards law enforcement terrorism prevention, including activities supporting the development and operation of fusion centers.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Division

FIGURE 119
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



*Prior to Fiscal year 2010, the calculation for UASI grants were calculated as part of the State Homeland Security Program total.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NATIONAL GUARD

CFDA NUMBER 12.400

PURPOSE

Provides construction funds for armories to build office space, storage, rifle ranges and classrooms as well as maintenance, supply, training and administrative costs for non-armories.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

All federally recognized State National Guard units are eligible. Adjutant Generals must submit plans to the Department of Defense. Awards will be made if Congress authorizes, approves, and appropriates funds for submitted projects and the National Guard Bureau reviews and approves all necessary plans, contracts, and other related documents.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent for armory construction and zero percent for non-armory facilities. The state share is 25 percent for maintenance and operations of non-armories and zero percent for operations and maintenance costs of armories.

FEDERAL USES AND RESTRICTIONS

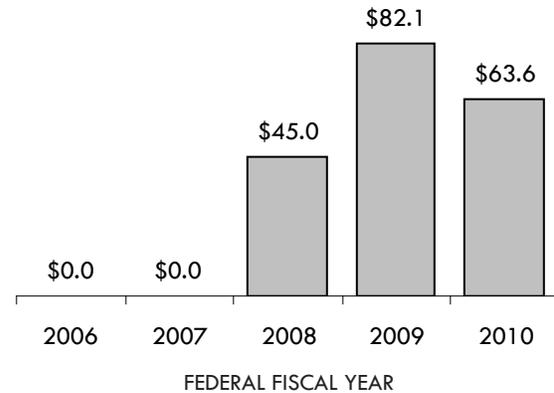
Funds are solely for the purpose of providing and maintaining combat-ready reserve force facilities for training and administering the Army and Air Force National Guard units.

STATE AGENCY

Adjutant General's Department.

FIGURE 120
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



SOURCE: Adjutant General's Department.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.067

PURPOSE

Over the last five years Congress has made changes to funding levels and categories included in the Homeland Security Grants Program. Currently, the Homeland Security Grants Program provides funds to states in three major categories, as follows. Urban Area Security Initiatives is now its' own category.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

The 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.

CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM

The Citizen Corps Program (CCP) provides support to establish and operate Citizen Corps Councils to play a role in public outreach, education, and training to make states and local communities better prepared to respond in the event of an emergency.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEMS

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) funding assists select, strategically located U.S. cities to prepare for a rapid, coordinated medical response by emergency first responders, public health systems, and hospitals for large-scale public emergencies. Texas' fiscal year 2008 MMRS grant recipients are Amarillo, Arlington, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Garland, Houston, Irving, Lubbock, San Antonio, and Southern Rio Grande.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The 111th Congress enacted formula and distribution changes for the Homeland Security Grants Program in fiscal year 2008. For SHSGP, states receive a base allocation of 0.375 percent of the total federal appropriation with the remaining funds awarded based

on risk criteria. CCP allocations are determined using the USA PATRIOT Act formula. States receive a minimum of 0.75 percent of the total available grant funding and additional awards will be made based on population. MMRS funding is divided evenly among 124 jurisdictions strategically predetermined by the DHS. Final award announcements are anticipated in late spring or early summer of 2010.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the SHSGP grant directs states to anticipate and plan for future homeland security programs to require cash or in-kind matches at cost-share levels comparable to FEMA grant programs.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

The State Administrative Agency must obligate 80 percent of the funds awarded under SHSGP and UASI to local units of government within 45 days of receipt. States must obligate 100 percent of MMRS grant funds within 45 days of receipt. There are no obligation requirements for CCP funds.

A maximum 3 percent of awarded funds may be retained by the state and used for management and administrative purposes associated with the Homeland Security Grant Program. A portion of the state's management and administrative allocation can be passed through to local subgrantees for local management and administrative activities.

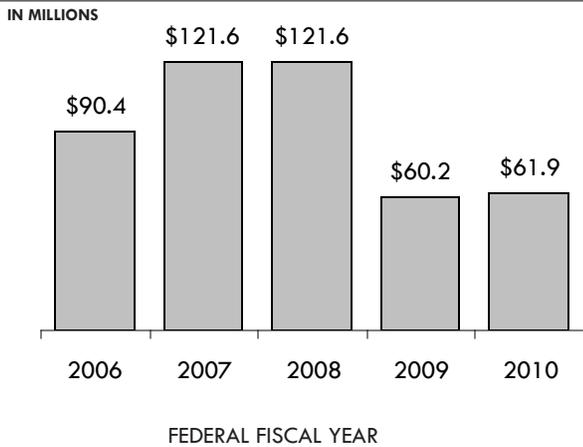
States are also required to ensure that at least 25 percent of SHSGP funds and 25 percent of UASI funds are dedicated towards law enforcement terrorism prevention-oriented planning, organization, training, exercise, and equipment activities. Also, 20 percent of each state's SHSGP can be used towards implementation of the federal REAL ID program.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Public Safety: Texas Engineering Extension Service.

FIGURE 121
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Fiscal year 2010 amount does not include Urban Area Security Grants.

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 US 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

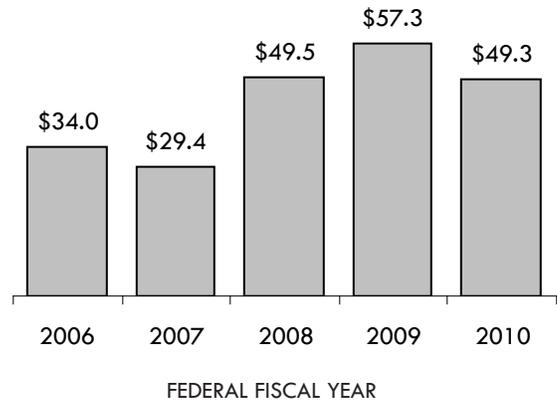
Grants are for twelve months only. Operations and Maintenance projects are restricted to Army and Air National Guard activities approved by National Guard Bureau and executed in accordance with National Guard Regulation.

STATE AGENCY

Adjutant General's Department.

FIGURE 122
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS

IN MILLIONS



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

HOSPITAL ALL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS

CFDA NUMBER 93.889

PURPOSE

Hospital All Hazards 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 plus an amount equal to the state’s proportional share of the national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

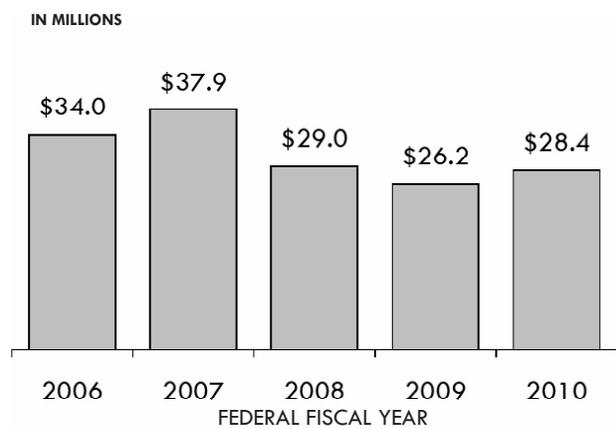
State agencies administering these funds are required to allocate 80 percent of these funds to hospitals, emergency medical systems, poison control centers, health centers, rural health clinics, federally qualified health centers, tribally owned healthcare facilities serving American Indians and Alaskan 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 123
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

BORDER ENFORCEMENT GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 20.233

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Distributed to states that meet at least one of two qualifying categories related to programs that prevent and manage reducing fatalities due to driving impairment as required under the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). States with low alcohol related fatality rates as maintained by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) automatically qualify for available funds. The 10 states with the highest impaired driving fatality rates, according to FARS also qualify for funding. Annual award amounts are determined by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) based on each state's eligibility and each state's application identifying which programs it will implement with the funds

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) certification by the State must meet the federal conditions for grant approval as defined in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). The State must maintain funding levels equal to the average amount expended for the last 2 State or Federal fiscal years, ending before October 1, 2005, whichever period the State designates.

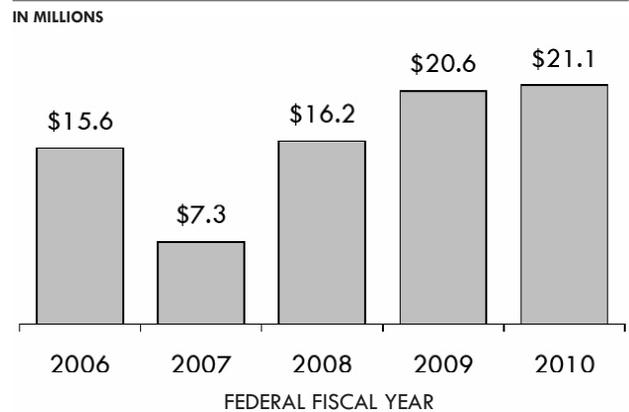
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 Transportation.

FIGURE 124
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 97.042

PURPOSE

Funds from the 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

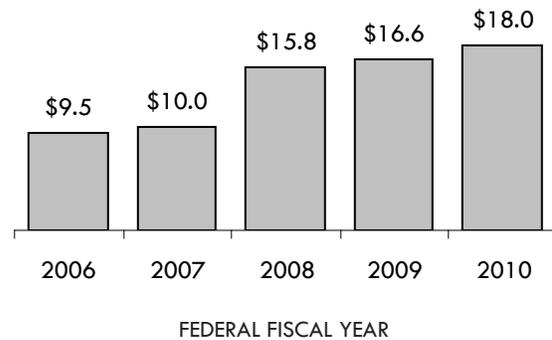
EMPG funds may be used for necessary and essential expenses involved in the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management programs. EMPG may be used from time to time as the instrument for delivering federal assistance for specified program activities subject to terms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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Public Safety.

**FIGURE 125
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**

IN MILLIONS



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; 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 126**). 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 and the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) through fiscal year 2009.

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided the State of Texas (excluding amounts awarded directly to local entities) with an additional \$111.5 million in criminal justice-related grant funding (**Figure 126**). The additional funds will help expand the state's efforts to improve the criminal justice system in Texas. Most ARRA funded criminal justice grants the State of Texas received made the Top 100 based on the state's federal fiscal year 2010 awards. The ARRA funded criminal justice grants were distributed to states using existing funding formulas.

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

FIGURE 126
JUSTICE
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 2010	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
62	Crime Victim Compensation	\$26.9	\$7.8
66	Crime Victims Assistance	22.9	2.1
70	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	21.9	90.3
84	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	14.8	N/A
85	STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants	13.4	9.0
	Internet Crimes Against Children	N/A	2.3
TOTAL		\$99.9	\$111.5

NOTE: Federal Funds in fiscal year 2010 do not include ARRA funding.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Justice; Office of the Attorney General; Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor; U.S. Census Bureau.

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. Most states' compensation programs limit awards to a maximum of \$10,000 to \$25,000; however, states have great flexibility to award lower or higher amounts.

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.

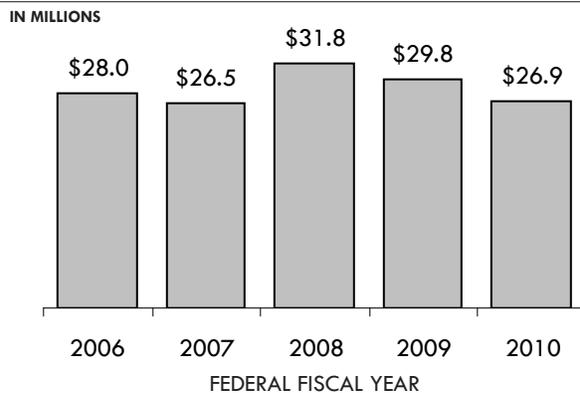
ELIGIBILITY

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 127
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas as a result of the American Recovery And Reinvestment Act of 2009.
SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; 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:

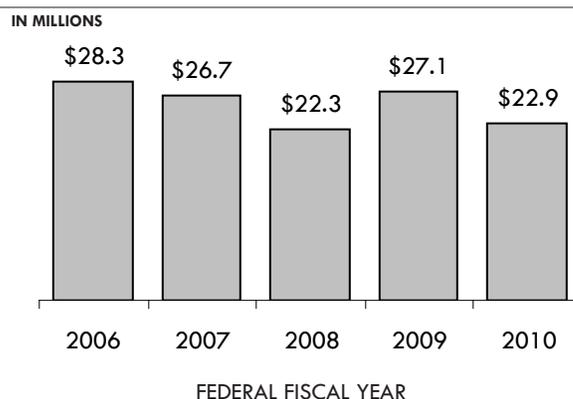
- Crisis intervention;
- Counseling;
- Emergency shelters;
- Criminal justice advocacy; and
- Emergency transportation.

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 128
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



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

BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 16.738

PURPOSE

In 2005, the 108th 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 2010, the variable pass-through percentage for Texas is 64.02 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

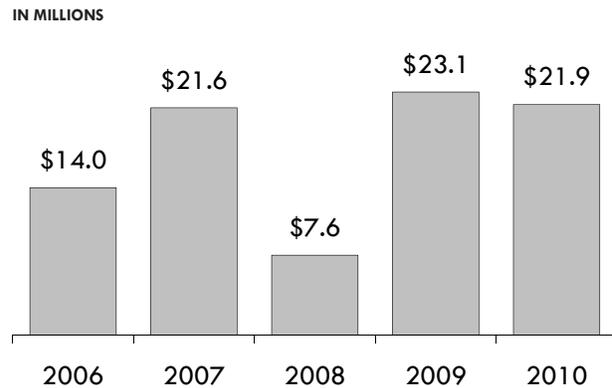
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 AGENCIES

Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 129
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: 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 Justice.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP)

CFDA NUMBER 16.606

PURPOSE

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

Awards are made on a pro rata share of the average costs of incarceration of a prisoner in the relevant state or locality for verified criminal aliens based on four factors: (1) the applicant's number of qualifying undocumented criminal aliens; (2) total days for qualifying undocumented criminal aliens; (3) the total salary cost for the applicant jurisdiction; and (4) the ratio of criminal aliens days to total population days.

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:

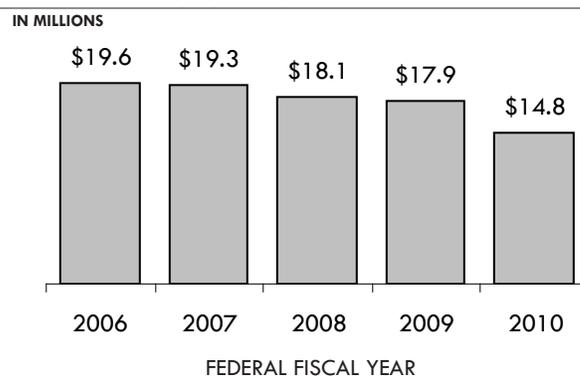
- Salaries for corrections officers;
- Overtime costs;
- Performance-based bonuses;
- Corrections work force recruitment and retention;
- Construction of corrections facilities;
- Training and education for offenders;
- Training for corrections officers related to offender population management;
- Consultants 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 130
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; 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

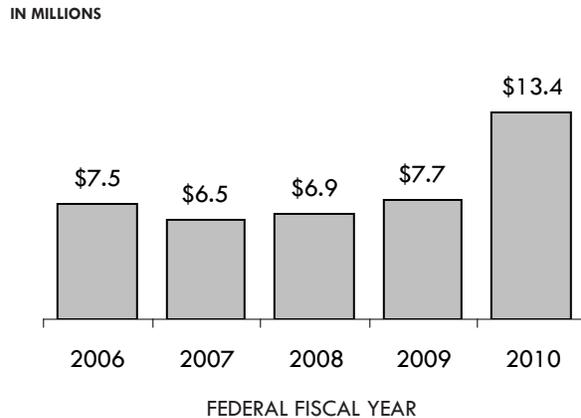
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 131
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS**



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.

NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources to Texas include five natural resource programs that total \$101 million in fiscal year 2010 (excluding programs with significant American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding). Federal funding for these programs account for less than one 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 who 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 two programs, Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) and Nonpoint Source Control Grants. 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 fifth grant included in this chapter, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, is awarded by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). This grant helps coastal states mitigate the impact of outer continental shelf oil and gas production through the conservation, restoration, and protection of coastal areas, including wetlands.

The EPA also awarded an estimated \$13.7 million to Texas for Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) clean up. Because \$10.8 million of this award was due to a one-time American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant, it was excluded from the Top 100 list.

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

FIGURE 132
NATURAL RESOURCES
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
IN THE TOP 100

RANK	PROGRAM NAME	FEDERAL FUNDS	AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA)
		FISCAL YEAR 2010	FUNDS
		IN MILLIONS	IN MILLIONS
60	Performance Partnership Grants	\$31.0	\$0.0
65	Coastal Impact Assistance Program	22.9	0.0
72	Sport Fish Restoration	19.4	0.0
74	Wildlife Restoration	19.1	0.0
97	Nonpoint Source Control Grants	8.6	0.0
	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	2.9	10.8
TOTAL		\$101.0	10.8

NOTE: Amounts under Federal Funds do not include allocations to Texas as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. SOURCES: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation Commission; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Minerals Management Service; Texas General Land Office.

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

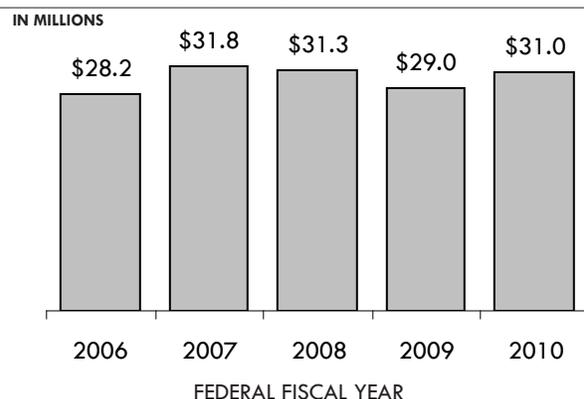
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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 133
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 15.426

PURPOSE

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorized the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) to help six coastal oil and gas producing states, including Texas, mitigate the impacts associated with Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas production. The program funds projects and activities to conserve, protect, and restore coastal areas and mitigate damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state's allocation is based upon its share of Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenue (QOCSR) generated off its coast relative to the total revenue generated off the coasts of all eligible states. Allocations for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 are based upon 2006 QOCSR, while allocations for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 are based upon 2008 QOCSR. States must submit a yearly state plan to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) before funds can be distributed.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is no set match or maintenance of effort. After MMS approves the state plan, the state can submit individual grant applications. Each grant application must be approved before funds can be drawn down from the state's allotment.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the following:

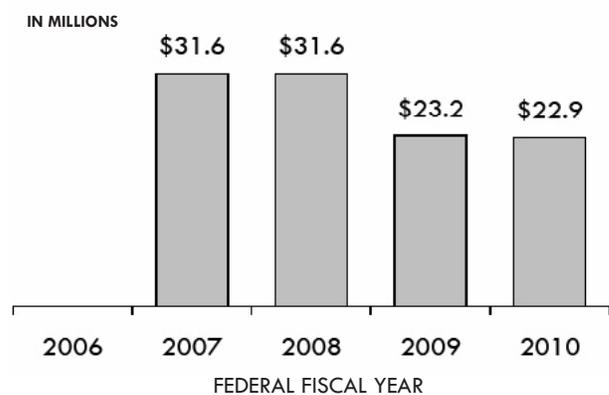
- (1) Projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetlands;
- (2) Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources;
- (3) Planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with the program;

- (4) Implementation of a federally-approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan; and
- (5) Mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas General Land Office.

FIGURE 134
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



NOTE: The Minerals Management Service funds the Coastal Impact Assistance Program from fiscal year 2007 to 2010.
SOURCES: Minerals Management Service; Texas General Land Office.

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 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 a cost-reimbursement program in which 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:

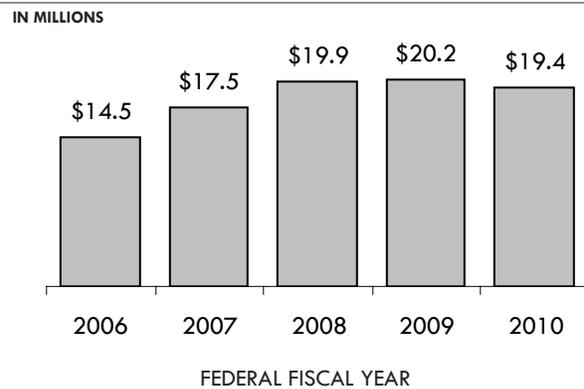
- Land acquisition;
- Boating access, development and maintenance;
- Aquatic research and education projects;
- Lake construction and maintenance;
- Sport fisheries research, management, and program coordination;
- Hatchery construction;
- Habitat enhancement;
- Administration; and
- Technical assistance.

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 135
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

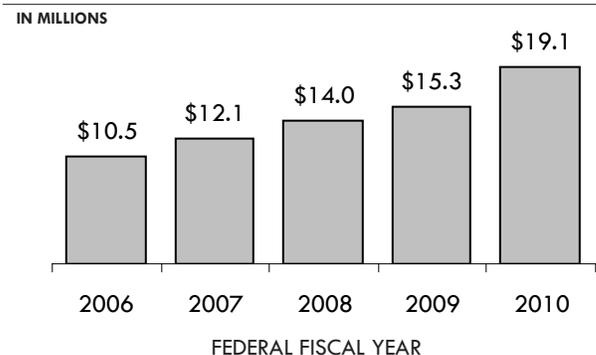
Funds are to be used for conservation and management of wild birds and mammals (e.g., research in the area of game management and population of habitat areas and the purchase of quality wetland areas to benefit waterfowl). Allowable activities include land acquisition, development (including shooting 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 136
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCE: Fish and Wildlife Service.

NONPOINT SOURCE CONTROL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.460

PURPOSE

Nonpoint Source Control Grants assist states in addressing water pollution from nonpoint sources, which are sources where pollution is not directly attributable to one polluter.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awards Nonpoint Source Control grants to states in two portions. The EPA first subtracts \$100 million from the total program apportionment for “incremental funds,” which can only be used for watershed-based activities. Any remaining funds are then distributed as “base funds” for all aspects of Nonpoint Source programs. Both allocations are distributed using the same basic formula. The total funds available in each category are multiplied by each state’s applicable percentage, which is determined by weighted factors such as population, cropland acreage, pasture and rangeland acreage, forest harvest acreage, wellhead protection areas, critical aquatic habitats, mined acres, and pesticide use.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Nonpoint Source Control Grants are administered on a reimbursement basis. States are required to provide at least 40 percent of project costs from nonfederal sources. In addition, states must maintain their aggregate expenditures from all other sources for programs to control pollution added to navigable waters in the state and to improve the quality of such waters at or above the average level of expenditures in fiscal years 1985 and 1986.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for a variety of activities if they are part of the state’s approved Nonpoint Source Management Program. Such activities include best management practice installation for animal wastes, sediment, pesticide and fertilizer control, urban runoff, and a variety of other structural and nonstructural practices; watershed planning, monitoring, watershed coordinators, and technology demonstration; and a variety of education

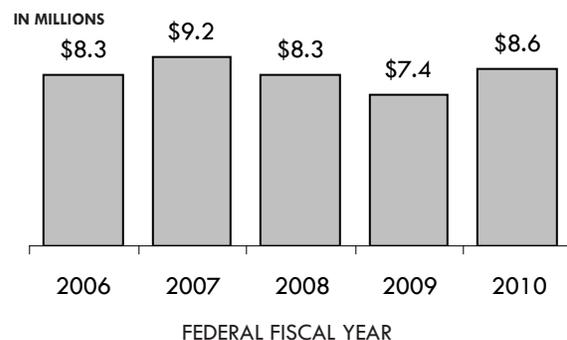
and outreach programs. States may use up to 20 percent of funds to improve programs and assessments and up to 10 percent for administrative costs.

In Texas, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality administers the nonagricultural Nonpoint Source Management Program while the Texas Soil and Water Conservation Board administers the programs for agricultural and silvicultural Nonpoint Source issues.

STATE AGENCIES

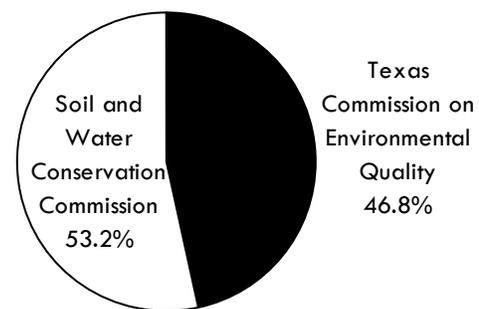
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation Board.

FIGURE 137
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS



SOURCES: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

FIGURE 138
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2010



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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