

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget

Legislative Primer

**SUBMITTED TO THE EIGHTY-NINTH TEXAS LEGISLATURE
PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF**

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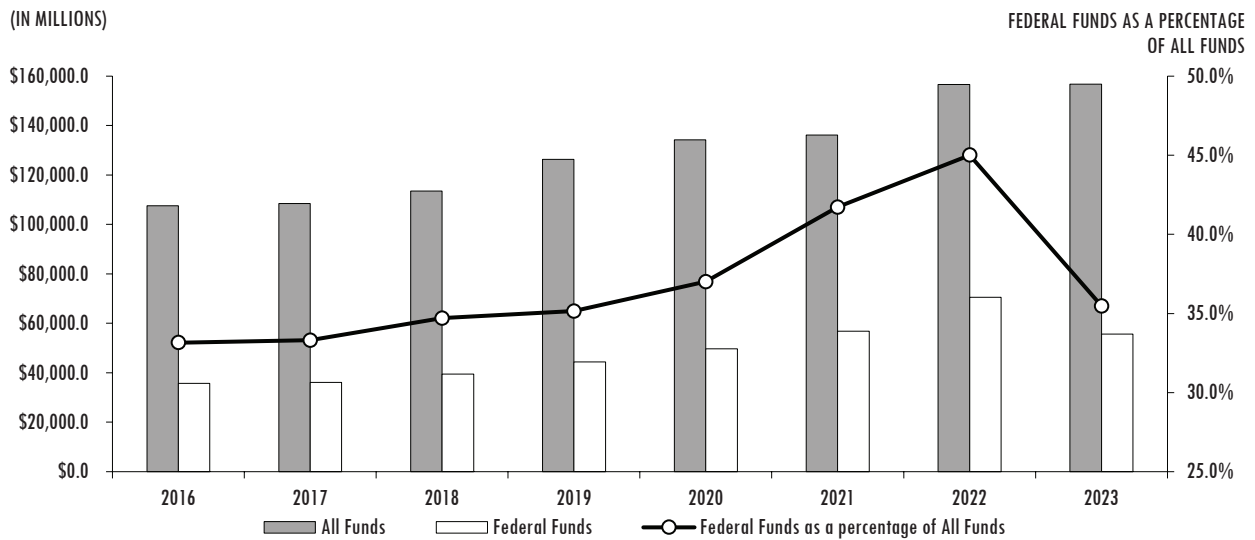
INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

More than 500 federal programs provide grants to state and local government entities in Texas. According to the budgetary analysis organization Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS), Texas ranked forty-seventh among the states and the District of Columbia in per-capita federal grants received by state and local governments during federal fiscal year 2023. During that year, Texas received \$1,959 in federal funding per capita, and the national average was \$2,779 per capita. Although the FFIS ranking does not consider every federal grant, it includes more than 200 grants that provide more than 90.0 percent of federal grant funding to state and local governments.

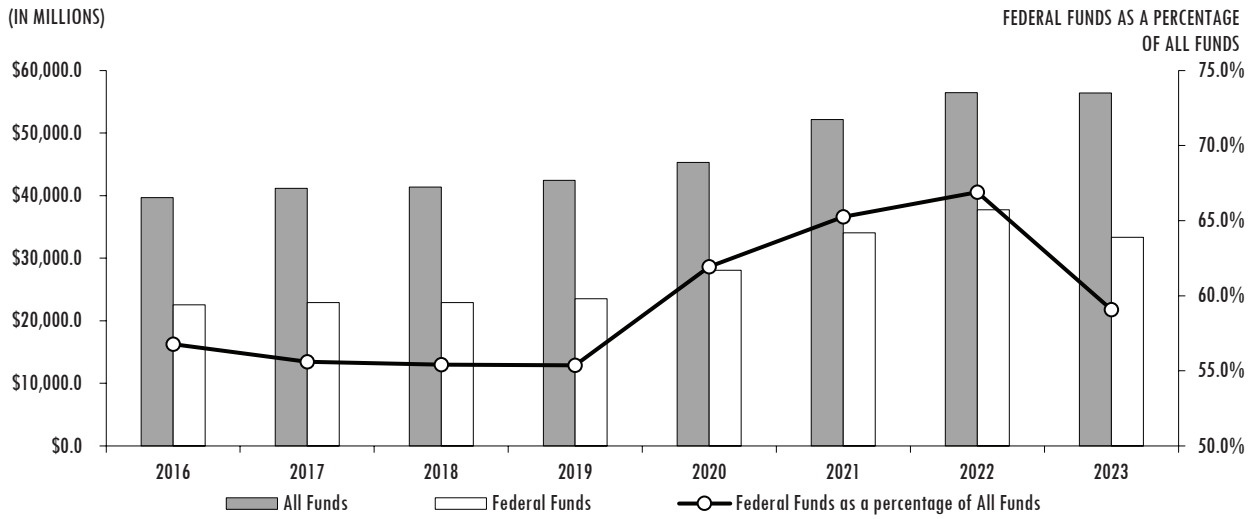
Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the relative growth of Federal Funds in the Texas budget overall and within key functions of the state budget that receive the most Federal Funds. These figures show expended and budgeted amounts for the 2022–23 biennium. Figure 1 shows that Federal Funds have increased from 33.2 percent of the total state budget for state fiscal year 2016 to 35.5 percent for state fiscal year 2023. During fiscal years 2021 and 2022, Federal Funds provided to the state increased significantly through federal pandemic relief legislation, which is discussed in the **Federal Funding Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic** section.

FIGURE 1
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS, ALL FUNCTIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2016 TO 2023



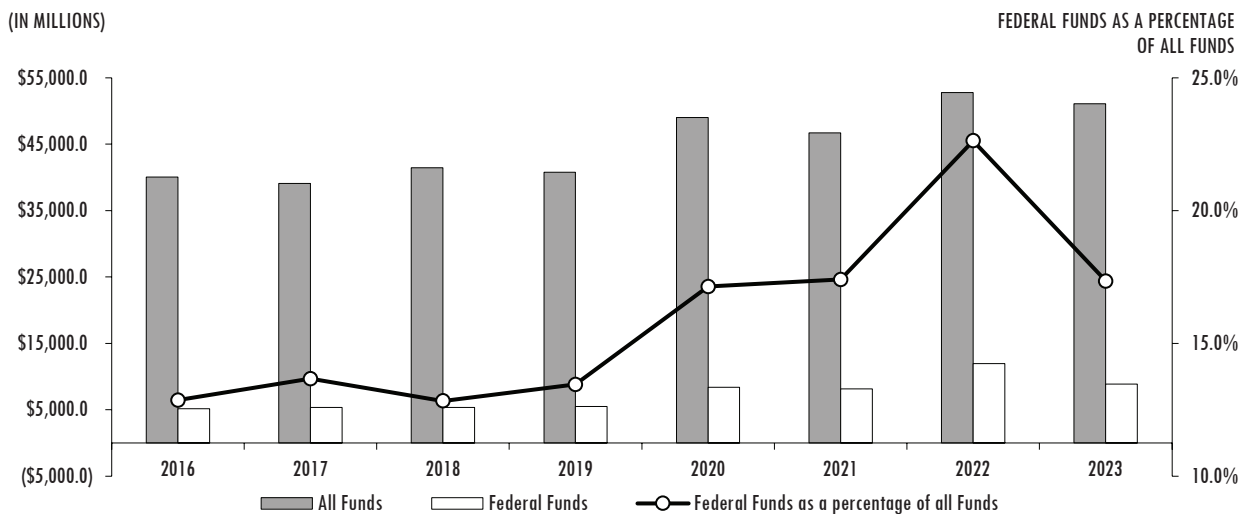
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 2
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2016 TO 2023



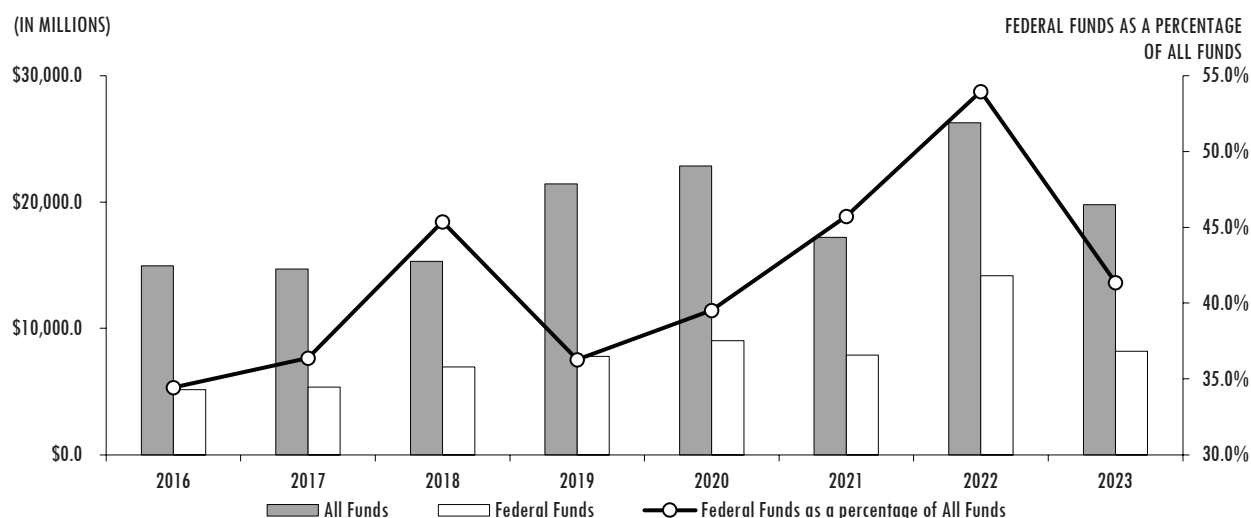
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 3
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS, EDUCATION FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2016 TO 2023



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 4
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS, BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2016 TO 2023



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Estimated Federal Funds appropriations for the 2022–23 biennium total \$126.1 billion, an 18.4 percent increase from the 2020–21 estimated biennial expenditures of \$106.5 billion, as shown in **Figure 5**. However, not all federal funding provided to the state is included in these totals. For

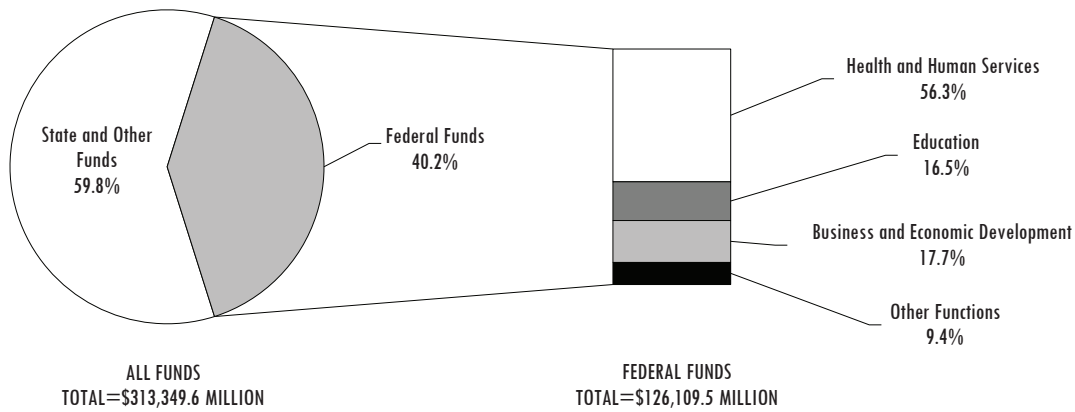
example, Earned Federal Funds, which are reimbursements to the state for expenditures already paid with state funds, are included in General Revenue Funds. Some federal funding received by higher education institutions and certain Medicaid hospital supplemental payments are not included in Federal Funds totals in state appropriations. In-kind

FIGURE 5
FEDERAL FUNDS STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, 2020–21 AND 2022–23 BIENNIA

(IN MILLIONS)	EXPENDED/BUDGETED	EXPENDED/BUDGETED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
FUNCTION	2020–21	2022–23	CHANGE	CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$1,608.0	\$2,527.3	\$919.3	57.2%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$62,074.4	\$71,056.3	\$8,981.8	14.5%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$16,526.0	\$20,808.8	\$4,282.8	25.9%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$12,249.3	\$13,461.1	\$1,211.8	9.9%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$4,276.6	\$7,347.6	\$3,071.0	71.8%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$4.4	\$14.9	\$10.5	240.9%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$2,443.5	\$1,484.9	(\$958.6)	(39.2%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,917.6	\$7,788.1	\$870.5	12.6%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$16,904.6	\$22,360.8	\$5,456.2	32.3%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$9.3	\$68.6	\$59.3	637.9%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Total, All Functions	\$106,487.8	\$126,109.5	\$19,621.7	18.4%

NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, totals may not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 6
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTION, 2022–23 BIENNIUM**



NOTE: Other Functions include: Natural Resources, 6.2%; General Government, 2.0%; Public Safety and Criminal Justice, 1.2%; Regulatory, 0.1%; and Judiciary, less than 0.1%.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

federal contributions, such as vaccines that the federal government distributes to the state, are not appropriated. Expenditures for federal government salaries and wages, procurement, and direct payments to individuals—such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, unemployment compensation, and Social Security disability payments—are not included in this total because the state does not receive them.

Most of the Federal Funds that the state appropriated for the 2022–23 biennium, 90.6 percent, are for services provided through the Health and Human Services, Business and Economic Development, and Education functions. Other functions received appropriations for the remaining 9.4 percent. **Figure 6** shows the amount of Federal Funds received by each function as a percentage of Federal Funds in the 2022–23 biennium.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Eighty-seventh Legislature, General Appropriations Act (GAA), 2022–23 Biennium, appropriated \$71.1 billion in Federal Funds to Health and Human Services agencies, which is 56.3 percent of the state’s total appropriated Federal Funds. Federal Funds for these agencies increased \$8.9 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. The Medicaid program is the largest federal funding source and primary budget driver for the Health and Human Services function. Federal sources constitute approximately 63.0 percent of the state’s Health and Human Services appropriations in the 2022–23 GAA.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The 2022–23 GAA appropriated \$22.4 billion in Federal Funds to Business and Economic Development agencies for the biennium, an increase of \$5.5 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. This amount represents 17.7 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds. Federal sources constitute 48.5 percent of the state’s Business and Economic Development appropriation.

EDUCATION

Education agencies receive the third-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. The 2022–23 GAA appropriated \$20.8 billion in Federal Funds, 16.5 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds, to Education agencies for the biennium, an increase of \$4.3 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. Federal sources account for 20.0 percent of the state’s Education appropriation.

GRANT PARAMETERS

GRANT TYPES

Federal law requires the provision of federal funding to states for certain programs, known as mandatory programs. Other federal funding sources available to states, known as discretionary programs, receive funding through the annual federal appropriations process. Although many grants are allocated to all states based on formulas, others are awarded competitively and distributed only to certain states.

The federal government authorizes federal grants for many purposes, some more specific than others. Block grants

deliver finite grant amounts to states for broad purposes. Although federal law and regulations specify allowable uses and categories of individuals to be served, block grants provide states discretion to develop and structure programs using the capped amount that they receive. The state must submit documentation to the federal government detailing the specific purposes for which it intends to use the funds. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is an example of a block grant program that authorizes states to provide various services that promote families' self-sufficiency.

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

Programs are identified by numbers assigned in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), a compendium of federal programs and projects. As of calendar year 2018, federal documents may refer to CFDA numbers as Assistance Listing Numbers (ALN).

STATE SPENDING COMMITMENT

The state match refers to cost-sharing requirements for receiving Federal Funds. Match ratios vary considerably by program, and some programs have no state match requirements. For most federal grants, state expenditures to meet match requirements must occur throughout the grant year in proportion to Federal Funds received.

Maintenance of effort (MOE) refers to a minimum level of state spending on program-related activities required as a condition of receiving Federal Funds. MOE is defined as an absolute dollar amount or a percentage of a state's historical level of spending on a program. For example, to receive the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Texas must spend at least its federal fiscal year 1989 expenditure amount of \$40.2 million in General Revenue Funds. For the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, states must spend at least 80.0 percent of the amount they spent on related programs during federal fiscal year 1994; the program has additional requirements for supplemental awards and a lower requirement of 75.0 percent if the state meets certain performance targets.

As a condition of receiving Federal Funds, some grants prohibit supplantation, which means that states may not replace state spending with Federal Funds. Such provisions

require states instead to supplement state funding with Federal Funds.

TIME FRAME

Most grants are awarded for a federal fiscal year beginning October 1, which differs from the Texas state fiscal year beginning September 1. However, some grants are awarded by calendar year, and others coincide with the school year. In most cases, specified awards are based on the federal fiscal year.

A grant's duration varies by program. For example, states have two years to obligate federal discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant funds and an additional year to expend the funds. Use of TANF Block Grant funds, meanwhile, has no expiration date.

Federal Funds that are not expended by the expiration date and no longer are available for state use are called lapsed funds. For some programs, lapsed funds are redistributed to other states. For example, any unspent funds from a previous fiscal year in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children are subject to federal recovery and reallocation to other states.

The 2022–23 GAA, Article IX, Section 13.01, is the primary rider that appropriates Federal Funds in Texas. However, several agency-specific riders authorize, limit, or appropriate Federal Funds or direct the use of unexpended balances. Federal Funds shown in the GAA typically are estimated, and amounts received greater than 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.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

For most programs, FFIS provides data regarding Federal Funds award amounts from fiscal years 2021 to 2023. For others, Legislative Budget Board (LBB) staff received data from other sources, including estimates from federal or state agencies.

Federal Funds award amounts for most programs for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected. LBB staff used various methodologies to project federal awards. To choose a projection methodology for each program, LBB staff considered data availability, historical funding trends, and factors specific to each program. LBB staff typically calculated a compound annual growth rate of the award across a historical range of values and used that rate of growth to

project award amounts for future years. This methodology is intended to minimize volatility and provide reasonable projections for future years. When compound annual growth rate calculations did not provide a reasonable projection, LBB staff used an alternative methodology to project award amounts. Depending on the program, alternative methodologies included carrying forward the most recent award amount into future fiscal years, averaging historical award amounts, using appropriations data provided by FFIS or various federal agencies, or other program-specific formula-based projections.

For grants where multiple agencies receive funding, the distribution is displayed in a pie chart for instances in which the largest agency share is less than 95 percent of the total.

FEDERAL FUNDING RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

During federal fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the U.S. Congress passed six major federal relief spending bills in response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA); Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA); Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act; Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (PPHCEA); Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) within the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021; and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). As of November 30, 2024, Texas has received an estimated \$85.5 billion in financial support from these bills. The following awards account for a large share of the total Federal Funds that passed through the state Treasury.

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) grants assisted the Texas Education Agency and local educational agencies (LEA) in transitioning to remote education during the onset of the pandemic and subsequently transitioning back to in-person learning. Texas received the following three ESSER awards: \$1.3 billion from ESSER I (CARES Act); \$5.5 billion from ESSER II (CRRSA); and \$12.4 billion from ESSER III (ARPA).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided Public Assistance grants to state, local, and tribal governments and entities to protect public health and safety. As of February 2024, Texas received \$14.7 billion in FEMA Public Assistance grants reimbursements.

continued on Page 8

FEDERAL FUNDING FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021, authorized \$1.2 trillion in spending nationwide. Of this amount, \$550.0 billion represented newly authorized spending for state, local, and tribal governments, institutions of higher education, public-private partnerships, and various other entities. IIJA included funding for transportation and road proposals, environmental protection, broadband access, electric grid renewal and energy, clean water infrastructure, and cybersecurity.

Appropriated funds in the IIJA serve to develop and fund new eligible infrastructural programs and to provide supplemental funding to certain existing infrastructure programs.

For the largest programs that provided funding to Texas, Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) reports that the state received a total of \$9.8 million for federal fiscal years 2020 and 2021 combined, before the enactment of IIJA, and a total of \$17.0 million for federal fiscal years 2022 and 2023 combined, after IIJA's enactment.

Five new programs authorized by IIJA are expected to continue to receive federal funding after federal fiscal year 2023.

IIJA authorized onetime funding for two new programs implemented in federal fiscal year 2022 that are not expected to continue to receive federal funding. Due to the onetime nature of their funding, the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment State Grants and the Orphaned Well Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration grants are not included in the *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget*. The Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment State Grants program is administered by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration at the federal level and by the Comptroller of Public Accounts in Texas. The program serves to provide affordable high-speed Internet access to underserved communities. The Orphaned Well program is administered by the Department of the Interior at the federal level and by the Railroad Commission of Texas. The purpose of the program is to mitigate the environmental risks posed by abandoned oil and gas wells.

Additionally, the IIJA provided supplemental funding for 18 pre-existing programs. **Figure 7** shows the largest IIJA programs that have provided funding to Texas.

FEDERAL FUNDING FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

CONTINUED

FIGURE 7
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT FUNDING, 2020–21 AND 2022–23 BIENNIA

PROGRAM	CFDA/ALN	2020–21	2022–23
New Programs			
Carbon Reduction Program	20.205	N/A	\$248,918
Bridge Formula Program	20.205	N/A	\$230,722
National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program	20.205	N/A	\$147,211
Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program	66.442	N/A	\$114,696
Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid	81.122	N/A	\$60,589
Subtotal, New Programs		N/A	\$802,136
Programs with Onetime Funding			
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment State Grants	11.035	N/A	\$3,312,616
Orphaned Well Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration	15.018	N/A	\$318,695
Subtotal, Programs with Onetime Funding		N/A	\$3,631,311
Pre-existing Programs			
National Highway Performance Program	20.205	\$4,697,760	\$5,731,024
Surface Transportation Block Grant	20.205	\$2,489,166	\$2,791,606
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Grants (with Grants for Lead Service Line Replacement and Emerging Contaminants)	66.468	\$172,482	\$888,084
Highway Safety Improvement Program	20.205	\$473,642	\$608,595
Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program	93.568	\$327,567	\$516,307
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	\$474,291	\$440,523
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	20.205	\$385,423	\$384,130
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Grants (with Grants for Emerging Contaminants)	66.458	\$146,722	\$280,602
National Highway Freight Program	20.205	\$285,075	\$273,273
Weatherization Assistance Program	81.042	\$16,886	\$191,093
Non-urbanized (Rural) Areas Formula Grants	20.509	\$95,955	\$120,110
National Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	20.218	\$61,128	\$95,672
Federal Highway Administration – Metropolitan Planning	20.205	\$57,634	\$69,144
State and Community Highway Safety Program	20.600	\$40,807	\$59,551
National Priority Safety Program	20.616	\$35,210	\$44,913
Railway–Highway Crossings	20.205	\$41,303	\$42,080
State Energy Program	81.041	\$7,453	\$40,986
Federal Transit Administration – Metropolitan Planning	20.505	\$20,311	\$25,994
Subtotal, Pre-existing Programs		\$9,828,815	\$12,603,687
Total, All Programs		\$9,828,815	\$17,037,134

NOTE: ALN/CFDA= Assistance Listing Number/Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS), FFIS Grants Database, and FFIS State Funding in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

The CARES Act established the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to cover immediate expenses incurred by state, local, and tribal governments due to the pandemic. Texas received \$8.1 billion from the CRF to address allowable, necessary expenditures incurred due to the pandemic; expenditures that were not included in the most recently approved budget as of March 27, 2020; and expenditures incurred from March 1, 2020, to December 31, 2021. The Office of the Governor allocated funds from this source to various state agencies that were affected directly by the pandemic in their operations.

Institutions of higher education received at least three distributions from the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) through the CARES Act, CRRSA, and ARPA. Texas used these funds to cover costs incurred when institutions transitioned to online instruction, to provide additional financial aid to students for increased costs due to the pandemic, and to facilitate the return to on-campus instruction by providing personal protective equipment, testing, and similar assistance. In total, Texas institutions received \$6.5 billion in HEERF funds across the three federal acts.

The CARES Act and CRRSA provided two awards to the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund to support technology infrastructure, remote-education professional development, and certain academic and student support programs. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board received \$256.6 million from GEER I through the CARES Act and \$93.3 million from GEER II through CRRSA for distribution to institutions of higher education and select LEAs that have been affected significantly by the pandemic.

FFCRA authorized a 6.2-percentage-point increase for the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) used to determine the amount of federal matching funds for certain social services administered by the state, such as Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 established a timeline for phasing out the increase in the FMAP for participating states. From April 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, states reviewed Medicaid eligibility and disenrolled clients who no longer qualified, in accordance with the end of the continuous coverage policy in effect during the public health emergency. The increased FMAP was phased down each fiscal quarter during that period, until it was no longer in effect as of January 1, 2024.

As established in ARPA, the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund supports the efforts of state, local, and tribal governments in responding to and recovering from the pandemic. Texas received \$15.8 billion directly from Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery (CSFR) funding. State and local recovery funds are intended to support families and businesses struggling with public health and economic effects; to maintain public services; and to make investments that support long-term growth. Funds also may be used to replace lost public-sector revenue. Funds must be expended fully by December 31, 2026.

Senate Bill 8, Eighty-seventh Legislature, Third Called Session, 2021, appropriated \$13.3 billion, including approximately \$12.8 billion in funding from the CSFR and \$500.5 million in funding from the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund. CSFR funds were appropriated to various state programs and systems, including the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund; the Department of State Health Services for surge staffing; certain public health and safety staff salaries and benefits; and onetime costs for certain capital projects.

The Eighty-eighth Legislature, GAA, 2024–25 Biennium, appropriated to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice all remaining unspent CSFR funds, estimated at \$5.4 billion, to pay for salaries, benefits, or other eligible expenses. This appropriation's purpose is to ensure the full expenditure of ARPA funds provided to Texas.

ORGANIZATION

The following chapters provide basic grant information about the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget regarding the following subject areas:

- health and human services;
- education;
- transportation;
- labor;
- housing and community development;
- justice;
- natural resources; and
- homeland security and defense.

The description for each funding source includes the following information: the purpose of the grant;

information regarding how federal allocations to states are determined; match or MOE provisions and dollar amounts of the MOE requirements, if available; information regarding allowable federal uses or restrictions; relevant eligibility criteria; and the recipient state agency. For a grant shared by multiple agencies, the proportionate share of funds is shown, unless the primary agency receives more than 95.0 percent of the funding. If funds are shared across functional areas, grant information appears in the chapter covering the area or state agency to which the majority of funds is appropriated. For example, most Federal Funds for childcare are appropriated to the Texas Workforce Commission; therefore, the major grants for childcare appear in the chapter on **Labor**.

Each section includes the funding source, a three-year funding history, and a two-year projection of fiscal year awards, based on data from FFIS and information gathered from federal and state agencies. Congressional rescissions may decrease awarded amounts after the federal appropriations process. Federal award amounts may differ from state-appropriated funding levels for several reasons.

Agencies may carry forward some Federal Funds from one year to the next, depending on the program. In addition, Federal Funds for employee benefits are not identified in the state budget by specific federal programs.

Certain federal funding sources to the state are not included in the estimates of the *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget*. For instance, federal funding received by the state for disaster response and recovery purposes are not included because each disaster is unique in scope and size, as is the associated support and response. Federal Funds for such events are considered onetime appropriations because they are not renewed or extended beyond the specific disaster period.

Additionally, certain federal funding directly received by higher education institutions, Medicaid hospital supplemental payments, in-kind federal contributions, and direct payments to individuals are not included.

Figure 8 shows the top 100 sources of federal funding in Texas for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. An alphabetical index is included at the end of this report for reference.

FIGURE 8
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE STATE BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$56,086.2
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$5,731.0
3	National School Lunch Program	\$4,059.6
4	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$3,598.9
5	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$2,791.6
6	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$2,398.4
7	Child Care and Development Fund – Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,542.0
8	School Breakfast Program	\$1,355.6
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$1,084.1
10	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$996.4
11	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Grants with Grants for Lead Service Line Replacement and Emerging Contaminants	\$888.1
12	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$874.0
13	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$608.6
14	Child Support Enforcement Administration	\$605.7
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$563.0
16	Child Care and Development Fund – Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$562.6
17	Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$516.3
18	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$487.6

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE STATE BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
19	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$472.4
20	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$464.8
21	Airport Improvement Program	\$440.5
22	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$396.3
23	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$384.1
24	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$382.9
25	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$360.3
26	Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant	\$311.6
27	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	\$283.8
28	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Grants with Grants for Emerging Contaminants	\$280.6
29	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$273.3
30	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$268.2
31	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	\$258.2
32	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$252.0
33	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$250.8
34	Highway Planning and Construction – Carbon Reduction Program	\$248.9
35	HIV Care Formula Grants (Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Part B)	\$248.0
36	Crime Victim Assistance	\$242.8
37	Highway Planning and Construction – Bridge Formula Program	\$230.7
38	Social Security Disability Determinations	\$205.2
39	Weatherization Assistance Program	\$191.1
40	Minerals Leasing	\$181.9
41	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Youth (1)	\$165.2
42	WIOA – Dislocated Worker (1)	\$159.8
43	WIOA – Adult (1)	\$155.8
44	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$154.8
45	Highway Planning and Construction – National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program	\$147.2
46	Community Development Block Grant (2)	\$138.2
47	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$134.6
48	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$120.1
49	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$115.7
50	Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program	\$114.7
51	Employment Service State Grants	\$114.3
52	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services (Home-delivered Meals and Congregate Meals)	\$113.5
53	State Opioid Response Grants	\$107.4
54	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety3	\$105.8
55	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$98.0
56	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$97.5

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE STATE BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
57	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$95.7
58	Stronger Connections Grant Program	\$94.0
59	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$86.0
60	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$79.9
61	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$77.9
62	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$75.5
63	Community Services Block Grant	\$72.7
64	Housing Trust Fund	\$69.8
65	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$69.1
66	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	\$65.9
67	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$64.7
68	Crime Victim Compensation	\$63.3
69	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$62.8
70	Performance Partnership Grants	\$61.4
71	Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid Grants	\$60.6
72	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$59.6
73	Immunization Grants	\$57.4
74	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$56.1
75	HIV Prevention Activities	\$54.7
76	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$53.5
77	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$50.4
78	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$49.4
79	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$48.3
80	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$46.7
81	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$45.8
82	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$45.8
83	National Priority Safety Programs	\$44.9
84	Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$43.5
85	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units	\$42.6
86	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program	\$42.1
87	Sport Fish Restoration Program	\$41.2
88	State Energy Program	\$41.0
89	Homeland Security Grant Program	\$36.4
90	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$34.3
91	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$33.3
92	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	\$31.8
93	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (3)	\$31.2
94	Hospital Preparedness Program	\$31.1

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE STATE BUDGET
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
95	Guardianship Assistance	\$28.7
96	Cooperative Extension Service – Smith-Lever	\$28.7
97	Federal Transit Administration – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$26.0
98	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$25.1
99	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	\$24.9
100	State Library Program	\$24.2
Total		\$95,699.1

NOTES:

- (1) The amounts shown for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs represent program year rather than fiscal year.
- (2) The amount shown for the Community Development Block Grant does not include federal funding allocated to Texas for costs related to natural disasters.
- (3) The amount shown for the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant does not include direct local appropriations from the U.S. Department of Justice.
- (4) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Department of Family and Protective Services; Department of State Health Services; Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; Health and Human Services Commission; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Office of the Attorney General; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Education Agency; Texas Military Department; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; Texas Veterans Commission; U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Justice; U.S. Department of Labor.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

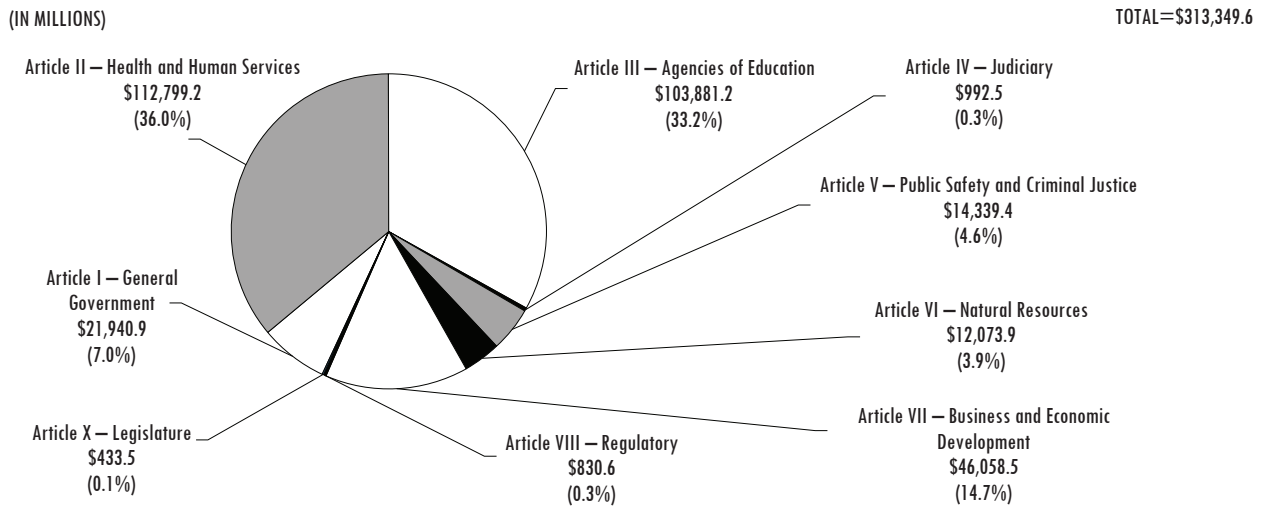
Funding for health and human services constitutes 36.0 percent of the state’s budget in All Funds for the 2022–23 biennium, as shown in **Figure 9**.

Federal Funds are essential to health and human services agencies’ financing. Federal Funds constitute 63.0 percent of health and human services agencies’ appropriations for the 2022–23 biennium, as shown in **Figure 10**. Several federal

programs require the state to contribute General Revenue Funds to qualify for the Federal Funds.

For several health and human services programs, eligibility depends on various factors, including the federal poverty level (FPL), a common annual income measurement that is determined by the federal government each year. **Figure 11** shows calendar year 2023 FPL amounts by family size and various eligibility levels relevant to programs in Texas.

**FIGURE 9
TEXAS BUDGET IN ALL FUNDS
2022–23 BIENNIUM**



NOTES: Totals exclude Interagency Contracts. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

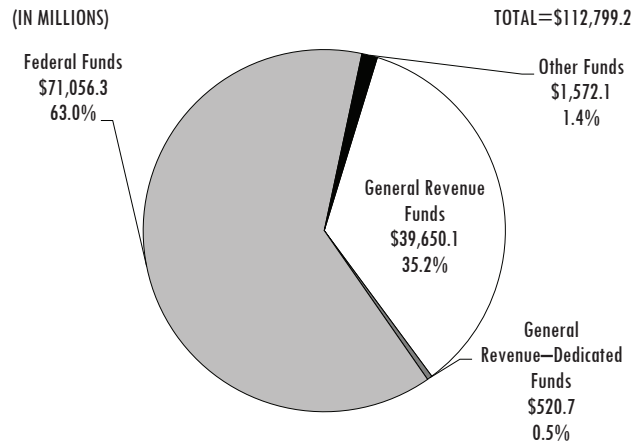
FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE AND ENHANCED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE

The federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) is the matching requirement that has the most significant effect on health and human services funding. A state’s FMAP varies each year based on its three-year average per capita income relative to the national per capita income for the equivalent period.

Because of the volume of spending governed by the FMAP, small incremental changes in the rates can result in millions of dollars’ worth of increases or decreases in state expenditures. The FMAP determines the state and federal shares of Medicaid, the state’s largest health and human services program. FMAP also applies to adoption assistance, foster care, and childcare. FMAP is the basis for calculating the enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (EFMAP), which is the federal match rate for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because the federal and state fiscal calendar cycles do not align, the rate changes slightly each October.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) offered states an additional 6.2 percentage points in the FMAP, which resulted in a 4.3 percentage-point increase to the EFMAP for CHIP. These increases were available from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023. **Figure 12** shows Texas’ FMAP and EFMAP rates from federal fiscal years 2010 to 2024.

FIGURE 10 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS BY METHOD OF FINANCE, 2022–23 BIENNIUM



NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TEXAS’ SECTION 1115 WAIVERS

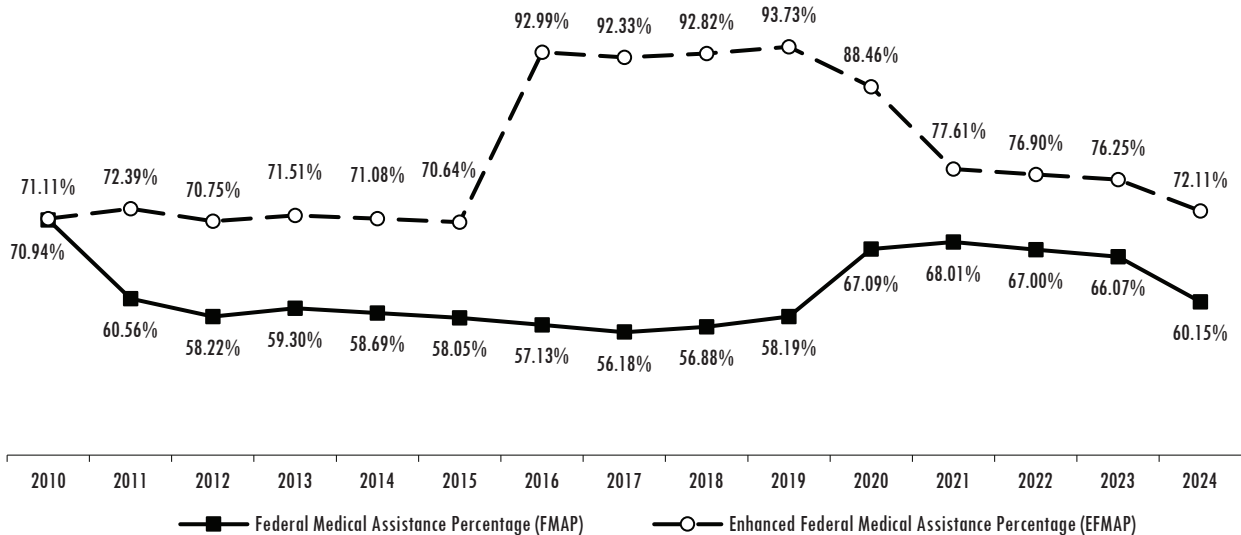
During the past 25 years, the Texas Medicaid payment structure has transitioned from the fee-for-service model toward a managed care model. However, because the substantial Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) supplemental payments were premised on a fee-for-service model, Texas could not implement statewide managed care without affecting the payment structure. The Eighty-second Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, directed the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to implement Medicaid managed care statewide while simultaneously preserving the supplemental funding structure.

FIGURE 11 FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) AMOUNTS, CALENDAR YEAR 2023

FAMILY SIZE	13.0% FPL	74.0% FPL	100.0% FPL	133.0% FPL	185.0% FPL	198.0% FPL	200.0% FPL	222.0% FPL	300.0% FPL
1	\$1,895	\$10,789	\$14,580	\$19,391	\$26,973	\$28,868	\$29,160	\$32,368	\$43,740
2	\$2,564	\$14,593	\$19,720	\$26,228	\$36,482	\$39,046	\$39,440	\$43,778	\$59,160
3	\$3,232	\$18,396	\$24,860	\$33,064	\$45,991	\$49,223	\$49,720	\$55,189	\$74,580
4	\$3,900	\$22,200	\$30,000	\$39,900	\$55,500	\$59,400	\$60,000	\$66,600	\$90,000
5	\$4,568	\$26,004	\$35,140	\$46,736	\$65,009	\$69,577	\$70,280	\$78,011	\$105,420
6	\$5,236	\$29,807	\$40,280	\$53,572	\$74,518	\$79,754	\$80,560	\$89,422	\$120,840
7	\$5,905	\$33,611	\$45,420	\$60,409	\$84,027	\$89,932	\$90,840	\$100,832	\$136,260
8	\$6,573	\$37,414	\$50,560	\$67,245	\$93,536	\$100,109	\$101,120	\$112,243	\$151,680
Each additional person	\$668	\$3,804	\$5,140	\$6,836	\$9,509	\$10,177	\$10,280	\$11,411	\$15,420

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

FIGURE 12
TEXAS' FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE AND ENHANCED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2024



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Federal Register.

During fiscal year 2011, HHSC received approval from the federal government for a five-year project that expanded managed care statewide and implemented a new funding structure to replace UPL payments. The U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services approved HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, Section 1115, which authorizes the secretary to waive compliance with certain portions of the Medicaid statute. HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver replaced the UPL payments with two separate funding sources. The uncompensated care funding source partially reimburses providers for costs associated with uncompensated or indigent care. The temporary Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program was intended to spur infrastructure or systematic improvements.

CMS subsequently approved the renewal of the Transformation Waiver in December 2017, January 2021, and May 2022, which provides Texas with Section 1115 waiver authority through September 30, 2030. These extensions support the managed-care authority of the state, establish new directed payment programs, expand hospital supplemental Medicaid payment programs, and transition the state away from the DSRIP funding program to comply with federal law.

In January 2020, Texas received approval for a Section 1115 waiver for its Healthy Texas Women (HTW) program, which

provides five years of support for comprehensive women's health services for low-income women ages 18 to 44. The state began to qualify for Federal Funds for the program in February 2020. The state previously funded HTW with General Revenue Funds.

HHSC also received a waiver in January 2024 to extend the duration of postpartum Medicaid coverage to 12.0 months from the previous period of 60.0 days following birth or involuntary miscarriage. The new policy took effect March 1, 2024.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Several health and human services programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget are operating and continue to receive appropriations despite expired federal authorization for funding.

The Older Americans Reauthorization Act of 2020 reauthorized certain programs providing nutrition assistance and social services to older adults through fiscal year 2024. These programs include Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services, Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers, and the National Family Caregiver Support Program. Funding formula changes for these programs resulted in increased allocations to the state beginning in fiscal year 2020.

The 21st Century Cures Act of 2016 reauthorized the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) and the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant through fiscal year 2022. The legislation requires each state to use at least 10.0 percent of its MHBG funds for evidence-based programs targeting individuals with early serious mental illness.

After a lapse in funding during fiscal year 2018, the Helping Ensure Access for Little Ones, Toddlers, and Hopeful Youth by Keeping Insurance Delivery Stable Act of 2018 reauthorized CHIP through fiscal year 2023 and provided an 11.5 percentage-point increase to the EFMAP through September 30, 2020. The Advancing Chronic Care, Extenders, and Social Services Act of 2018 extended CHIP through fiscal year 2027.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 extended the U.S. Social Security Act, Title V, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program through fiscal year 2022. The legislation authorizes states to use funds for prevention services that would enable eligible children to stay with their parents or relatives instead of entering foster care. The legislation also included the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), which emphasizes smaller family foster homes to curtail the use of congregate or group care for children. In accordance with the FFPSA, the federal government no longer will reimburse states for a placement in a group setting after two weeks unless the child is placed in certain accredited treatment programs or facilities. Texas delayed implementation of certain provisions of FFPSA to develop a more robust placement array with evidence-based services and Qualified Residential Treatment Programs, which enables the state to serve high-needs children in settings that will qualify for federal reimbursement.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 reauthorized the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – State Administration program through fiscal year 2023, and subsequent legislation extended its authorization. Beginning in federal fiscal year 2019, the legislation eliminated bonuses to states that have the lowest and most improved payment error rates within SNAP and increased funding for employment and training programs. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children was funded for federal fiscal year 2024 at a level that was \$1.0 billion higher than the 2023 level, providing significant increases to state allotments.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program has been funded recently by a series of short-term extensions. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024 reauthorized TANF funding through September 30, 2024.

MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Figure 13 shows the health and human services programs that received the largest federal awards to Texas for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. References to statutory titles typically refer to the U.S. Social Security Act (e.g., Title XIX; Title IV, Part E), which is the authorizing legislation for several health and human services programs. Medicaid and CHIP amounts are based on state expenditure estimates.

FIGURE 13
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$56,086.2
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$1,084.1
10	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$996.4
12	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$874.0
14	Child Support Enforcement Administration	\$605.7
18	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$487.6
19	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$472.4
22	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$396.3
24	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$382.9
26	Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant	\$311.6
27	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	\$283.8
35	HIV Care Formula Grants (Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Part B)	\$248.0
38	Social Security Disability Determinations	\$205.2
44	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$154.8
52	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services (Home-delivered Meals and Congregate Meals)	\$113.5
53	State Opioid Response Grants	\$107.4
56	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$97.5
61	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$77.9
62	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$75.5
66	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	\$65.9
67	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$64.7
73	Immunization Grants	\$57.4
74	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$56.1
75	HIV Prevention Activities	\$54.7
76	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$53.5
80	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$46.7
85	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units	\$42.6
95	Guardianship Assistance	\$28.7
98	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$25.1
99	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	\$24.9
Total		\$63,581.1

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

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.778

PURPOSE

The Medicaid program provides funding to states for medical assistance on behalf of qualifying individuals based on federal and state eligibility rules. In Texas, these groups may include children, pregnant women, parents and caretakers, seniors, and individuals with disabilities, depending on household income and other factors.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of the costs of allowable services provided to eligible individuals and costs for administrative activities.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For medical assistance, the federal-to-state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is calculated annually based on a comparison of a state's three-year per capita personal income (PCPI) rate to the national PCPI. The federal fiscal year 2023 FMAP for Texas began at 66.07 percent and phased down to 62.37 percent in the final quarter of the fiscal year due to the tapering of the temporary FMAP enhancement related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which provided a 6.2 percentage-point increase in states' FMAP rates. The FMAP for federal fiscal year 2024 is 60.15 percent. Enhanced matches are available for certain other services and activities. For example, the federal share for activities conducted by skilled professional medical personnel or quality review organizations is 75.0 percent of costs. The federal share of funds used for family planning services is 90.0 percent. For program administration, the match rate is 50.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must provide the following mandatory benefits:

- inpatient and outpatient hospital services;
- physician services;
- nursing facility care;

- home healthcare;
- family planning services;
- rural health clinic services;
- laboratory and X-ray services;
- transportation to medical care;
- certified pediatric and family nurse practitioner services;
- Federally Qualified Health Center services;
- tobacco cessation counseling for pregnant women;
- free-standing birth center services, when licensed or otherwise recognized by the state;
- nurse-midwife services; and
- Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment for individuals younger than age 21.

States may provide additional services such as clinic services, intermediate-care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities, private-duty nursing, and prescription drugs.

States' Medicaid services must meet three requirements. Each Medicaid service must be sufficient in amount, duration, and scope to achieve its purpose and must be provided equally to all eligible enrollees. Medicaid recipients throughout the state must have access to similar types and levels of care and may obtain services from any qualified Medicaid provider. Federally approved waivers may provide exceptions to these requirements.

Medicaid funds also are used for program administration and operation, including activities conducted by skilled professional medical personnel, automated claims-processing systems, quality-review programs, and immigration status-control programs.

ELIGIBILITY

Client groups including certain children, pregnant women, parents and caretakers, seniors, and individuals with disabilities, are eligible to receive healthcare services through Medicaid. Eligibility for these groups is based primarily on income and age. **Figure 14** shows income limits for various categories of eligibility in Texas.

FIGURE 14
MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY INCOME LIMITS IN TEXAS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE
AS OF DECEMBER 2023 (1)

Pregnant Women and Infants	198.0% FPL (\$49,223)
Nondisabled Children (ages 1 to 5)	144.0% FPL (\$35,798)
Nondisabled Children (ages 6 to 18)	133.0% FPL (\$33,064)
Nondisabled, Nonpregnant Parents and Caretakers (2)	Approximately 13.0% FPL (\$3,232)
Medically Needy Pregnant Women and Children	15.0% FPL (\$3,729)
Aged and Disabled (3)	74.0% FPL (100.0% SSI or \$10,798 for an individual)
Long-term Services and Supports (3) (4)	222.0% FPL (\$32,368 for an individual)

NOTES:

- (1) Amounts are based on calendar year 2023 federal poverty level (FPL) guidelines.
- (2) Income eligibility for the Nondisabled and Nonpregnant Parents and Caretakers category is based on monthly dollar amounts that vary depending on family size and whether the family includes one or two parents. The eligibility shown is for a single-parent household with a three-person family.
- (3) Income eligibility for the Aged and Disabled and Long-term Services and Supports categories is based on the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for an individual.
- (4) Long-term Services and Supports recipients include individuals age 65 and older and those with disabilities who receive services through a facility such as a nursing home or intermediate-care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities or through community programs while living at home.

SOURCES: Health and Human Services Commission; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Social Security Administration.

Some individuals qualify automatically for Medicaid because of their participation in certain programs, including disabled individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income and children in foster care. The following other categories of individuals are eligible to receive Medicaid services:

- medically needy children and pregnant women whose family incomes are reduced to qualifying eligibility levels because of medical expenses;
- Medicare beneficiaries who also are eligible for Medicaid, referred to as full dual-eligible beneficiaries;
- certain individuals with disabilities who pay premiums to buy into the Medicaid program; and
- former foster care or adoption-related groups.

Low-income Medicare beneficiaries who do not qualify for full Medicaid benefits may be eligible to receive limited assistance from Medicaid; they are referred to as partial dual-eligible beneficiaries. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes at or less than 100.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), known as qualified Medicare beneficiaries, Medicaid pays for Medicare Parts A and B premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance. Part A includes hospital services, and Part B is for physician services/outpatient care. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with

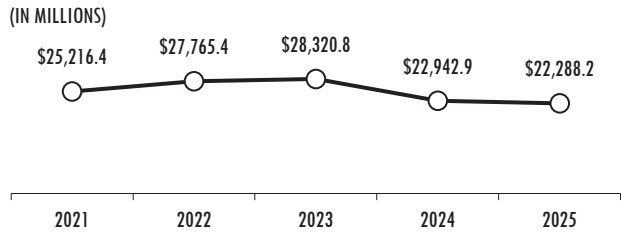
incomes up to 120.0 percent of FPL, known as specified low-income Medicare beneficiaries, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes from 120.0 percent to 135.0 percent of FPL, known as qualified individuals, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums. Qualified disabled working individuals are partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes up to 200.0 percent of FPL and for whom Medicaid pays for Part A premiums.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 15 shows the Medicaid program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. Awards are based on state expenditure estimates from monthly data reports provided by the Health and Human Services Commission. **Figure 16** shows each state agency's responsibilities in accordance with the Medicaid program.

**FIGURE 15
MEDICAID AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025**

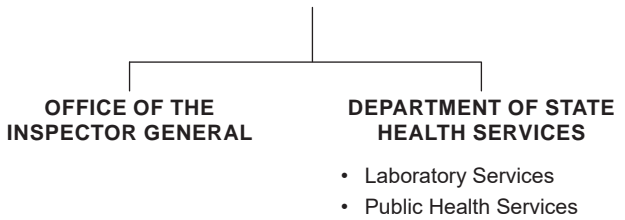


NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 16
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS, 2024–25 BIENNIUM**

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

- Medicaid Client Services
- Prescription Drugs
- Texas Health Steps Dental
- Medical Transportation
- Long-term Care – Entitlement
- Long-term Care – Medicaid Waiver Programs
- Additional Health-related Services
 - Healthy Texas Women
 - Early Childhood Intervention
 - Mental Health Services for Adults and Children
 - County Indigent Health Care Services
 - State Supported Living Centers
 - Mental Health State Hospitals
 - Intermediate Care Facilities
 - Additional Children’s Services
- Administration, Certification, Regulation, and Program Support



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

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.558

PURPOSE

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program assists low-income families in caring for their children in their homes or the homes of relatives; promotes job preparation, work, and marriage; strives to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

TANF block grant funds are based on a state's historical level of federal spending on related programs when the program was an entitlement program named Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Additional contingency funds are available to states that have designated levels of unemployment or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program usage and that meet additional spending requirements.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must maintain spending at 80.0 percent of federal fiscal year 1994 expenditures on related programs, or at 75.0 percent if the state meets national work participation standards (i.e., 50.0 percent of all families participating in work activities; 90.0 percent of two-parent families participating in work activities; and lower requirements for states that have reduced their caseloads significantly during a certain period). Texas meets the national work participation standards; therefore, its 75.0 percent maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$235.7 million. To receive contingency funding, states must maintain spending for low-income families at 100.0 percent of the fiscal year 1994 level, excluding expenditures for childcare. For federal fiscal year 2023, the Texas TANF maintenance-of-effort requirement to qualify for all available federal funding, including the contingency award, was \$385.0 million. The program has no matching requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States have broad discretion to use the grant in any manner that meets the program's purposes as listed above. State administrative expenses are capped at 15.0 percent of grant funds. States may not use funds for medical assistance, except pre-pregnancy family planning.

States may transfer up to 30.0 percent of the block grant to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), less transfers to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which are limited to 10.0 percent of the TANF grant. TANF funds do not lapse, but restrictions apply to the use of funds that are carried forward from prior years and to contingency funds, neither of which may be transferred to CCDF or SSBG.

ELIGIBILITY

Families eligible for TANF cash assistance must include a child at home or in the home of a relative. Adult recipients must participate in work activities unless exempt and must relinquish rights to child support to the state with a designated amount set aside as a pass-through for the custodial parent. Receipt of benefits is time-limited. Federal law sets a five-year lifetime limitation on receipt of benefits for families with an adult as part of the TANF household.

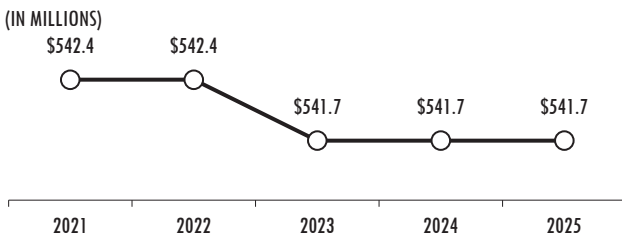
States are authorized to use discretion in their TANF eligibility decisions. Pursuant to current guidelines from the Health and Human Services Commission, a family of three in Texas in a two-parent household typically must earn no more than \$206 per month to be eligible for cash assistance. Eligibility determinations and income calculations are specific to each household's composition and circumstances. Eligibility requirements for TANF-funded programs other than cash assistance differ by program and typically include income limits and other criteria.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 17 shows the TANF awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. **Figure 18** shows TANF distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2023.

FIGURE 17
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025

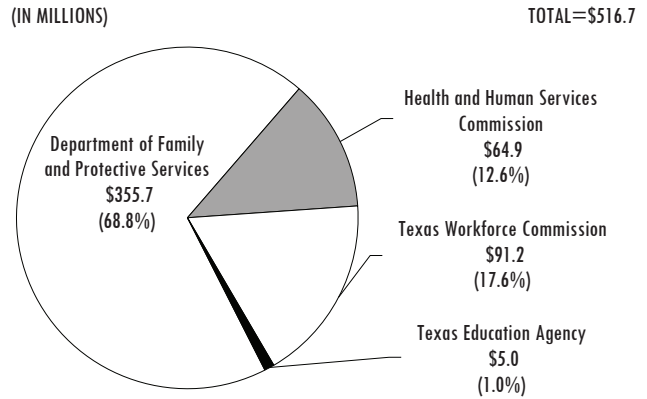


NOTES:

- (1) Amounts for each fiscal year include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funding and contingency funds. The annual TANF block grant to Texas has been approximately \$484.6 million in recent years, and contingency funds have totaled above \$50.0 million per year.
- (2) Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCES: Health and Human Services Commission; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

FIGURE 18
ESTIMATED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2023



NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding. Data shows state expenditures for fiscal year 2023.

SOURCES: Department of Family and Protective Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Education Agency; Texas Workforce Commission.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.558

PURPOSE

The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides cash reimbursement for nonprofit meal service programs provided to elderly individuals or adults with disabilities in nonresidential day-activity facilities and children in nonresidential day-care facilities, in emergency shelters, or attending certain afterschool programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive reimbursement for meals based on the number of meals served, by category and meal type. Recipient categories consider the economic need of the individual served (i.e., free, reduced-price, or paid) or the designation of the provider (e.g., family or group homes, centers). Meal types include breakfast, lunch, snack, or supper. A sponsoring organization of day-care homes receives reimbursement for administrative costs based on the number of its day-care homes that submit a claim for reimbursement each month. These reimbursement rates are adjusted annually for inflation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funding for the maintenance of food programs for children and adults. The program has no matching requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

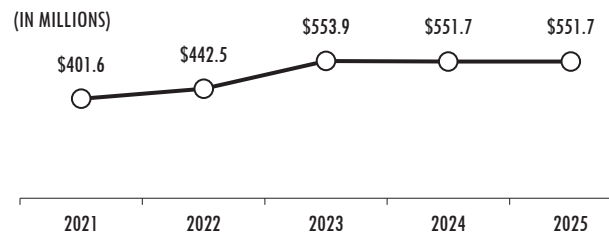
States may use funds to reimburse eligible entities for part of the costs of providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and to children and adults in nonresidential day-care and day-activity facilities, including afterschool programs. States must require that participating organizations do not use more than 15.0 percent of funds for administrative expenses relative to meal reimbursements earned, unless the state grants them waivers.

ELIGIBILITY

Approved sites that provide nonresidential day-care and day-activity services, including afterschool programs and emergency shelters, are eligible to participate in the program.

In child-care facilities, infants and children age 12 and younger, older children with disabilities, and children

FIGURE 19
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

younger than age 16 with parents who are migrant workers are eligible. In afterschool programs, children age 18 or younger and older children with disabilities are eligible. Children age 18 or younger who live in emergency shelters are eligible. Adults age 60 and older and adults with functional impairment in day-activity centers are eligible.

Individuals who live in households with incomes at or less than 130.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for free meals. Individuals with household incomes ranging from 130.0 percent to 185.0 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced-price meals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 19 shows the Child and Adult Care Food Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.557

PURPOSE

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides, at no cost to recipients, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and social service programs for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum women and to infants and young children determined to be at nutritional risk.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Food benefit funds are allocated based on formulas intended to ensure states can maintain the previous year's operating level and caseload, and to redistribute previously allocated shares that were unspent. The reallocations consider states' income-eligible populations and amounts required to meet estimated participation levels. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed-dollar basis per WIC participant and adjusted annually for inflation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

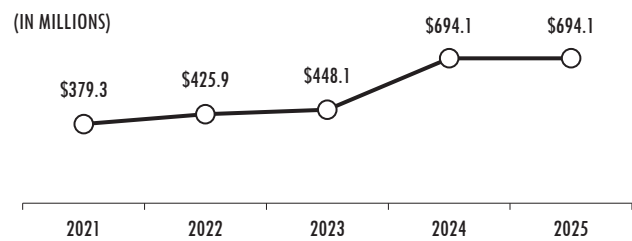
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States that receive WIC funding must enter cost-containment contracts providing rebates for the purchase of infant formula. In addition to food purchases, states may use funds for nutrition education; breastfeeding promotion and support, including the purchase of breast pumps; and screenings and referrals to health and social service programs. States may determine the specific food packages for each group of eligible women and children in compliance with federal nutrition guidelines.

ELIGIBILITY

Pregnant and postpartum women, infants from birth to age one, and children ages one to five are eligible if they are determined to be at nutritional risk, are Texas residents, and have household incomes at or less than 185.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). States may set eligibility ranging from 100.0 percent to 185.0 percent of the FPL. Recipients of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program,

FIGURE 20
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families automatically are eligible.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 20 shows the awards to Texas for WIC from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.563

PURPOSE

Administrative funds for enforcement of child support collections are available to enforce the 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. States receive incentive payments based on performance in collection of support and in establishing paternity and child support orders.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 34.0 percent, with the federal government reimbursing \$0.66 per dollar. This program has no maintenance-of-effort requirements.

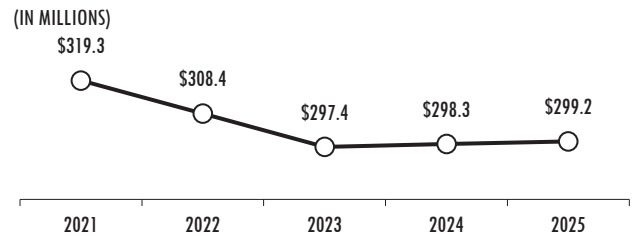
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state must provide child support enforcement services to the following categories: (1) individuals who apply for or are current or past recipients of federally funded foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance; and (2) other individuals who request these services. The state agency administering the program must attempt to establish paternity and a support obligation from the noncustodial parent. The agency must maintain a system for monitoring compliance with support obligations and must enforce obligations, including through income withholding, within federally established timeframes. States are required to collect an annual fee of \$35 from families that are not recipients of foster-care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or TANF cash assistance, which is deducted from the child support payment. The fee applies only after the state has disbursed \$550 on behalf of the family.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 21
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 21 shows the awards to Texas for child support enforcement administration from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.767

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on previous CHIP allotments and expenditures, growth in the population of children age 18 and younger, and growth in per capita healthcare costs for each state. States must expend annual allocations within two years. Unspent funds are subject to redistribution to other states. Unlike Medicaid, CHIP is not an open-ended entitlement program. Therefore, matching funds for CHIP are limited based on a state's allotment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal match varies by state based upon the enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (EFMAP), which is based on a state's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) rate. In Texas, the EFMAP was 76.25 percent for the first quarter of fiscal year 2023, decreasing to 73.66 percent at the end of the fiscal year due to the end of the FMAP that had been enhanced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic-related enhancement also increased the EFMAP rate temporarily. No maintenance of effort is required.

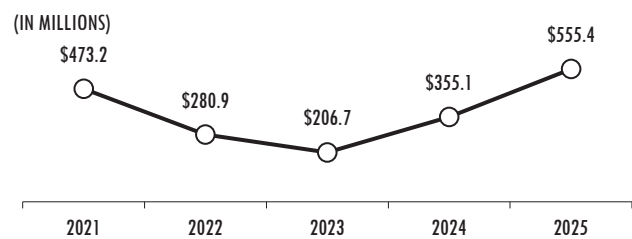
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must provide coverage for certain healthcare services including well-baby and well-child services, age-appropriate immunizations, emergency services, and dental services. No more than 10.0 percent of Federal Funds may be used for expenditures that are not related to children's health assistance, including administrative costs. States may implement cost-sharing requirements, such as premium payments or enrollment fees, for CHIP clients based on household income.

ELIGIBILITY

CHIP covers low-income children age 18 and younger and unborn children of pregnant women who are Texas residents and U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. A child with

FIGURE 22
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Data shown represents state utilization of federal funding for CHIP. Amounts for 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

a family income at or less than 201.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) is eligible for CHIP.

Program eligibility is limited to uninsured children. A waiting period of up to 90.0 days from eligibility determination to coverage applies for children previously covered by a third-party health benefits plan.

The CHIP Perinatal program also provides limited prenatal services to pregnant women and their unborn children who are not eligible for Medicaid because their income is greater than the 198.0 percent threshold for Medicaid for Pregnant Women, or because of immigration status. CHIP Perinatal newborns in families with incomes greater than 198.0 percent of the FPL may receive CHIP benefits for 12.0 months from the date of birth. The maximum income threshold for CHIP Perinatal services is 202.0 percent of the FPL.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In Texas, an annual enrollment fee of \$0, \$35, or \$50 applies, depending on family income. Copayments range from \$0 to \$125 depending on family income and type of service, and the amount is limited to 5.0 percent of family income per enrollment period.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 22 shows CHIP expenditures in Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. This data represents state utilization of federal CHIP funding.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – STATE ADMINISTRATION

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.561

PURPOSE

State agencies receive Federal Funds to assist them in operating the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and to supplement the state funds allocated for this purpose. Funds also assist in providing employment and training activities to SNAP recipients and nutrition education to low-income individuals. The SNAP benefits disbursed to individuals are covered fully by Federal Funds.

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 for administrative activities is 50.0 percent. A 50.0 percent match also is required for expenditures for employment and training activities that promote transitions to self-sufficiency, such as childcare and transportation costs. Other allowable, reasonable, and necessary employment and training activities that exceed the 100.0 percent federally funded grant may be eligible for 50.0 percent reimbursement. No match is required for nutrition education and obesity-prevention activities. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

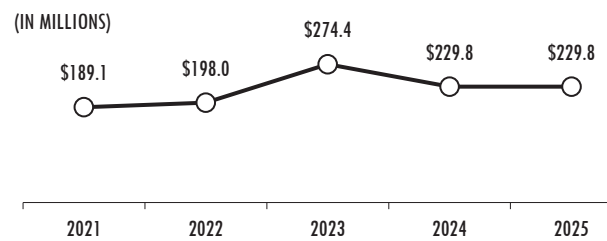
States may use funds for administrative costs to screen and certify applicants for program benefits; issue benefits to eligible households; conduct fraud investigations and prosecutions; provide fair hearings to households for which benefits have been denied or terminated; operate employment and training programs; conduct nutrition education activities; and operate automated data-processing systems.

STATE AGENCIES

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

State administration of the employment and training portion, such as eligibility determination, is conducted at the Health and Human Services Commission. However, the Texas Workforce Commission coordinates with local

FIGURE 23
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM –
STATE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

workforce development boards to provide employment and training services to SNAP recipients.

Figure 23 shows the awards to Texas for SNAP administration from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.658

PURPOSE

Foster-care funding assists states in providing safe, appropriate, 24-hour substitute care for children who are within the jurisdiction of the administering state agency and need temporary placement and care outside their homes. The funding also reimburses eligible 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 individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

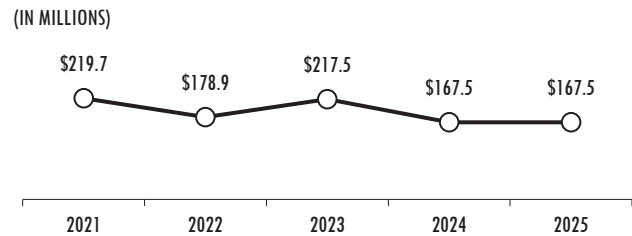
The federal-to-state match ratio is the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP), which is a 66.07 percent federal share for federal fiscal year 2023. This rate phased down to 62.37 percent in the final quarter of the fiscal year due to the tapering of the temporary FMAP enhancement related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The administrative match is 50.0 percent, and a 75.0 percent federal match is allowable for training for Title IV, Part E, agency employees; foster parents; child abuse-and-neglect court staff; attorneys for an agency, child, or the child's parent; court-appointed special advocates; and guardians ad litem. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds 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 cover 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.

Beginning in fiscal year 2020 and pursuant to the federal Family First Prevention Services Act, states may use funds for prevention services that would enable eligible children to stay with their parents or relatives instead of entering foster care.

FIGURE 24
FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Children must meet the eligibility requirements for dependent children in accordance with the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program that were set July 16, 1996. Within certain conditions, states may opt to extend eligibility until age 21. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, states may pay for up to 12.0 months of prevention services provided without regard to income for families with children at risk for entering foster care.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Family and Protective Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Figure 24 shows the Foster Care, Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.659

PURPOSE

Adoption assistance funds support states to subsidize and facilitate the adoption of certain children with special needs or circumstances, including children who are older; members of minority groups; members of sibling groups; or who have various physical or mental disabilities.

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 individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal-to-state match ratio is the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP), which is a 66.07 percent federal share for federal fiscal year 2023. This rate phased down to 62.37 percent at the end of the fiscal year due to the tapering of the temporary FMAP enhancement related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The administrative match is 50.0 percent, and a 75.0 percent federal match is allowable for training for Title IV, Part E, agency employees; foster parents; child abuse-and-neglect court staff; attorneys for an agency, child, or the child's parent; court-appointed special advocates; and guardians ad litem. No maintenance of effort is required.

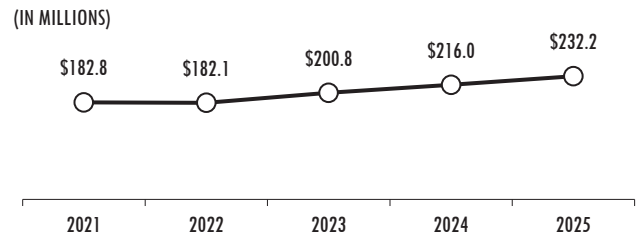
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for payments to adoptive parents of certain children with special needs or circumstances and for training professional staff and parents involved in adoptions. Parents are eligible for reimbursement for certain nonrecurring costs associated with adoption and adoption-assistance payments. Adoption-assistance payments may not exceed the foster care maintenance payment that the child would have received in a foster family home.

ELIGIBILITY

No means test applies to the income of adoptive parents. However, the amount of the subsidy is agreed to by the agency and the parents and may be adjusted only by joint agreement.

FIGURE 25
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Federal law requires the phasing out of adoption assistance eligibility from the 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income requirements and the transition to a new applicable-child standard. During this transition period from fiscal years 2010 to 2025, states must maintain two eligibility standards by which children may qualify: one for an applicable child and another for a nonapplicable child. The nonapplicable-child standard is met if the home from which the child has been removed satisfies the 1996 AFDC income standards. The new applicable-child standard replaces the income test with certain considerations, including the child's age, length of time in care, and certain sibling relationships. Beginning January 1, 2025, states must consider eligibility only in accordance with the applicable-child standard.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 25 shows the Adoption Assistance, Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.959

PURPOSE

The Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant provides funds for states to develop and implement prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities to provide services to individuals facing challenges related to alcohol and drug use.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on the state’s fiscal capacity, cost of services, and population in need of services.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

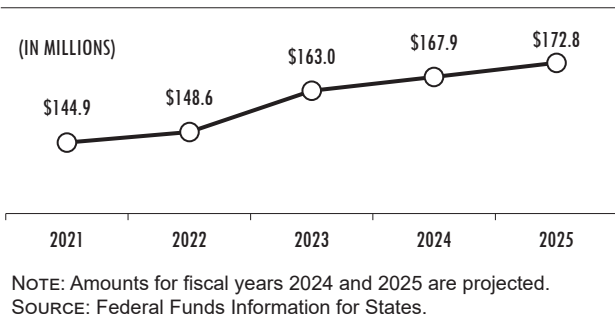
At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average level of expenditures for the two years before the grant year. Texas’ fiscal year 2023 maintenance-of-effort requirement is approximately \$26.1 million. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must spend at least 20.0 percent of the funds for primary preventive services, including the prevention of alcohol and tobacco use by minors. States must spend funds for treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children at a level at least equal to the amount spent during fiscal year 1994. Administrative expenses are capped at 5.0 percent. Each state must conduct annual, random, unannounced inspections of tobacco retailers to verify compliance with the state’s tobacco-control laws for youth. States can be penalized for failure to meet targets for decreasing the rate of violations of retail sales of tobacco to minors. States must provide tuberculosis services, including counseling, testing, and treatment. States with certain rates of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), including Texas in recent years, must provide early intervention services for substance users at risk for contracting human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

States typically may not use funding for inpatient hospital services; to make cash payments to recipients of health services; for purchasing or improving land, buildings, or medical equipment; or for a hypodermic needle exchange program for illegal drug users.

FIGURE 26
SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 26 shows the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.667

PURPOSE

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) provides broad discretion to states to use funding provided for services directed toward the following goals: (1) prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on public services among recipients; (2) help recipients of social services to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its share of the U.S. population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for services including childcare; child and adult protective services; child and adult foster care; adult day-activity services; transportation; family planning; training and employment; counseling; meal preparation and delivery; and health-support services. Administrative and training costs for staff that deliver services also are allowable.

Prohibited uses include the purchase or improvement of land or facilities; cash payments for costs of subsistence or room and board; wages; medical care; social services provided to individuals living in certain healthcare facilities or to prisoners; educational services that the state typically provides to residents without cost or regard to income; and other services furnished by individuals or entities excluded from program participation.

States may transfer up to 10.0 percent of the total annual SSBG to the following other programs: Preventive Health and Human Services, Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant, Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, and Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program. Up to 10.0 percent of the Temporary

Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant may be transferred to SSBG.

States are encouraged, but not required, to limit administrative expenses to 9.0 percent of total expenditures. States must submit their annual plans to the federal government detailing how they plan to expend funds, and a subsequent report must provide information regarding actual expenditures.

ELIGIBILITY

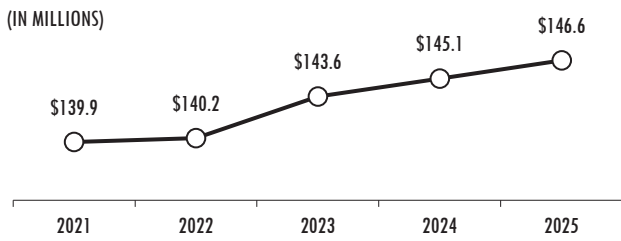
SSBG funds do not have federal eligibility requirements other than the income limitation placed on use of TANF-to-SSBG transfer funds, which states may use only to serve individuals with incomes at or less than 200.0 percent of the federal poverty level. States otherwise may set their own eligibility criteria for the services they provide with SSBG funds.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Family and Protective Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Workforce Commission.

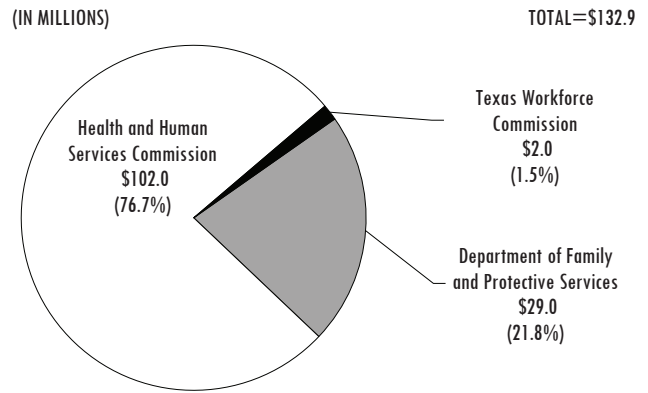
Figure 27 shows the SSBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. **Figure 28** shows SSBG distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2023.

FIGURE 27
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 28
ESTIMATED SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)
FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2023



NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding. Data shows state expenditures for fiscal year 2023.

SOURCES: Department of Family and Protective Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Workforce Commission.

HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS (RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAM, PART B)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.917

PURPOSE

HIV Care Formula grants, also known as the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Part B, grants, are intended to improve the quality, availability, and continuity of healthcare and support services for individuals living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds according to a formula based on the number of individuals living with HIV or AIDS in the state during the most recent calendar year. States that demonstrate a need for additional assistance may receive supplemental funds for core medical services, which include outpatient and ambulatory healthcare, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, oral healthcare, medical case management, and health insurance premiums.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

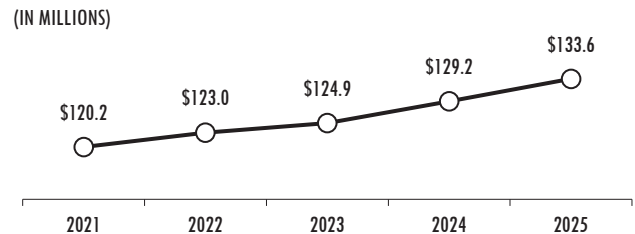
Each state with more than 1.0 percent of the total U.S. HIV or AIDS cases reported during the preceding two years must provide nonfederal matching funds, which begin at \$1 for each \$5 of federal funding and can increase to \$1 for every \$2 of federal funding if the state continues to record at least 1.0 percent of total U.S. cases. Grantees must maintain nonfederal funding for HIV-related activities at a level that is not less than the expenditures for such activities during the fiscal year before the year for which the state is applying for the grant. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2023 is an estimated \$53.7 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use 75.0 percent of service funds (i.e., grant funds other than administrative, planning, and evaluation funds) for core medical services. This requirement was waived from fiscal years 2020 to 2022 due to the disruption in services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Core medical services include drug treatment assistance, mental health services, substance-use disorder outpatient care, and hospice.

The remaining 25.0 percent of service funds may be used for support services to promote positive clinical outcomes, such as respite care, outreach services, and medical transportation. Pursuant to a policy announced in June 2024, the federal government authorizes program funds to support housing

FIGURE 29
HIV CARE FORMULA AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

security deposits for eligible clients that already receive services through the Ryan White program.

The share of funds that a state allocates to services provided to infants, children, youth, and women living with HIV or AIDS must be equivalent, at a minimum, to the relative proportion of these individuals to the total state population of individuals with HIV or AIDS. Funds may be used to support HIV care consortia established within areas most affected by HIV and AIDS. These entities provide a comprehensive continuum of healthcare and other support services for individuals with HIV or AIDS. Services provided by or contracted through consortia are considered support services and must be counted as part of the maximum 25.0 percent of service funds expended for such services.

States may not use grant funds to purchase or permanently improve buildings; to make payments to recipients of services; to purchase clothing; to purchase pre-exposure or post-exposure prophylaxis; or to pay for funerals or burials.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals with incomes up to 100.0 percent of the federal poverty level may receive services at no charge. Individuals with higher incomes are charged fees for services according to their income, up to 10.0 percent of annual gross income. Services cannot be denied if a client is unable to pay.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of State Health Services; Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Figure 29 shows the HIV Care Formula grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

ALN/CFDA NO. 96.001

PURPOSE

Funds for Disability Determinations support states' processes for initial determinations of medical eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). Local Social Security field offices collect applications, verify applicants' information, and send the information to Disability Determination Services (DDS), which are state agencies responsible for making final eligibility decisions. Each DDS is funded fully by the federal government.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The federal government allocates funding to states based on necessary costs related to the disability determination process. The federal Social Security Administration reimburses states for 100.0 percent of allowable expenses associated with the disability determination process, including both direct and indirect costs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

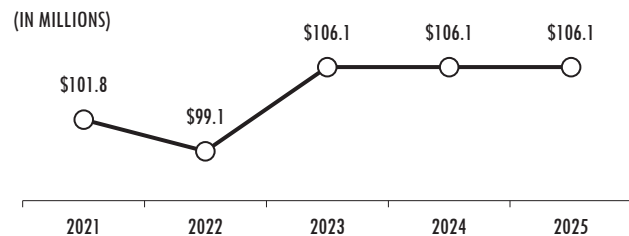
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

The federal government establishes criteria to evaluate disability status. The determination of medical eligibility includes a review of the applicant's medical records and an evaluation of the applicant's functional capacity. States may not use disability determination funds for actual disability payments to individuals because the federal government pays benefits directly to qualifying individuals. Each DDS may purchase and receive reimbursement for medical equipment that is necessary to conduct the evaluations.

ELIGIBILITY

All states receive funds to conduct disability determinations on behalf of the federal government. SSI program eligibility is based primarily on an individual's need, while SSDI program eligibility is based on need and the individual's history of employment and earnings; however, eligibility for both programs generally is based on diagnoses of disabling medical conditions that are expected to last at least one year or result in death. In addition, certain family members of the

FIGURE 30
DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

qualifying individual also may be eligible for benefits, depending on the work history of the qualifying individual.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 30 shows the awards to Texas for Disability Determinations from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.958

PURPOSE

Community Mental Health Services Block Grant funds assist states in providing comprehensive community mental health services to adults with serious mental illnesses (SMI) and to children with serious emotional disturbances (SED). The block grant also helps states monitor progress in implementing a comprehensive, community-based mental health system and provides funds for technical assistance and state mental health planning councils.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on a complex formula that considers a state's population at risk for SMI or SED, cost of services, and available resources.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although the grant has no matching requirements, states must maintain spending at the average amount of expenditures for the previous two fiscal years. For federal fiscal year 2023, Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement was an estimated \$546.0 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

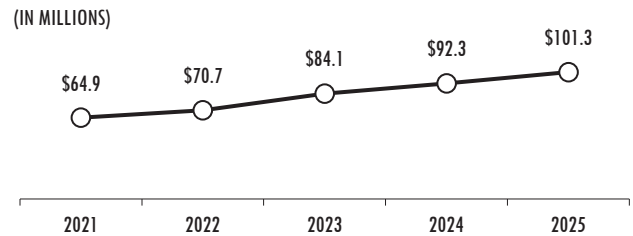
Services must be provided by appropriate, qualified community programs, including community mental health centers, child mental health programs, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, mental health peer-support programs, or mental health primary consumer-directed programs. States must provide systems of integrated services for children with SED and must use at least 10.0 percent of their allocations for evidence-based programs targeting individuals with early SMI. States may use up to 5.0 percent of grant funds for administrative costs.

States may not use funds for inpatient services, cash payments to recipients of health services, capital purchases or improvements, or purchases of major medical equipment.

ELIGIBILITY

Adults with SMI and children with SED are eligible for assistance. Grant funds can cover services for children and

FIGURE 31
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

adults who are not eligible for Medicaid and services for Medicaid enrollees if the services are not covered by Medicaid.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 31 shows the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – NUTRITION SERVICES (HOME-DELIVERED MEALS AND CONGREGATE MEALS)

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.045

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funding based on its share of the national population that is age 60 and older.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15.0 percent for nutrition services and 25.0 percent for administration. Each state must spend at least as much in nonfederal funds for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively during the previous three fiscal years for federal Older Americans Act programs, including Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers, and the National Family Caregiver Program. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs is an estimated \$4.8 million for federal fiscal year 2023.

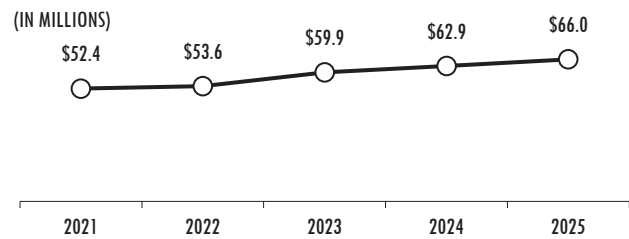
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Meals may be served in a congregate setting or delivered to homebound individuals. Meals must meet certain federal dietary guidelines.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses of any age are eligible, as are individuals who are disabled and reside with or accompany an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60. Those individuals with the greatest social or economic need (i.e., low-income individuals, members of minority groups, and those residing in rural areas) receive priority for meal services. State agencies may implement additional eligibility guidelines if they do not conflict with federal requirements.

FIGURE 32
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – NUTRITION SERVICES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 32 shows the Nutrition Services Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE OPIOID RESPONSE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.788

PURPOSE

The State Opioid Response program is intended to address the effects of the opioid crisis by providing opioid use prevention, treatment, and recovery services to individuals suffering from opioid use disorder.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Grants are provided to states through a formula that is based on diagnostic criteria demonstrating unmet need for treatment and on a state's proportion of national drug-poisoning deaths. The Texas program serves four populations: the public (prevention), individuals at risk for opioid overdose and their support systems (integrated services), individuals with opioid use disorder who meet specific financial and clinical eligibility requirements (treatment), and individuals who have a history of opioid misuse (recovery).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

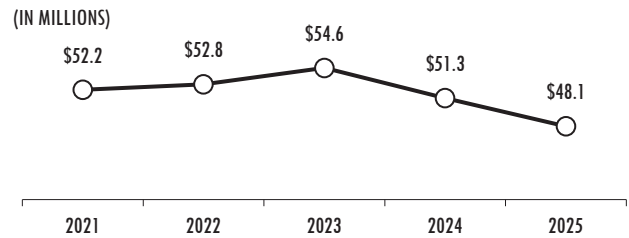
States may use no more than 5.0 percent of funds for administrative expenses. Funds must be used primarily for direct services. If evidence-based practices exist for the focus population that is being served, states must use such approaches before implementing newer, promising practices.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 33 shows the State Opioid Response program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 33
STATE OPIOID RESPONSE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.181

PURPOSE

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families, or Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, grants, assist states in implementing and maintaining a system of early intervention services available to foster the healthy development of infants and toddlers with disabilities and provide support to their families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allotments to states are based on the number of infants and toddlers younger than age three in the state compared to the number of infants and toddlers in this age group nationwide.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

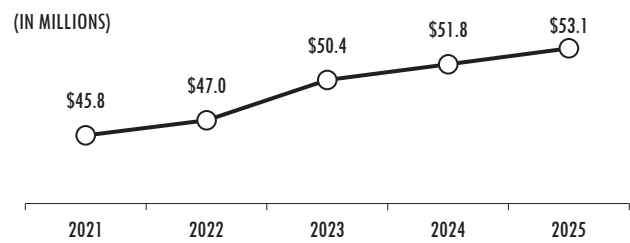
Federal IDEA, Part C, funds are intended as the payer of last resort for early intervention services. State and local educational agencies must provide financial support for special education and related services at least at the level expended during the preceding fiscal year. If reimbursements and revenues are not settled for the preceding year, then states may maintain the amount expended two years previously. Texas' federal fiscal year 2023 maintenance-of-effort requirement was \$62.7 million. The program does not have matching requirements. Funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funding for early intervention services.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use funds to implement and maintain a statewide system for early intervention services. Funds also may be used to cover direct services that otherwise would not be paid from public or private sources for eligible children from birth to age three and their families.

States must provide certain services to families at no cost, including identification of eligible children, evaluation and assessment, and service coordination. Federal law authorizes states to charge copayments and other fees to families on a sliding scale, and to bill public or private insurance, as applicable, for other services.

FIGURE 34
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS
AND FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility is extended to infants and toddlers younger than age three who are evaluated as having disabilities, such as developmental delays, or who have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay (e.g., low birth weight or premature birth). States have discretion to develop their own eligibility rules regarding the specific developmental delays and medical conditions that qualify children for services. Therefore, the criteria vary significantly from state to state. However, the federal government provides guidelines for the following developmental categories as eligible for services: physical, cognitive, communicative, social/emotional, and adaptive development.

STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 34 shows the Special Education Grants for Infants and Families awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.556

PURPOSE

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program provides funding for community-based family support and preservation services, family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. The program addresses the following areas: preventing child maltreatment among at-risk families; assuring the safety of children and preserving intact families; addressing issues for families whose children have been placed in foster care; and supporting adoptive families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on a rolling average of its population of children who received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits during the preceding three fiscal years.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25.0 percent. States must maintain at least the level of expenditures for family preservation and support services from 1992. Texas' federal fiscal year 2023 maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$4.3 million.

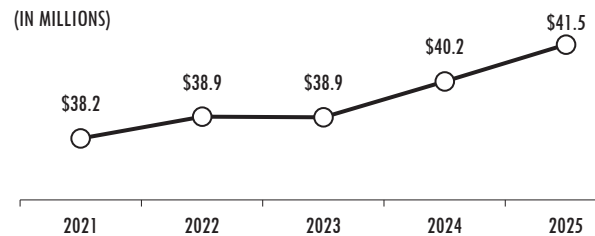
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must spend funds for four primary purposes: family preservation, family support services such as mentoring or parenting skills training, family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. Each purpose must receive at least 20.0 percent of a state's expenditures. Administrative expenditures are capped at 10.0 percent of the total allotment. In addition, funds are provided to support monthly caseworker visits, and funds must be used to improve the quality of those visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision-making for the safety, permanency, and well-being of foster children and on activities intended to increase retention, recruitment, and training of caseworkers.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible, a recipient must be a parent or primary caregiver for a child or children younger than age 19, and services must be necessary to prevent the child's removal

FIGURE 35
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

from the home. Services may be provided to help families stabilize their lives, strengthen family functioning, prevent out-of-home placement of children, enhance child development, improve parenting skills, facilitate timely family reunification, or promote appropriate adoptions.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 35 shows the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.994

PURPOSE

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant is intended to improve the health of certain low-income populations, including pregnant women, mothers, and children, through maternal and child health programs. The programs are intended to increase access to healthcare for mothers and children, reduce infant mortality and the incidence of preventable disease, and provide services to children with special healthcare needs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on the relative share of funds received in accordance with seven antecedent programs during fiscal year 1983. When funding exceeds the amount appropriated that year, additional funds are allocated in proportion to the state’s poverty-level population younger than age 18.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide a \$3 match for every \$4 of federal funding allocated, which equates to approximately 43.0 percent. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures during fiscal year 1989. Texas’ maintenance-of-effort requirement was an estimated \$40.2 million for state fiscal year 2023.

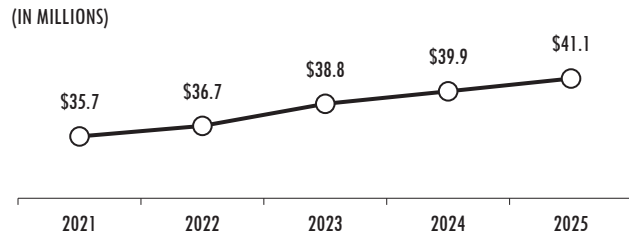
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to develop systems of care to provide health services and related activities, including planning, administration, education, and evaluation consistent with the state’s annual application. States must use at least 30.0 percent of funds for preventive and primary-care services for children, and at least 30.0 percent for services for children with special healthcare needs. A 10.0 percent limit applies to administrative spending.

States must maintain toll-free telephone numbers to provide information about participating healthcare providers to parents. States must communicate with pregnant women and parents of infants who are eligible for services from the state’s Medicaid program and assist them in applying for the program.

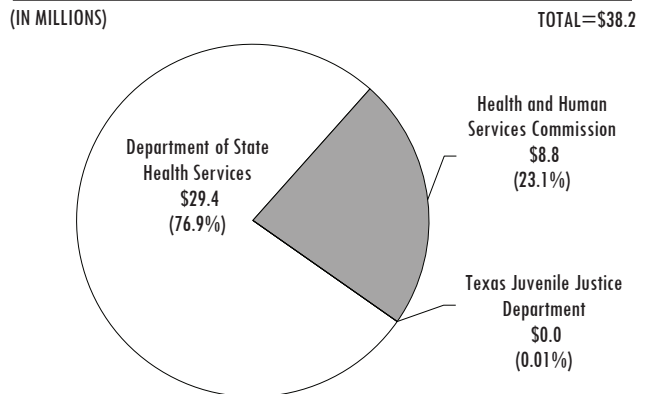
Prohibited uses of grant funds include the following areas: (1) inpatient services other than those provided to children with special healthcare needs or to high-risk pregnant women and infants; (2) cash payments for health services; (3) capital

FIGURE 36
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 37
ESTIMATED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2023



NOTES:
(1) The Texas Juvenile Justice Department received less than 1.0 percent of the grant distribution for fiscal year 2023.
(2) Total may not sum due to rounding. Data shows state expenditures for fiscal year 2023.

SOURCES: Department of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

purchases or improvements; (4) matching funds for other federal grants; and (5) funds for research or training to entities other than a public or nonprofit entity. Funds may be expended during the current and subsequent fiscal years.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Figure 36 shows the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. **Figure 37** shows Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2023.

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.565

PURPOSE

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) aims to support the health and nutrition of individuals with low incomes who are at least age 60. Participants receive nutrition education and monthly supplemental food packages, which include fruit, vegetables, milk, cheese, grains, and protein. State agencies receive administrative grants from the federal government and distribute the funds to public and nonprofit organizations, which conduct eligibility determinations, provide food packages to individuals, and offer nutrition education. CSFP previously served low-income pregnant women and children until 2014; these groups now receive support primarily through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service allocates to each state agency an amount based on historical caseloads for the program, adjusted for inflation. States distribute administrative funds to local agencies under the following conditions: states may retain 15.0 percent of the first \$50,000 received, 10.0 percent of the next \$100,000 received, and 5.0 percent of the next \$250,000 received. If the grant exceeds \$400,000, the maximum a state may retain is \$30,000.

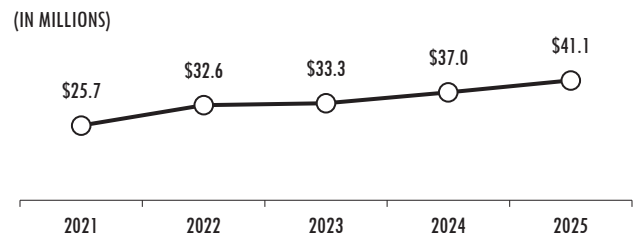
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State agencies and local recipients may use the CSFP administrative grants for the following activities necessary to operate the program: storing, transporting, and distributing foods; determining applicant eligibility; program outreach; nutrition education; audits and hearings; monitoring and review of program operations; and transportation of participants to program sites. Funds may not be used for facility upgrades that are not required for the program. State agencies must return to the federal government any funds that have not been fully obligated by the end of the federal fiscal year.

FIGURE 38
COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Participants must be at least age 60 and meet income requirements determined annually by the administering state agencies, based on a household income limit at or less than 130.0 percent of the federal poverty level. Citizenship is not a requirement for program participation. Eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program does not qualify an individual automatically for CSFP. Eligibility may be certified for three years at a time, but states may verify continued eligibility annually.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 38 shows the CSFP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.777

PURPOSE

The State Survey and Certification program provides financial assistance to state health agencies to monitor providers and suppliers of healthcare services for compliance with federal regulatory health and safety standards and conditions of participation in Medicare and Medicaid.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The federal government reimburses states for the costs of survey and certification activities. States receive a quarterly award after submission and approval of an annual budget for the program.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

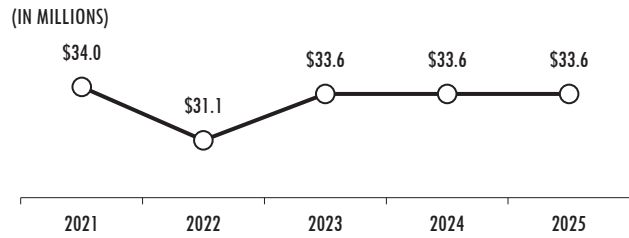
States receive funds for onsite inspection of healthcare service providers and suppliers such as hospitals, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities, and home health agencies.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 39 shows the State Survey and Certification program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 39
STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

IMMUNIZATION GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 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 A, hepatitis B, varicella, mumps, haemophilus influenzae type B, influenza, pneumococcal pneumonia, and COVID-19.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is based on specific project needs as documented by the applicant and agreed to by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Upon request, states may receive vaccines in lieu of cash.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

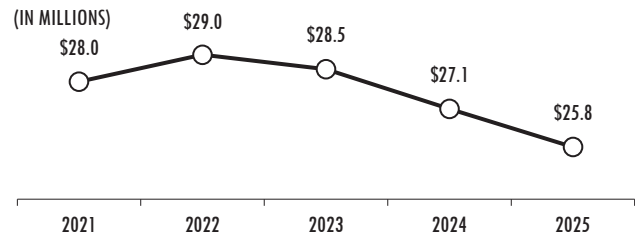
States may use funds for the following costs and activities:

- costs associated with planning, organizing, and conducting immunization programs directed toward vaccine-preventable diseases and for vaccine purchases;
- assessment costs;
- surveillance and outbreak control;
- public information and education;
- compliance with compulsory school immunization laws; and
- vaccine storage, supply, and delivery.

States may provide vaccines purchased with grant funds to private practitioners that agree to perform vaccinations at no charge.

States may not use funds to support research or clinical care. Some equipment purchases may be allowable if the equipment supports the immunization program and the CDC approves the request. Funds must supplement, not supplant, existing state or local immunization services and operations.

FIGURE 40
IMMUNIZATION GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 40 shows the Immunization Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.645

PURPOSE

Child Welfare Services State Grants support states to develop a coordinated array of child and family services through community-based agencies. This program also is known as the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required. A state that fails to meet caseworker visit standards may be required to contribute a higher match rate. States must fulfill a total number of monthly caseworker visits of at least 95.0 percent of the total visits that would be made if every child in foster care received one visit per month.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

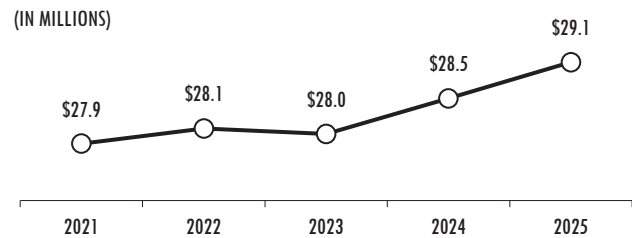
States may use funds to protect and promote children's welfare; prevent the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children; provide services to at-risk families; promote the safety, permanency, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and provide training, professional development, and support to child welfare workers.

States may spend no more than 10.0 percent of funds on administrative costs. The total amount of funds that each state may spend for childcare, foster-care maintenance payments, or adoption assistance payments may not exceed the total amount of such expenditures for fiscal year 2005. The level of expenditures of nonfederal funding for foster-care maintenance payments that a state may use as a match may not exceed its amount of such expenditures for fiscal year 2005.

ELIGIBILITY

Families and children in need of child welfare services that are necessary to promote and protect a child's safety and

FIGURE 41
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

prevent abuse and neglect may be eligible for programs funded through this grant regardless of income.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 41 shows the Child Welfare Services State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.940

PURPOSE

Federal funding for HIV Prevention Activities assists states and communities to meet the costs of establishing and maintaining prevention programs to prevent the spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funding based on its population of individuals diagnosed with HIV. Additional funding is available to jurisdictions with at least 3,000 African American or Hispanic residents diagnosed with HIV.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

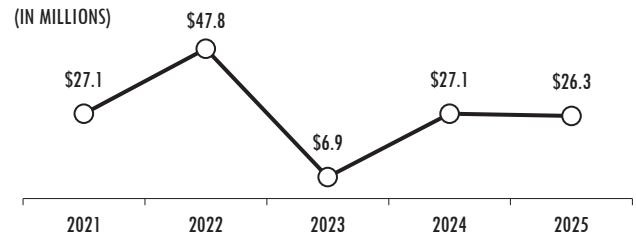
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

States must spend approximately 75.0 percent of funding for the following services: HIV testing; prevention services for HIV-positive individuals and their partners; condom distribution for people at high risk of contracting HIV; and efforts to align policies to optimize HIV prevention, care, and treatment. In addition, states must conduct the following activities: jurisdictional HIV prevention planning; capacity building and technical assistance; program planning, monitoring, and evaluation; and quality assurance. The remaining funding may be allocated to recommended program components, which may include targeting high-risk populations; social marketing, media, and mobilization; and pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis services. States must spend at least 70.0 percent of any additional funding for testing and related services in a healthcare setting.

States may not use funds for research activities, clinical care unless allowed by law, or to purchase medications unless authorized in a notice of funding opportunity for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

FIGURE 42
HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Department of State Health Services.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 42 shows the HIV Prevention Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.044

PURPOSE

The Supportive Services and Senior Centers Program of the Special Programs for the Aging provides funding to coordinate services that support individuals age 60 and older and help them to remain in their homes and communities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its population of individuals age 60 and older.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15.0 percent for supportive services or senior centers and 25.0 percent for administration. Each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funding for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively for the federal Older Americans Act programs, including Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services and the National Family Caregiver Program, for the previous three fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' federal fiscal year 2023 maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs is an estimated \$4.8 million.

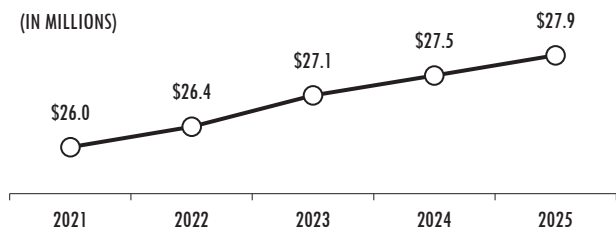
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to provide services such as health, education, counseling, transportation, housing assistance, legal assistance, employment services, or services to assist eligible individuals in avoiding institutionalization. States also may use funds to support multipurpose senior centers that coordinate and integrate services for these individuals.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals age 60 and older are eligible. States target services to individuals who have the greatest economic and social needs. Economic need is defined as an income at or less than the federal poverty level, and social needs include physical and mental disabilities, language barriers, and other factors that may hinder an older individual's ability to complete daily living activities independently. States develop formulas for distributing funds across intrastate regions, and the Assistant Secretary for Aging, of the U.S. Department of

FIGURE 43
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging, must approve these plans.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 43 shows the Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.870

PURPOSE

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program provides voluntary services to families for the following purposes: strengthen and improve maternal, infant, and early childhood programs pursuant to the U.S. Social Security Act, Title V; improve coordination of services for at-risk communities; and provide home-visiting programs that may help improve outcomes for families residing in at-risk communities. These outcomes include: (1) improvements in child and maternal health; (2) prevention of childhood injuries and abuse; (3) improvements in school readiness and achievement; (4) reductions in crime and domestic violence; (5) improvements in family economic self-sufficiency; and (6) improvements in coordination of community social services.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive base MIECHV funds allocated according to a state's relative proportion of children younger than age five whose families' income is less than the poverty level. The base amount guaranteed to each state is \$1.0 million. Beginning in federal fiscal year 2024, states may now also receive matching funds through fiscal year 2027. The new matching funds are available at a federal share of 75.0 percent and a nonfederal share of 25.0 percent.

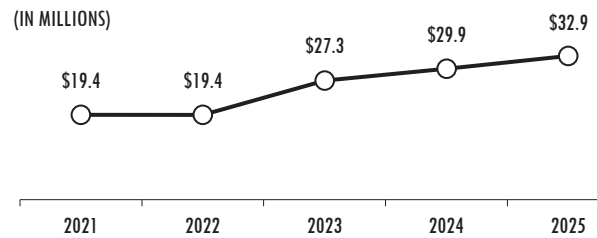
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

New maintenance-of-effort guidelines for states took effect for the program in federal fiscal year 2023. The total amount of nonfederal funds obligated for a MIECHV program by the receiving state or jurisdiction during a fiscal year must not be less than the total amount of nonfederal funds the recipient reported spending on evidence-based home visiting and home-visiting initiatives for fiscal years 2019 or 2021, whichever is less. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for federal fiscal year 2023 is an estimated \$3.8 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 75.0 percent of MIECHV funds for evidence-based home-visiting programs and may spend the remainder for models that offer promising practices or new approaches and eventually will undergo rigorous evaluation.

FIGURE 44
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Funds may be expended through the end of the second succeeding fiscal year after the award.

Funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

ELIGIBILITY

States may use funds to serve low-income families and families residing in at-risk communities. States must prioritize services to families that include the following individuals: (1) pregnant women younger than age 21; (2) family members who have a history of child abuse, substance use, or tobacco use; (3) children who exhibit low student achievement or developmental delays or disabilities; or (4) active or former members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), pursuant to Senate Bill 24, Eighty-eighth Legislature, Regular Session, 2023, which transferred program management from the Department of Family and Protective Services to HHSC beginning in state fiscal year 2025.

Figure 44 shows the MIECHV Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS

ALN/CFDA NO. 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 also review complaints alleging abuse or neglect of patients in healthcare facilities that receive Medicaid payments and may review complaints of the misappropriation of patients’ private funds in such facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive reimbursement for 90.0 percent of their costs during the first 12 fiscal quarters of the unit’s operation, and 75.0 percent thereafter, computed against a quarterly maximum allowable of the greater of \$125,000 or 0.25 percent of the sums expended by federal, state, and local governments in operating the Medicaid state plan.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 90.0 percent for the first 3.0 years and 75.0 percent thereafter. No maintenance of effort is required.

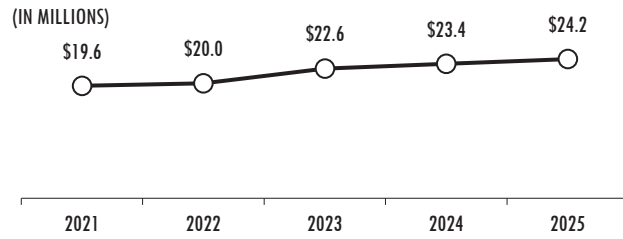
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Fraud-control units are separate and distinct from the single state Medicaid agency, but they must enter into an agreement with the Medicaid agency to address compliance with fraud-control requirements. Units must employ sufficient professional, administrative, and support staff to perform duties and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Federal funding may not be used for the following activities: 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 salaries of staff that are not devoted full-time to the unit. Units must make information concerning fraud available to federal investigators and must maintain safeguards to protect the privacy rights of individuals and to prevent the misuse of information.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 45
STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

Figure 45 shows the State Medicaid Fraud Control Units awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.090

PURPOSE

The Guardianship Assistance program provides payments to relative caregivers who have assumed legal guardianship of eligible children for whom they previously cared as foster parents. The assistance is intended to prevent long-term stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency, and well-being.

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 individuals. Whereas states are required to provide Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, Guardianship Assistance is optional.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The match formula for this program is the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP). The federal fiscal year 2023 FMAP for Texas began at 66.07 percent for the first quarter and phased down to 62.37 in the final quarter of the fiscal year due to the tapering of the temporary FMAP enhancement related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which provided a 6.2-percentage-point increase in states' FMAP rates. The FMAP for federal fiscal year 2024 is 60.15 percent. The state match for staff or provider training is 25.0 percent. Administrative costs are shared at 50.0 percent with the federal government. No maintenance of effort is required.

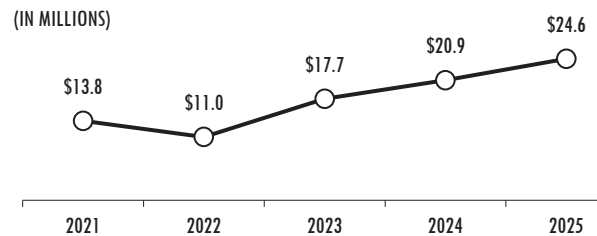
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Payments to relatives assuming guardianship may not exceed foster-care maintenance payments that would have been paid if the child had remained in a foster family home. Relatives assuming guardianship also are eligible for reimbursement of nonrecurring expenses associated with obtaining legal guardianship, up to \$2,000. States may use funds only to support the care of children who meet eligibility requirements and their siblings.

ELIGIBILITY

Funds may be awarded to states and tribes whose Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance plans are approved.

FIGURE 46
GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Beneficiaries must meet the following eligibility requirements: (1) the child has been removed from the home pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement or as a result of a judicial determination that remaining in the home would not promote the child's welfare; (2) the child has been eligible for foster-care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian; (3) the state has determined that the permanency options of the child's returning home or adoption are not appropriate; (4) the child demonstrates a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian, who is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (5) for children age 14 or older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children who are placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement also may be beneficiaries.

A relative guardian and other adults living in the guardian's home must pass a fingerprint-based criminal records check in the national crime information databases and the state's child abuse and neglect registry before the guardian may receive guardianship payments.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 46 shows the Guardianship Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 93.052

PURPOSE

The National Family Caregiver Support program assists states in providing systems of support services that help family caregivers and older relatives care for older adults in their homes for as long as possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its share of the national population age 70 and older.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The required nonfederal match is 25.0 percent.

Each state must spend at least the amount of nonfederal funds for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively during the previous three fiscal years for the Older Americans Act programs, including Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services, and Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Centers and Senior Centers. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs overall is an estimated \$4.8 million for federal fiscal year 2023.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

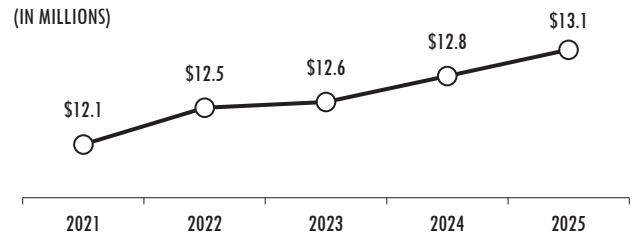
States may use funds to provide information to caregivers about available services, assistance to caregivers in accessing services, individual counseling, caregiver training, respite care, and supplemental services to complement care provided by caregivers. Funds must supplement, not supplant, any other federal, state, or local funding.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible program participants include the following caregivers:

- adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals age 60 and older;
- adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care for individuals of any age who have Alzheimer's disease or related disorders;

FIGURE 47
NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- older relatives, other than parents, age 55 and older providing care to children younger than age 18; and
- older relatives, including parents, age 55 and older providing care to adults from ages 19 to 59 who have disabilities.

States must prioritize services for caregivers who have the greatest social and economic need; for family caregivers who provide care to individuals with Alzheimer's disease or related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; and for grandparents or individuals age 55 and older who are relative caregivers and provide care to individuals, including children, who have severe disabilities.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 47 shows the National Family Caregiver Support awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.582

PURPOSE

The goal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) is to provide produce to students in eligible elementary schools during the school day outside of traditional mealtimes. The program aims to promote healthier habits and nutrition education to students who otherwise may lack access to it.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State agencies receive an annual grant equal to 1.0 percent of the total funds, and remaining funds are allocated based on a state's population relative to the total U.S. population. State agencies distribute Federal Funds to local food authorities, who allocate them to schools. Schools must apply to participate, and they receive amounts ranging from \$50 to \$75 per student per school year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

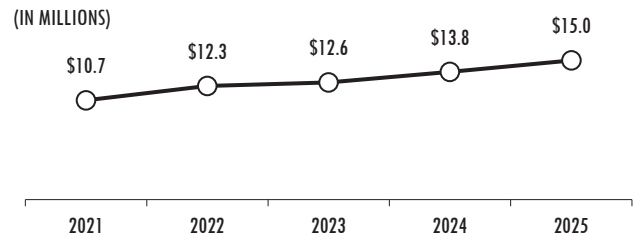
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Schools may determine the varieties of produce offered and the time of day and days per week fruits and vegetables are provided outside of established breakfast and lunch times. Schools receive operational and administrative funds. Operational expenses may include produce preparation, service, and small equipment purchases. Administrative expenses may include staff time managing the program and larger equipment purchases, and such costs may not exceed 10.0 percent of a school's total allocation. State agencies may retain a portion of the total grant for their administrative costs. The agency's administrative portion must be the lesser of the following amounts: (1) 5.0 percent of the agency's total grant for the year; or (2) the amount required to pay the costs of a program coordinator employed full-time to manage this grant for the state.

ELIGIBILITY

Elementary schools are eligible to receive funds from local food authorities for this program if they also operate the National School Lunch Program. The FFVP prioritizes

FIGURE 48
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

schools with the highest share of children eligible for free and reduced-price meals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 48 shows the program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$13.5 billion for education. Most of this funding is distributed to Texas by formulas. Federal grants awarded competitively and directly to local educational agencies (LEA) are not included in this report.

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) awarded 12 of the 17 education grants in the top 100, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) awarded the remaining funds. ED distributes most of the grants to states each July from the appropriations for that federal fiscal year, which begins the preceding October 1.

Most education programs in this chapter fund services provided to students in kindergarten to grade 12. However, several programs included provide funds to institutions of higher education.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was enacted in December 2015. ESSA reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which governs federal education programs for kindergarten to grade 12. ESSA programs originally were funded for four fiscal years, from 2017 to 2020. Neither ESSA nor the programs in its authority have been reauthorized since the last authorizations expired in 2020. Funding for these programs continues to be provided through the annual appropriations process.

ESSA renamed Improving Teacher Quality State Grants as Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, initiated the process to phase out the hold-harmless base allocation, and changed formula allocation percentages. For fiscal year 2017, 65.0 percent of the allocation to each state was based on its national percentage of students ages five to 17 living in poverty, and 35.0 percent was based on the state's percentage of all students ages five to 17. Beginning in fiscal year 2018, the allocation percentages changed by 5.0 percent annually until fiscal year 2020, when they reached 80.0 percent and 20.0 percent, respectively. The hold-harmless provision expired in fiscal year 2023, and grants now are distributed by formula only.

ESSA increased funding for Title I Grants to LEAs, which include school districts, charter schools, and other local agencies. Texas' allocations are estimated at \$1,813.5 million for federal fiscal year 2023, an increase of \$218.8 million from the fiscal year 2021 estimate of \$1,594.7 million. States are required to set aside 7.0 percent of their funding for school improvement, of which 95.0 percent must be distributed to districts with schools that are implementing Comprehensive Support and Improvement and Targeted Support and Improvement activities.

The legislation continues maintenance-of-effort (MOE) and non-supplanting requirements for ESSA programs. However, pursuant to ESSA, an LEA that does not meet the MOE requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding fiscal years. The ED also may grant MOE waivers for "exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances" or due to a precipitous decrease in state resources.

EDUCATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

The U.S. Congress reauthorized the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 2004. The annual appropriations process continues to fund programs authorized through the IDEA law. ESSA amended IDEA in 2015, including amending the definition of "highly qualified teacher" and revising the guidelines for alternative assessments for children with cognitive disabilities.

CHILD NUTRITION

Federal authorization for the Summer Food Service Program for Children and Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses expired at the end of fiscal year 2015. Although authorization has expired, the U.S. Congress continues to fund the programs through the annual appropriations process.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act of 2024 extended the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, commonly referred to as the Farm Bill, through September 30, 2024. The Farm Bill includes the reauthorization of payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations in accordance with the Hatch Act. The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st

Century Act of 2018 reauthorized the Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States and extended authorization for the program through June 30, 2025.

OTHER PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 established a permanent summer electronic benefit transfer program, referred to as SUN Bucks, to deliver cash assistance to eligible families with school-age children during the summer months. To administer this program in summer

2024, the first summer the program was available, each state was required to notify the USDA of its intent to participate in the program by January 1, 2024. Texas did not participate in summer 2024. The state may offer the program during subsequent summers if it notifies the USDA by the annual January 1 deadline.

MAJOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Figure 49 shows education programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in Texas for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**FIGURE 49
EDUCATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
3	National School Lunch Program	\$4,059.6
4	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$3,598.9
6	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$2,398.4
8	School Breakfast Program	\$1,355.6
20	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$464.8
30	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$268.2
31	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	\$258.2
32	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$252.0
33	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$250.8
47	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$134.6
49	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$115.7
58	Stronger Connections Grant Program	\$94.0
69	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$62.8
77	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$50.4
79	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$48.3
81	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$45.8
96	Cooperative Extension Service – Smith-Lever	\$28.7
Total		\$13,486.9

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.555

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive federal letters of credit to reimburse public and private schools for each meal served. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service issues reimbursement rates for meals served during the award period for each school year, from July 1 to June 30. For school year 2023–24, the reimbursement rate per free lunch was \$4.25, the rate per reduced-price lunch was \$3.85, and the rate per paid lunch was \$0.40. These rates for school year 2024–25 are \$4.43, \$4.03, and \$0.42, respectively. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for schools that serve at least 60.0 percent of lunches free or at a reduced price. States also receive USDA Foods at a per-meal value determined annually, which averaged 29.5 cents per lunch served for school year 2023–24. USDA Foods typically constitute from 15.0 percent to 20.0 percent of the products served as part of a school lunch.

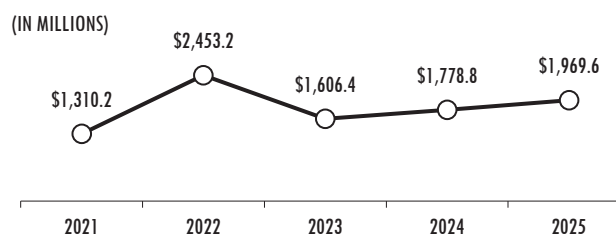
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State funding for program purposes must equal at least 30.0 percent of the amount of Federal Funds provided to the state for the NSLP during school year 1980–81, which means the requirement is \$14.6 million for Texas. However, if a state's per capita income for a school year is less than the national average, then the state's annual match requirement is reduced proportionately. During fiscal year 2023, LEAs in Texas received \$13.8 million in state funds to satisfy the matching requirement and supplement the total cost of operating school lunch programs.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

To participate, schools must serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible children and operate the program on a nonprofit basis. Schools may not charge more than \$0.40 for each reduced-price meal.

FIGURE 50
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

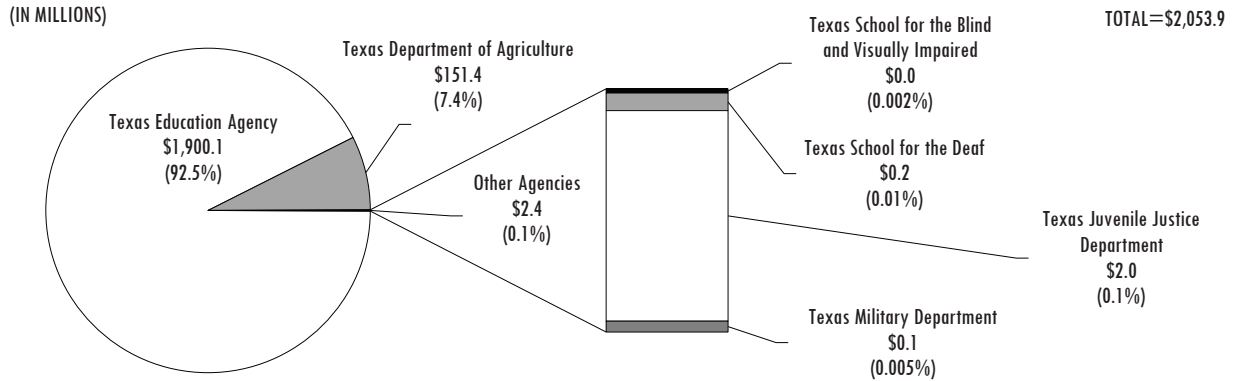
All children enrolled in schools in which the federal lunch program is operating may participate. Lunch is served free to children from families with income levels at or less than 130.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels from 130.0 percent to 185.0 percent of the FPL. For a household of four individuals for school year 2022–23, the maximum annual income to qualify for a free meal was \$36,075, and the maximum income for a reduced-price meal was \$51,338. Children from households that are certified to receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, children enrolled in Head Start prekindergarten programs, children in foster care, homeless children, runaway children, and children in migrant families automatically are eligible to receive free meals. Children receiving Medicaid benefits and children in early literacy programs also may be eligible to receive free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas School for the Deaf; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas Military Department; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired.

Figure 50 shows the NSLP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. **Figure 51** shows NSLP distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2023.

FIGURE 51
ESTIMATED NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2023



NOTES: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Data shows state expenditures for fiscal year 2023.

SOURCES: Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas Military Department; Texas School for the Deaf; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired.

TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.010

PURPOSE

The federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part A, provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEA) and schools with large numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families or children who are at risk of failing to meet state academic standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds through four formulas that are based primarily on U.S. Census poverty data and the cost of education in each state, and on the number of children ages five to 17 who are enrolled in LEAs.

The formulas for Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive funds include hold-harmless provisions that guarantee a percentage of the previous year's funding to LEAs. These provisions are intended to limit the decrease in funds that an LEA may receive from the previous year. Hold-harmless amounts are applied separately to these four types of grants, and the amounts are calculated based on the LEA's proportion of low-income students compared to the total population of students. Eligible students include children ages five to 17 in families with incomes at less than the federal poverty level (FPL), children in institutions for neglected and delinquent children, children in foster homes supported with public funds, and children in families earning incomes greater than the FPL from payments received through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. These hold-harmless percentages include the following specifications: 95.0 percent if eligible students make up at least 30.0 percent of enrollment; 90.0 percent if eligible students make up from 15.0 percent to 30.0 percent of enrollment; and 85.0 percent if eligible students make up less than 15.0 percent of enrollment.

BASIC GRANTS

Basic grants are awarded to each LEA that meets the following requirements: (1) has at least 10 low-income school-age children; and (2) has a population of low-income children that exceeds 2.0 percent of the LEA's total school-age population.

CONCENTRATION GRANTS

These funds are distributed to each LEA that is eligible for Basic Grants and meets either of the following requirements: (1) has more than 6,500 enrolled students from low-income families; or (2) has a low-income student population that constitutes at least 15.0 percent of the LEA's total school-age population.

TARGETED GRANTS

Targeted funds are based on the weighted number of school-age children whose family incomes are less than the FPL, using a formula that provides increased funding for LEAs that have more eligible children.

EDUCATION FINANCE INCENTIVE GRANTS

Incentive funds are allocated based on a calculation of effort and equity factors. The effort factor considers the state's per-pupil expenditures during the three preceding years relative to the state's per capita income during that period compared with the same calculated proportion across all states. The equity factor considers per-pupil expenditures at any LEA compared with average per-pupil expenditures at LEAs statewide. Education Finance Incentive Grants use a weighting system similar to that for Targeted Grants.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year must constitute 90.0 percent or more of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. No match is required.

Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional circumstances or a precipitous decrease in state resources.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State education agencies or LEAs must use funds only to supplement funds that, in the absence of such federal

funding, would be made available from nonfederal sources for the education of students participating in Title I programs, and not to supplant such funds.

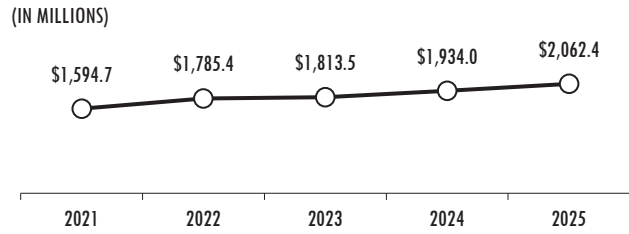
ESSA increased the amounts that states must reserve for school improvement. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, each state was required to reserve the greater of: (1) 7.0 percent of its allocation; or (2) the amount the state reserved for school improvement plus the amount of federal School Improvement Grant funds it received for fiscal year 2016.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 52 shows the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 52
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.027

PURPOSE

Special Education Basic Grants to States assist states in meeting the costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. This award and Special Education Preschool Grants (ALN/CFDA No. 84.173) are grouped for certain administrative processes in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Services for School-aged Children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base allocation equal to the amount received for fiscal year 1999. Additional funds are distributed based on each state's population of children ages three to 21. Among these funds, 85.0 percent are distributed based on the state's overall population of this age group, and 15.0 percent are distributed based on the number of these children from families with incomes at less than the federal poverty level. Most of the funding received must be distributed to local educational agencies (LEA) as subgrants, but states may retain an amount equal to 10.0 percent or less of the award total received in fiscal year 2006, adjusted for inflation, for state-level activities. Federal provisions also include minimum and maximum allocation requirements.

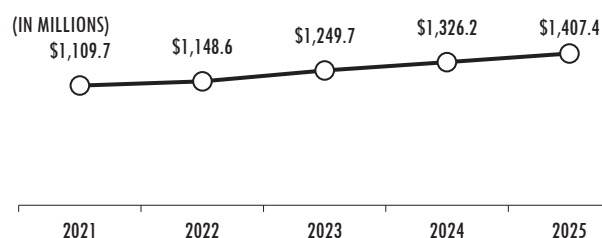
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Special Education Basic Grants to States and Special Education Preschool Grants share a requirement for the maintenance of state financial support. State agencies and LEAs must not decrease financial support for IDEA, Part B, special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the previous fiscal year. Failure to maintain these amounts results in a decrease of allocated funds in the following fiscal year by the same amount by which the state decreased spending from the previous fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024, the level of state financial support must meet or exceed the fiscal year 2023 level of \$2.0 billion in Texas. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding. A state may use funds to pay the salaries of special education teachers and other related

FIGURE 53
SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

services staff, purchase education materials, and deliver education-related services and aids that enable children with disabilities to access education services.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible students include those ages three to 21 who require special education and related services as a result of intellectual, physical, or emotional disabilities.

STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Education Agency; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 53 shows the Special Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.553

PURPOSE

The School Breakfast Program provides cash reimbursement for nutritionally balanced breakfast meals provided to children at public and private schools, as well as residential child care institutions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive letters of credit to reimburse public and private schools for each breakfast served. Reimbursement rates for meals served are issued by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) during the award period for each school year, from July 1 to June 30. For school year 2023–24, the reimbursement rates were \$2.28 per free breakfast, \$1.98 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.38 per paid breakfast. These rates for school year 2024–25 are \$2.37, \$2.07, and \$0.39, respectively. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for schools that serve 40.0 percent or more of lunches through the National School Lunch Program for free or at a reduced price.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

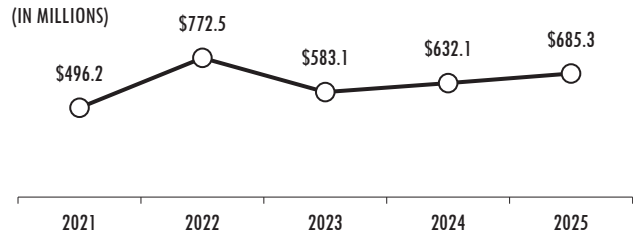
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

To participate, schools must serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible children and operate the program on a nonprofit basis. Schools cannot charge more than \$0.30 for reduced-price breakfasts.

ELIGIBILITY

All children enrolled in schools in which the program is operating may participate. Breakfast is served free to children from families with income levels at or less than 130.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels greater than 130.0 percent but less than 185.0 percent of the FPL. Paid breakfast is served to children who are not eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Children from households that are certified to receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or are enrolled in the Head Start program are eligible automatically for free meals. Children in foster care, homeless children,

FIGURE 54
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

runaway children, children in migrant families, children receiving Medicaid benefits, and children in early literacy programs also may be eligible for free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Education Agency; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas Military Department; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 54 shows the School Breakfast Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.367

PURPOSE

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants are intended 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

Each state receives an allocation based on two related factors: (1) its population of children ages five to 17; and (2) the number of children in this age group from families with incomes less than the federal poverty level (FPL). Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), each state receives 20.0 percent of its allocation based on its population of children in this age group and 80.0 percent based on their FPL status. If any state does not apply for an allotment, then that state's allotment is redistributed in the same ratio to states that applied for program funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

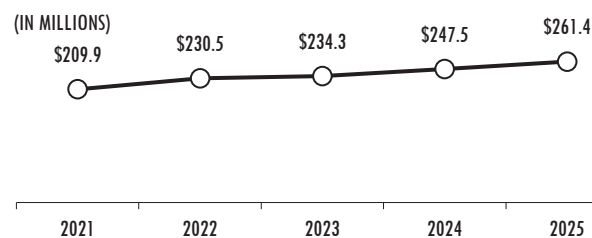
For local educational agencies (LEA), the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year must not be less than 90.0 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. Failure to maintain this fiscal effort results in a decrease in allocation by the same amount less than the 90.0 percent requirement. No match is required.

Pursuant to ESSA, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional circumstances or a precipitous decrease in state resources.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95.0 percent of awards for subgrants to LEAs, which must use these funds to develop, implement, and evaluate programs that improve teacher quality and recruit and retain effective teachers. States may use up to 5.0

FIGURE 55
SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

percent of funds for eligible state activities, which include reforming certification and licensing systems and programs, helping LEAs develop and implement evaluation and support systems, improving equitable access to effective teachers, administering programs that establish or improve alternative routes for state certification of teachers, developing and implementing mechanisms to assist LEAs in recruiting and retaining teachers and principals, and providing technical assistance to LEAs, among other uses. Up to 2.0 percent of total state funding may be used for teacher, principal, or school preparation academies. States may use up to 1.0 percent of the total award for administrative costs, and up to 3.0 percent of subgrants to LEAs may be reserved to fund state activities for principals and other school administrators. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 55 shows the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.365

PURPOSE

English Language Acquisition State Grants provide funds to improve the education of English language learners (ELL), including immigrant children, by providing enhanced instructional opportunities. This program helps students develop English proficiency to meet state academic content and achievement standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives 80.0 percent of the funds based on its share of the total number of ELLs nationwide and 20.0 percent based on the number of immigrant children residing in the state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

No match is required.

For local educational agencies (LEA), the 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 90.0 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. Failure to maintain that level of effort decreases the allocation by the same amount less than the 90.0 percent requirement.

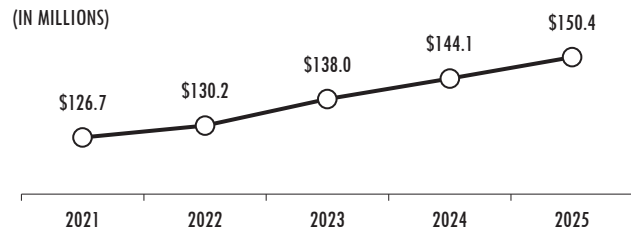
Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional circumstances or a precipitous decrease in state resources.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95.0 percent of allocations to award subgrants to LEAs. Up to 15.0 percent of the subgrants may be awarded to LEAs experiencing a significant increase in enrollment of immigrant children.

States may retain up to 5.0 percent of the state allocation for providing professional development activities, coordinating subgrants, providing technical assistance, and recognizing

FIGURE 56
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

subgrantees through financial awards. Administrative costs are limited to 50.0 percent of the amount that a state retains or \$175,000, whichever is greater.

LEAs must use funds to increase the English proficiency of ELL students by providing the following services: high-quality language instruction; professional development to teachers and other educational staff to improve assessments and instruction; and enhanced instructional opportunities. Funds may be used to identify, acquire, and upgrade curricula, instructional materials, educational software, and assessment procedures.

Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 56 shows the English Language Acquisition State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.424

PURPOSE

The Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) Program grants provide funds to improve student academic achievement by increasing the capacity of states, local educational agencies (LEA), schools, and communities to deliver balanced education to students. Funds are used to improve school conditions and promote the use of technology by educators and students to boost academic achievement and digital literacy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State allocations are based on the amount of funding the state received for the previous fiscal year through Title I, Part A, Grants to Local Educational Agencies. A state must receive federal approval for its state plan before it can receive funding. The plan must describe how the state will use its funds, distribute awards to LEAs, monitor the implementation of the program, and use existing resources. At least 95.0 percent of the total award to the state must be distributed to LEAs.

LEAs are eligible for funding if they received Title I, Part A, awards the previous year. Distribution of SSAE awards to LEAs is based on an LEA's Title I, Part A, award from the previous year, divided by all Title I, Part A, awards, and then multiplied by the state's SSAE award. The minimum award to an LEA is \$10,000.

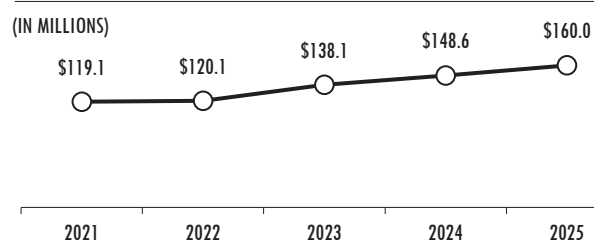
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

The state and LEAs must use awards to supplement, not supplant, nonfederal funding. States must use at least 95.0 percent of allocations to award subgrants to LEAs and no more than 1.0 percent for program administrative costs. The state may use the remaining amount to support state-level activities and programs intended to meet the purpose of the program, including monitoring, technical assistance, eliminating barriers to integration of programs and initiatives funded through the program, and supporting LEA programs and activities.

FIGURE 57
STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT
PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

LEAs that receive allocations of \$30,000 or more must conduct a comprehensive needs-based assessment to determine use of the subgrant across three required activities: to support balanced educational opportunities, to support safe and healthy students, and to support effective uses of technology. LEAs that receive allocations of less than \$30,000 must use funds in one of the three categories. LEAs may not spend more than 2.0 percent of their award on administrative costs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 57 shows the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.287

PURPOSE

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program provides academic enrichment opportunities to children, particularly students who attend low-performing schools located in impoverished areas. The centers are intended to help students meet state academic achievement standards in core subjects, expand enrichment activities that complement regular academic programs, and offer literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on the proportion of its national share of federal Title I, Part A, Grants to Local Educational Agencies funds received during the previous fiscal year. Local educational agencies (LEA) can apply for funds through the administering state agency.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

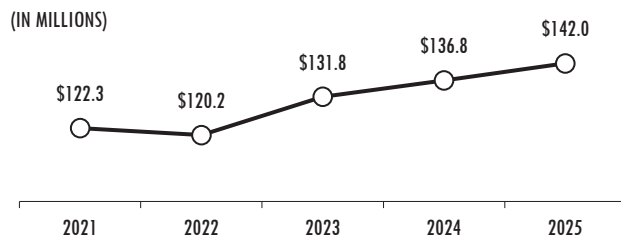
For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year must not be less than 90.0 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. Failure to maintain that level of effort decreases the allocation by the same amount less than the 90.0 percent requirement. No match is required for state allotments. States may require entities receiving subgrants to match awarded funds according to a sliding scale, provided the required match amount does not exceed the subgrant award amount.

Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional circumstances or a precipitous decrease in state resources.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must distribute at least 93.0 percent of their allocations to eligible entities, including LEAs, community-based organizations, and some nonprofit organizations, through a

FIGURE 58
21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

competitive subgrant program. States may use up to 2.0 percent of funds for administrative purposes. States may use up to 5.0 percent of funds for monitoring, evaluating, and training activities designed to ensure high-quality programs. Funds must supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds.

Eligible entities must apply for funds to the state educational agency. The application must describe activities to be funded, explain how those activities will improve students' academic achievement, and provide other qualifications. State educational agencies evaluate the applications through a peer-review process to determine which projects to fund. Funded projects must establish or expand activities in community learning centers. States may not award subgrants with a value less than \$50,000.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 58 shows the 21st Century Community Learning Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.048

PURPOSE

Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States provide funds to develop the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who enroll in career-and-technical education (CTE) programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its population in three age groups and average per capita income during the previous three years. The age groups are ages 15 to 19, weighted 50.0 percent; ages 20 to 24, weighted 20.0 percent; and ages 25 to 65, weighted 15.0 percent. The sum of the amounts resulting from the three age groups is weighted by 15.0 percent.

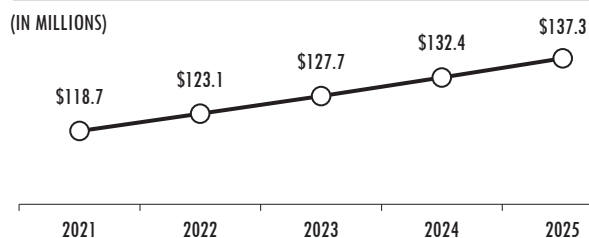
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide a 50.0 percent match for Federal Funds used for administration. To qualify for its full allotment of funds for this program in a given fiscal year, a state must demonstrate that its level of spending for CTE either by aggregate or per student for the preceding fiscal year was not less than the expenditures in the second preceding fiscal year; for the fiscal year 2024 award, the requirement would assess whether fiscal year 2023 spending met or exceeded fiscal year 2022 spending. For fiscal year 2024, Texas met the maintenance-of-effort requirement because aggregate spending for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$4.1 billion, which exceeded the fiscal year 2022 amount of \$3.9 billion.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must distribute at least 85.0 percent of funds to local educational agencies (LEA) and eligible institutions that provide postsecondary education; although each state has discretion in how to allocate this portion of funds among secondary and postsecondary institutions. Up to 10.0 percent of distributed funds may be awarded to entities in rural areas and areas with high percentages or populations of CTE students. States may use up to 10.0 percent for state-level leadership activities; of this amount, no more than 2.0 percent may be used to assist individuals in state institutions, and from \$60,000 to \$150,000 must be used to fund services to prepare individuals for nontraditional fields. States may retain up to 5.0 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater,

FIGURE 59
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

for administration. At least 0.1 percent of the award or \$50,000, whichever is less, must be used to recruit special populations for enrollment in CTE programs. States must use funds to supplement, not supplant, local, and other federal funding.

ELIGIBILITY

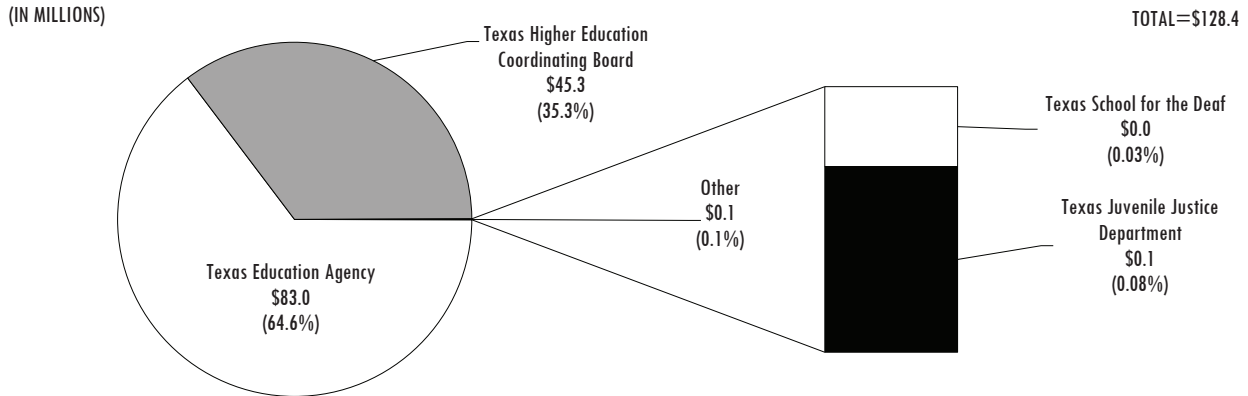
Eligible recipients include LEAs, two-year and four-year colleges and universities that offer CTE programs at less than the baccalaureate level, area CTE centers, and postsecondary education institutions operated by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Education.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 59 shows the Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025. **Figure 60** shows Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States expenditures among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2023.

FIGURE 60
ESTIMATED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANT DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2023



NOTES:

- (1) Distributions to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Texas School for the Deaf, and Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired (TSBVI) total less than 1.0 percent of the state's total distributions. TSBVI's distribution of \$40,551 represents less than 0.01 percent of the total and is not shown.
- (2) Totals may not sum due to rounding. Data shows state expenditures for fiscal year 2023.

SOURCES: Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf.

ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.002

PURPOSE

Adult Education Basic Grants to States help adults and out-of-school youth age 16 or older gain literacy and the knowledge and skills necessary for employment, acquire English-language skills, obtain skills necessary to foster the educational development of their children, and complete secondary education.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After receiving an initial allocation of \$250,000, each state receives its remaining allocation based on the ratio of its population of individuals age 16 or older that do not have high school diplomas or equivalent education/training to the national population of such individuals. States receive at least 90.0 percent of their allocations for the preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

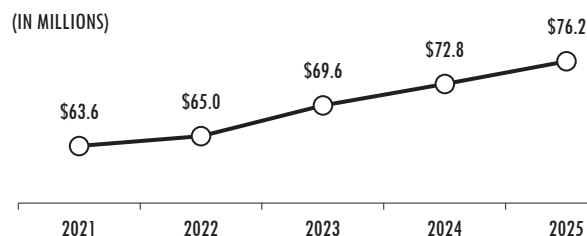
To receive Federal Funds, a state must contribute at least 25.0 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and literacy activities in the state. The match may be cash or in-kind services.

The state's maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement equals its nonfederal expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year, which must not be less than 90.0 percent of what it expended in the third fiscal year preceding the award year. The MOE requirement may be calculated per student or by total expenditure, and the U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to states that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances. Texas expended \$25.9 million in federal fiscal year 2023 to satisfy the program's MOE requirement that year.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State administrative costs are capped at 5.0 percent or \$85,000, whichever is greater. No more than 12.5 percent of the funds may be used for state leadership activities, including professional development. The state must use the remaining 82.5 percent of funds to support local programs and education for institutionalized individuals. No more than 20.0 percent of the state allocation may be used for

FIGURE 61
ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information to States.

correctional education and programs for other institutionalized individuals. The state must use a portion of the program's funds for English literacy and civics education services to immigrants and other populations with limited English proficiency.

Local providers applying for funds from the state must describe how the provider will spend the funds and comply with program requirements. States award funds to local providers competitively. Local activities include services or instruction in adult education and literacy services, including workplace literacy services and family literacy services. Local providers may spend up to 5.0 percent of grant funds for administrative costs. Funds must supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

ELIGIBILITY

With some exceptions, individuals ages 16 or older are eligible for services if they are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school pursuant to state law, and if they lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills or do not have high school diplomas or the equivalent; or if they are unable to speak, read, or write in English.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 61 shows the Adult Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.559

PURPOSE

The Summer Food Service Program for Children helps states conduct nonprofit food service programs for low-income children during the summer months and when schools are closed at other times of the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program allocations are based on the number of eligible meals served and authorized administrative and operating costs. Administrative funds are awarded to states based on the program award for the previous fiscal year at the following rates: 20.0 percent of the first \$50,000; 10.0 percent of the next \$100,000; 5.0 percent of the next \$250,000; and 2.5 percent of any remaining funds expended during the previous fiscal year. Additional administrative funds may be awarded based on changes in the size of a state program at the discretion of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

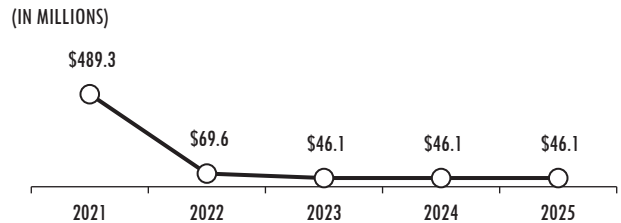
Funds assist eligible institutions that provide free meals to low-income children. The program operates primarily from May to September. Authorized program operating costs include the cost of food used, nonfood supplies, and securing a location for the food service. Authorized program administrative costs include activities related to planning, organizing, and administering the program. State administrative funds may be used for salaries, travel, and providing technical assistance to participating institutions. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state or local funds.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible children include: (1) those age 18 or younger who meet the income eligibility criteria for free and reduced-price meals; and (2) disabled individuals older than age 18 who participate in school programs for mentally or physically disabled individuals.

The actual served population will vary based on whether the service institution is operating as an open or enrolled site.

FIGURE 62
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTES:

- (1) In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Department of Agriculture waived restrictions regarding the location and operational hours of Summer Food Service Program sites during fiscal years 2020 and 2021, which resulted in increased distributions from the program.
- (2) Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Eligible service institutions may operate as open sites if they are located in low-income areas where at least half of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Open sites provide free meals to all children in the area they serve even if each individual child is not eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Enrolled sites are those offering a program or activity in which at least half of the children enrolled in the program or activity are eligible for free or reduced-price meals based on individual applications. Enrolled sites offer meals only to the children enrolled in the program or activity offered by the site. Open and enrolled sites may serve only lunch and either breakfast or a meal supplement each day.

Camps also may participate in the program to receive reimbursement for meals served to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Camps may serve up to three meals to eligible children each day.

Eligible service institutions include public or private nonprofit schools, government institutions, institutions of higher education participating in the National Youth Sports Program, summer camps, and private nonprofit organizations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 62 shows the Summer Food Service Program for Children awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STRONGER CONNECTIONS GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.424

PURPOSE

The Stronger Connections Grant Program (SCGP) provides funds to high-need local educational agencies (LEA) to support safe and healthy students through the development and implementation of activities and programs that facilitate a safe learning environment.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 appropriated funding for the SCGP for a single fiscal year (2022). The U.S. Department of Education began awarding program funds to states in September of that year. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) anticipates competitively awarding approximately 60 grants to high-need LEAs across the state before the obligation deadline in 2026.

SCGP funds are awarded to state education agencies (SEA) to distribute to high-need LEAs through a competitive process. States have broad discretion in developing the competitive process for awarding distributions, including determining a state-specific definition of LEAs' qualifications as high-need. Typically, each process must consider multiple factors and evaluate the quality of proposed activities. SEAs may encourage LEAs to provide needs assessments as part of the process, including assessments of school safety, culture and climate, and sites.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year must be 90.0 percent or more of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year.

For an LEA that has failed to meet the maintenance-of-effort requirement at least once during the five preceding fiscal years, failure to meet the requirement will reduce the amount of funds awarded in proportion to the amount the LEA's combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures decreased to less than 90.0 percent. Some exceptions to this decrease are authorized in cases of exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances or significant decreases in the LEA's financial resources.

No match is required. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95.0 percent of awarded funds to grant subawards competitively to high-need LEAs. The remaining 5.0 percent may be reserved to support LEAs in achieving program goals. Eligible state uses include establishing an advisory board to counsel the SEA regarding student health-and-safety issues, evaluating the use of program funds, and establishing state and local partnerships that facilitate safe and healthy learning environments. SEAs must obligate program awards by September 30, 2026.

LEAs may use funds to develop and implement an Emergency Operations Plan and to support various evidence-based approaches to foster safe, healthy, supportive, and drug-free learning environments. Allowable activities typically include those in the following categories:

- safety and violence prevention;
- anti-bullying and anti-harassment;
- developing positive and fair discipline policies and practices;
- students' social, emotional, and mental health needs;
- physical fitness;
- responding to identity-based hate and harassment; and
- safety equipment, including surveillance cameras, metal detectors, and other physical or infrastructure-related security equipment.

LEAs may not use program funds to arm teachers or provide weapons training, or for the construction, renovation, or repair of any school facility. Funds may not be transferred to another program authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

ELIGIBILITY

Only high-need LEAs may receive subgrants through this program. TEA has defined high-need LEAs in Texas as those with large populations or percentages, 40.0 percent or more,

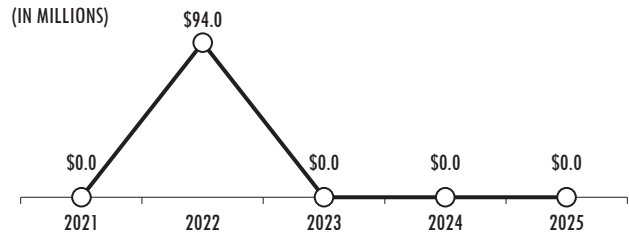
of students living in poverty and in which students recently experienced a natural disaster or traumatic event, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 63 shows the Stronger Connections Grant Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 63
STRONGER CONNECTIONS GRANT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected. The Stronger Connections Grant Program was a onetime program for fiscal year 2022.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.560

PURPOSE

Funds provide financial assistance to states for administrative expenses related to child nutrition programs, including supervision and technical assistance provided to local educational agencies (LEA) and other institutions that provide nutrition services for children and adults and for distributing commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to schools and childcare facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Administrative funds for school nutrition programs are allocated based on an amount equal to a value from 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent of the total funds that the state used for the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and Special Milk programs during the second preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State administrative funds for any of the child nutrition programs and the Child and Adult Care Food Program must meet or exceed the level of state funding in 1977. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

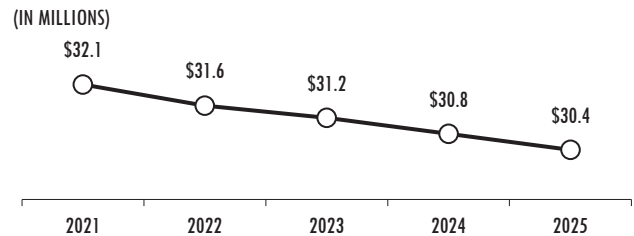
States may use funds to support the costs of administering the School Breakfast Program, National School Lunch Program, Summer Food Service Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and Special Milk Program. Funds may be used to support salaries and travel expenses, and for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and services associated with the administration of states' child nutrition programs. A state may carry over to the next fiscal year up to 20.0 percent of its state administrative expenses. This amount includes a portion of the initial state administrative expense award, reallocations of funds, and transfers among state agencies.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 64 shows the Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 64
CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.173

PURPOSE

Special Education Preschool Grants fund special education and related services for children ages three to five who have disabilities. This award and Special Education Basic Grants to States (ALN/CFDA No. 84.027) are grouped for certain administrative processes pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Services for School-aged Children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed to eligible entities based on population and poverty levels. States receive an amount equal to the amount received during fiscal year 1997. For any year in which the appropriation is greater than the previous year's level, 85.0 percent of the additional funds are distributed based on the state's percentage of the total number of children ages three to five in the overall population. The remaining 15.0 percent is distributed based on the percentage of children ages three to five in each state whose families earn incomes at less than the federal poverty level. States' allocations are at minimum equal to their allocations for the preceding fiscal year.

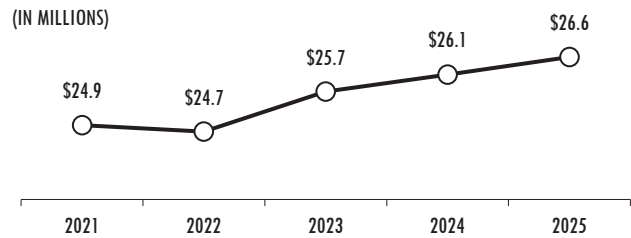
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Special Education Basic Grants to States and Special Education Preschool Grants share a requirement for the maintenance of state financial support. State agencies and local educational agencies (LEA) must not decrease financial support for IDEA, Part B, special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the previous fiscal year. Failure to maintain these amounts results in a decrease of allocated funds in the following fiscal years by the same amount by which the state decreased spending from the previous fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024, the level of state financial support must meet or exceed the fiscal year 2023 Texas level of \$2.0 billion. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may retain up to 25.0 percent of the amount they received for fiscal year 1997 for state-level activities, adjusted upward annually by a growth factor. Up to 20.0 percent of the amount retained by the state may be used for

FIGURE 65
SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

administrative purposes. Other allowable state-level uses include providing direct services for eligible children; providing support services that may benefit children with disabilities younger than age three or older than age five that also benefit children ages three to five; supporting activities to meet state goals for the education of children with disabilities; supplementing other funds used to develop and implement a statewide coordinated services system; and providing early intervention services. Funding that is not retained by the state must be distributed to LEAs. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant state, local, and other federal funding.

ELIGIBILITY

Children ages three to five who have disabilities are eligible. At the state's discretion, children age two who have disabilities and will turn age three during the school year also may be eligible.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 65 shows the Special Education Preschool Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

GRANTS FOR STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.369

PURPOSE

Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities provide funds to help states develop standards and high-quality assessments pursuant to the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015, and support the administration of those assessments and other activities intended to hold local educational agencies (LEA) accountable for results. Funds also may be used to help students meet challenging academic standards for college-and-career readiness.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation of \$3.0 million, after which the remaining funds are allocated based on each state's percentage of the national student population ages five to 17. Additional funds appropriated for the program are available to state educational agencies through a competitive award process.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

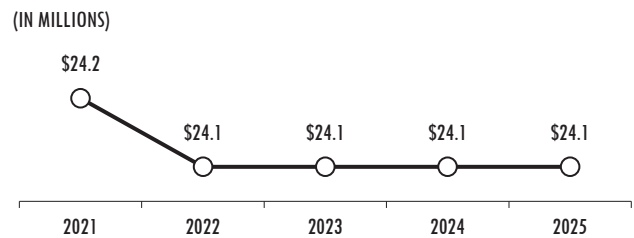
All funds must be allocated for state-level activities. Authorized uses include developing state assessments and standards, administering assessments, and performing other assessment activities, which include: (1) providing appropriate accommodations to English language learners (ELL) and children with disabilities; (2) improving assessments for ELL students and English-language proficiency; (3) aligning assessments with state academic standards and curricula; (4) developing alternative assessments for children with disabilities; (5) measuring and evaluating student academic achievement; and (6) developing report cards and reports.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 66 shows the Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 66
STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED
ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NO. 84.011

PURPOSE

The Migrant Education State Grant program provides high-quality and comprehensive education programs for migrant children and seeks to help them meet state academic content standards and student academic achievement standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed using a formula based on the average number of eligible migrant children ages three to 21 residing within the state during the preceding three years, the number of eligible migrant children in this age group who receive state-provided services during the summer, and 40.0 percent of each state’s average expenditure per pupil.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

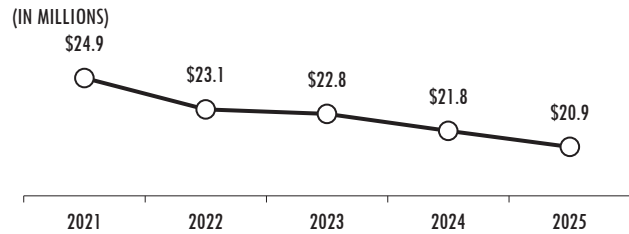
States must use funds to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding. Funds are used to support high-quality education programs for migrant children to help ensure they are not penalized by disparities in educational opportunity. States and their subgrantees, such as local educational agencies (LEA), have discretion to identify and develop programs to meet the program’s goal. States must provide the U.S. Department of Education with a description of the activities they will fund with the grant awards, which include providing migrant students with the opportunity to meet the same challenging state academic standards as other students, promoting interstate and intrastate coordination of services for migrant children, and determining the amount of any subgrants the state will award to LEAs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 67 shows the Migrant Education State Grant program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 67
MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE – SMITH-LEVER

ALN/CFDA NO. 10.511

PURPOSE

Cooperative Extension Service (CES) grants provide funding for the development of agricultural extension programs at certain land-grant universities, of which Texas has two, Texas A&M University and Prairie View A&M University. These complex, multipartner programs support several goals outlined in the National Institute of Food and Agriculture’s (NIFA) strategic plan, including the practical application of research; the distribution of academic publications and information to families, communities, and agriculture enterprises; and the instruction and practical demonstrations of existing or improved practices or technologies. CES also provides critical communication to communities during natural disasters and provides funding to defray retirement contributions to certain land-grant institutions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

With some exceptions, states and land-grant institutions receive an amount equal to the appropriated award in fiscal year 1962. For appropriations greater than this amount, 4.0 percent is distributed to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for administrative services, 20.0 percent is distributed equally among states, 40.0 percent is distributed among states proportionate to each state’s share of the total U.S. rural population, and the remaining 36.0 percent is distributed among states proportionate to each state’s share of the total U.S. farming population.

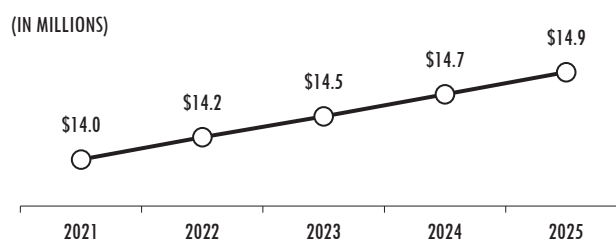
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

To receive funds, a state must make a nonfederal contribution that matches its federal award. If the state fails to match its apportionment, it will receive an award equal to the difference between its original federal award and the amount provided by the state. Withheld appropriations are reapportioned among states that provide an increased match.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Grant funds must be used for costs necessary to conduct approved integrated research, extension, and education objectives to address food and agricultural sciences. NIFA prohibits states from using grant funds for the renovation or refurbishment of research, education, or extension space; the

FIGURE 68
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE – SMITH-LEVER
AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

purchase or installation of fixed equipment in such space; or the planning, repair, rehabilitation, acquisition, or construction of buildings or facilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Figure 68 shows the awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025 for the Extension Service Smith-Lever Program, which is the largest of the Cooperative Extension Service grants that Texas receives. The Smith-Lever funds support disaster preparedness, recovery, and mitigation in food and agricultural systems.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal years 2022 and 2023, 16 of the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$11.3 billion for transportation. Financing for the state's transportation needs is supported primarily by federal highway and transit funds received from the U.S. Department of Transportation, as authorized or appropriated by the Infrastructure, Investment, and Jobs Act (IIJA) of 2021.

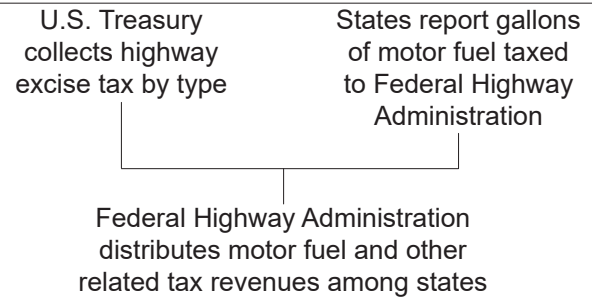
The Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2024 extended authorization for the Airport Improvement Program through federal fiscal year 2028.

SOURCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal Highway Trust Fund (HTF) was established as a user-supported fund intended to finance highways with taxes. Federal excise taxes are levied on gasoline, diesel, gasohol, special fuels (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas), tires, truck and trailer sales, and heavy-vehicle use based on weight. Revenues are distributed into two accounts within the HTF, the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. The IIJA authorizes the heavy-vehicle use tax through fiscal year 2028. It also extends motor fuel and nonmotor fuel excise taxes at the same rates through fiscal year 2028. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, 2015, contained additional revenue provisions to maintain the HTF's solvency through fiscal year 2020, including certain transfers from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. To maintain solvency beyond 2020, the IIJA has transferred approximately \$90.0 billion from the General Fund to the HTF.

Formulas for distributing federal-aid funds for apportioned highway programs, such as the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG), National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Metropolitan Planning Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and the National Highway Freight Program, use the motor fuel and other excise taxes attributed to each state as distribution factors. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) analyzes state-generated reports on motor fuel and alternative fuels consumed and taxed to develop final estimates of the user tax revenues attributable to each state. **Figure 69** shows the

FIGURE 69
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS



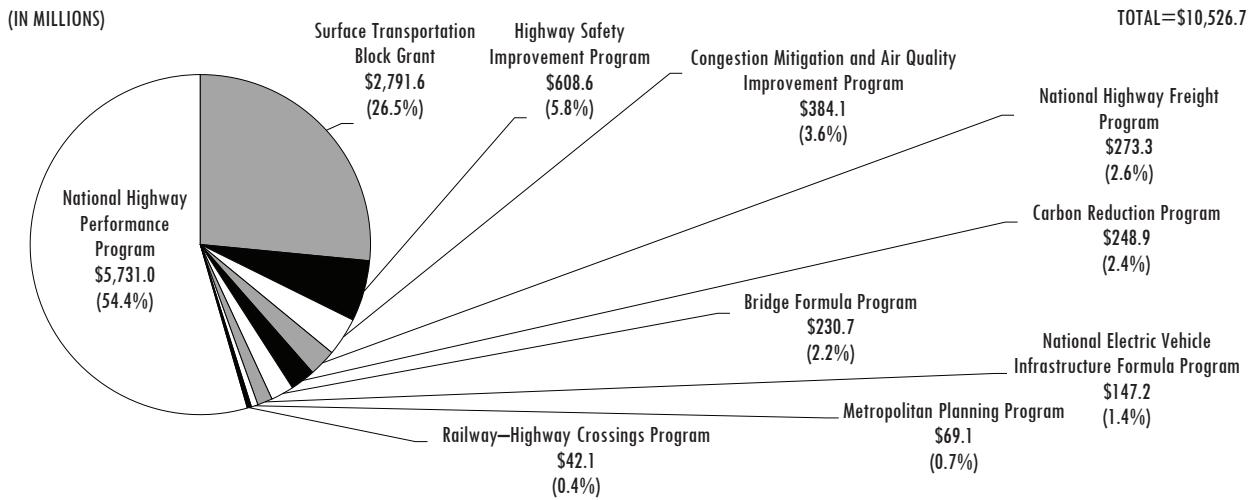
SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

process through which states report motor fuel taxes to the U.S. Department of Treasury for deposit into the HTF for distribution to states.

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), 2012, implemented a new approach to apportionment formulas. MAP-21 funding authorizations allocated a lump sum for all apportioned programs each year. The FAST Act maintained most of MAP-21's process for apportioning federal-aid highway funds. However, the FAST Act, as extended, reserved specified supplemental amounts for the NHPP for fiscal years 2019 to 2021 and for the STBG from fiscal years 2016 to 2021. The amount remaining after deducting these supplemental funds is the base apportionment. The IIJA reauthorized both programs through fiscal year 2026. FHWA calculates an initial amount for each state in each of the following categories: base apportionment, supplemental NHPP funds, and supplemental STBG funds. Pursuant to changes made by the FAST Act and subsequently reauthorized by the IIJA, FHWA calculates these amounts based on the state's share of apportionments for fiscal year 2015. FHWA adjusts these initial amounts to ensure that no state receives, cumulatively across the three funding categories, less than \$0.95 of every \$1.00 it contributed to the HTF Highway Account. FHWA then allocates and apportions funding to each state and for each program according to statutory formulas.

The IIJA authorized \$350.8 billion in budget authority for federal-aid highway programs from federal fiscal years 2022 to 2026. This amount includes \$303.5 billion in contract authority financed by the HTF and \$47.3 billion in

FIGURE 70
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION FOR HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

supplemental appropriations from the General Fund. The IIJA also authorized \$14.7 billion from fiscal years 2022 to 2026 that is subject to future appropriation.

Federal highway and transit program funds are a significant source of federal transportation funds received in Texas. In addition to highway construction and planning funds, the highway programs also provide Texas with the necessary funding to reduce transportation-related emissions and improve air quality in the state. **Figure 70** shows the distribution of the major sources of federal funding for highway planning and construction for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Unlike typical federal grant programs, which distribute funds to states in advance for the completion of projects, FHWA reimburses each state through federal transportation programs from amounts made available for the federal share of the cost of work completed on approved projects. The following process shows how the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) receives reimbursements:

- (1) contractor performs work and bills TxDOT;
- (2) TxDOT processes the bill and pays the contractor;
- (3) TxDOT bills FHWA; and
- (4) FHWA processes the bill and reimburses TxDOT.

Depending on the type of project, the time from the obligation of available federal funding to reimbursement may range from a few days to several years. Contract authority bases the obligation of funds on amounts authorized in the IIJA. Annual federal appropriations for transportation include the formulas necessary for reimbursements that set or confirm obligation limitations established in the IIJA.

APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION LIMITATION

Individual IIJA-authorized funds are distributed to states by apportionment, as prescribed by a statutory formula, or by allocation based on eligibility criteria or competition. The U.S. Department of Transportation adds the amounts of new apportionments or allocations to the program’s unused balance from previous years. Increased fuel economy in vehicles and a decrease in gasoline consumption has depleted the HTF prematurely each year. The IIJA, as extended, established an obligation limitation of \$59.1 billion for fiscal year 2023, increasing each year to \$61.6 billion for fiscal year 2026. Limits on total obligations incurred during a fiscal year control the rate of annual federal expenditures. The U.S. Congress may adjust the statutory limitations in the annual federal appropriations act based upon updated revenue estimates.

Each fiscal year, a state receives an overall obligation limitation that covers all its transportation programs, except those that either are exempt or receive special consideration.

A state may transfer program funds based upon its needs but must not exceed the overall limit. Any unobligated balance of apportionments or allocations that a state has remaining at the end of a fiscal year is carried to the following fiscal year for use by the state, unless those funds

are not obligated during the availability period, at which point the apportionment lapses.

Figure 71 shows the largest federal funding sources for transportation programs for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 71
TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$5,731.0
5	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$2,791.6
13	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$608.6
21	Airport Improvement Program	\$440.5
23	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$384.1
29	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$273.3
34	Highway Planning and Construction – Carbon Reduction Program	\$248.9
37	Highway Planning and Construction – Bridge Formula Program	\$230.7
45	Highway Planning and Construction – National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program	\$147.2
48	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$120.1
57	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$95.7
65	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$69.1
72	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$59.6
83	National Priority Safety Programs	\$44.9
86	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program	\$42.1
97	Federal Transit Administration – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$26.0
Total		\$11,313.5

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) is to maintain and improve the condition of the National Highway System (NHS). NHPP provides funding for the construction of new NHS facilities and monitors the direction of federal highway construction funds toward meeting performance targets included in each state's asset management plan for the NHS. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) of 2021. The IIJA restructured the NHPP to include support activities that mitigate NHS costs resulting from natural disasters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. NHPP funding is 59.1 percent of the state's base apportionment that remains after deducting funding for the National Highway Freight Program, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and the Metropolitan Planning Program. A state's share of the NHPP supplemental apportionment increases the state's NHPP formula funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90.0 percent for U.S. Interstate System projects and 80.0 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods.

The IIJA requires that projects located on toll roads are subject to applicable tolling statute rates. Costs for toll-road projects that replace or retrofit a diesel-fuel ferry may include up to an 85.0 percent federal share. This provision expires September 30, 2025.

Subject to limitations, the federal share of projects incorporating Innovative Project Delivery may increase by up to 5.0 percent but may not exceed a 100.0 percent federal share.

No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funding for construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, preservation, or operational improvement of segments of the NHS. Projects include preserving and protecting tunnels and bridges and constructing certain transit facilities, and may include the following additional projects:

- bikeways and pedestrian walkways;
- truck parking facilities and bus terminals servicing the NHS;
- environmental restoration, mitigation, and reclamation at NHS facilities;
- highway safety improvements;
- bridge-bundling projects;
- ferries, NHS connecting roads, and ferry terminals;
- technology assistance for NHS-related data collection, traffic monitoring, and intelligent transportation systems;
- installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment;
- reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of a bridge on a non-NHS federal-aid highway;
- federal credit assistance associated with NHPP projects; and
- preferential parking, including electric-vehicle charging stations or natural-gas refueling stations.

The IIJA established the following additions:

- installing public utility infrastructure underground; and
- projects to reduce the risk of failure of critical NHS infrastructure, including protection against cybersecurity threats.

States may transfer up to 50.0 percent of their NHPP apportionments each fiscal year to the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program; Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program; Carbon Reduction Program;

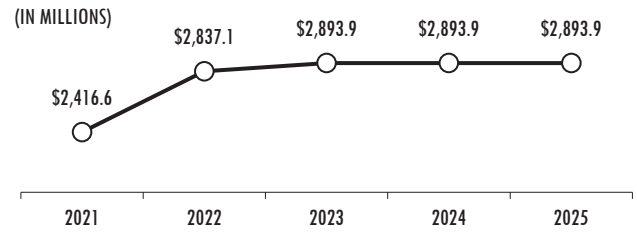
Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Program; Highway Safety Improvement Program; National Highway Freight Program; and Transportation Alternatives.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 72 shows the NHPP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

**FIGURE 72
NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025**



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) provides discretionary funding to address state and local transportation needs. STBG provides funds for states and localities to use on any federally aided highway, including the National Highway System (NHS); any tunnel-and-bridge project on public roads; pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure; and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. The STBG allocation is equal to 28.7 percent of the state's base apportionment remaining after deducting funding for the National Highway Freight Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and Metropolitan Planning Program. The IIJA decreased this percentage by 1.0 point. A state's share of the STBG supplemental apportionment increases the state's STBG formula funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90.0 percent for interstate system projects and 80.0 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods or design approaches. No maintenance of effort is required.

The IIJA requires that projects located on toll roads are subject to applicable tolling statute rates. Costs for toll-road projects that replace or retrofit a diesel-fuel ferry may include up to an 85.0 percent federal share. This provision expires September 30, 2025.

Subject to limitations, the federal share of projects incorporating Innovative Project Delivery may increase by up to 5.0 percent but may not exceed 100.0 percent federal share.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States use STBG funding primarily for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, maintenance, and operational improvements of federal-aid highways. They also may use funds for certain capital transit costs, such as buses and bus facilities, bicycle trails, and pedestrian walkways. Capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring and management also are allowable. Other than projects included on the federal-aid highway system on January 1, 1991, states may not undertake STBG projects on local or rural roads. Exceptions to this provision include existing bridge or tunnel projects, transportation alternative projects, and bridge replacements located at low-water crossings. Rural barge landing, dock, and waterfront infrastructure projects also are eligible projects.

Other eligible uses include the following projects:

- parking facilities for trucks;
- environmental restoration, mitigation, and reclamation;
- highway safety improvements;
- congestion pricing and travel-demand management strategies;
- development and implementation of a state asset-management plan;
- bridge-bundling projects;
- ferries and ferry terminals;
- technology assistance for NHS-related data collection, traffic monitoring, and intelligent transportation systems;
- installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment;
- reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of a bridge on a non-NHS federal-aid highway;
- emerging technology projects, including hyperloop and magnetic levitation; and
- a project to reduce the risk of failure of critical NHS infrastructure, including cybersecurity threats.

A state may use STBG funds to establish and operate a state office to help develop, implement, and oversee public-private partnerships that are eligible to receive federal highway or transit funding. States also may use the funds to pay stipends to unsuccessful bidders in certain circumstances. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Transportation may, at a state's request, use the state's STBG funding to pay the subsidy and administrative costs for Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act credit assistance for an STBG-eligible project.

States must set aside funding from the overall STBG amount for Transportation Alternatives (TA), state planning, and research and funding for bridges that are not located on federal-aid highways.

After TA portions are set aside, 55.0 percent of STBG apportionments are suballocated to the following areas within the state based on each area's relative share of the state's population: (1) urbanized areas with a population greater than 200,000; (2) cities with a population ranging from 50,000 to 200,000; (3) cities with a population ranging from 5,000 and 49,999; and (4) cities with a population of less than 5,000.

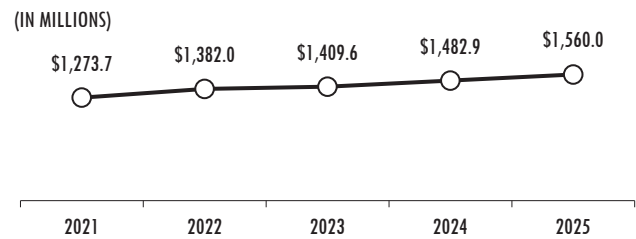
A state may transfer up to 50.0 percent of its STBG apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, TA Program, Surface Transportation Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, or the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation formula Program. Additionally, the governor of a state that shares a land border with Canada or Mexico may designate up to 5.0 percent of STBG funds for certain border infrastructure projects.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 73 shows the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 73
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) provides funds to decrease the number of traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. States use this funding to collect state traffic, road, and highway safety data regarding highway fatalities, injuries, and other state and federal safety priorities. States use these data to identify road hazards, make road repairs, modify highway designs to improve safety, and implement highway safety improvements. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state’s base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. The HSIP allocation is equal to 6.7 percent of the state’s base apportionment remaining after deducting funding for the National Highway Freight Program, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and the Metropolitan Planning Program. The HSIP allocation also includes \$249.5 million set aside for Rail–Highway Grade Crossings and certain safety-related activities.

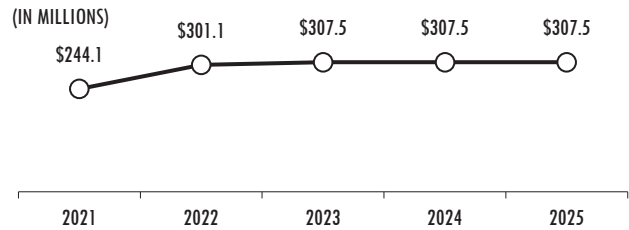
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90.0 percent. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and transportation alternative projects, which include bicycle and pedestrian pathways. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Each state must develop and implement a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) that defines state safety goals, identifies emphasis areas, and describes a program of strategies to improve safety. States can use HSIP funds for any safety project, whether related to infrastructure or not, that is consistent with the state’s SHSP and corrects or improves highways, safety problems, and hazardous roads. The Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act and IIJA limit HSIP eligibility to projects specified in statute, most of which are related to infrastructure safety and road classification.

FIGURE 74
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Each state may transfer up to 50.0 percent of its HSIP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation formula Program. IIJA provisions also authorize states to expend up to 10.0 percent of their HSIP apportionments for safety improvement projects.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 74 shows the HSIP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.106

PURPOSE

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides funding to assist public-use airports included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems with planning, maintenance, and development to meet civil aeronautics needs. AIP also invests in transportation, environmental protection, and airport infrastructure to promote long-term economic benefits. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The distribution system for AIP grants is based on a combination of formula-based entitlements and discretionary funds. Each federal fiscal year, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) apportions entitlements first to states and defined types of airports. These airports include primary airports that provide commercial service to more than 10,000 passengers per year, cargo-service airports, nonprimary commercial airports that serve from 2,500 to 9,999 passengers annually, and airports located in Alaska. The remaining funds are discretionary funds subject to a national prioritization formula. Funding typically is provided directly to individual airports.

Texas participates in the State Block Grant Program (SBGP), through which the FAA provides block funding directly to states for projects at qualifying airports. Qualifying airports include all nonprimary airports in a state that are eligible to receive AIP funds. SBGP grants may include the state apportionment, nonprimary entitlement funds, cargo entitlement funds, and discretionary funds. The state issues subgrants for improvements to recipient airports.

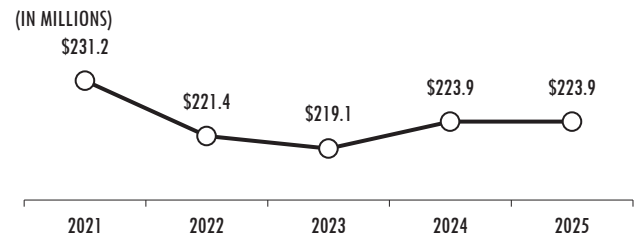
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of project costs differs depending on the type of airport. The federal share typically is 75.0 percent for large and medium airports and 90.0 percent for other airports, with some exceptions. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

SBGP authorizes states to assume the FAA's administrative responsibilities for nonprimary airports. Each state's SBGP is

FIGURE 75
AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

governed by a memorandum of agreement between the FAA and the state that outlines the responsibilities of both entities. The state must ensure that projects administered in accordance with SBGP comply with federal requirements.

A state must use SBGP funds for airport development and planning and airport noise compatibility programs. Eligible projects include runway, taxiway, and apron construction; airfield lighting signage and drainage; land acquisition; weather observation stations; and safety improvements. Ineligible projects include operations and maintenance costs, certain administrative costs, and construction on land leased from private entities.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Transportation; Texas A&M Transportation Institute.

Figure 75 shows the Airport Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) provides an adaptable funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects to reduce congestion, and for programs to help meet the requirements of the federal Clean Air Act. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state’s base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. The initial CMAQ allocation is calculated as the state’s percentage share of the national total during the previous fiscal year. The Federal Highway Administration then guarantees each state an apportionment equal to at least 95.0 percent of state contributions to the Highway Trust Fund during the previous year. A state’s apportionment also must be 1.0 percent greater than its apportionment from the previous fiscal year, and 2.0 percent greater than its fiscal year 2021 apportionment.

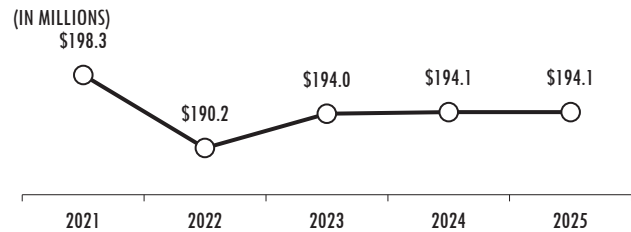
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90.0 percent for federal Interstate System projects and 80.0 percent for other projects and activities. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for workforce development and certain safety improvements. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use federal funding to establish traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities that contribute to attaining an air quality standard. States may use funds to support public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, travel-demand management strategies, and the installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment. The IIJA also expands use of funds to include projects related to alternative-fuel vehicles and equipment, shared micro-mobility systems (e.g., shared scooters and bicycles), facilities serving electric or natural gas-fueled vehicles, and the modernization or rehabilitation of lock-and-dam or marine highway corridors.

FIGURE 76
CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

States containing areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter, referred to as nonattainment areas, and former nonattainment areas that are in compliance, referred to as maintenance areas, must set aside 25.0 percent of their CMAQ funds to address particulate-matter emissions in these areas. Acceptable uses of CMAQ funds set aside to mitigate particulate-matter emissions include diesel retrofits, port-related equipment, and alternative-fuel vehicle purchases. States with low population density that meet certain criteria are exempt from setting aside funds to address particulate matter emissions. Each state must reserve an additional 2.0 percent of its apportionment for State Planning and Research.

Each state may transfer up to 50.0 percent of its CMAQ apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, or Highway Safety Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation formula Program.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 76 shows the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

States use National Highway Freight Program (NHFP) funds to improve the efficient movement of freight on the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN). This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. A state's NHFP funding equals the total authorized national NHFP funding for the fiscal year multiplied by the ratio of the state's base apportionment to the total national base apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

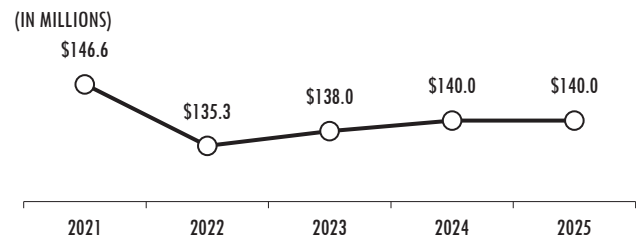
The federal share of costs is 90.0 percent for federal Interstate System projects and 80.0 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state may not obligate NHFP funds unless it has developed a state freight plan. Eligible projects must contribute to the efficient movement of freight on the NHFN and may include the following activities:

- planning, feasibility analysis, preliminary engineering and design work, and other preconstruction activities;
- construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and operational improvements directly related to improving system performance;
- highway, railway, and bridge projects to improve the movement of freight on the NHFN;
- building additional road capacity to address areas of constriction for highway freight; and
- enhancing the resiliency of critical highway infrastructure to improve the movement of freight.

FIGURE 77
NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

The IIJA increases from 10.0 percent to 30.0 percent the amount of NHFP funding that a state may use for intermodal freight projects or freight rail projects while simultaneously incorporating projects that modernize or rehabilitate lock-and-dam or marine highway corridors. The IIJA also increases the maximum number of miles of highway that a state can designate as rural or urban freight corridors.

Each state may transfer up to 50.0 percent of its NHFP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, or the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA also expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation formula Program. Each state must reserve an additional 2.0 percent of its apportionment for State Planning and Research.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 77 shows the NHFP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – CARBON REDUCTION PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Carbon Reduction Program (CRP) is to reduce transportation emissions through the development of state carbon-reduction strategies and by funding projects to reduce transportation emissions.

States receive funds to develop carbon-reduction strategies that support efforts to reduce transportation emissions. These strategies may include programs that reduce traffic and congestion; encourage alternative forms of transportation, including trains, bicycles, and walking; and encourage the use of carpooling and the use of vehicles that have high levels of fuel economy. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act established this program, and it is expected to receive continued funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state’s annual award is based on the percentage it received of the total amount awarded nationwide for fiscal year 2021. The Federal Highway Administration adjusts this initial amount to ensure: (1) that the state receives at least 95.0 percent of its highway users’ estimated tax payments to the Highway Trust Fund during the most recent fiscal year; and (2) that the amount is at least 2.0 percent greater than the state’s fiscal year 2021 apportionment and at least 1.0 percent greater than the state’s apportionment for the previous fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A 20.0 percent nonfederal match is required.

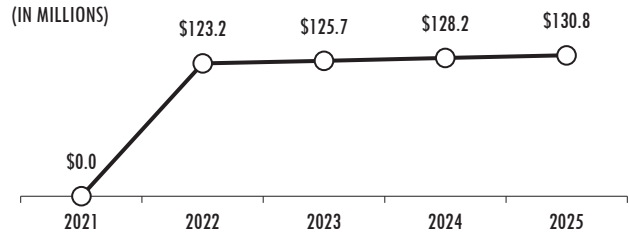
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use CRP funds for the following projects that support the reduction of transportation emissions: the construction, planning, and design of trail facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other nonmotorized forms of transportation; public transportation projects; and congestion-management technologies.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 78
CARBON REDUCTION PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 78 shows the CRP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – BRIDGE FORMULA PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Bridge Formula Program is to establish funding to replace, rehabilitate, preserve, protect, and construct state highway bridges. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act established this program, and it is expected to receive continued funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed to states based on a formula based on the relative costs of replacing bridges classified as in poor condition and rehabilitating bridges classified as in fair condition, as determined by the U.S. Department of Transportation. For a state's apportionment, 75.0 percent is based on the proportion of: (1) the total cost to replace all bridges in poor condition in the state; to (2) the total cost to replace all bridges in poor condition nationwide. The remaining 25.0 percent is distributed based on the same calculation for rehabilitating bridges in fair condition. Each state is guaranteed a minimum allocation of \$45.0 million.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match rate ranges from 0.0 percent to 20.0 percent, with a 0.0 percent state match reserved for projects on off-system bridges owned by local governments or tribes, and tribal transportation facility bridges.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

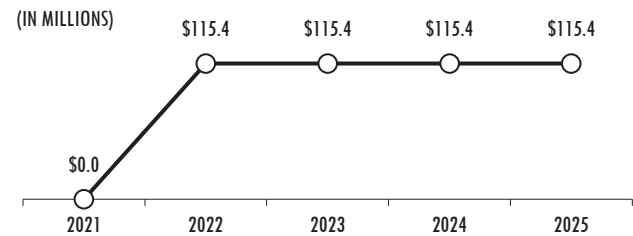
Program funds may be used to fund the following eligible projects:

- highway bridge replacement, rehabilitation, protection, or preservation projects intended to improve the safety, efficiency, and reliability of the movement of people and freight over bridges; and
- projects to improve the condition of the nation's bridges by reducing either the number of bridges or the total person-miles traveled over bridges that are in poor or at-risk condition.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 79
BRIDGE FORMULA PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 79 shows the Bridge Formula Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE FORMULA PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program is to deploy electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure and establish an interconnected network to facilitate data collection, access, and reliability. The program sets aside 10.0 percent of funding for discretionary grants to state and local governments that require additional assistance to deploy EV charging infrastructure strategically. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act established this program, and it is expected to receive continued funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The NEVI program directs the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to apportion funding among states on a formula basis, through which each state receives a share of program funding equal to the state’s share of the combined amount that FHWA distributes in federal-aid highway apportionments.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

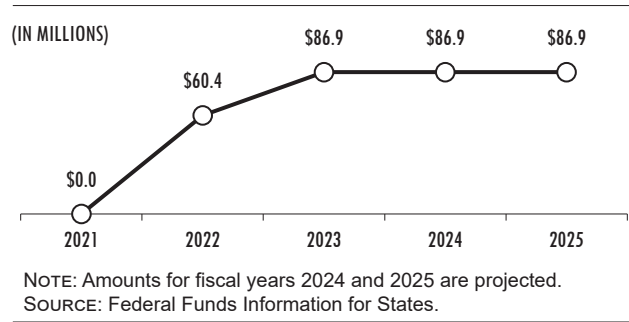
A 20.0 percent nonfederal match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Eligible projects include the following activities:

- acquisition and installation of EV charging infrastructure;
- development-phase activities relating to acquiring or installing EV charging infrastructure;
- up to five years’ assistance for operating and maintaining EV charging infrastructure that was acquired or installed through the program;
- acquisition or installation of traffic-control devices located in rights-of-way to provide directional information to EV charging infrastructure;
- mapping and analysis activities to evaluate current and future demand for EV charging infrastructure; and
- data sharing regarding EV charging infrastructure.

FIGURE 80
NATIONAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE
FORMULA PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 80 shows the NEVI Formula Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.509

PURPOSE

Rural Areas Formula Grants provide funds to support public transportation in communities with populations of less than 50,000. The program also provides funding for state and national training and technical assistance through the Rural Transportation Assistance Program. The program's purpose includes the following goals:

- enhance rural residents' access to healthcare, shopping, education, employment, public services, and recreation;
- assist in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in rural areas;
- coordinate programs and services to encourage and facilitate the most efficient use of all federal funding that supports the provision of passenger transportation in rural areas;
- assist in the development and support of intercity bus transportation; and
- maximize the participation of private transportation providers in rural transportation efforts.

This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

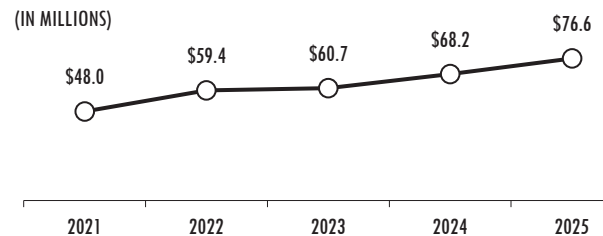
Funds are apportioned to states by the following statutory formula based on the latest census data for areas with populations of less than 50,000:

- 83.15 percent based on land area and population in rural areas; and
- 16.85 percent based on land area, vehicle revenue miles, and the population of low-income individuals in rural areas.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share for capital and project administration is 80.0 percent, except for projects needed to meet federal Americans with Disabilities Act or Clean Air Act

FIGURE 81
RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

requirements or bicycle access projects, all of which may be funded at 90.0 percent. The federal share for operating assistance is 50.0 percent of net operating costs. The nonfederal share of 50.0 percent may be provided from an undistributed cash surplus, a replacement or depreciation cash fund or reserve, or new capital. Although no aggregate state-level maintenance of effort is required, local entities receiving funds may be required to provide sufficient funds to ensure ongoing project viability.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for capital, operating, and administrative expenses. States are required to spend 15.0 percent of the apportionment to support rural intercity bus service unless the state's governor certifies that the state's intercity bus needs have been met adequately.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 81 shows the Rural Areas Formula Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.218

PURPOSE

The Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) provides financial assistance to states to decrease the number and severity of accidents and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles (CMV) through consistent, uniform, and effective CMV safety programs.

Starting in fiscal year 2017, the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act consolidated MCSAP Basic and Incentive Grants, Border Enforcement Grants, and New Entrant Grants into a single, formula-driven program.

This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

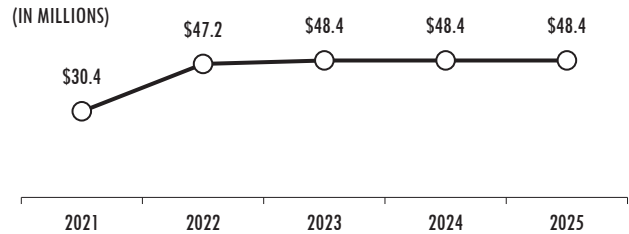
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

MCSAP provides funding to states through basic, incentive, new entrant, and border enforcement grants. Most funding is allocated through basic grants, which states receive each year according to a formula based on five factors: (1) all vehicle miles traveled, as reported by the Federal Highway Administration; (2) carrier registrations, which are the sum of the number of interstate carriers and intrastate hazardous materials carriers; (3) U.S. Census Bureau annual estimates for population; (4) special fuel consumption, which is the net consumption after reciprocity adjustment as defined by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA); and (5) National Highway System Road Length Miles.

A state’s lead agency may qualify for incentive funds if it demonstrates that its CMV safety program has improved metrics in any of the following categories:

- decreasing the number of fatal accidents involving large trucks;
- decreasing the rate of fatal accidents involving large trucks or maintaining a rate of fatal accidents involving large trucks that is among the lowest 10.0 percent for MCSAP recipients and is not higher than the rate the state reported most recently;
- uploading CMV accident reports in accordance with FMCSA policy guidelines;

FIGURE 82
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- verifying commercial driver licenses during all roadside inspections; and
- uploading CMV inspection data in accordance with FMCSA policy guidelines.

The FAST Act requires FMCSA to recommend a new formula to allocate the consolidated MCSAP, Border Enforcement, and New Entrant grants.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs for the combined grant is 85.0 percent. In addition to the state’s match requirement, each state’s maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement is equal to the MCSAP lead agency’s average expenditure for eligible activities during fiscal years 2004 and 2005. An MCSAP lead agency may request an adjustment to the MOE requirement. If approved, the adjustment is valid for one year, and a state must reapply each federal fiscal year.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state is eligible to apply for basic grant and incentive grant funding by submitting a commercial vehicle safety plan. Funds may be used to assist states with implementing programs for the adoption and uniform enforcement of safety rules, regulations, and standards compatible with FMCSA regulations and Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations for interstate and intrastate motor carriers and drivers.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety

Figure 82 shows the MCSAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Planning Program (MPP), administered by the Federal Highway Administration, establishes a cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive framework for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas. MPP provides funds to states for distribution to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to develop metropolitan-area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is allocated among the related highway programs by formula. The MPP allocation is calculated as the state's percentage share of the total national apportionment during the previous fiscal year. The state's department of transportation is required to make the MPP funds available to MPOs in accordance with a formula developed by the department and approved by the Federal Highway Administration.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

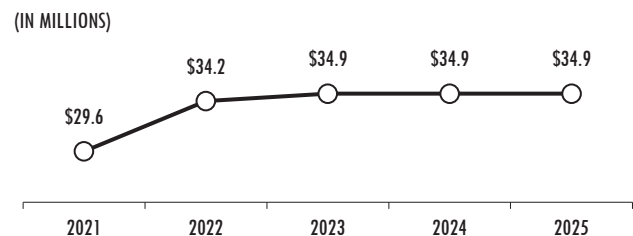
The federal share of costs typically is 90.0 percent. A 100.0 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety projects and innovative project delivery methods. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States are required to establish statewide transportation plans. They may use federal funding for the development of metropolitan-area transportation plans and for studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements, and economic feasibility.

States also must develop long-range statewide and metropolitan plans to include facilities that support intercity transportation, including intercity buses. They also may use funds for projects and strategies that improve transportation system resilience and reliability, reduce or mitigate surface transportation's effects on storm water, or enhance travel and tourism. Statewide transportation plans must include performance measures and targets.

FIGURE 83
METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 (1)



NOTES:

- (1) Metropolitan Planning Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration.
- (2) Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Unless the state has a Complete Streets prioritization plan approved by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, IIJA requires that 2.5 percent of the allocation is set aside for increasing safe and accessible transportation options.

States may not transfer MPP funds to other apportioned programs.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 83 shows MPP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.600

PURPOSE

State and Community Highway Safety Grants support state and local efforts to reduce traffic accidents and resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- 75.0 percent is based on the ratio of the state’s population in the latest federal census to the total U.S. population; and
- 25.0 percent is based on the ratio of public road miles in the state to total public road miles nationwide.

The state’s political subdivisions must use at least 40.0 percent of this apportionment to conduct local highway safety programs.

This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

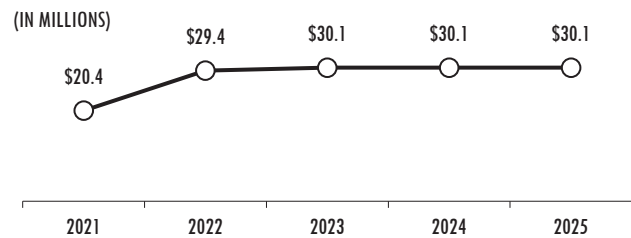
The federal share of costs is 80.0 percent.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

To qualify for funding, states must submit an annual highway safety plan to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for approval. States may not use funds to purchase, operate, or maintain an automated traffic enforcement system. Funds must be used for nonconstruction costs of highway safety programs. This program funds the following typical activities:

- 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;

FIGURE 84
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- encouraging use of seat belts and child safety seats;
- developing public outreach campaigns about roadway safety;
- developing programs to reduce injuries and deaths resulting from accidents involving motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- developing programs to reduce the number of drivers who drive while impaired or speed; and
- implementing programs to improve traffic safety for teenage drivers.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Transportation; Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

Figure 84 shows the State and Community Highway Safety Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.616

PURPOSE

National Priority Safety Programs provide funding to states through Occupant Protection, State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements, Impaired Driving Countermeasures, Distracted Driving mitigation, Motorcyclist Safety, State Graduated Driver Licensing Incentive, and Nonmotorized Safety grants to address national priorities for reducing highway injuries and deaths. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each program is authorized in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 23, Part 1300, Subpart C, Section 405. Except for the State Graduated Driver Licensing Incentive Grant, all programs allocate funds in proportion to a state's relative share of State and Community Highway Safety Grants funding for fiscal year 2009. Annual funding for State Graduated Driver Licensing Incentive Grants is allocated based on the relative proportionate share of State and Community Highway Safety Grant funds that a state receives for that fiscal year.

Section 405 funding is allocated among National Priority Safety Programs in the following proportions:

- 13.0 percent toward Occupant Protection grants;
- 14.5 percent for State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements;
- 52.5 percent for Impaired Driving Countermeasures;
- 8.5 percent for Distracted Driving grants;
- 1.5 percent for Motorcyclist Safety grants;
- 5.0 percent for State Graduated Driver Licensing Incentive; and
- 5.0 percent for Nonmotorized Safety grants.

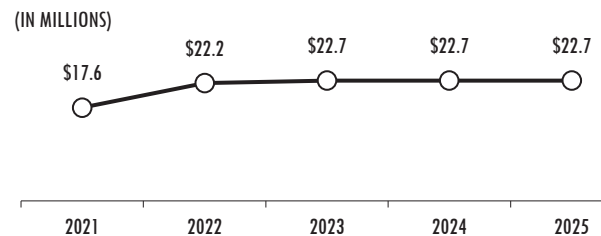
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share for each program is 80.0 percent. Occupant Protection, State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements, and Impaired Driving Countermeasures grants have maintenance-of-effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for the following activities:

FIGURE 85
NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- conducting a program to educate the public about proper use and installation of child safety seats and to distribute child safety seats to low-income families;
- improving data programs in states' highway safety databases;
- conducting high-visibility enforcement efforts;
- educating the public about the dangers of texting or using mobile phones while driving;
- improving motorcyclist safety training curricula; and
- conducting traffic safety programs for teenagers.

ELIGIBILITY

Each program has its own eligibility criteria. For most of the National Priority Safety Programs, a state may qualify for a grant if it has enacted a conforming state statute or plan. To qualify for a grant on this basis, the statute must include the following properties: (1) be enacted by the application due date; (2) be in effect; (3) be enforced without interruption by the beginning of and throughout the fiscal year of the grant award; and (4) authorize the issuance of citations and fines. A state in which the law is either not in effect or contains a grace period, warning period, or expiration provision during the grant year will not qualify for a grant for that fiscal year.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Transportation; Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission; Department of State Health Services.

Figure 85 shows the National Priority Safety Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Railway–Highway Crossings Program (RHCP) provides funds for safety improvements to reduce the number of fatalities, injuries, and crashes at public railway–highway grade crossings. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The program is funded through an amount set aside from each state’s apportionment for the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). The Federal Highway Administration apportions program funds among states based on the following factors:

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

Each state receives a minimum of 0.5 percent of the program funds.

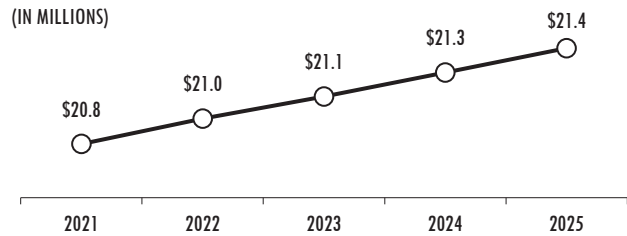
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 100.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Each state must conduct and systematically maintain a survey of all railway–highway crossings that may require separation, relocation, or protective devices, and implement a schedule of projects for this purpose. Railroads participating in hazard-elimination projects may be responsible for compensating the state department of transportation, but the amount may not exceed 10.0 percent of a project’s cost. States also may provide to local governments that close public at-grade railway–highway crossings \$100,000 or an amount paid by the railroads, whichever is less. Pursuant to the IIJA, states also may use up to 8.0 percent of RHCP funds to analyze and compile data for the state’s annual report to the federal government.

FIGURE 86
RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

The IIJA removed the program requirement to set aside 50.0 percent of RHCP funds each fiscal year for the installation of protective devices and included pedestrian safety projects as an eligible use of funds.

Funds set aside for the RHCP may not be transferred to other allocated programs. However, if a state demonstrates to the U.S. Department of Transportation that it has met all its needs for installation of protective devices at railway–highway crossings, the state may use program funds for any eligible purpose in accordance with HSIP.

States must submit an annual report by August 31.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 86 shows the Railway–Highway Crossings Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION – METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 20.505

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Federal Transit Administration's Metropolitan Planning Program is to assist in developing metropolitan and state transportation improvement programs, long-range transportation plans, and other technical studies in a program for a unified and coordinated Statewide Transportation system and Metropolitan Transportation systems within the state. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program authorizations include two categories; 80.0 percent of funds are apportioned among Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to support metropolitan planning, including provisions for private enterprise participation; the remaining 20.0 percent is apportioned to states to provide supplemental assistance funding to MPOs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

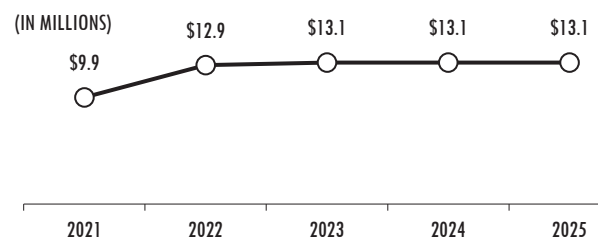
State match rates vary from 0.0 percent to 20.0 percent. In addition, funds may be transferred from the Federal Highway Administration to form Consolidated Planning Grants, which permit a larger federal match for metropolitan funds.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Program funds may be used for the following purposes:

- preparing transportation plans, including transportation improvement programs and management systems;
- conducting studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements, economic feasibility, performance-based planning, public transportation agency safety plans, transit asset-management plans, and evaluation of previously funded capital projects; and
- other related activities in preparation for the construction, acquisition, or improved operation of transportation systems, facilities, and equipment,

FIGURE 87
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
– METROPOLITAN PLANNING AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

public participation in transportation planning, and security and emergency transportation planning.

In nonurbanized areas of the state, eligible activities include planning, technical studies, and assistance. A state may authorize the use of some of these funds to supplement and administer Metropolitan Planning Program activities.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 87 shows the Federal Transit Administration – Metropolitan Planning Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

LABOR

INTRODUCTION

Ten labor programs, totaling \$3.7 billion in awards for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, are among the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services distributes the Child Care and Development Fund’s components, the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds. The U.S. Department of Education distributes Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States. The remaining seven grants in this group originate from the U.S. Department of Labor.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014 authorized the following four labor programs included in the top 100: WIOA – Youth, WIOA – Adult, WIOA – Dislocated Worker, and Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014 authorized and provided CCDBG funding through federal fiscal year 2020, and the Consolidated

Appropriations Act of 2024 appropriated funds for the program through fiscal year 2024, including an increase of \$725.0 million, or 9.0 percent, in overall funding.

As part of the federal government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the American Rescue Plan Act, 2021, increased national funding for the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds portion of the Child Care and Development Fund permanently to \$3.6 billion annually. This funding increase was the program’s first since 2006.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through June 30, 2021, followed by a one-year phase-down period through June 30, 2022. As of July 1, 2022, a sunset provision terminated a section of the act, resulting in restricted eligibility and decreased funding. Therefore, this program no longer appears within the state’s top 100 federal grants.

Figure 88 shows rankings and amounts for the labor programs among the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 88
LABOR FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
7	Child Care and Development Fund – Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,542.0
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$563.0
16	Child Care and Development Fund – Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$562.6
25	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$360.3
41	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Youth (1)	\$165.2
42	WIOA – Dislocated Worker (1)	\$159.8
43	WIOA – Adult (1)	\$155.8
51	Employment Service State Grants	\$114.3
84	Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$43.5
92	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	\$31.8
Total		\$3,698.5

NOTES:

(1) For Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, amounts represent program year (July 1–June 30) rather than fiscal year.

(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.575

PURPOSE

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) provides low-income families with financial assistance for childcare, improves the quality and availability of childcare services, expands child-development programs, and establishes education services to support parents. The authorizing federal law, the CCDBG Act, specifies that the grant should increase the number and percentage of low-income children who have access to high-quality childcare. CCDBG is one component of the Child Care and Development Fund, which also includes the related Child Care Mandatory and Matching (CCM&M) grant.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

CCDBG funds are allocated among states according to a formula based on each state's percentage of children younger than age five, the state's percentage of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches, and state per capita income.

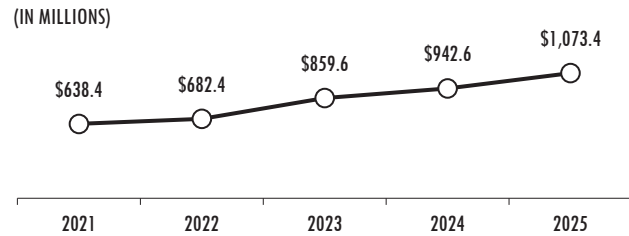
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state funds for childcare assistance.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Federal guidance requires states to use at least 12.0 percent of the combined funds from CCDBG and CCM&M grants to improve childcare quality and availability, including activities such as program outreach and education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for childcare staff. From the 12.0 percent, states must spend at least 3.0 percent of funds for activities to improve the quality of infant and toddler care, and they must establish a sliding-fee scale for assistance to low-income, working families. Administrative expenses for each state may not exceed 5.0 percent of the combined total of its CCDBG and CCM&M funding. However, some activities that are essential to administering the program, such as eligibility determinations and the development of information systems, are excluded from this limit. From the remaining funds, after administrative and quality improvement activities, states must spend at least 70.0 percent on direct childcare services, which primarily

FIGURE 89
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

involves subsidized childcare through vouchers distributed to families or childcare placements through providers that contract directly with the state.

Except for minor remodeling or upgrading of facilities to meet childcare standards, states may not spend funds on capital improvements. States must offer parents the option to receive vouchers or certificates to facilitate choice in selecting child-care providers. Funds may not support services provided during the regular school day to students enrolled in grades one to 12.

ELIGIBILITY

Children age 12 and younger are eligible. Children younger than age 19 who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care or are under court supervision also are eligible.

An eligible family's household income must not exceed 85.0 percent of the state median income, which was \$6,289 per month for a family of four in Texas for state fiscal year 2023. Family assets may not exceed \$1.0 million.

In addition, an eligible child must meet one of the following requirements: (1) reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program; or (2) receive or need child protective services.

STATE AGENCIES

Department of Family and Protective Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 89 shows the CCDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 84.126

PURPOSE

Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States fund programs of vocational rehabilitation (VR) that prepare individuals with disabilities to engage in competitive, integrated employment. The program also helps businesses and employers recruit, retain, and accommodate employees with disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on a formula that considers current state population and per capita income, relative to those of other states, and historical state allotments.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state matching share is 21.3 percent for VR services, with a federal share of 78.7 percent. The federal share for expenditures made for the construction of a rehabilitation facility may not exceed 50.0 percent. A state must maintain VR spending at no less than its level of expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. The maintenance-of-effort requirement for Texas for state fiscal year 2023 was an estimated \$65.3 million.

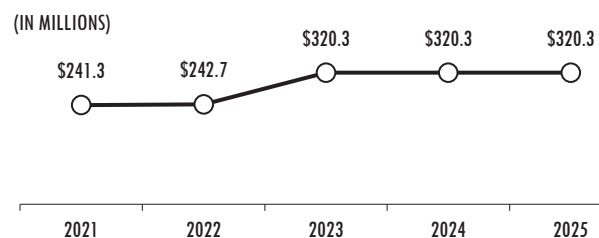
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds provide the following vocational rehabilitation services: 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. Funds also may be used to provide VR services for the benefit of groups of individuals with disabilities. Each state is required to use at least 15.0 percent of funds to provide or arrange for the provision of pre-employment transition services to students with disabilities.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals who will be of working age at the completion of services are eligible. An eligible individual must have a physical or mental impairment that constitutes or results in a

FIGURE 90
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

substantial impediment to employment and a need for vocational rehabilitation services.

Services are available to eligible individuals regardless of income. Economic resources guidelines apply to some purchased services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 90 shows the Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND – MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.596

PURPOSE

The Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds (CCM&M) portion of the Child Care and Development Fund program assists states in providing childcare to low-income families. States may use funds to assist parents in achieving independence from public assistance, promote parental choice, provide consumer education information, and implement state regulatory standards (e.g., licensing, safety) relating to childcare. This grant is similar to the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) in purpose and allowable uses, but the funding mechanisms and state requirements to qualify for the funds differ.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The CCM&M grant program has two funding formulas. Mandatory funds allocations are based on a state's historical federal share of expenditures for certain former U.S. Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, childcare programs. Federal matching funds are based on each state's proportion of the national population of children age 12 and younger.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For mandatory funds, no state match or maintenance of effort (MOE) is required. A state that fully expends the allocation of mandatory funds may access federal matching funds if it maintains spending at no less than its level of expenditures for the former childcare programs for federal fiscal years 1994 or 1995, whichever is greater. Texas' required MOE for federal fiscal year 2023 is \$34.7 million. The federal-to-state match ratio is the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP), the same ratio as for Medicaid matching, which began at 66.07 at the start of federal fiscal year 2023 and phased down to 62.37 at the end of the fiscal year due to the tapering of an enhanced FMAP established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Federal regulations authorize states to count certain prekindergarten expenditures for low-income families for up to 20.0 percent of the MOE requirement and 30.0 percent of the state match, which also may include local public funds and donated private funds.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 70.0 percent of the total grant amount to provide childcare assistance to families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), are attempting through work activities to transition from TANF, or are at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. Administrative costs are capped at 5.0 percent of the combined totals of the CCDBG and the CCM&M funds provided to a state. States must use at least 12.0 percent of the combined funds to improve quality and availability of childcare, including 3.0 percent specifically for infant and toddler care, and 9.0 percent for quality improvements generally. These activities may include consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for childcare staff. States must establish a sliding-fee scale for assistance to low-income working families.

Except for minor remodeling or upgrading of facilities to meet childcare standards, states may not spend funds for capital improvements. States must offer parents the option of receiving vouchers or certificates to facilitate choice in selecting childcare providers. Funds may not support services provided during the regular school day to students enrolled in grades one to 12. Funds must supplement, not supplant, state funds for childcare assistance.

ELIGIBILITY

Children age 12 and younger are eligible. Children younger than age 19 who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care or are under court supervision also are eligible. An eligible child must meet the following requirements: (1) reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program; or (2) receive or need protective services.

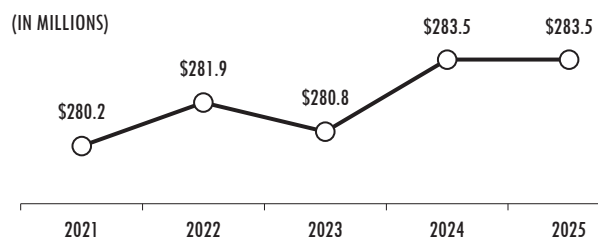
An eligible family's household income must not exceed 85.0 percent of the state median income. Family assets may not exceed \$1.0 million.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 91 shows the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

**FIGURE 91
CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025**



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.225

PURPOSE

Unemployment Insurance Administration funds are direct payments to states to operate unemployment insurance programs, trade adjustment assistance, disaster unemployment assistance, and unemployment compensation for federal employees and former service members.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program operations initially are funded according to nationally developed workload projections based on economic assumptions. States then receive additional quarterly funds based on actual workloads.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State workforce agencies may use funds only to administer federally approved unemployment compensation or other workforce programs approved by the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

ELIGIBILITY

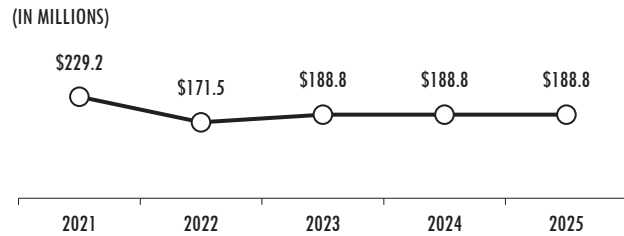
State workforce agencies administering federally approved unemployment insurance programs are eligible for funding. Although eligibility varies by state program, most applicants must demonstrate that they meet certain work and wage requirements and that their unemployment was involuntary.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 92 shows the Unemployment Insurance Administration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 92
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – YOUTH

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.259

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Youth program helps low-income youth and youth who have other challenges to acquire the educational and occupational skills, training, and support needed to achieve academic and employment success and to transition successfully to careers and productive adulthood.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based equally on the following three factors: (1) the state's percentage of unemployed individuals who reside in areas of substantial unemployment nationwide, defined as unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or greater; (2) the state's percentage of unemployed individuals greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force overall, or greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment, whichever is greater; and (3) the state's percentage of economically disadvantaged youth (defined as those ages 16 to 21). The formula includes hold-harmless provisions, which guarantee that each state receives from 90.0 percent to 130.0 percent of its relative share of prior-year funding, while assuring minimum allocation amounts for less-populated states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state may reserve up to 15.0 percent of WIOA funds from each of the Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs as the governor's reserve fund for statewide workforce investment activities, and states may use up to 5.0 percent from within the 15.0 percent for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

Recipients may use funds for youth employment and training activities and to provide mentoring opportunities, support services, incentives for recognition and

achievement, and opportunities for leadership, development, and decision making.

At least 75.0 percent of funds must support out-of-school youth. At least 20.0 percent of funds received by local workforce boards must support work experience. Recipients may not use funds to develop or implement education curricula for school systems in the state.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility requirements differ based on whether a youth is categorized as out of school or in school. Out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24 and in-school youth ages 14 to 21 are eligible if they meet additional corresponding criteria.

Out-of-school youth must meet one or more of the following criteria: (1) has dropped out of school; (2) has not attended school for the most recent quarter; (3) is a low-income individual who has earned a high-school diploma and either is deficient in basic skills or is an English language learner; (4) is involved with the juvenile or adult justice system; (5) is homeless or in an out-of-home placement; (6) is pregnant or parenting; (7) is disabled; or (8) is a low-income individual requiring additional support to complete an educational program and secure employment.

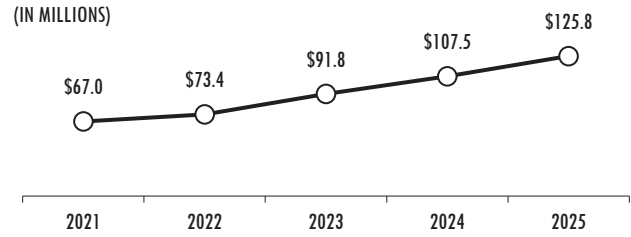
In-school youth must meet one of the following criteria: (1) is deficient in basic skills; (2) is an English language learner; or (3) is an adult or juvenile who requires employment support based on barriers resulting from an arrest or conviction. With a 5.0 percent exception, all other in-school youth must be considered low-income, which may include the following factors: (1) having a family income less than 100.0 percent of the federal poverty level or 70.0 percent of the lower-living-standard income level established by the U.S. Secretary of Labor; (2) receiving support from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or qualifying for free or reduced-price meals through the National School Lunch Program; (3) qualifying as a homeless individual; or (4) placement in foster care.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 93 shows the WIOA – Youth awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

**FIGURE 93
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT –
YOUTH AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2021 TO 2025**



NOTES:
(1) Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.
(2) Amounts for program years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – DISLOCATED WORKER

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.278

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Dislocated Worker program aims to help dislocated workers secure employment by providing them with job search assistance, career services, and training that builds their skills to meet labor market needs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Of the total funding appropriated for WIOA – Dislocated Worker, 80.0 percent is distributed to states based equally on the following three factors: (1) the state’s relative percentage of unemployed individuals; (2) the state’s relative percentage of unemployed individuals greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force; and (3) the state’s relative share of individuals who have been unemployed for 15 or more weeks (long-term unemployment). The formula includes hold-harmless provisions which guarantee that each state receives from 90.0 percent to 130.0 percent of its relative share of prior-year funding.

The remaining 20.0 percent is available at the discretion of the U.S. Secretary of Labor to respond to mass layoffs, production plant or military base closings, and natural disasters, or for technical assistance and demonstration projects.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

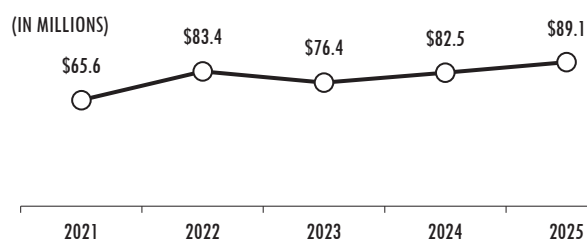
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state may reserve up to 15.0 percent of WIOA funds from each of the Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs as the governor’s reserve fund for statewide workforce investment activities, and states may use up to 5.0 percent from within the 15.0 percent for administration. In addition, a state’s governor may reserve up to 25.0 percent of WIOA – Dislocated Worker funds for statewide rapid-response activities. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds, of which they may use up to 10.0 percent for administrative costs.

The program provides basic and individualized career services to job seekers and training services to equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. Most services for dislocated workers are provided through American Job Centers, which are coordinated by the U.S. Department of Labor. WIOA authorizes funds for career services, including

FIGURE 94
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – DISLOCATED WORKER AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTES:

- (1) Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.
- (2) Amounts for program years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

eligibility determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Other services include comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, counseling, career planning, and support services such as transportation and childcare. Participants also receive training services associated with job opportunities in their communities.

Local workforce development boards may transfer up to 100.0 percent of funds between the WIOA – Adult employment and training allocation and the WIOA – Dislocated Worker employment and training allocation. Transfers must describe the economic conditions necessitating the transfer, among other criteria, and must receive approval from the state’s governor.

ELIGIBILITY

Beneficiaries include the following individuals: workers who are separated from their jobs, including those dislocated due to production plant closings or mass layoffs, and who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation; formerly self-employed individuals; displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but no longer are supported by that income; and spouses of members of the armed forces in certain circumstances. Veterans and public-assistance recipients receive priority.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 94 shows the WIOA – Dislocated Worker awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – ADULT

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.258

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Adult program helps unemployed individuals and other job seekers obtain employment through job-search assistance and training opportunities. Additionally, this program helps individuals with disabilities better prepare for and engage in competitive, integrated employment.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based equally on the following three factors: (1) the state’s percentage of unemployed individuals who reside in areas of substantial unemployment nationwide, defined as unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or greater; (2) the state’s percentage of unemployed individuals greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force overall, or greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment, whichever is greater; and (3) the state’s percentage of economically disadvantaged adults (defined as ages 22 to 72). The formula includes hold-harmless provisions, which guarantee that each state receives from 90.0 percent to 130.0 percent of its relative share of prior-year funding, while assuring minimum allocation amounts for less-populated states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

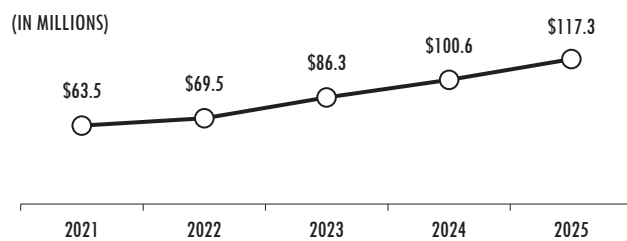
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state may reserve up to 15.0 percent of WIOA funds from each of the Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs as the governor’s reserve fund for statewide workforce investment activities, and states may use up to 5.0 percent from within the 15.0 percent for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds, of which they may use up to 10.0 percent for administrative costs.

The program provides basic and individualized career services to job seekers and training services to equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. American Job Centers provide most services for adults. WIOA authorizes states to use funds to provide career services, including

FIGURE 95
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT –
ADULT AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTES:
 (1) Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.
 (2) Amounts for program years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

eligibility determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Participants also receive training services associated with job opportunities in their communities, including occupational training, work-based training, and basic skills training.

Local workforce development boards may transfer up to 100.0 percent of funds between the WIOA – Adult employment and training allocation and the WIOA – Dislocated Worker employment and training allocation. Transfers must describe the economic conditions necessitating the transfer, among other criteria, and must receive approval from the state’s governor.

ELIGIBILITY

Adults age 18 and older are eligible for career services. Veterans, recipients of public assistance, low-income individuals, and low-skilled individuals receive priority for employment and training activities. States and local areas establish procedures for applying the priority requirements. Adults may be eligible for training services if they are determined to require training services to obtain or retain employment that leads to economic self-sufficiency.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 95 shows the WIOA – Adult awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.207

PURPOSE

The Employment Service program provides various career services without charge to job seekers and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings. Employment Service centers are part of the American Job Centers Network coordinated by the U.S. Department of Labor.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Two-thirds of available funds are distributed based on each state's percentage of the national, civilian labor force, and one-third based on its national percentage of unemployed individuals. Both percentages are based on data available for the most recent calendar year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support services related to a labor exchange system supporting prospective employees and employers. Services include job-search assistance; referral and placement assistance; recruitment services; skills assessment; and career guidance. Of the total allocated to each state, the state's governor reserves 10.0 percent to provide performance incentives for public employment programs, to provide services for groups with special needs, and to fund the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering job services. Funds may not be used for training.

ELIGIBILITY

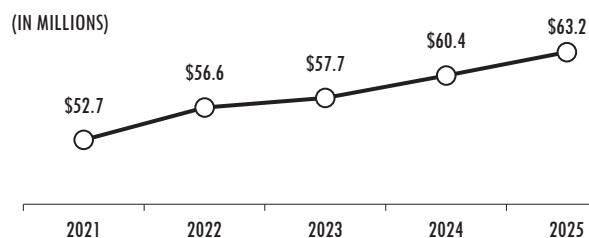
Employers seeking workers and prospective employees are eligible to receive assistance, with veterans receiving priority. Specialized services may be available to individuals with disabilities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, released offenders, youth, minorities, and older workers.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 96 shows the Employment Service awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 96
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.235

PURPOSE

The Older Americans Act of 1965 authorized the Senior Community Service Employment Program, which last was reauthorized in 2020. The program provides grants to states to help unemployed, low-income seniors secure employment opportunities. The program matches participants with community service positions in nonprofit and government agencies to help them learn and strengthen vocational skills. Participants must be paid at least the federal minimum wage and typically work an average of 20.0 hours per week in the assigned positions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its percentage of the national population of individuals age 55 and older. States are guaranteed at least 0.5 percent of the total awarded, and at least the funding necessary to maintain the level of activities conducted in fiscal year 2000.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

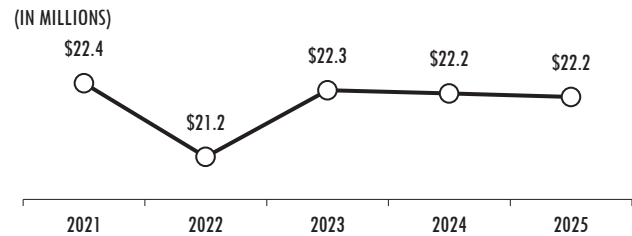
The federal government contributes 90.0 percent of the total cost of related activities, and states must provide the remaining 10.0 percent. Matches are not required for emergency or disaster projects, and projects in some economically disadvantaged areas may be exempt from state matching requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Recipient state agencies distribute subgrants to nonprofit and other community-based organizations, which may include entities such as schools and libraries, to support the participants' employment with subsidized wages and program coordination. Funds support assessments to place individuals in appropriate positions, and participants typically are offered a maximum of 48.0 cumulative months in the program. Grantees must meet performance metrics related to participants' employment and earnings after exiting the program.

The Texas Workforce Commission coordinates with chapters of AARP, an advocacy group for individuals age 50 and older,

FIGURE 97
SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

to administer the program in most counties, and other organizations support the program in certain regions.

ELIGIBILITY

Adults age 55 and older who are unemployed are eligible for the program if they also have a family income of no more than 125.0 percent of the federal poverty level. Priority is given to veterans and their spouses, individuals with disabilities, English language learners, individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, or those who have been in jail or prison during the past five years.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 97 shows the Senior Community Service Employment awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

JOBS FOR VETERANS STATE GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 17.801

PURPOSE

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program provides individualized job assistance and training services to veterans and other eligible individuals, which may include spouses of veterans, who have significant barriers to employment. The grants also help employers hire job-seeking veterans.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on each state's percentage of veterans seeking employment nationally. Some states with rural or sparsely populated regions are guaranteed a minimum amount of funding to enable them to maintain a baseline level of staff.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to pay salaries, expenses, and reasonable support for the following staff: Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program specialists who provide career services; Local Veterans' Employment Representative staff who contact employers on behalf of veterans and facilitate the employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans; and Consolidated Position staff who perform a combination of these duties. Job and training activities include outreach, case management, and services that promote job retention. Specialists may not perform duties that are not related directly to meeting veterans' employment needs. States are awarded funds annually and may expend them during the course of three fiscal years.

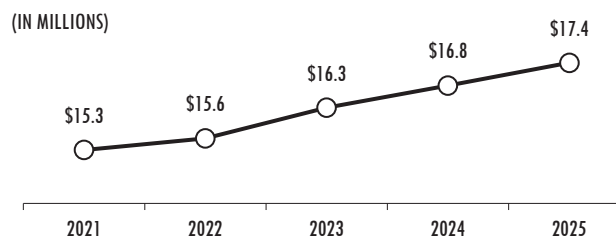
ELIGIBILITY

This program is open to veterans, eligible spouses, and other individuals, prioritizing veterans with disabilities, economically or educationally disadvantaged veterans, homeless veterans, and veterans with other significant barriers to employment.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Veterans Commission.

FIGURE 98
JOBS FOR VETERANS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 98 shows the Jobs for Veterans awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$1.1 billion for housing and community development for state fiscal years 2022 and 2023. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) distribute federal funding for these housing and community-related programs. These grants fund projects and programs intended to improve low-income individuals' living conditions.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Federal authorizations have expired for three of the housing and community development programs in the top 100 federal funding sources within the state budget. The Community Development Block Grant expired September

30, 1994. The two programs distributed by HHS, Community Services Block Grants and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, expired September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2007, respectively. The U.S. Congress continues to provide funding for these programs through its annual appropriations process. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021, also provided a onetime appropriation of \$3.5 billion nationally for the Weatherization Assistance Program during federal fiscal year 2022. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, states may spend funding from this IIJA stimulus during a five-year period.

Figure 99 shows housing and community development funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for state fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 99
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
17	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$516.3
39	Weatherization Assistance Program	\$191.1
46	Community Development Block Grant	\$138.2
60	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$79.9
63	Community Services Block Grant	\$72.7
64	Housing Trust Fund	\$69.8
100	State Library Program	\$24.2
Total		\$1,092.2

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.568

PURPOSE

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds are available to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households to meet the costs of home energy, cooling, and heating, with a focus on low-income families experiencing high home-energy costs or needs regarding income and family size. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Three formulas determine the allocation of LIHEAP funds. When the total federal appropriation is \$1.975 billion or less, each state receives funds based on its state fiscal year 1984 relative share of LIHEAP. This allocation method is known as the Tier I formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$1.975 billion, each state receives funds based on its share of expenditures by low-income households for home heating and cooling as a percentage of national totals. As part of a hold-harmless rule, no state receives fewer funds than its state fiscal year 1984 relative share. This allocation method is known as the Tier II formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than or equal to \$2.25 billion, an additional hold-harmless rate takes effect. This allocation method is known as the Tier III formula. For federal fiscal year 2023, the national appropriation was \$6.1 billion, including supplemental funding; therefore, the Tier III formula applied. The budget also maintains the hold-harmless provision for federal fiscal year 2023.

In addition to the formula allocations, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) distributes an emergency and contingency allocation that is discretionary and typically reserved for instances of severe weather and disasters.

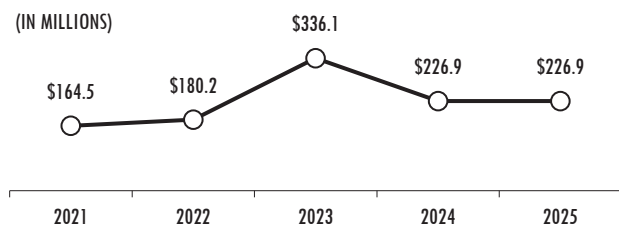
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

No match is required; however, states can earn additional LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive grants based on nonfederal resources that provide additional benefits and services to LIHEAP-eligible households. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use up to 10.0 percent of funds for administrative purposes and up to 15.0 percent to provide low-cost

FIGURE 100
LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

residential weatherization and other cost-effective, energy-related home repairs. Beginning April 1 each year, LIHEAP recipients may request in writing a waiver from HHS for that federal fiscal year to increase the amount of funds they may allot for residential weatherization up to 25.0 percent of the total LIHEAP grant for that year. Recipients must reserve a reasonable amount of funding for crisis assistance through at least March 15 each year. Recipients may use funds to provide services—including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors—that encourage and enable households to reduce their need for energy assistance by decreasing their home energy needs.

ELIGIBILITY

States may provide LIHEAP assistance only to households with incomes that do not exceed the greater of 150.0 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) or 60.0 percent of the state median income. For calendar year 2023, income for a family of four may not exceed \$45,000 in accordance with the FPL or \$53,269 in accordance with Texas' median income limit. States may establish lower income eligibility levels, but they may not set the limit at less than 110.0 percent of the FPL (\$33,000 for a family of four for calendar year 2023).

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 100 shows the LIHEAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 81.042

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Weatherization Assistance Program is to improve home-energy efficiency for low-income families through cost-effective measures. Additionally, the program aims to reduce fossil-fuel emissions resulting from activities within the jurisdictions of eligible entities and to reduce the total energy use of eligible units while promoting the health and safety of resident families. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The program's performance period is five years. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) evaluates project performance and releases funds as each state meets project milestones according to the following timeline:

- an initial 15.0 percent of funds after the state submits its application and preliminary budget;
- an additional 35.0 percent of funds after the state completes its plan and receives DOE approval; and
- the remainder when the state has weatherized at least 30.0 percent of all units scheduled for weatherization in its state plan.

Based on its evaluation, DOE may continue to fund the project as funds are available, may pause federal funding for the project pending additional data or funding, or may discontinue funding the project.

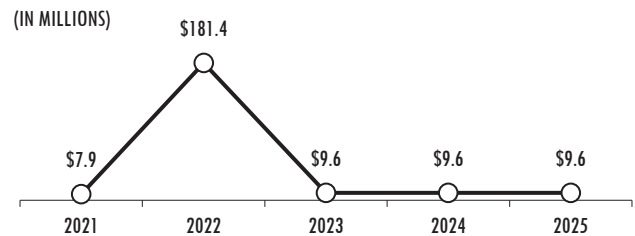
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use these funds to improve the thermal efficiency and cooling of dwellings by installing weatherization materials such as attic insulation; caulking; weather stripping; furnace efficiency modifications; certain mechanical measures to heating and cooling systems; and replacement furnaces, boilers, and air conditioners. States' average expenditures per dwelling unit for materials, program support, and labor costs may not exceed \$8,009, adjusted annually for inflation. A

FIGURE 101
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

state and its recipients may spend up to 10.0 percent of each grant for administrative purposes.

ELIGIBILITY

State agencies must apply for grants to the appropriate DOE office and submit state plans and applications pursuant to the U.S. applicable federal law. Households at or less than 200.0 percent of the federal poverty level, pursuant to statute, are considered low-income and are eligible for Weatherization Assistance Program benefits. Eligible households also include those with a family member who has received cash assistance payments pursuant to the Social Security Act, Titles IV or XVI, of or applicable state or local law at any time during the 12.0-month period preceding the determination of eligibility for weatherization assistance. Elderly individuals, people with disabilities, and families with children receive priority through the program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 101 shows the Weatherization Assistance Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 14.228

PURPOSE

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides funds to states to develop viable urban communities. Funds help to provide housing and suitable living environments and to expand economic opportunities, principally for individuals with low or moderate incomes.

Additionally, CDBG funds help to prevent blight by meeting urgent community development needs, which include conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of a community, for which other financial resources are unavailable.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan cities with populations of 50,000 or greater and urban counties with populations of 200,000 or greater receive CDBG funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Areas that are not metropolitan cities or part of an urban county are referred to as nonentitlement areas. States receive allotments for distribution to nonentitlement areas based on the greater amount calculated in accordance with two formulas. The first formula is based on each state's percentage share of the total of three weighted factors: nonentitlement population (25.0 percent), nonentitlement population with incomes less than the federal poverty level (50.0 percent), and the number of housing units in nonentitlement areas with one person or more per room (25.0 percent). The factors in the second formula are population growth lag since 1960, poverty, and pre-1940 housing units, weighted 20.0 percent, 30.0 percent, and 50.0 percent, respectively.

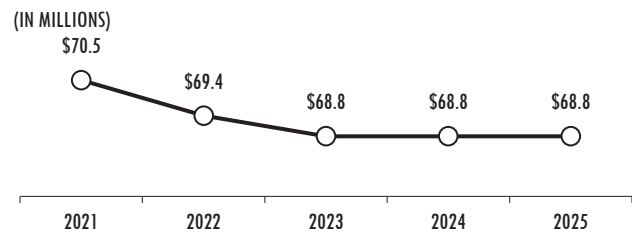
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

After an initial allowance of \$100,000 with no match, states may receive an additional allowance of up to 3.0 percent of the grant amount but must match expenditures per dollar. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must distribute CDBG funds to units of local government, such as counties and towns, in nonentitlement areas. At least 70.0 percent of the funds must benefit low-

FIGURE 102
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

income and moderate-income individuals. Eligible activities aid neighborhood revitalization, economic development, or improvement of community facilities and services. These activities may 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; relocation payments and assistance; administrative expenses; economic development; planning activities; and certain public services, with some restrictions.

ELIGIBILITY

CDBG funds benefit low-income and moderate-income individuals. For nonmetropolitan areas, low-income and moderate-income individuals are those who earn no more than 80.0 percent of the median income in the county or in nonmetropolitan areas of the state, whichever is greater.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas General Land Office; Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 102 shows the CDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 14.239

PURPOSE

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds increase the supply of affordable housing, particularly rental housing, for low-income individuals. Funds are provided to states and local government entities to develop and implement strategies and programs to achieve adequate supplies of affordable housing.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a yearly allocation of 40.0 percent of appropriated HOME funds; local government entities receive the remaining 60.0 percent. All states are eligible for HOME funds and receive either a formula allocation or \$3.0 million, whichever is greater. Local entities that are eligible for at least \$500,000 through the formula also may receive an allocation; this amount is \$335,000 during years when the U.S. Congress appropriates less than \$1.5 billion for HOME. A community that does not qualify for an individual allocation through the formula can join with one or more neighboring communities in a consortium through which the members' combined allocation meets the threshold for direct funding.

A state's allocation formula includes the following six factors. The first four factors are weighted 0.2, and the last two factors are weighted 0.1:

- number of occupied rental units with at least one of four issues – overcrowding, meaning more than one person per room in the unit; incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing; or high rent costs, which means more than 30.0 percent of household income is used for rent;
- number of rental units built before 1950 that serve as households for low-income individuals;
- number of occupied rental units with one of four issues—overcrowding, incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing, or high rent costs—multiplied by the ratio of the cost of producing housing for a jurisdiction divided by the national cost;
- number of families with incomes at or less than the federal poverty level (FPL);
- population of a jurisdiction multiplied by net per capita income; and
- number of rental units in which the head of household's income is at or less than the FPL; this number is multiplied by the ratio of the national rental unit vacancy rate divided by the jurisdiction's rental unit vacancy rate.

For 20.0 percent of the funds allocated to states, each state's share is the ratio of the weighted factors for the entire state to the corresponding factors for all states. For 80.0 percent of the funds allocated to states, each state's share is the ratio of: (1) the weighted factor for all local government entities within the state that do not receive a formula allocation directly from the federal agency; to (2) the corresponding factors for the total for all states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use HOME funds for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, assistance to home buyers, acquisition of housing, and new housing construction. Funding also may be used for other necessary and reasonable activities related to the development of nonluxury housing, such as site acquisition, site improvements, demolition, and relocation. States may not use funds for public housing modernization, matching funds for other federal programs, reserve accounts, operating subsidies for rental housing annual contributions contracts, or activities in accordance with the Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990, except for priority purchasers. Jurisdictions may use 15.0 percent of their allocations for administrative costs. Participating jurisdictions also must set aside at least 15.0 percent of their allocations for housing to be owned, developed, or sponsored by community housing development organizations.

ELIGIBILITY

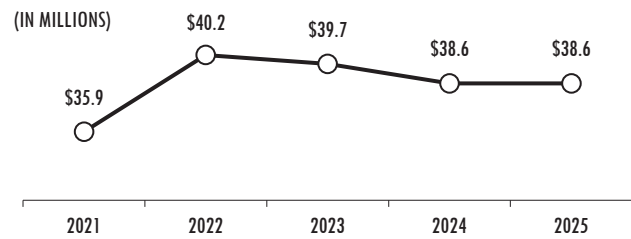
For rental housing, at least 90.0 percent of HOME funds must benefit low-income families, whose incomes do not exceed 60.0 percent of the area median income. The remaining 10.0 percent must benefit families whose incomes do not exceed 80.0 percent of the area median income. Assistance to homeowners and homebuyers must be to families whose incomes do not exceed 80.0 percent of the area median income.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 103 shows the HOME Investment Partnerships Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 103
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.569

PURPOSE

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides financial assistance to states and local communities to help decrease poverty, revitalize low-income communities, and encourage self-sufficiency among low-income families and individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive the same share of funds received in federal fiscal year 1981 pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Each state receives at least 0.25 percent, which increases to 0.5 percent if federal appropriations exceed \$345.0 million.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to support programs and other activities that assist low-income individuals and families with attaining self-sufficiency, providing emergency assistance, supporting positive youth development, promoting civic engagement, and improving planning and coordination among resources that address poverty conditions in the community.

States must use at least 90.0 percent of funds for grants to locally based community-action agencies and organizations that serve low-income families. States may use up to \$55,000 or 5.0 percent of their allotments, whichever is greater, for administrative costs.

ELIGIBILITY

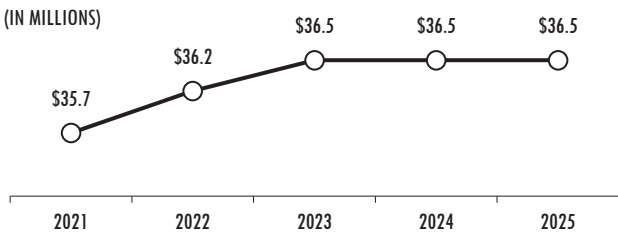
Households with income at or less than 125.0 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 104 shows the CSBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 104
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HOUSING TRUST FUND

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 14.275

PURPOSE

The purpose of grant funding from the Housing Trust Fund is to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing and rates of homeownership for low-income families, including homeless families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

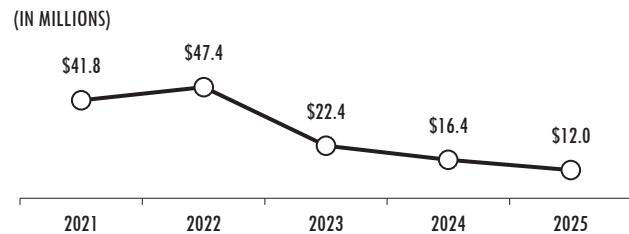
Formula grants to states are determined based on the most recent census data available for the same year for the geographic areas and calculated using the sum of the following four weighted factors:

- the ratio of: (1) the shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to extremely low-income (ELI) renter households in the state; to (2) the aggregate shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to ELI renter households nationally; this factor is weighted 0.5;
- the ratio of: (1) the shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to very low-income (VLI) renter households in the state; to (2) the aggregate shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to VLI renter households nationally; this factor is weighted 0.125;
- the ratio of: (1) ELI renter households in the state living with incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, or paying more than 50.0 percent of income for housing costs; to (2) the aggregate number of ELI renter households with these characteristics nationally; this factor is weighted 0.25; and
- the ratio of (1) VLI renter households in the state paying more than 50.0 percent of income on rent; to (2) the aggregate number of VLI renter households with this characteristic nationally; this factor is weighted 0.125. See the Eligibility section for definitions of ELI and VLI characteristics.

The total grant calculation also includes the cost of construction in the state relative to the national average.

The minimum state allocation is \$3.0 million. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development adds any

FIGURE 105
HOUSING TRUST FUND AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Housing Trust Fund amounts that become available for reallocation to amounts for formula allocation in the next fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the rehabilitation or new construction of rental and homebuyer housing. They must use 80.0 percent for rental housing and may use up to 10.0 percent for homebuyers' assistance, including assistance for down payments, closing costs, and interest rate buydowns.

States must use at least 75.0 percent of funds to support either ELI families or families with incomes at or less than the federal poverty guideline unless the allocation is less than \$1.0 billion, at which point they must use 100.0 percent of the funds to support ELI families.

ELIGIBILITY

An ELI family is a low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 30.0 percent of the median family income in a geographic area. A VLI family is a low-income family with income ranging from 30.0 percent to 50.0 percent of the area median income.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 105 shows the Housing Trust Fund awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE LIBRARY PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 45.310

PURPOSE

The State Library Program provides federal funding to support state library services. The program provides access to information and educational resources in libraries across the U.S. Supported initiatives address the needs of state residents for education, learning, critical thinking, and other types of literacy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The federal Institute of Museum and Library Services awards funds to the states. The State Library Program allocates a base amount to each state, plus supplemental funding based on population. For federal fiscal year 2024, the base amount for each state was \$1.0 million. Each state receives supplemental funding from the remaining appropriations in proportion to its share of the national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state matching requirement is 34.0 percent. To maintain effort, states must spend, at a minimum, the average of their library expenditures from the past three years to be eligible for federal funds.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to expand services for learning and access to libraries; to establish or improve coordination among libraries; to provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the library workforce; to enhance recruiting efforts; and to support low-income families or disadvantaged communities.

ELIGIBILITY

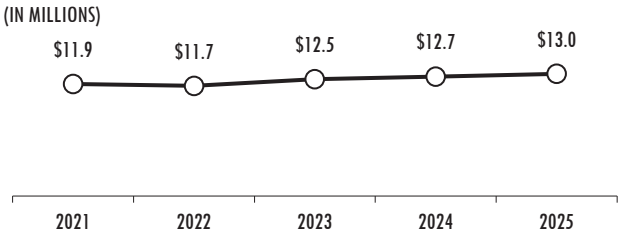
Eligible entities include State Library Administrative Agencies that timely submit a required five-year plan to the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

Figure 106 shows the State Library awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 106
STATE LIBRARY PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$370.6 million for justice-related activities. These grants, distributed by the U.S. Department of Justice, are intended to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice through innovative state-level leadership and programs.

The Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, reauthorized the State Criminal Alien Assistance

Program (SCAAP) through federal fiscal year 2011, but the U.S. Congress has not reauthorized the program since. However, SCAAP continues to receive funding for each subsequent year through the regular appropriations process. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, funded SCAAP and reauthorized the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program for federal fiscal year 2024.

Figure 107 shows rankings and amounts awarded for the federal justice funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 107
JUSTICE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
36	Crime Victim Assistance	\$242.8
68	Crime Victim Compensation	\$63.3
91	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$33.3
93	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	\$31.2
Total		\$370.6

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States.

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 16.575

PURPOSE

Crime Victim Assistance grants help states support 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 receives a base amount of \$500,000 from the federal Crime Victims Fund and an allocation of the remaining funds based on the state’s relative share of the total national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

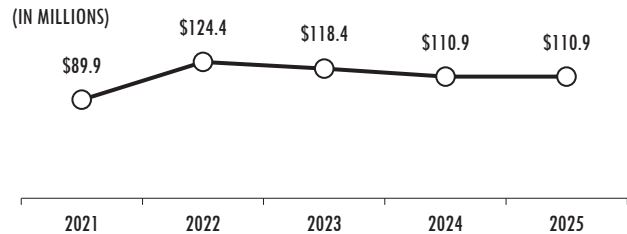
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Public agencies and nonprofit organizations operating victim assistance programs receive Crime Victim Assistance funds. Eligible recipients include domestic violence shelters, rape-crisis centers, child-abuse programs, victim services units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors’ offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. Funds support programs that provide the following services:

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

Each state must allocate at least 10.0 percent of its annual award toward assisting each of the three priority categories of victims, including victims of sexual assault, spousal abuse, and child abuse. Each state also must set aside 10.0 percent of its award to assist historically underserved victims of violent crime. States may not use grant funding to supplant state funds but may use up to 5.0 percent of a grant award for administrative and training costs.

FIGURE 108
CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 108 shows the Crime Victim Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 16.576

PURPOSE

The Crime Victim Compensation Program helps crime victims and their immediate families with financial costs related to crime. It also encourages victims to participate in the criminal justice system.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Following the enactment of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021, each state receives a federal grant of 75.0 percent (an increase from the previous VOCA rule of 60.0 percent) of the amount that the state awarded to crime victims during the preceding federal fiscal year, which is two years prior to the grant year. This award excludes amounts awarded for property damage. If the Crime Victims Fund has insufficient funds to provide grants of 75.0 percent, then all programs will receive the same percentage of the available funds.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

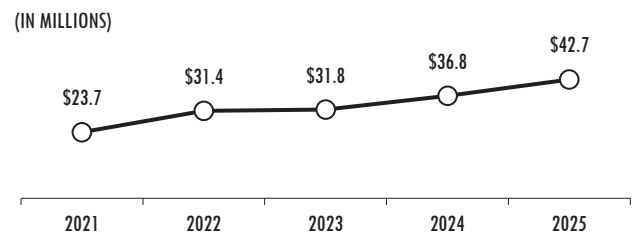
The program provides funds for crime victim compensation programs operated by state governments. States may use funds to compensate victims and survivors of criminal violence, including drunk driving and domestic violence, for costs such as counseling, medical treatment, funeral expenses for a death resulting from a violent crime, and loss of income due to physical injury resulting from a violent crime. States may carry compensation funds forward for three years subsequent to the fiscal year award. Each state may retain up to 5.0 percent of its total grant for administrative and training costs. States must use federal funds to supplement but not supplant state funds.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

Figure 109 shows the Crime Victim Compensation awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 109
CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 16.606

PURPOSE

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funds assist states and units of local government that incur correctional costs for incarcerating criminal aliens who are convicted of one felony or two misdemeanor offenses and are incarcerated for at least four consecutive days. States and local government entities also may use funds to expedite the transfer of custody for certain deportable aliens.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The formula for each applying jurisdiction’s award amount includes both inmate and financial data. The per diem rate for each jurisdiction is based on correctional officer salary costs and total inmate days; this rate and the number of criminal alien inmate days determine the jurisdiction’s maximum SCAAP reimbursement. The annual appropriation adjusts the final SCAAP payments. Recipients must expend the annual award during the 12.0-month period between award dates.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States and units of local government must use SCAAP funds for correctional purposes only. Correctional purposes include: salaries, wages, and benefits paid to employees who support corrections facilities, including administrative support, transportation costs, and medical care; and repair, maintenance, and overhead costs, including utilities, reasonably attributed to the operation of corrections facilities.

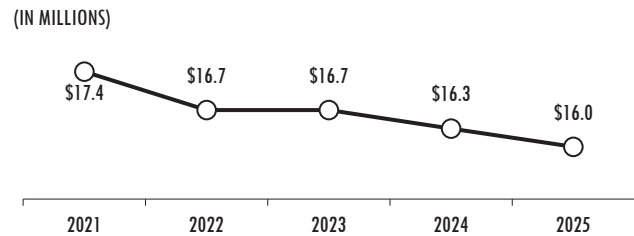
Grant recipients also may use funds to pay contract correctional facilities for costs related to the incarceration of individuals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Figure 110 shows the SCAAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 110
STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTES:

- (1) State Criminal Alien Assistance Program awards reimburse states for the previous year’s expenses. Fiscal year refers to the date funds were received rather than the award year.
- (2) Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 16.738

PURPOSE

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program provides states, tribes, and local government entities the opportunity to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most. The program supports a range of activities intended to 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. A state receives allocations of remaining funds based on its relative share of the national population and share of violent crime. Of the total state allocation, the state receives 60.0 percent and eligible local government entities receive 40.0 percent. Additionally, each state must transfer a certain percentage of its award to local governments based on the state's crime expenditures. This amount, referred to as the variable pass-through percentage, is determined annually. The variable pass-through percentage for Texas was 69.2 percent in state fiscal year 2023.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

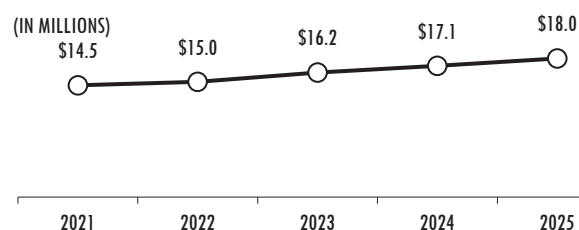
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to support the following multiple-purpose areas:

- law enforcement programs;
- prosecution and court programs;
- prevention and education programs;
- corrections and community corrections programs;
- drug treatment and enforcement programs;
- planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs;
- crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation; and

FIGURE 111

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTES:

- (1) Amounts do not include direct local appropriations from the U.S. Department of Justice.
- (2) Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams.

Additionally, the U.S. Department of Justice annually determines priority areas for program funds. For federal fiscal year 2023, the priority areas comprised advancing justice system-reform efforts, advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities, preventing and combating hate crimes, strategizing crime and violence reduction, and planning community violence-intervention approaches.

Recipients may use funds to pay for staffing, overtime, and equipment, but not to supplant state and local funds nor for land acquisition and construction, other than penal or correctional facilities.

STATE AGENCIES

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

Figure 111 shows the Edward Byrne Memorial JAG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include 10 natural resources programs that total \$1.8 billion for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Federal funding for these programs accounts for less than 2.0 percent of the top 100 federal funding sources in the budget.

The U.S. Department of the Interior’s (DOI) Fish and Wildlife Service distributes funds to states from the Sport Fish Restoration program and the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education program. Sources of federal funding for the Sport Fish Restoration program include import duties, trust fund interest, and federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat and small-engine fuels. Funding sources for the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education program include federal excise taxes on archery equipment, firearms, and ammunition. The U.S. Congress authorized both programs permanently.

DOI’s National Park Service distributes funds from Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning. The source of federal funding for this program is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Dingell Act of 2019 permanently reauthorized LWCF, and the Great American

Outdoors Act fully and permanently funded the program in August 2020.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 authorized funds for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) grants. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes these funds to states. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 authorized the DWSRF. Amendments to the Clean Water Act in 1987 established the CWSRF, and the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended it in 2014. Both grants provide low-cost financial assistance programs to eligible entities to plan, acquire, design, and build water infrastructure, and to fund other high-quality water infrastructure projects. Since 2023, states have provided more than 48,900 low-interest loans to entities through CWSRF funds.

The EPA authorizes states to combine various programs into a single grant to address their most important environmental issues and distributes this funding to states as Performance Partnership Grants.

Figure 112 shows the largest federal funding sources for natural resources programs for federal fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 112
NATURAL RESOURCES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
11	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Grants with Grants for Lead Service Line Replacement and Emerging Contaminants	\$888.1
28	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Grants with Grants for Emerging Contaminants	\$280.6
40	Minerals Leasing	\$181.9
50	Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program	\$114.7
54	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety	\$105.8
70	Performance Partnership Grants	\$61.4
71	Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid Grants	\$60.6
87	Sport Fish Restoration Program	\$41.2
88	State Energy Program	\$41.0
90	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$34.3
Total		\$1,809.5

NOTE: Total may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND GRANTS WITH GRANTS FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT AND EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 66.468

PURPOSE

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program provides a low-cost, long-term source of drinking water infrastructure financing through grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to capitalize states' DWSRFs. These funds help states achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, provide clean and safe water, and assist communities most in need on a per-household basis according to state affordability criteria.

States may use DWSRF funding to provide assistance to local water systems, including:

- issuing loans, for which the state is authorized to set the terms, including interest rates and repayment periods;
- purchasing, refinancing, or guaranteeing local debt; and
- purchasing bond insurance.

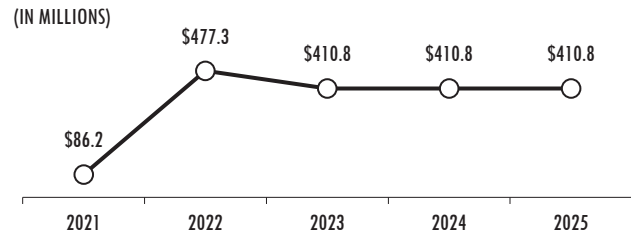
States may customize loan terms to meet the needs of small and disadvantaged communities or to provide incentives for certain types of projects.

This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

DWSRF funds are available to states during the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated and during the following year. EPA allots funds to each state based on a state's share of total eligible needs reported through the most recent Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey, which is conducted every four years. The minimum proportional share available to each state is 1.0 percent of total funds, and the term of the grant is determined at the time of award. States must enter binding commitments with loan recipients to provide financial assistance from the DWSRF in an amount equal to the sum of federal assistance, not including amounts used by the state for eligible set-aside purposes, and the state match.

FIGURE 113
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The required state match is 20.0 percent. For IIJA general supplemental grant appropriations, the required state match is 10.0 percent. State match requirements are waived for IIJA Emerging Contaminant and Lead Service Line grants. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may award loans and financial assistance to eligible public water systems for projects that address emerging contaminants in drinking water; projects that identify and replace lead service lines, including related planning and design activities; and projects that involve or relate to geospatial information, including geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features or boundaries, applications, tools, and hardware associated with the generation, maintenance, or distribution of such information. The state may use 4.0 percent of funds for administrative purposes.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Water Development Board.

Figure 113 shows the DWSRF grants to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND GRANTS WITH GRANTS FOR EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 66.458

PURPOSE

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) assists states to establish state revolving funds through a program of capitalization grants that provide a long-term source of state financing for construction of wastewater treatment facilities and implementation of other water quality management activities. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021. The IIJA provides additional capitalization grants to each state for water projects that address emerging contaminants.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes CWSRF funding among states based on a statutory formula, which provides a minimum share of 0.5 percent to each state. Each state must match 20.0 percent of its annual capitalization grant and develop an intended use plan describing how the funds will be used. The Clean Water Act requires EPA to review states' implementation activities annually and audit state programs periodically.

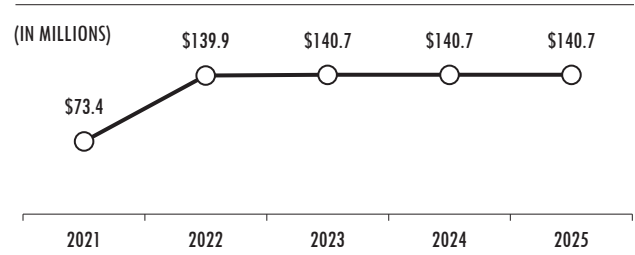
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 20.0 percent for the CWSRF, but pursuant to federal fiscal year 2023 IIJA general supplemental capitalization grant appropriations, the required state match is 10.0 percent. However, IIJA Emerging Contaminant supplemental grant matches are waived. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Capitalization grants are available for state funding of construction of wastewater treatment works; implementation of nonpoint source-management activities; the construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems; measures to recapture storm or drainage water; measures to reduce demand through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse; and watershed projects' measures to reduce energy consumption needs for treatment works. Additional IIJA grants may be used for projects that address emerging contaminants.

FIGURE 114
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

STATE AGENCY

Texas Water Development Board.

Figure 114 shows the CWSRF grants to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

MINERALS LEASING

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 15.437

PURPOSE

The Minerals Leasing program is a land-leasing and revenue-sharing program in which the federal government obtains leases from individual states for permission to excavate, search for, and extract valuable minerals on state land. Total revenue is shared with the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Through the Minerals Leasing program, the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, shares 50.0 percent of mineral leasing revenue with the individual state, pursuant to the federal Minerals Leasing Act, 1920. State payments are subject to a 2.0 percent decrease to cover federal administrative costs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

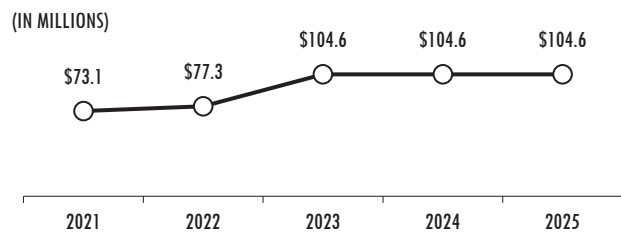
Each state legislature directs the local use of Minerals Leasing program funds for planning, construction and maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public service, giving priority to subdivisions that are socially or economically affected by the development of minerals leased. Planning uses include funds for strategic planning, which set the overall direction for leasing, resource assessment, which helps identify the location and estimated amount of mineral resources available, and land use planning, which ensures that development aligns with other land uses such as recreation, conservation, and wildlife protection.

STATE AGENCY

Texas General Land Office.

Figure 115 shows the Minerals Leasing awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 115
MINERALS LEASING AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN SMALL OR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 66.442

PURPOSE

This grant program provides funds to address and remove emerging contaminants, including perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, from drinking water sources in small and disadvantaged communities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires states to identify and distribute funds to communities most in need, and it provides technical support in doing so. Projects supported by this funding primarily must address emerging contaminants (i.e., contaminants that are not already regulated within National Primary Drinking Water Regulations). The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021, established this program, and it is expected to receive continued funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds through a formula based on population, number of water systems, and levels of emerging contaminants in each state. Communities are eligible (1) if states determine them to be disadvantaged based on state-level affordability criteria described in the Safe Drinking Water Act; (2) if communities are likely to become disadvantaged as a result of financing emerging contaminants projects; or (3) if they have a population of less than 10,000 and the EPA determines that they do not have the capacity to finance a project of this nature without the award.

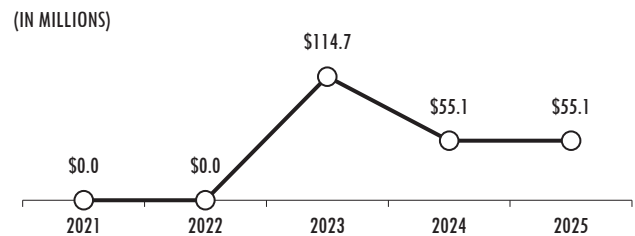
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Matching requirements do not apply to funds awarded for this grant through the IIJA. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to support projects that remove emerging contaminants from the drinking water of small or disadvantaged communities, provide technical assistance to communities to identify and evaluate the extent or location of such contaminants, conduct testing for such contaminants at the household level, and provide training for local contractors.

FIGURE 116
EMERGING CONTAMINANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

STATE AGENCY

Texas Water Development Board.

Figure 116 shows the Emerging Contaminants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 15.611

PURPOSE

The Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety program funds activities that support the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and mammals and their habitats. The program also supports public access to wildlife resources, hunter education and development, and management of shooting ranges.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a single award for the Wildlife Restoration program based on two separate allocations made from the federal Wildlife Restoration Account. The first allocation, drawn from a subaccount for hunter safety, is distributed based on a state’s percentage of the national population from the most recent census, with each state receiving an amount ranging from 1.0 percent to 3.0 percent of all hunter safety funds. The second allocation, drawn from the remaining funds in the Wildlife Restoration Account, is based on two equally weighted factors: each state’s total land area and each state’s total number of hunting license holders. Each state receives an amount ranging from 0.5 percent to 5.0 percent of each year’s total program apportionment for the second allocation.

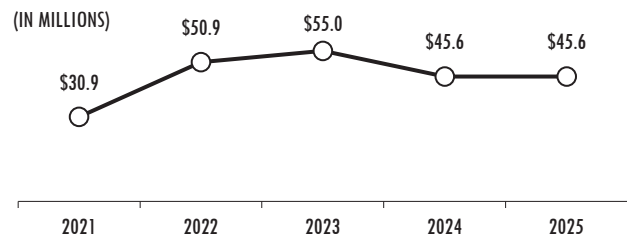
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States receive federal reimbursement for up to 75.0 percent of a project’s expense. The state must provide at least 25.0 percent of the project cost from a nonfederal source. Wildlife Restoration funds that are used to supplement the expansion of public shooting ranges may receive a 90.0 percent match. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support conservation and management of wild birds and mammals and the restoration, selection, rehabilitation, and improvement of habitat. Projects that receive program funds also must provide public access to wildlife resources and hunter education. Authorized activities include land acquisition; development, including shooting ranges; research; and coordination. States are not authorized to use funds for law enforcement or public relations activities.

FIGURE 117
WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 117 shows the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 66.605

PURPOSE

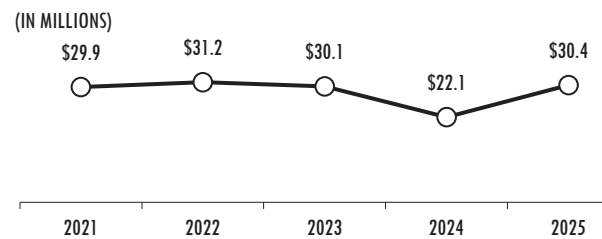
Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) are intended to leverage the unique capacities of states, tribes, and interstate agencies to direct resources to the most urgent environmental problems that affect these entities. PPGs promote innovative strategies for solving water, air, and waste problems while improving environmental performance, generating administrative savings, and strengthening partnerships with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- Air Pollution Control;
- Water Pollution Control;
- Nonpoint Source Management;
- Wetlands Program Development;
- Public Water System Supervision;
- Underground Water Source Protection;
- Hazardous Waste Management;
- Underground Storage Tanks;
- Radon Assessment and Mitigation;
- Lead-based Paint Activities;
- Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring;
- Pollution Prevention Incentives for States;
- Pesticide Cooperative Enforcement;
- Pesticides Program Implementation;
- Pesticide Applicator Certification and Training;
- Environmental Information Exchange Network;
- Brownfields State and Tribal Response Program;
- Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health;

FIGURE 118
PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

- Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes; and
- General Assistance Grants to Indian Tribes.

The PPG program combines formula funding and competitive grants that EPA awards individually to states. EPA selects states through competitive processes for each grant award to include those grants in their PPGs. Each state's total PPG award is based on those individual grant awards.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The match is not set for the PPG program overall. Each state's match requirement is the sum of the minimum state shares of the individual grant programs in each state's PPG. Some grant programs do not have matching requirements; others may require up to a 50.0 percent match. States may use excess matching funds for one program to meet the match requirement of another program. Some programs, including the Water Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control grants, require maintenance of effort.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Recipients may use PPGs to fund activities that are within the cumulative eligibilities of the 20 grants and for associated multimedia activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Figure 118 shows the Performance Partnership Grants to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

PREVENTING OUTAGES AND ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF THE ELECTRIC GRID GRANTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 81.122

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid program is to build stronger electric grids and prevent disruptive events through research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, education, and outreach activities. Disruptive events include occurrences in which the electric grid fails; must be shut off preventively; or cannot operate efficiently due to weather, wildfires, or other natural disasters. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021, established this program, and it is expected to receive continued funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Industry and private entities receive funds on a matching basis; states and tribes receive them through formula grants. The U.S. Department of Energy provides funding through a formula based on factors such as population size, land area, likelihood and severity of outages, and a state’s past spending on efforts to improve electric grid resilience.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 15.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

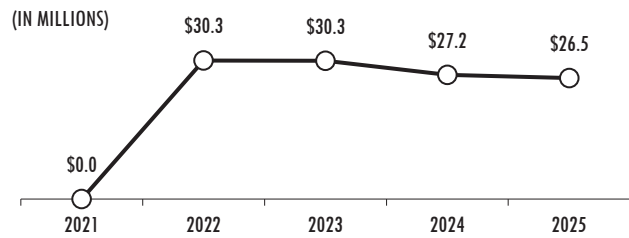
FEDERAL USES AND RESTRICTIONS

Allowable uses include implementing new weatherization technologies, implementing new monitoring and control technologies, managing utility poles, replacing old equipment such as conductors and cables, implementing fire-resistant technologies, and initiating other efforts to improve the resilience of the electric grid and prevent disruptions. In addition, funds may be used to train, recruit, and support workers to engage in these resilience measures.

States may provide subawards from Federal Funds to entities including electric grid operators, electricity storage operators, and fuel suppliers. Recipients of subawards must match 100.0 percent of the award.

Funds may not be used to construct new electric generating facilities, to build battery-storage facilities that do not meet the objectives of this grant, or for cybersecurity efforts.

FIGURE 119
PREVENTING OUTAGES AND ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF THE ELECTRIC GRID AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

Figure 119 shows the Preventing Outages awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 15.605

PURPOSE

Sport Fish Restoration funds support activities intended to restore, conserve, manage, or enhance sport fish populations; manage the public use of resources; educate the public about aquatic resources; and provide boating access to public waters. Subprograms, such as the Boating Access, Aquatic Resource Education, and Outreach and Communications programs, help administer these activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Forty percent of a state's annual Sport Fish Restoration apportionment is based on its land and water area, and 60.0 percent is based on its number of paid fishing license holders. Each state or territory receives from 0.3 percent to 5.0 percent of each year's total apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

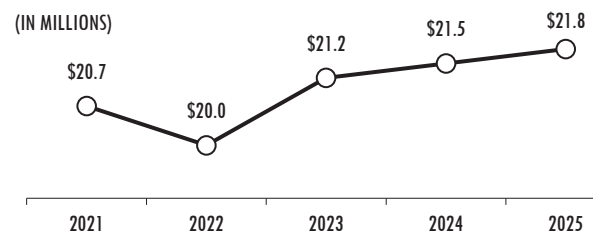
The program is cost-reimbursed, which means the state covers the full amount of an approved project and then applies for federal assistance reimbursement ranging from 10.0 percent to 75.0 percent of the project's expenses. Each state must provide at least 25.0 percent of project costs from a nonfederal source. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the following activities:

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

FIGURE 120
SPORT FISH RESTORATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

States may not use funds for law enforcement, public relations-related activities, or activities conducted primarily to generate revenue.

The Boating Access subprogram requires states within certain regions to allocate at least 15.0 percent of regional Sport Fish Restoration funds during five-year periods, beginning with federal fiscal years 2008 to 2012, and each subsequent five-year period. States may allocate this amount within a single fiscal year. States within a region that fails to allocate this amount must enter a memorandum of understanding to determine which states will make additional allocations. If the states fail to reach an agreement, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife regional director determines the allocation amounts. The Aquatic Resource Education and Outreach and Communications subprograms may not receive more than 15.0 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration apportionment.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 120 shows the Sport Fish Restoration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE ENERGY PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 81.041

PURPOSE

The objective of the State Energy Program (SEP) is to work with states, territories, and the District of Columbia to increase the use of energy-efficient technology and renewable energy across all sectors of the economy. States use SEP funds to develop and implement statewide energy plans and programs that meet their individual needs. The SEP also provides technical assistance and support to states to increase skills - including those in state energy offices - to enhance areas like energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy planning, and project management. This previously established program received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The IIJA provided onetime funding of \$500.0 million nationally during federal fiscal year 2022. States receive a sum-certain base allocation defined in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D, Part 420, Subpart B, Section 420.11. Texas' base allocation is \$1.3 million. Any excess amount is appropriated one-third equally among the states, one-third based on population, and one-third based on the level of the state's energy consumption.

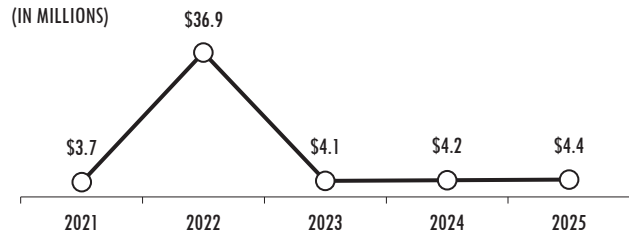
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The SEP requires a 20.0 percent cost match. However, the U.S. Department of Energy encourages states to leverage funds. Leveraged funds refer to an estimate of in-kind contributions made by third parties and the share of the expenses for a federally funded project or program that is not covered by the federal government. Leveraged funds exclude any cost sharing required as part of the grant award conditions. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to support a range of activities including: developing energy efficiency and conservation strategies; retaining technical consultant services; conducting residential and commercial building energy audits; establishing financial incentive programs for energy efficiency improvements; providing grants to nonprofit organizations to perform energy retrofits; implementing

FIGURE 121
STATE ENERGY PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

energy conservation programs for transportation services; implementing energy distribution technologies; developing public education programs; and purchasing technologies to reduce greenhouse gases. Program funds may not be used to purchase land, buildings, or any interest therein; construct buildings or structures; research, develop, or demonstrate non-commercially available technology; or subsidize public transportation, fares, utility rate demonstrations, or state tax credits for energy conservation.

STATE AGENCIES

Comptroller of Public Accounts, Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

Figure 121 shows the State Energy Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PLANNING

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 15.916

PURPOSE

States use Outdoor Recreation, Acquisition, Development, and Planning funds to acquire and develop lands for public outdoor recreation purposes. Funds may support a range of projects including community parks, picnic areas, security projects, sports fields, and related indoor infrastructure such as restrooms.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive equal awards in three phases, as defined by formula in statute. States receive additional funding based on factors such as each state’s need, share of the national population, outdoor recreation resources used by out-of-state individuals, and federal resources and programs available within the state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must match 50.0 percent of awarded funds. Matching funds may be derived from state, local, nongovernmental, or private sources in the form of cash or in-kind contributions such as land, services, and materials. Certain safety projects receive a federal share of 70.0 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

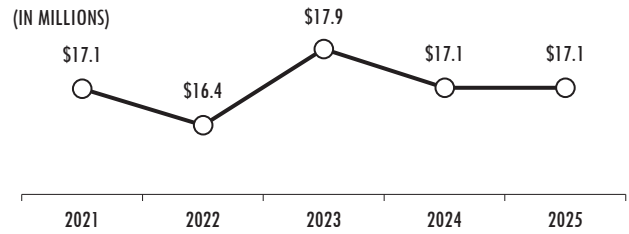
States may use funds to support the planning, acquisition, or development of lands and facilities that will provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public. Outdoor recreation areas and facilities must be owned publicly and must be open to the public and not limited to special groups. States may not use funds to acquire certain lands or facilities, such as those that would support semi-professional or professional athletics or non-outdoor purposes such as dining facilities and overnight accommodation. Funds also may not support operation and maintenance activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 122 shows the Outdoor Recreation awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 122
OUTDOOR RECREATION, ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT,
AND PLANNING AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$346.9 million for homeland security and defense. Homeland security and defense funding in Texas receives federal aid from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The federal Homeland Security Act, 2002, established DHS and placed several agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), within DHS' supervision. In 2007, the Center for Domestic Preparedness became part of FEMA. DHS administers congressional appropriations that previously were allocated to these individual agencies.

NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING

FEMA awards reimbursement-based federal funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

and the Public Assistance Program (PA) in response to federally declared disasters. States and local governments receive HMGP funds to make long-term infrastructure repairs intended to mitigate the effects of disasters. PA grants assist state and local entities with debris removal; emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities. Subject to eligible expenditures, reimbursement rates vary by disaster. The *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget* does not include HMGP and PA grant information because these grants are not awarded to states regularly.

MAJOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Figure 123 shows the largest federal funding sources for security and defense programs for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

FIGURE 123
HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2023

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
55	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$98.0
59	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$86.0
78	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$49.4
82	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$45.8
89	Homeland Security Grant Program	\$36.4
94	Hospital Preparedness Program	\$31.1
Total		\$346.9

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; Texas Military Department.

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 12.401

PURPOSE

This program provides funding to the U.S. Army National Guard and Air National Guard for minor construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of facilities. It also provides funding for the mission operational support that recipients perform, as authorized by the National Guard Bureau through appropriated funding for Operations and Maintenance (O&M).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The program’s funds are available to all U.S. states and territories. The National Guard Bureau annually reviews and approves requests for project and activity execution, and it funds agreements at the beginning of the federal fiscal year or through quarterly allotments.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Each cooperative agreement defines required state matching amounts, which may vary by state and fiscal year. States may not use program income to meet the matching requirement. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

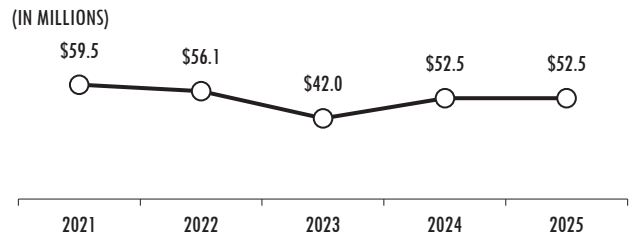
The National Guard Bureau funds grants for 12.0 months and restricts O&M projects to approved Army and Air National Guard activities. These projects must be executed in accordance with the bureau’s regulations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Military Department.

Figure 124 shows the National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 124
NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Texas Military Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.069

PURPOSE

The Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement program provides funds to strengthen the ability of public health departments in states and other jurisdictions to respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases; natural disasters; and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and an additional award based on population. States may receive further awards based on unmet needs and their levels of risk. Texas first received an estimated \$36.1 million in federal fiscal year 2023, which included the base amount and the additional population-based funding, and over \$6.0 million in additional funds was awarded to the state in fiscal year 2023 for other programs (Cities Readiness Initiative Funding and Additional Chemical Laboratory Funding).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must account for and report the federal matching and maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements separately. The state match for the PHEP programs is 10.0 percent.

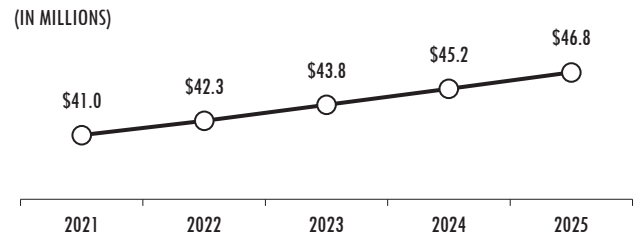
For the MOE, each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funding on public health security as the average amount it spent for the two previous fiscal years.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States use funds to support activities that achieve the following preparedness goals:

- integrating public health and public-and-private medical capabilities with other first-responder systems;
- developing and sustaining essential public health security capabilities;
- addressing the unique public health and medical needs of at-risk individuals such as pregnant women and senior citizens;

FIGURE 125
PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- minimizing the duplication of efforts and promoting coordination among federal, state, and local planning, preparedness, and response activities; and
- promoting continuity of operations during an emergency.

States may use PHEP funds across the 15 public health preparedness functions identified by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These functions include community preparedness and recovery, medical intervention and management, capital and personnel management, and epidemiology and laboratory capacity.

States may not use PHEP funds for research; for clinical care, except as allowed by law; to purchase furniture, equipment, or clothing; for construction or major renovations; for the payment or reimbursement of backfilling costs for staff; for the purchase of a house or living quarters for individuals in quarantine; or for the purchase of seasonal influenza vaccines for public use. States must use funds to supplement, but not supplant, other federal, state, and local public funds provided for these activities.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 125 shows PHEP Cooperative Agreements awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 97.005

PURPOSE

The State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) funds training for state and local emergency responders through cooperative agreements. HSNTP addresses national preparedness needs by correlating training with exercise activities and outcomes, incorporating core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal, and supporting training nationwide. HSNTP provides grants through three continuing training grant (CTG) programs.

COMPETITIVE PROGRAM

The competitive program provides funding through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to develop and deliver training certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that addresses specific needs in knowledge. The program's focus area for use of funds varies by federal fiscal year. For fiscal year 2023, the program's focus area was rural preparedness for equitable outcomes.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM

The National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium (NCPC) program provides funding through cooperative agreements to develop and deliver FEMA-certified training that addresses preparedness needs in cybersecurity. The NCPC consists of five university partners, including the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service, that provide research-based, cybersecurity-related training, exercises, and technical assistance to public and private entities.

ALLIANCE FOR SYSTEM SAFETY OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS THROUGH RESEARCH EXCELLENCE

The Alliance for System Safety of Unmanned Aircraft Systems through Research Excellence (ASSURE) program provides funding through cooperative agreements to develop and deliver FEMA-certified training that assists emergency managers and first responders to deploy unmanned aircraft systems in disaster settings and increase public safety. ASSURE consists of 29 university partners and other industry and government partners.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each program receives funds annually, and recipients must spend program funding during the subsequent three-year period. Distribution methods vary among the programs. For the competitive program, FEMA and subject-matter experts score applications using an established rubric and then consider other related factors to make final funding awards. The program is projected to distribute one or two awards for federal fiscal year 2024. Funds for the NCPC and ASSURE programs are distributed to eligible entities, who receive the full funding available to the applicable program. See the Eligibility section.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to develop and deliver all-hazards training for emergency responders. FEMA may transfer any course material to another organization to promote program sustainability.

In accordance with the federal fiscal year 2023 focus area, the competitive CTG program delivered grant funds to rural communities and tribal nations to assist in preparing for and responding to disasters.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility varies among the three programs. Entities eligible to receive funds through the competitive CTG program include state, local, and tribal governments; some nonprofit organizations; and public institutions of higher education with demonstrable expertise in developing and delivering training for rural communities and tribal nations.

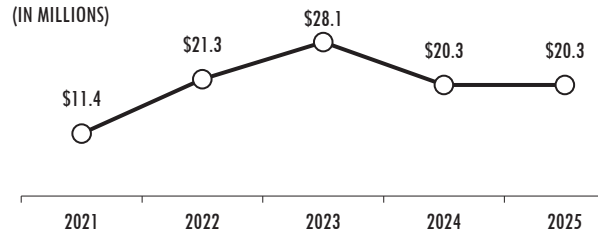
The NCPC program awards funds directly to the University of Arkansas, Criminal Justice Institute, which is the NCPC's executive agent. The ASSURE program similarly delivers funds directly to Mississippi State University. Both programs authorize these recipients to distribute subawards.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

Figure 126 shows the HSNTTP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

FIGURE 126
STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL
TRAINING PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 97.042

PURPOSE

Funds from the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG) assist state and local governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006 and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. EMPG provides funds to help state governments implement the National Preparedness System and associated mission areas and core capabilities of the National Preparedness Goal. EMPG supports the following key objectives: building or sustaining capabilities identified as high-priority through the state’s Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; filling the state’s identified capability needs; and building continuity capabilities to strengthen government agencies’ resilience to perform essential functions and services during emergencies. EMPG supports investments that improve the ability of jurisdictions nationwide to perform the following actions:

- prevent acts of terrorism and respond to terroristic threats;
- protect residents, visitors, and assets against threats and hazards;
- mitigate the loss of life and property by lessening the effects of disasters;
- respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophe; and
- recover from a catastrophe through the timely restoration and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of 0.75 percent of the total available grant funding and an additional distribution based on population.

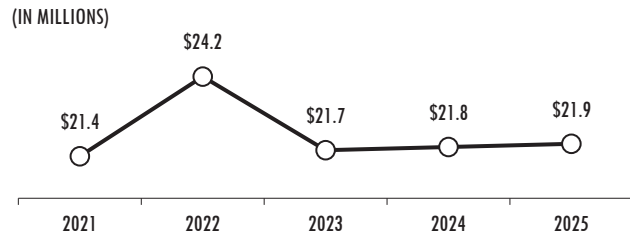
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50.0 percent in cash or in-kind contributions. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use EMPG funds for direct costs related to planning, organization, equipment, training and exercises,

FIGURE 127
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

and construction and renovation. Covered costs include the following examples:

- development, modification, and maintenance of an Emergency Operations Plan;
- costs incurred for the credentialing and verification of emergency response officials;
- purchases of personal protective equipment, cybersecurity enhancement equipment, interoperable communications equipment, and other equipment;
- development and delivery of a training program or costs incurred to attend training certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and
- construction and renovation projects for the state’s Emergency Operations Center.

Each state may use up to 5.0 percent of the funding for management and administration purposes associated with the grant award. When applicable, funding supports deployable assets that states may access through automatic assistance and mutual aid agreements, including the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. States may not use program funds to purchase weapons, weapons systems, or ammunition; to hire, equip, or train law enforcement officers, firefighters, or other first responders; or to purchase clothing used for everyday wear by emergency management employees.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Division of Emergency Management.

Figure 127 shows the EMPG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 97.067

PURPOSE

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) provides federal support to state and local governments and nonprofit organizations that pay for equipment, training, and planning to prepare for, protect against, and respond to terrorist threats and other hazards. The program includes three related state grants.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM

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

URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE

The Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI) program provides financial assistance to states with high-risk metropolitan areas. UASI funds are intended to address the unique equipment, training, and planning needs of large urban areas and to assist them with building enhanced and sustainable methods to prevent, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. The four UASI-eligible metropolitan locations in Texas for federal fiscal year 2024 are the Austin, Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington, Houston, and San Antonio areas.

OPERATION STONEGARDEN

The Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) program provides financial support for enhanced cooperation and coordination among state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies to secure international land and water borders and travel corridors in states that border Mexico or Canada.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

In accordance with the SHSP, each state receives a base allocation of 0.35 percent of the total federal HSGP appropriation. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) awards the remaining funds based on each state's relative risk and the anticipated effectiveness of proposed projects in reducing that risk through prevention,

preparation, and protection activities. DHS distributes UASI allocations according to its determination of vulnerability in certain eligible metropolitan areas based on its analysis of federally determined risk factors and risk assessments provided by states.

DHS uses an analytical model to consider risk criteria, based on ongoing intelligence analysis and threat assessments, in awarding most SHSP, UASI, and OPSG funding. DHS defines risk as the product of three principal variables:

- threat – the likelihood of an adversary attempting an attack;
- vulnerability – the likelihood that an attempted attack would be successful; and
- consequence – the expected effects of an attack.

The analysis considers threats from international terrorist groups and domestic violent extremists, including individuals inspired by terrorists abroad.

OPSG funding is available only to states bordering Canada or Mexico or to states with international water borders (e.g., Florida's water boundary with Cuba). DHS allocates OPSG funds using a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) sector-specific, border risk methodology and a determination of the anticipated effectiveness of the proposed use of the funds. DHS evaluates threat and vulnerability based on operational data from DHS and CBP. The agency determines a state's overall threat score based on the presence of the following threat components in each sector: terrorism, criminal aliens, drug-trafficking organizations, and alien-smuggling organizations.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Typically, states must dedicate at least 25.0 percent of HSGP funds toward law enforcement terrorism prevention activities. For fiscal year 2024, DHS requires states to dedicate 35.0 percent. States may meet the percentage requirement using

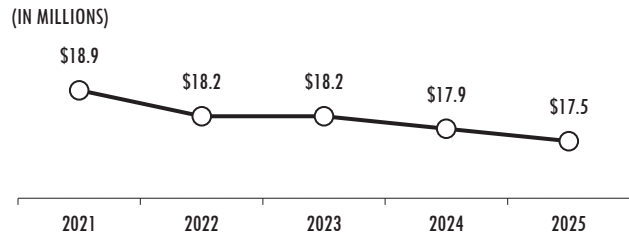
funds allocated through SHSP, UASI, or both. States also must allocate at least 80.0 percent of their SHSP and UASI funds to local governments.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 128 shows the HSGP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

**FIGURE 128
HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025**



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

ALN/CFDA NUMBER 93.889

PURPOSE

The Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP), previously known as the National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program, provides funding to hospitals and other healthcare systems through cooperative agreements to improve surge capacity and help prepare for and respond to public health emergencies. HPP is the primary source of federal funding for healthcare system emergency preparedness and response.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base amount, determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and an additional award based on population. States may receive additional awards based on their needs and their levels of related risk.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

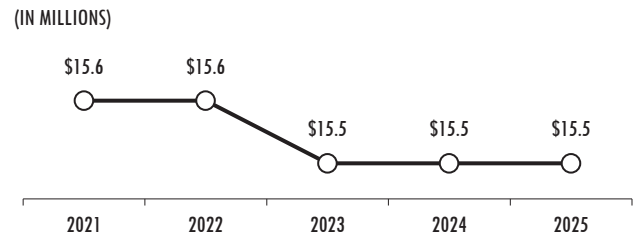
The program has a 10.0 percent match rate that may be met with nonfederal cash or in-kind contributions. States must maintain expenditure levels equal to the average of the two preceding years.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use HPP funding to support the development of healthcare coalitions (HCC). HCCs consist of public and private healthcare and response organizations located within a defined geographic area that share resources and conduct preparedness activities so that each partner is equipped to respond to disasters and other emergencies. HCCs must use funds for activities that achieve the following preparedness goals:

- integrate public and private medical capabilities with other first-responder systems;
- increase the preparedness, response capabilities, and surge capacity of hospitals and other healthcare facilities during public health emergencies;
- support efforts to improve public health capabilities that prioritize at-risk populations;
- minimize the duplication of efforts and promote coordination among federal, state, and local planning, preparedness, and response activities; and

FIGURE 129
HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025



NOTE: Amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 are projected.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- conduct activities that secure the continuity of operations in the event of a public health emergency.

HCCs may not use funds for the following activities or items:

- to purchase furniture or equipment;
- research;
- clinical care;
- construction or major renovations;
- to purchase a house or living quarters for those under quarantine;
- to purchase promotional clothing or other promotional material;
- for payment or reimbursement of staff backfilling costs; or
- to purchase training courses, exercises, or planning resources when similar offerings are available at no cost.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 129 shows Hospital Preparedness Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2021 to 2025.

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