



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Summary of Legislative Budget Estimates 2020–21 Biennium

SENATE

SUBMITTED TO THE 86TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

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INTRODUCTION

This summary of the General Appropriations Bill publication provides an overview of the appropriations included in the General Appropriations Bill, otherwise known as the state budget. The version of the General Appropriations Bill that becomes law, after being passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is referred to as the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This enacted legislation is the state's budget for a two-year period (biennium). The Legislative Budget Board staff provides a Summary of the General Appropriations Bill for each version of the bill as the budget deliberations unfold during the legislative session. The summary is not a reconciliation of each change in the General Appropriations Bill, but rather a high-level overview of major changes between the biennia and between iterations of the bill. It is a reference for legislators and other stakeholders as they work through budget deliberations.

The General Appropriations Bill is categorized into articles that cover certain areas of state government. For example, Article I is General Government. Article II covers Health and Human Services, and Article III is Public and Higher Education. Six additional articles cover the other areas of government.

The Legislature uses four methods of finance to appropriate funds to state agencies and public institutions of higher education: General Revenue Funds, General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, Federal Funds, and Other Funds. **All Funds** is the summation of the methods of finance.

- **General Revenue Funds** include the nondedicated portion of the General Revenue Fund, which is the state's primary operating fund. General Revenue Funds also include the Available School Fund, the State Instructional Materials Fund, and the Foundation School Fund.
- **General Revenue–Dedicated Funds** include approximately 200 accounts within the General Revenue Fund that are dedicated for specific purposes by statute or the funds-consolidation process. For example, Clean Air Account No. 151 is funded primarily through a portion of motor vehicle inspection fees and a portion of air pollution control fees. These revenues are statutorily dedicated to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to provide funding for various air quality, monitoring and permitting programs.
- **Federal Funds** include grants, allocations, payments, or reimbursements received from the federal government by state agencies and institutions. The largest portion of federal funding appropriations is for the Medicaid program in Article II. Other examples of Federal Funds appropriations include the U.S. Social Security Act, the U.S. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I), Grants to Local Educational Agencies, National School Lunch Program, Transportation Grants and National Highway System Funding, Special Education Basic State Grants, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.
- **Other Funds** consist of any funds not included in the General Revenue Fund (dedicated or not) or Federal Funds. Examples of Other Funds appropriations include those from the State Highway Fund, the Texas Mobility Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Economic Stabilization Fund, trust funds, bond proceeds, and Interagency Contracts.

The introduction chapter of the summary provides a high-level overview of the General Appropriations Bill. **Figures 1 to 14** provide the total appropriations for the 2020–21 biennium by each method of finance for each article in the bill compared to the 2018–19 biennium expended/budgeted level of funding. This chapter includes highlights of major funding items, significant policy, or fiscal issues across the state; examples of factors affecting the state budget, including budget drivers such as correctional population or public school daily attendance; and a reconciliation of the base funding that explains how the previous biennium's appropriations have been adjusted during the 2018–19 biennium.

The introduction chapter also provides additional context for understanding the General Appropriations Bill, including trends in state government expenditures, an explanation of constitutional spending limits, a description of restricted versus unrestricted appropriations, insights into the Economic Stabilization Fund (i.e., the Rainy Day Fund), and the Texas Economic Outlook.

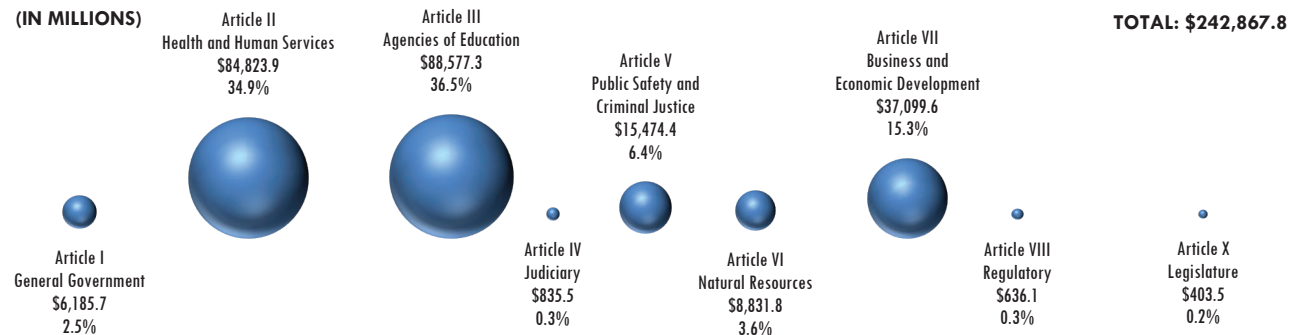
Following the introduction chapter are article-specific chapters. Each chapter provides an overview of the total article appropriations by agency or institution, including estimated and budgeted expenditures for the 2018–19 biennium, recommended appropriation levels in the 2020–21 General Appropriations Bill, full-time-equivalent positions for the article,

and other significant fiscal issues. Some chapters will also include additional detail at the agency level. Agencies are included in the summary if they meet certain criteria: (1) the agency is one of the largest 25 budgets in the state; (2) the agency is subject to the Strategic Fiscal Review as initiated by legislative leadership during the Eighty-fifth Legislature, 2017, interim; or (3) the agency program or function is of significant policy or fiscal import.

Finally, the summary includes two appendices. **Appendix A** provides a reader's guide to the General Appropriations Bill so that first-time users can better understand how to read the actual bill and make sense of the budget structure, performance measures, and riders. **Appendix B** provides a comparison point between versions of the General Appropriations Bill as the Legislature progresses through the budget deliberations. This comparison enables readers to identify differences between chamber bills, or a specific chamber's changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE

FIGURE 1
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, ALL FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended All Funds appropriation for all articles.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 2
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$7,503.3	\$6,185.7	(\$1,317.6)	(17.6%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$83,584.2	\$84,823.9	\$1,239.7	1.5%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$81,229.0	\$88,577.3	\$7,348.3	9.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$60,492.7	\$67,498.9	\$7,006.2	11.6%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$20,736.3	\$21,078.4	\$342.1	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$857.1	\$835.5	(\$21.6)	(2.5%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$18,378.5	\$15,474.4	(\$2,904.1)	(15.8%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,566.0	\$8,831.8	\$2,265.8	34.5%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$36,587.5	\$37,099.6	\$512.1	1.4%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$671.7	\$636.1	(\$35.5)	(5.3%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.8	\$403.5	\$10.6	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$235,770.2	\$242,867.8	\$7,097.6	3.0%

NOTES:

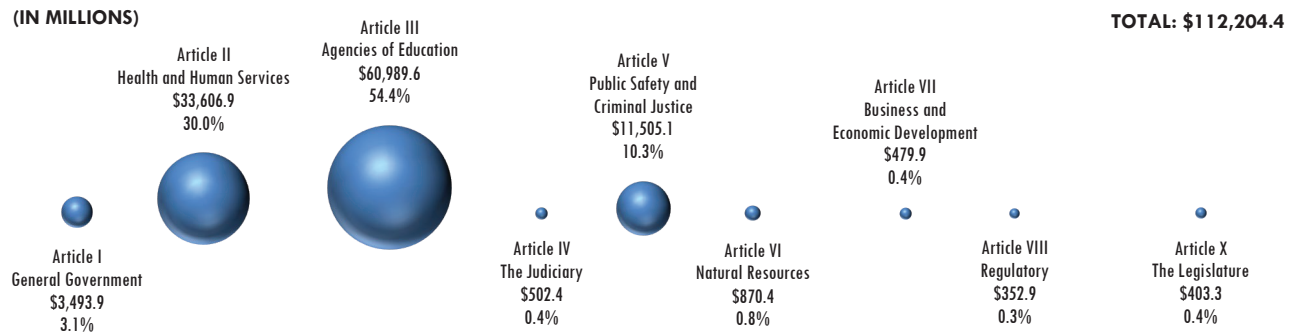
(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 3
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue Funds appropriation for all articles.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 4
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$3,406.9	\$3,493.9	\$87.0	2.6%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$34,716.3	\$33,606.9	(\$1,109.4)	(3.2%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$56,458.4	\$60,989.6	\$4,531.3	8.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$41,548.7	\$45,835.3	\$4,286.5	10.3%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$14,909.7	\$15,154.4	\$244.7	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$490.8	\$502.4	\$11.7	2.4%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,322.1	\$11,505.1	\$182.9	1.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$910.6	\$870.4	(\$40.2)	(4.4%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$496.5	\$479.9	(\$16.6)	(3.4%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$345.3	\$352.9	\$7.5	2.2%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.7	\$403.3	\$10.5	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$108,539.7	\$112,204.4	\$3,664.7	3.4%

NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

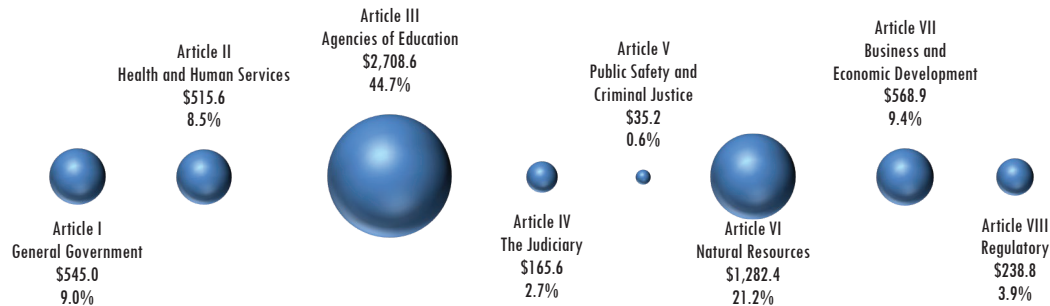
(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 5
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

TOTAL: \$6,060.1



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue–Dedicated Funds appropriation for all articles.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 6
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

ALL FUNCTIONS

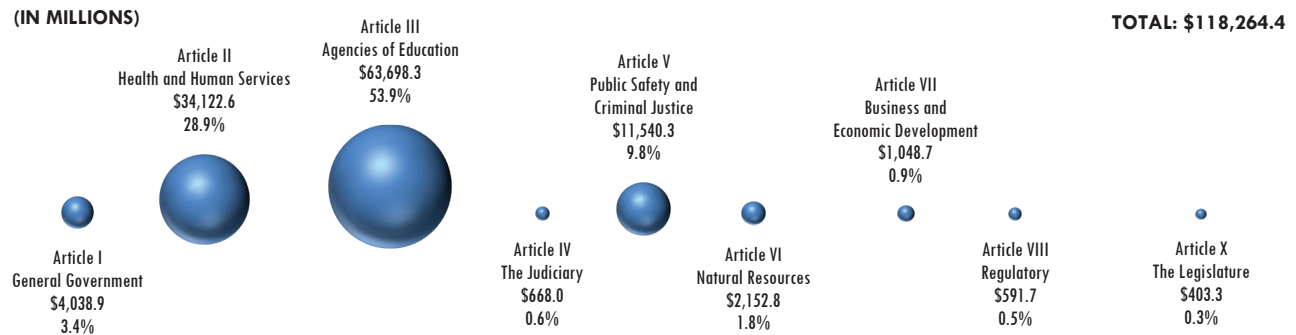
	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$858.5	\$545.0	(\$313.5)	(36.5%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$566.9	\$515.6	(\$51.2)	(9.0%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$2,822.5	\$2,708.6	(\$113.9)	(4.0%)
<i>Public Education</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,822.5	\$2,708.6	(\$113.9)	(4.0%)
Article IV – Judiciary	\$141.1	\$165.6	\$24.5	17.4%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$42.0	\$35.2	(\$6.8)	(16.1%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$1,366.6	\$1,282.4	(\$84.3)	(6.2%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$571.9	\$568.9	(\$3.0)	(0.5%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$236.1	\$238.8	\$2.7	1.2%
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 Articles	\$6,605.5	\$6,060.1	(\$545.4)	(8.3%)

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 7
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds appropriation for all articles.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 8
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$4,265.4	\$4,038.9	(\$226.5)	(5.3%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$35,283.2	\$34,122.6	(\$1,160.6)	(3.3%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$59,280.9	\$63,698.3	\$4,417.4	7.5%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$41,548.7	\$45,835.3	\$4,286.5	10.3%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$17,732.2	\$17,863.0	\$130.8	0.7%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$631.8	\$668.0	\$36.2	5.7%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,364.1	\$11,540.3	\$176.2	1.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,277.2	\$2,152.8	(\$124.4)	(5.5%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$1,068.4	\$1,048.7	(\$19.7)	(1.8%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$581.4	\$591.7	\$10.3	1.8%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.7	\$403.3	\$10.5	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$115,145.1	\$118,264.4	\$3,119.3	2.7%

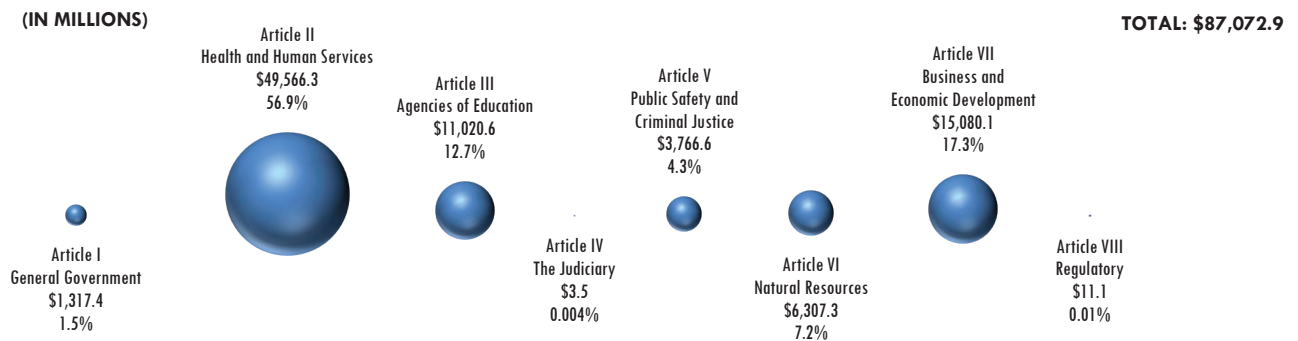
NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 9
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, FEDERAL FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended Federal Funds appropriation for all articles.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 10
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, FEDERAL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$1,264.2	\$1,317.4	\$53.2	4.2%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$46,704.3	\$49,566.3	\$2,862.0	6.1%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,802.5	\$11,020.6	\$218.1	2.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$10,519.7	\$10,727.2	\$207.5	2.0%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$282.8	\$293.4	\$10.5	3.7%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$4.0	\$3.5	(\$0.5)	(12.4%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$6,748.5	\$3,766.6	(\$2,982.0)	(44.2%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$3,823.6	\$6,307.3	\$2,483.8	65.0%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$14,715.8	\$15,080.1	\$364.3	2.5%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$12.6	\$11.1	(\$1.6)	(12.5%)
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 Articles	\$84,075.6	\$87,072.9	\$2,997.3	3.6%

NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 11
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, OTHER FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended Other Funds appropriation for all articles.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 12
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, OTHER FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$1,973.7	\$829.4	(\$1,144.3)	(58.0%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$1,596.7	\$1,135.0	(\$461.7)	(28.9%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$11,145.7	\$13,858.5	\$2,712.8	24.3%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$8,424.4	\$10,936.4	\$2,512.1	29.8%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,721.3	\$2,922.1	\$200.8	7.4%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$221.2	\$164.0	(\$57.2)	(25.9%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$265.9	\$167.5	(\$98.3)	(37.0%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$465.2	\$371.7	(\$93.5)	(20.1%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$20,803.3	\$20,970.8	\$167.4	0.8%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$77.6	\$33.4	(\$44.2)	(57.0%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	133.0%
Total, All Articles	\$36,549.4	\$37,530.5	\$981.0	2.7%

NOTES:

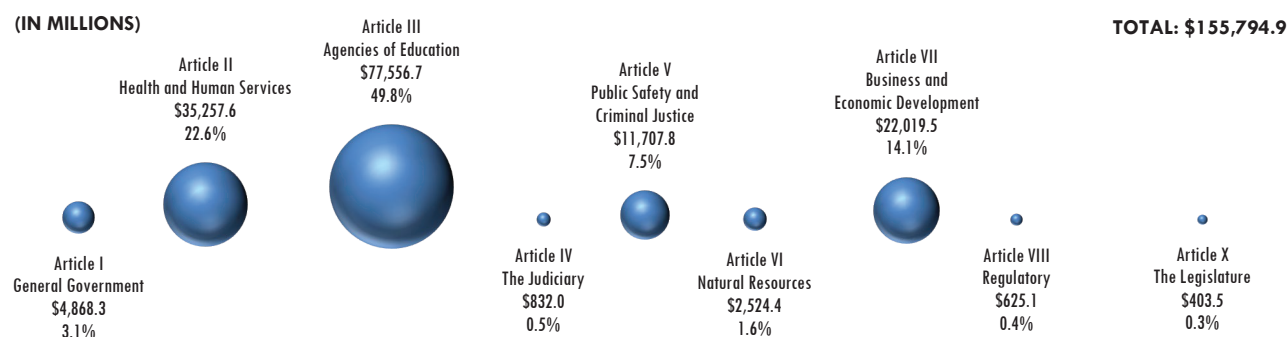
(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 13
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS, AND OTHER FUNDS



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue Funds, General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, and Other Funds appropriation for all articles.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 14
RECOMMENDATIONS BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS, AND OTHER FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$6,239.1	\$4,868.3	(\$1,370.8)	(22.0%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$36,879.9	\$35,257.6	(\$1,622.3)	(4.4%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$70,426.5	\$77,556.7	\$7,130.2	10.1%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$49,973.1	\$56,771.7	\$6,798.6	13.6%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$20,453.5	\$20,785.1	\$331.6	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$853.0	\$832.0	(\$21.1)	(2.5%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,630.0	\$11,707.8	\$77.8	0.7%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,742.4	\$2,524.4	(\$218.0)	(7.9%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$21,871.7	\$22,019.5	\$147.8	0.7%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$659.1	\$625.1	(\$34.0)	(5.2%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.8	\$403.5	\$10.6	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$151,694.6	\$155,794.9	\$4,100.3	2.7%

NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the 2020–21 biennium, funding includes the following key budget items:

CONTINGENCIES FOR TEACHER SALARY INCREASE AND FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND REDUCING RELIANCE ON RECAPTURE

- Funding of \$3.7 billion in General Revenue Funds is provided for classroom teacher salary increases, contingent on enactment of legislation providing a classroom teacher salary increase.
- Funding of \$2.3 billion in General Revenue Funds is provided for property tax relief and reducing reliance on recapture paid by school districts, contingent on enactment of legislation providing property tax relief and reducing reliance on recapture paid by school districts.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL PROGRAM

- Funding of \$43.6 billion in All Funds is provided for state aid to school districts and charter schools through the Foundation School Program (FSP). The All Funds amount reflects a \$0.9 billion, or 2.1 percent, increase from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Appropriations for the FSP fully fund current law, and include an estimated \$2.4 billion for student enrollment growth and \$2.2 billion in additional state aid above the 2018-19 funding level for the Tier 2 enrichment funding guaranteed yield associated with the Austin Independent School District. General Revenue for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment is increased by \$4.5 million in the biennium to the annual statutory maximum of \$26.0 million.
- FSP Other Funds are increased by \$2.5 billion, attributable to a projected \$2.35 billion increase in recapture payments and a projected \$171.7 million increase from the Property Tax Relief Fund.

MEDICAID

- Funding of \$67.6 billion in All Funds, including \$25.2 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$0.1 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided for the Texas Medicaid program. This is an increase of \$2.0 billion in All Funds and a decrease of \$1.4 billion in General Revenue Funds.
- Included in these amounts is \$62.9 billion in All Funds for Medicaid client services, \$1.7 billion in All Funds for programs supported by Medicaid funding, and \$2.9 billion in All Funds for administration of the Medicaid program and other programs supported by Medicaid funding. The net increase in Medicaid funding is due to a \$2.0 billion All Funds increase in Medicaid client services and a \$75.1 million All Funds increase in other programs supported by Medicaid funding offset by a \$34.2 million All Funds reduction in administrative funding.
- Increased All Funds funding for Medicaid client services supports caseload growth, maintains fiscal year 2019 average costs for most services, and provides funding for cost growth associated with average costs established by the federal government. More favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentages result in a higher proportion of the program being funded with Federal Funds, more than offsetting increased General Revenue demand associated with caseload and costs resulting in an overall reduction to General Revenue of \$1.4 billion. Full funding for anticipated increases in cost due to medical inflation, higher utilization, or increased acuity is not included.
- The 2018–19 biennial amounts for Medicaid assume supplemental funding to complete fiscal year 2019 expenditures.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- Funding of \$3.7 billion in All Funds, including \$2.1 billion in General Revenue Funds, is provided for all Child Protective Services (CPS) functions at the Department of Family Services (DFPS). This amount is an increase of \$137.4 million in All Funds and \$41.1 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2018–19 biennial base.

- CPS funding includes a total of \$1.9 billion in All Funds and \$895.6 million in General Revenue Funds for the following client services programs:
 - \$1.0 billion in All Funds and \$470.4 million in General Revenue Funds, for Foster Care Payments, including payments made to Community-based Care providers;
 - \$612.4 million in All Funds and \$281.9 million in General Revenue Funds, for Adoption Subsidies and Permanency Care Assistance Payments;
 - \$80.6 million in All Funds and \$58.1 million in General Revenue Funds, for Relative Caregiver Monetary Assistance Payments; and
 - \$197.5 million in All Funds and \$85.1 million in General Revenue Funds for Day Care Purchased Services.
- Funding includes \$1.5 billion in All Funds for CPS direct delivery staff, including services provided through Community-based Care. This includes increased funding for additional full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to maintain caseload per worker and increased funding and a reduction in FTE positions to biennialize Community-based Care expansion that occurred in fiscal year 2019.

TRANSPORTATION

- Recommendations provide \$31.3 billion in All Funds for all functions at the Department of Transportation; this amount includes an estimated \$5.0 billion in funding from anticipated state sales tax deposits and \$0.1 billion from motor vehicle sales and rental tax deposits to the State Highway Fund (SHF) (Proposition 7, 2015); \$4.3 billion in funding from oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the SHF (Proposition 1, 2014); and all available SHF from traditional transportation tax and fee revenue sources, estimated to be \$9.3 billion for the 2020–21 biennium.
- Recommendations provide \$27.8 billion in All Funds for highway planning and design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and maintenance and preservation. The All Funds amount includes \$10.8 billion in Federal Funds; \$7.6 billion from traditional SHF revenue sources; \$4.5 billion from Proposition 7, 2015, proceeds and \$4.3 billion from Proposition 1, 2014, proceeds for constructing, maintaining, and acquiring rights-of-way for nontolled public roadways; and \$0.5 billion from the Texas Mobility Fund and regional toll project revenues.
- Recommendations provide \$2.2 billion in All Funds for debt service payments and other financing costs, including \$1.5 billion in Other Funds from the SHF and Texas Mobility Fund; \$0.6 billion in Other Funds from Proposition 7, 2015, SHF proceeds for General Obligation bond debt service; and \$117.0 million in Federal Funds from Build America Bond interest payment subsidies.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

- Funding includes \$4.0 billion in All Funds (\$3.1 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) for non-Medicaid/Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) behavioral health services. Funding supports programs at 21 agencies across six articles, and includes: funding for inpatient client services at the state hospitals and community hospitals; outpatient services provided through local mental health authorities; substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services for adults and children; mental health care and substance abuse treatment for incarcerated offenders; mental health care services for veterans; and other services. Funding also includes \$100.0 million in General Revenue Funds at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board contingent on passage of legislation relating to the creation of the Texas Mental Health Care Consortium, and \$59.1 million in All Funds (\$54.9 million in General Revenue Funds) to expand outpatient mental health treatment capacity for adults and children.
- Medicaid expenditures for behavioral health services, when including projected cost growth that is not funded, are estimated to total \$3.4 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, and CHIP expenditures, when including projected cost growth that is not funded, are estimated to total \$111.7 million in All Funds. Total behavioral health funding including estimated Medicaid and CHIP expenditures is estimated to be \$7.5 billion in All Funds for the biennium.

HIGHER EDUCATION FORMULA FUNDING

- Higher education formulas are supported by \$7.3 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$1.5 billion in statutory tuition in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Included in this amount are increases of \$152.5 million in General Revenue Funds and an increase of \$55.9 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is primarily statutory tuition.
- For most of the higher education formulas, except the formulas at The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, the 2018–19 biennial rate is maintained. For the Texas State Technical Colleges, funding increases by an additional \$30.1 million to fund the Returned Value formula at 36.0 percent.

ADULT INCARCERATION

- Funding of \$6.6 billion in All Funds, including \$6.4 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided for the incarceration, probation, and parole of adult offenders in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), which includes housing, security, classification, food and necessities, healthcare, and treatment services. All Funds increased by \$4.6 million for the 2020–21 biennium and include:
 - a \$38.6 million transfer reimbursement for Hurricane Harvey relief;
 - a \$10.0 million increase for video surveillance cameras;
 - a \$2.0 million increase to expand vocational training programs;
 - a \$40.0 million decrease for deferred maintenance; and
 - a \$7.4 million decrease to fund basic supervision and parole supervision at the Legislative Budget Board’s June 2018 projections.
- Funding for Correctional Managed Health Care totals \$1.1 billion, which represents a net decrease of \$1.3 million from the 2018–19 biennial base funding level. Significant funding changes include a \$2.0 million decrease for onetime sheltered housing costs, and a \$0.7 million increase to fund the extension of prescriptions to 30 days to offenders released from a TDCJ facility.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Funding includes an estimated \$84.5 million for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking-related activities, an increase of \$59.3 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Funded initiatives include additional law enforcement, inspection and prosecution personnel at the Department of Public Safety, Alcohol and Beverage Commission, Department of Licensing and Regulation and the Office of the Attorney General, and prevention services at the Department of Family and Protective Services. Additionally, a Human Trafficking Coordinating Council is established to coordinate statewide anti-human trafficking efforts.

BORDER SECURITY

- Funding of \$803.1 million in All Funds is provided to fund border security purposes at nine state agencies across multiple articles of government. The majority of this funding (\$696.0 million) is provided to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), \$435.2 million of which is in the agency’s bill pattern in Goal B, Secure Texas. Other goals in the DPS budget contain additional funding for border security related functions and activities (\$260.8 million).
- Border security funding maintains support for DPS personnel at fiscal year 2019 full deployment levels while eliminating funding for onetime and transitional expenditures. Significant funding items include: \$671.1 million in 2018–19 biennial base border security funding provided for the Eighty-fifth Legislature’s border security initiative, including a 50.0-hour work week for all DPS’ commissioned law enforcement officers, full biennial costs of 22 Texas Rangers, and

250 new troopers and associated support staff; \$20.3 million for Human Trafficking and Anti-Gang task forces; and several other border security-related initiatives.

- Border security funding also includes:
 - \$52.0 million at Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor for grants to local entities and other support;
 - \$29.0 million at Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for enhanced game warden activity;
 - \$3.0 million at the Soil and Water Conservation Board for Carrizo cane removal; and
 - funding for investigations, prosecutions, and other border security-related activities across several state agencies.

TEACHER RETIREMENT AND HEALTH BENEFITS

- Funding of \$4.1 billion in All Funds is provided for the state contribution to retirement benefits of the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), including \$4.1 billion in General Revenue Funds, \$48.8 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, and \$9.1 million in Other Funds (Teacher Retirement System Pension Trust Fund). Funding includes a state contribution rate of 6.8 percent of employee payroll in each fiscal year of the 2020–21 biennium.
- Retiree health insurance funding totals \$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds. Funding includes \$879.4 million in General Revenue Funds to provide a statutorily required state contribution to TRS-Care of 1.25 percent of public education payroll. Funding also includes \$230.8 million above statutorily required amounts in General Revenue Funds to maintain plan year 2019 TRS-Care premiums and benefits in the 2020–21 biennium.
- Funding assumes 3.9 percent annual public education payroll growth across retirement and TRS-Care strategies and 5.6 percent annual higher education payroll growth. These assumptions are based on payroll and method of finance trend data.

TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

- Funding for the Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, a decrease of \$320.2 million, or 21.6 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Disaster grants are appropriated all unexpended balances from the 2018–19 biennium, including balances from new disaster grant funding provided in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019 by the Eighty-sixth Legislature, 2019.
- Funding for economic development and jobs creation is reflected in Strategy C.1.1, Create Jobs and Promote Texas, which includes programs for economic development, tourism, film and music marketing, the Texas Enterprise Fund, military community support, and the Governor’s University Research Initiative. Funding in the strategy for various economic development programs totals \$346.9 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, which is an increase of \$30.0 million over 2018–19 biennial appropriated amounts. However, due to unexpended balances carried forward from fiscal year 2017 and expended in the 2018–19 biennium, 2020–21 biennium appropriations are lower than 2018–19 biennium expended amounts. Funding highlights in the 2020–21 biennium include:
 - \$100.0 million in estimated unexpended balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2019 in the Texas Enterprise Fund for incentive grants. The funding reflects a decrease of \$57.3 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from the 2018–19 biennial level;
 - \$100.4 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from Hotel Occupancy Tax deposits for tourism promotion for the 2020–21 biennium. This appropriation is the same amount appropriated in the 2018–19 biennium (\$34.2 million), plus projected unobligated balances from the 2018–19 biennium (\$66.2 million).
 - \$50.0 million in General Obligation bond proceeds for the Military Value Revolving Loan Program for loans to defense communities for economic development projects at the Texas Military Preparedness Commission.

- Funding includes an increase of \$45.8 million in Federal Funds primarily related to an increase in the federal allocation of Crime Victims Assistance and Homeland Security grants.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Funding for the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS) provides a total of \$150.5 million. Included in this amount is \$96.8 million for the Comptroller of Public Accounts for ongoing statewide CAPPS operations and agency transitions to the system.
- Funding for Cybersecurity projects and initiatives provides a total of \$50.1 million to reduce the risk of threats to the confidentiality, integrity and/or availability of existing data and information systems.
- Funding includes \$609.6 million for Legacy Modernization projects to replace systems with obsolete or inefficient hardware or software technology.
- Funding for other information technology (IT) projects provides a total of \$401.8 million for various IT components including updates to existing systems, development projects for process improvement projects, such as transitions to paperless processes, procurement of new systems where none currently exist, computers, or software and hardware updates, voice over Internet protocol phone systems, network upgrades, and general modifications to IT infrastructure.

STATE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT, HEALTH BENEFITS, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS

- Funding of \$1.3 billion in All Funds (\$942.6 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) is provided for the state contribution to the Employees Retirement System (ERS) retirement program. This amount represents an increase of \$22.4 million in All Funds (\$13.6 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) for state employees' retirement benefits, due to assuming 0.5 percent annual payroll growth. Funding provides for a 9.5 percent state contribution rate each fiscal year of the 2020–21 biennium. Recommendations also continue the additional retirement contribution from all general state agencies of 0.5 percent of the total base wages and salaries for each eligible employee for a total combined state contribution rate of 10.0 percent, the maximum pursuant to the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 (b)(3).
- Funding of \$4.0 billion in All Funds (\$2.8 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) is provided for the state contribution for group insurance benefits for general state employees, retirees, and their dependents. The funding reflects an increase of \$176.6 million in All Funds (\$116.6 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) driven by assumed active and retired member growth. Funding does not provide a per-member contribution rate increase and instead relies upon the agency spending down the contingency reserve fund, which has achieved historically high fund balances due to savings in health plan contracts.
- Funding of \$143.1 million in All Funds (all General Revenue Funds) is provided for health insurance contributions for local community supervision and correction department (CSCD) employees, retirees, and dependents, who also participate in the state's Group Benefits Program. Funding provides an increase of \$4.0 million. This appropriation was moved to ERS from the Department of Criminal Justice by the Eighty-fifth Legislature.
- Funding of \$1.8 billion in All Funds (\$1.4 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) is provided for the state contribution for Social Security payroll taxes for employees of state agencies and institutions of higher education, an increase of \$47.6 million. Funding is sufficient to provide the 6.2 percent Social Security employer contribution and the 1.45 percent Medicare employer contribution. Funding assumes 0.5 percent annual payroll growth for state agency employees in each year of the biennium and 1.9 and 2.0 percent annual payroll growth in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, for higher education employees.
- Funding provides for 212,619.4 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions for fiscal year 2020, and 212,746.4 positions for fiscal year 2021. The number of FTE positions for fiscal year 2021 is a decrease of 3,925.5 from fiscal year 2019

budgeted levels, which is related primarily to aligning FTE position caps with funding levels and fiscal year 2018 actual FTE position levels.

DEBT SERVICE

- Funding for the 2018–19 biennium fully funds debt service and totals \$4.2 billion in All Funds. This amount is a decrease of \$84.7 million, or 2.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. Funding provides for debt service for General Obligation and revenue debt issued, or expected to be issued, by the Texas Public Finance Authority, the Water Development Board, the Department of Transportation, and the Office of the Governor. Funding also provides for reimbursement of debt service payments for tuition revenue bonds issued by various institutions.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND

- No new appropriations from the Economic Stabilization Fund are included for the 2020–21 biennium. The cash balance of the fund plus the total asset value of investments are estimated to be \$15.4 billion at the end of fiscal year 2021.

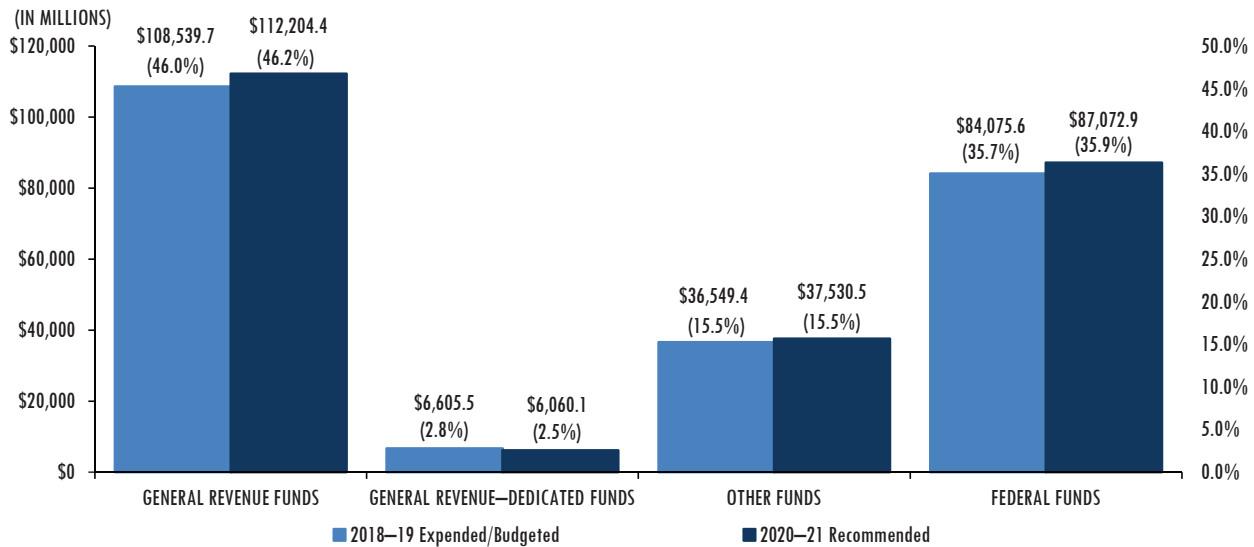
STRATEGIC FISCAL REVIEW

- Eleven state agencies are subject to the Strategic Fiscal Review (SFR) in preparation for the Eighty-sixth Legislature, 2019. Furthermore, the public service non-formula support items of institutions of higher education also are subject to SFR. Agencies subject to review are noted as such in this summary. SFR provides an in-depth analysis of the selected state agency programs and their relationships to the agency's mission and statutes. Legislative Budget Board staff analysis resulting from this review will be made available to the members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature to aid in their budget and policy deliberations.

BIENNIAL COMPARISON BY FUND SOURCE

Figure 15 shows a comparison of biennial amounts for each of the four fund sources, or methods of finance, in the state budget. Estimated and budgeted amounts for the 2018–19 biennium refer to agency estimated expenditures during fiscal year 2018 and agency-budgeted amounts for fiscal year 2019. Recommendations refer to biennial amounts contained in this summary’s version of the 2020–21 General Appropriations Bill. Percentage amounts in each column reflect the percentage of the entire biennial budget represented by that fund source.

FIGURE 15
BIENNIAL COMPARISON BY FUND SOURCE BETWEEN 2018–19 ESTIMATED/BUDGETED AND 2020–21 RECOMMENDED



NOTE: Other Funds excludes Interagency Contracts.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

APPROPRIATED, ESTIMATED, AND BUDGETED FUNDS COMPARISON

Each biennium there are circumstances which result in variances to state agency expenditures (i.e., estimated and budgeted amounts) from the amounts appropriated by the Legislature. Typically these result from shifts in population, client demands, or unforeseen events such as natural disasters, changes to federal formulas, grant requirements, and/or additional or reduced available revenue or balances supporting legislative appropriations. Often, these incremental changes to the current biennial budget are authorized by existing law, either through the Texas Constitution or the General Appropriations Act, and do not require legislative action. However, some expenditure changes require further action by the Legislature in the form of a supplemental appropriations bill.

Projected estimated and budgeted amounts for the 2018–19 biennium are estimated to increase by approximately \$19.2 billion in All Funds. This consists of an increase of \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds, and a net increase of \$17.3 billion in other funding sources (i.e., General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, Federal Funds and Other Funds). The most significant non-General Revenue Funds increase occurs in Federal Funds (\$12.2 billion) and mainly consists of increases for the Department of Public Safety for Hurricane Harvey Public Assistance and Hurricane Harvey Hazard Mitigation grants (\$6.2 billion), Health and Human Services Commission for the projected increase in Medicaid client services above appropriated (\$2.2 billion), General Land Office for Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Recovery from Hurricane Harvey (\$2.0 billion), Texas Department of Transportation for transportation projects (\$0.6 billion), Texas Workforce Commission for Child Care and Development Block Grants (\$0.5 billion) and Health and Human Services Commission and Department of State Health Services for responses to Hurricane Harvey including the administration of Other Needs Assistance (\$0.4 billion). **Figure 16** shows the most significant assumed General Revenue Fund changes, and the purpose for each.

FIGURE 16
RECONCILIATION OF THE 2018–19 BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS TO 2018–19 ESTIMATED/BUDGETED AMOUNTS

(IN MILLIONS)	GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS
2018–19 Biennial Appropriations as Published in the Fiscal Size-Up	\$106,663.2
BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS	
General Government	
Comptroller of Public Accounts: unexpended balances from fiscal year 2017	\$24.7
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor: unexpended balances from fiscal year 2017	\$152.4
Health and Human Services	
Health and Human Services Commission: projected increase in Medicaid client services above appropriated, including replacing lost program-generated and other revenue, and an increase to respond to Hurricane Harvey, including the administration of Other Needs Assistance	\$2,076.2
Health and Human Services Commission: net decrease in program-generated and other revenues for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program	(\$190.3)
Department of Family and Protective Services: net projected supplemental needs for the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) including foster care (increase of \$86.8 million), and relative caregiver payments (increase of \$6.8 million), partially offset by surpluses at the Health and Human Services Commission in CHIP (decrease of \$3.5 million) and cash assistance payments (decrease of \$0.5 million), and surpluses at DFPS in Child Protective Services direct delivery staff (decrease of \$24.2 million), and adoption subsidies and permanency care assistance payments (decrease of \$3.3 million)	\$62.2
Health and Human Services Commission: increased General Revenue for the Healthy Texas Women program due to federal matching funds being available in a lesser amount	\$32.6
Public and Higher Education	
Texas Education Agency: unexpended balances from fiscal year 2017 of instructional material allotments	\$169.6
Texas Education Agency: adjustments to the Foundation School Program due to shifts in estimated Methods of Finance based on updated estimates including: Available School Fund No. 2 (increase of \$45.2 million), Foundation School Fund No. 193 (decrease of \$371.9 million), and Lottery Proceeds (increase of \$173.3 million)	(\$153.4)

FIGURE 16 (CONTINUED)**RECONCILIATION OF THE 2018–19 BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS TO 2018–19 ESTIMATED/BUDGETED AMOUNTS****(IN MILLIONS)****GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS****BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS****State Contributions for Employee Benefits**

State contributions for employee health insurance (decrease of \$181.6 million); retirement (decrease of \$47.9 million); social security (decrease of \$61.9 million); and benefit replacement pay (decrease of \$3.4 million) (\$294.7)

Various Other Adjustments

Other Adjustments (\$2.9)

Subtotal, Adjustments **\$1,876.4**

Total, Estimated/Budgeted Funds for the 2018–19 Biennium **\$108,539.7**

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE 2020–21 BASELINE FUNDING

In June 2018, the Governor and the Legislative Budget Board provided guidance to state agencies and institutions of higher education on the preparation of their legislative appropriations requests. As a starting point for budget deliberations, an agency's baseline request for General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds were prohibited from exceeding the sum of amounts estimated in fiscal year 2018 and budgeted in fiscal year 2019. Authorized exceptions to this restriction include amounts necessary to fund certain entitlement and other programs, debt service, and employee benefits. **Figure 17** shows the 2020–21 biennial recommended amounts for those program exceptions identified in the June correspondence and subsequent Legislative Appropriation Request Instructions.

FIGURE 17
PROGRAMMATIC EXCEPTIONS TO THE 2020–21 BASELINE FUNDING
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS ONLY

BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS (IN MILLIONS)	2018–19 ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED	2020–21 RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Health and Human Services				
Medicaid	\$24,343.1	\$22,985.7	(\$1,357.4)	(5.6%)
Children's Health Insurance Program	\$145.0	\$459.4	\$314.3	216.7%
Foster Care	\$464.5	\$466.5	\$2.0	0.4%
Adoption Subsidies	\$257.5	\$245.5	(\$12.0)	(4.7%)
Permanency Care Assistance	\$27.7	\$36.4	\$8.6	31.1%
Child Protective Services	\$1,283.0	\$1,325.4	\$42.4	3.3%
Behavioral Health Services (3)	\$2,912.0	\$3,116.6	\$204.5	7.0%
Public Education				
Foundation School Program	\$34,653.5	\$33,009.8	(\$1,643.7)	(4.7%)
Employer Contributions for State Pension Systems (Teacher Retirement System – pension only)	\$3,953.9	\$4,106.5	\$152.6	3.9%
Employer Contributions for State Pension Systems (Teacher Retirement System – healthcare benefits only) (4)	\$815.0	\$879.4	\$64.4	7.9%
Public Safety and Criminal Justice				
Maintain Public Safety Resources in Border Region (5)	\$799.0	\$815.7	\$16.7	2.1%
State Employee Benefits				
Employer Contributions for State Pension Systems	\$1,009.1	\$1,025.6	\$16.5	1.6%
Employer Contributions to Employee Health Insurance (6)	\$2,870.6	\$2,991.2	\$120.6	4.2%
Employer Contributions to Social Security	\$1,392.7	\$1,430.8	\$38.1	2.7%
Benefit Replacement Pay	\$15.6	\$11.3	(\$4.3)	(27.7%)
State Employee and Public Safety Death Benefits	\$56.0	\$55.1	(\$0.9)	(1.7%)
Debt Service Payments				
General Obligation Bonds (Public Finance Authority)	\$614.9	\$624.5	\$9.5	1.6%
Revenue Bonds (Public Finance Authority)	\$87.7	\$116.2	\$28.5	32.4%
Preservation Board Revenue Bond Debt Service and Insurance.	\$9.3	\$1.1	(\$8.2)	(87.8%)
Historical Commission Revenue Bond Debt Service	\$1.4	\$1.1	(\$0.2)	(17.4%)
Master Lease Purchase Program (Public Finance Authority)	\$11.8	\$7.4	(\$4.4)	(37.2%)

FIGURE 17 (CONTINUED)
PROGRAMMATIC EXCEPTIONS TO THE 2020–21 BASELINE FUNDING
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS ONLY

BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS (IN MILLIONS)	2018–19 ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED	2020–21 RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Other				
Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts: General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 494, Compensation to Victims of Crime Auxiliary, exempted from certification	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts: General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5005, Oil Overcharge, exempted from certification	\$15.4	\$27.6	\$12.2	79.6%
Total, Programmatic Exceptions to Baseline Funding	\$75,738.8	\$73,738.8	(\$2,000.0)	(2.6%)

NOTES:

- (1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) Amounts only include General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds amounts and exclude funds not subject to the baseline limitations.
- (3) Behavioral Health Services totals include appropriations across six articles but exclude appropriations included in Medicaid and CHIP totals.
- (4) Amounts shown above exclude General Revenue Funds in excess of amounts estimated to be required to fund current law obligations. General Revenue Fund amounts not shown above include (1) \$394.6 million for TRS-Care for the 2018–19 biennium; (2) \$230.8 million for TRS-Care for the 2020–21 biennium; (3) \$4.5 million for the Foundation School Program for the 2020–21 biennium; and (4) \$6.0 billion in contingency appropriations to TEA for the 2020–21 biennium.
- (5) Appropriations to maintain public safety resources in the border region include appropriations across four articles.
- (6) Employer Contributions to Employee Health Insurance totals include state contributions for local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATE BUDGET

Significant factors affecting the state budget can be divided into two categories: changes in the population served, and the cost of that service. Population based budget drivers include Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and children in foster care, public and higher education enrollment, adult and juvenile institutional and probation populations, and retirement system enrollment.

Population change is one element that helps explain the growth in the budget. Cost-related factors can have an equal or greater effect on growth. For example, medical inflation impacts not only Medicaid and CHIP, but also inmate health care costs and state employee and teacher health care costs. Statutory requirements may also affect cost.

Figure 18 shows the population-based indicators that impact a large portion of the state budget.

FIGURE 18
POPULATION-BASED INDICATORS
FISCAL YEARS 2006 TO 2018

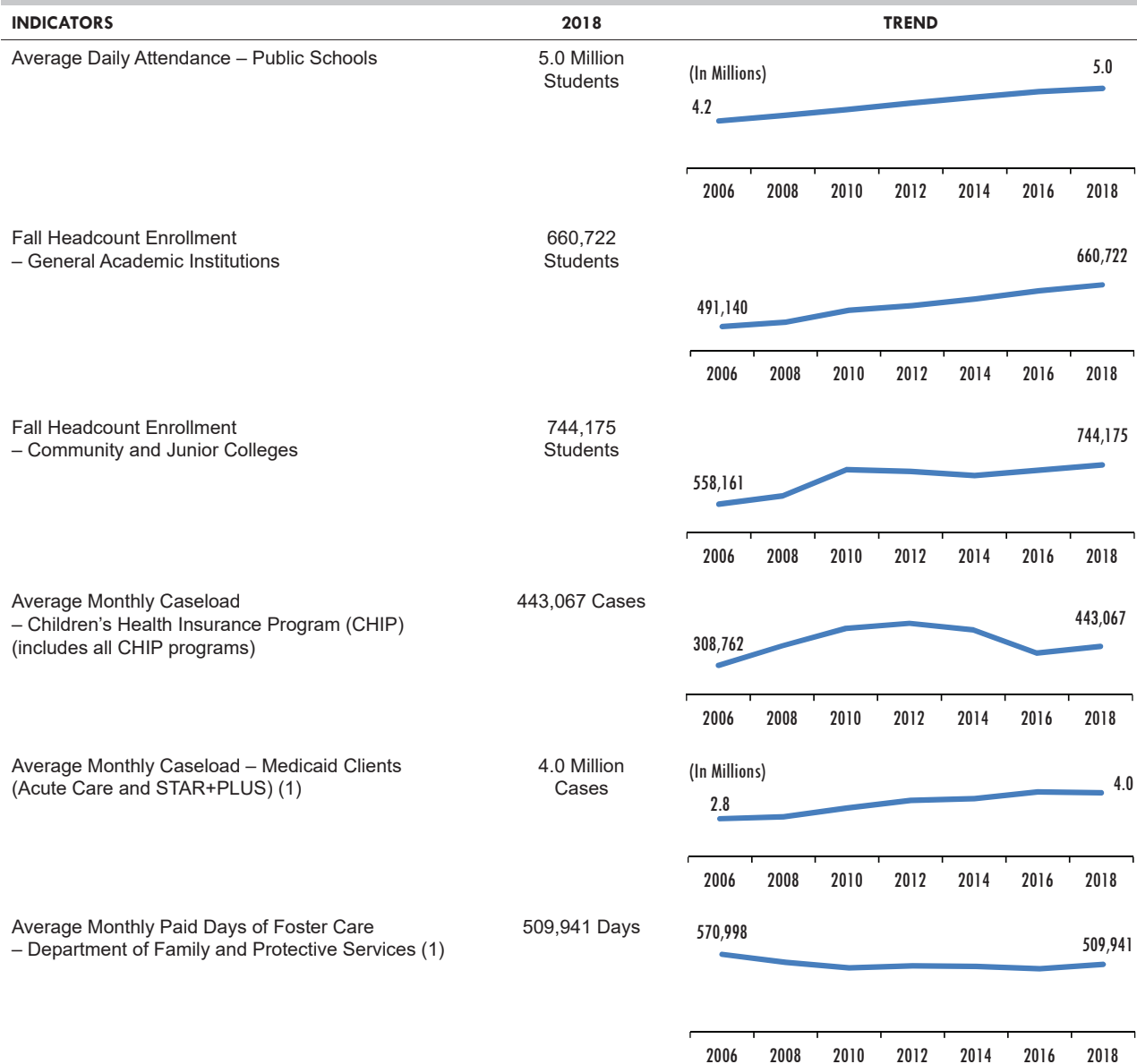
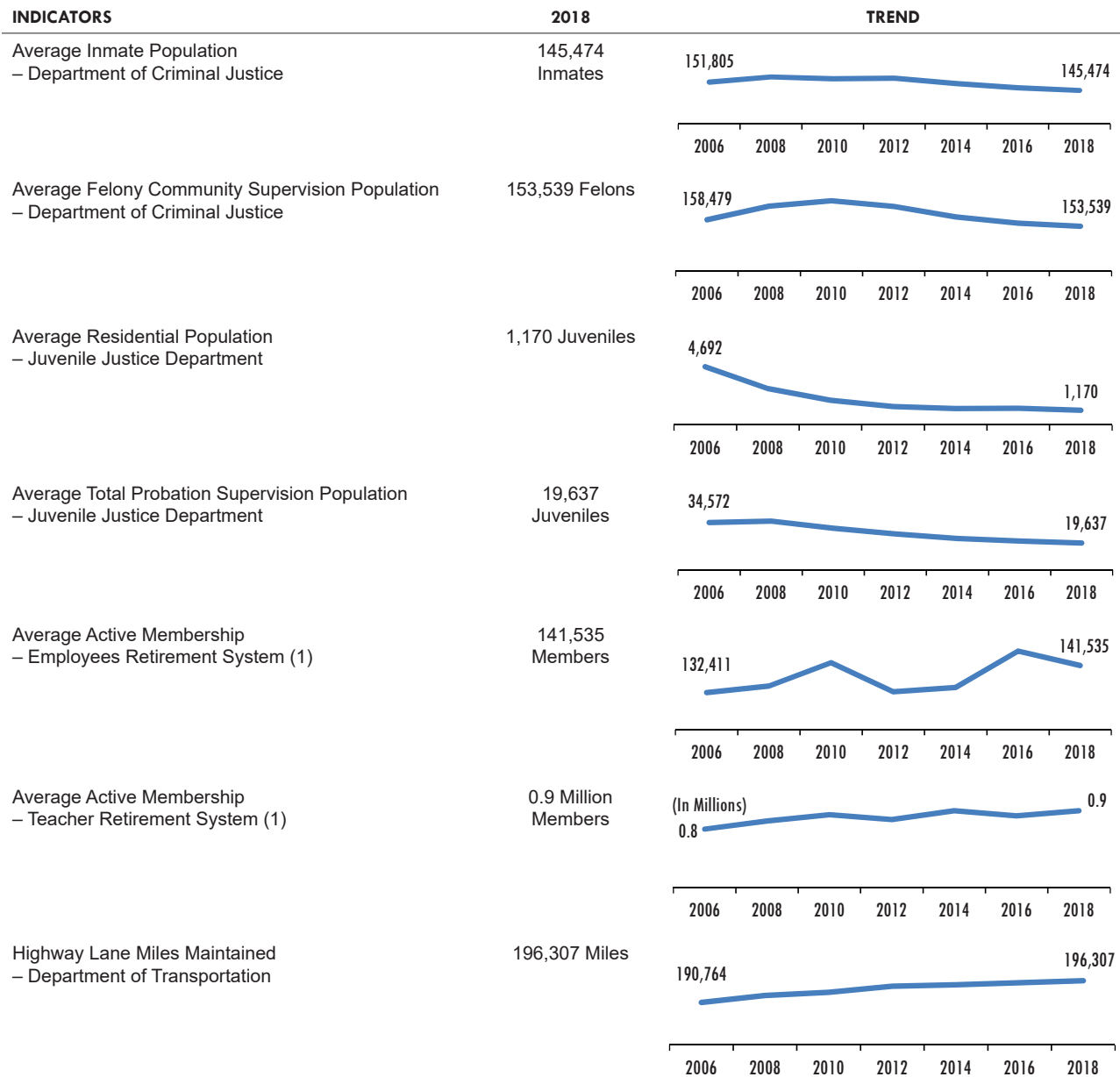


FIGURE 18 (CONTINUED)
POPULATION-BASED INDICATORS
FISCAL YEARS 2006 TO 2018



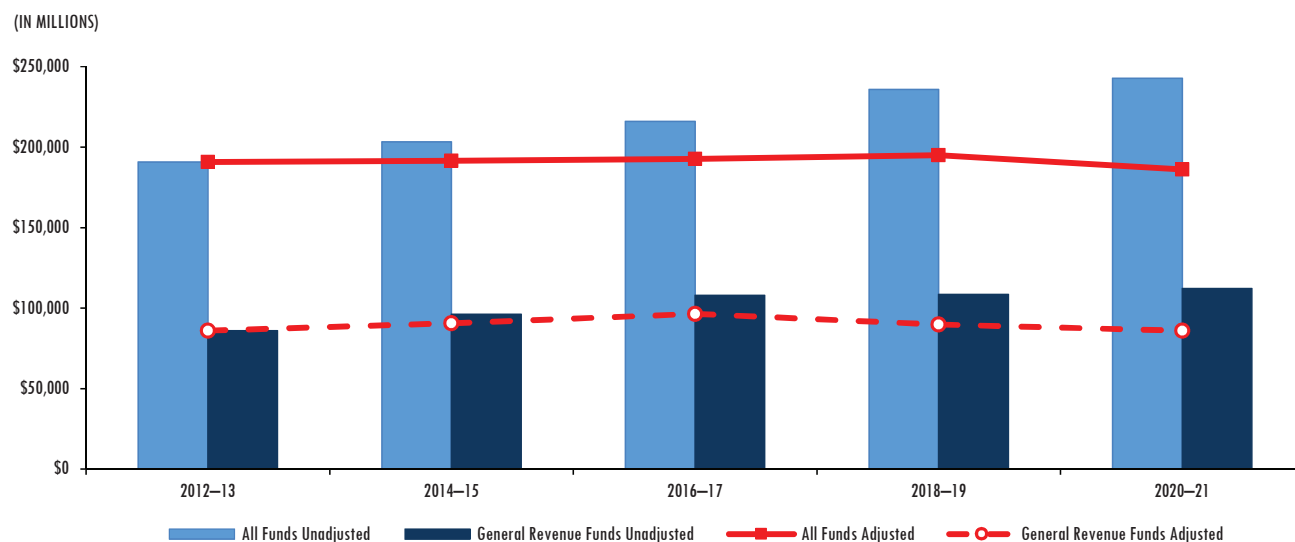
NOTE: (1) Amounts for 2018 are estimated.
 SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TRENDS IN STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Figures 19 shows biennial All Funds and General Revenue Funds expenditures and appropriations since the 2012–13 biennium. The figures also adjust current and historical expenditure/appropriation totals into 2012–13 biennial dollars based on compounded population and inflation growth. All Funds expenditures increased by 27.3 percent from the 2012–13 to the 2020–21 biennia, but decreased 2.4 percent after adjusting for population and inflation. General Revenue Funds appropriations increased by 30.4 percent during the same period, but stayed relatively flat when adjusted.

FIGURE 19
TRENDS IN STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 2020–21 BIENNIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

BIENNIUM	ALL FUNDS				GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS			
	UNADJUSTED		ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION AND INFLATION		UNADJUSTED		ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION AND INFLATION	
	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2012–13	\$190,755	N/A	\$190,755	N/A	\$86,016	N/A	\$86,016	N/A
2014–15	\$203,301	6.6%	\$191,461	0.4%	\$96,073	11.7%	\$90,478	5.2%
2016–17	\$215,992	6.2%	\$192,755	0.7%	\$108,007	12.4%	\$96,388	6.5%
2018–19	\$235,770	9.2%	\$195,033	1.2%	\$108,540	0.5%	\$89,786	(6.8%)
2020–21	\$242,868	3.0%	\$186,202	(4.5%)	\$112,204	3.4%	\$86,025	(4.2%)



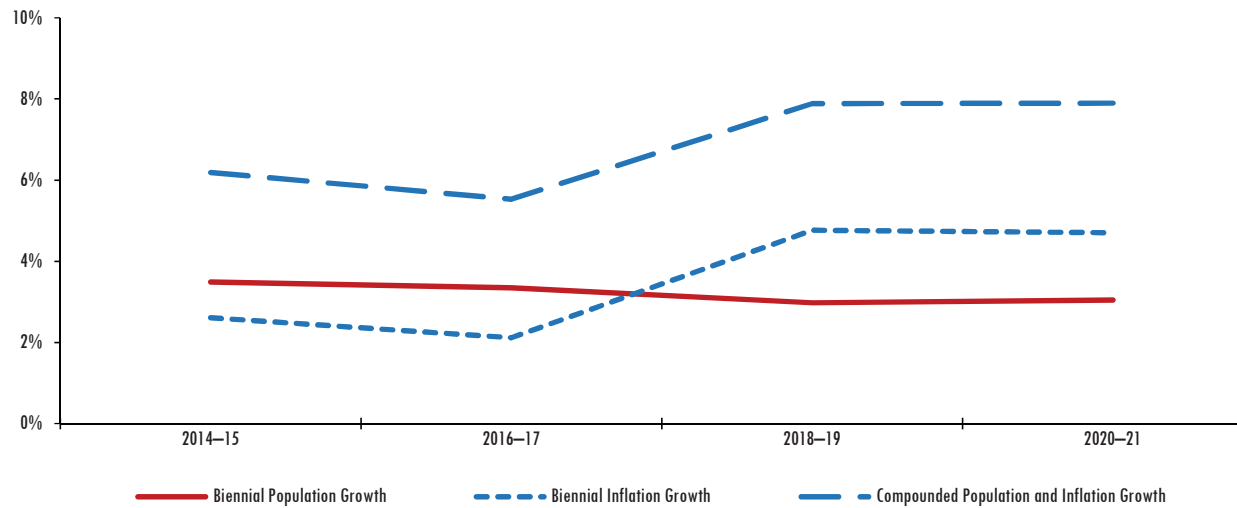
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Population and inflation is one tool used to compare budget growth, however it does not tie directly to government budget drivers. For example, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) tracks the increased price of goods and services purchased by a typical family; such as groceries, clothing, housing, and private healthcare. Inflation of goods and services purchased by state government; such as education, public healthcare, and infrastructure, tend to grow faster than the price of goods and services purchased by consumers.

The compounded population and CPI growth in this table is based on data in the Comptroller's Fall 2018 State Economic Forecast as published in the *2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate* and identified in **Figure 20**, which included a biennial growth rate of 7.90 percent from 2018–19 to 2020–21. Population and inflation growth estimates submitted to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) in anticipation of the January 2019 LBB board meeting ranged from 7.54 percent to 8.39 percent.

The 2018–19 and 2020–21 biennial expenditure/recommendation totals in the figure includes the net effect of the 2020–21 recommendations and 2018–19 base adjustments in **Figure 20**.

FIGURE 20
BIENNIAL POPULATION AND INFLATION GROWTH FROM 2014–15 TO 2020–21 BIENNIA



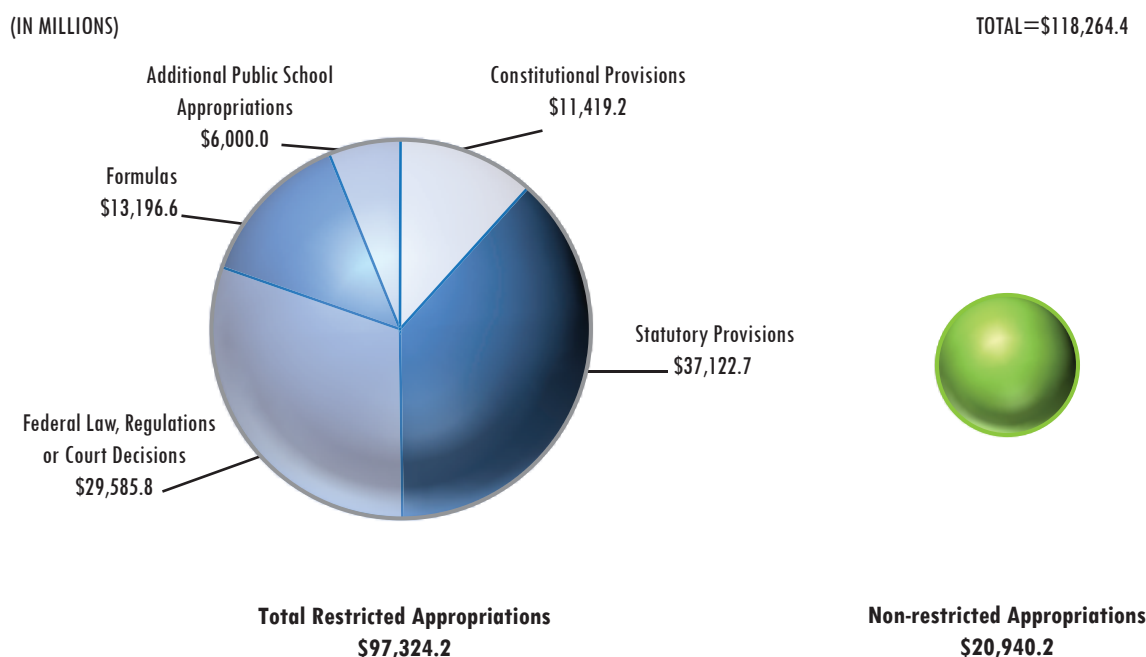
SOURCE: Comptroller of Public Accounts.

RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS

The 2020–21 biennial appropriations from General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$118.3 billion of which \$97.3 billion is restricted by pre-existing constitutional provisions, statutory provisions, federal law, federal regulations, court decisions, and funding formulas. Of this amount, \$6.0 billion is additional General Revenue Funds for public education contingent on enactment of legislation. The Legislature maintains some discretion over a portion of the restricted budget, but in many cases would need to revise statutes outside of the appropriations process to change the restrictions. **Figure 21** includes examples of the largest restrictions by category.

The remaining \$20.9 billion, 17.7 percent, is appropriated by the Legislature without restriction. This non-restricted portion of the budget is slightly smaller than the 2018–19 biennial level of 17.8 percent. During the previous five biennia, this percentage has remained relatively constant.

FIGURE 21
RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS FROM GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS



TOTAL RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS VERSUS TOTAL NON-RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM

(IN MILLIONS)	2020–21 APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Appropriations Restricted by Constitutional Provisions	\$11,419.2	9.7%
<i>Teacher Retirement System: \$4,106.5 million</i>		
<i>Foundation School Program (Available School Fund): \$3,591.4 million</i>		
<i>Public Education (Textbooks): \$1,106.0 million</i>		
Appropriations Restricted by Statutory Provisions	\$37,122.7	31.4%
<i>Public Education (Foundation School Program): \$29,418.4 million</i>		
<i>Bond Debt Service: \$997.3 million</i>		
<i>Teacher Retirement System, Health Insurance Programs for Public School</i>		
<i>Retiree Health Insurance: \$879.4 million</i>		

FIGURE 21 (CONTINUED)
RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS FROM GENERAL REVENUE AND GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS
TOTAL RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS VERSUS TOTAL NON-RESTRICTED APPROPRIATIONS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM

(IN MILLIONS)	2020–21 APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Appropriations Restricted by Federal Law, Regulations, or Court Decisions	\$29,585.8	25.0%
<i>Medicaid Programs: \$25,315.5 million</i>		
<i>Social Security Match: \$1,430.8 million</i>		
<i>Children's Health Insurance Program: \$458.5 million</i>		
Appropriations Restricted by Formulas	\$13,196.6	11.2%
<i>Higher Education Formulas: \$8,934.6 million</i>		
<i>Group Health Insurance (General State Employees): \$2,848.1 million</i>		
<i>Group Health Insurance (Higher Education Employees): \$1,414.0 million</i>		
General Revenue Funds Above Amounts Estimated to be Required to Fund Current Law Foundation School Program Entitlement	\$6,000.0	5.1%
Total Restricted Appropriations	\$97,324.2	82.3%
Non Restricted Appropriations	\$20,940.2	17.7%
<i>Department of Criminal Justice: \$6,437.2 million</i>		
<i>Department of Public Safety: \$1,943.2 million</i>		
<i>Higher Education Coordinating Board: \$1,573.1 million</i>		
Total, General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Appropriations	\$118,264.4	100.0%

NOTES:

(1) Listed appropriations are examples—not intended to total to specific restricted appropriation.

(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

LIMITS ON APPROPRIATIONS

Texas has four Constitutional limits on spending: the balanced budget limit, which is commonly referred to as the pay-as-you-go limit; the limit on the rate of growth of appropriations from certain state taxes, commonly referred to as the spending limit; the limit on welfare spending; and the limit on tax-supported debt. The 2018–19 biennial recommended biennial budget is within all of these limits.

The pay-as-you-go limit and the spending limit both restrict appropriations, but in different ways. The pay-as-you-go limit prohibits the General Revenue Fund budget from exceeding available revenue. The spending limit prohibits appropriations funded with tax revenues not dedicated by the Constitution from growing faster than the state's economy. The spending limit does not apply to appropriations funded with nontax revenues or appropriations funded with tax revenues if the Constitution requires the tax revenue to be spent on a specific purpose.

The 2020–21 biennial General Revenue Funds recommendations total \$112.2 billion. This amount is \$6.9 billion below the pay-as-you-go limit, based on the *2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate* (BRE) from the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) (**Figure 22**). General Revenue Funds are \$7.4 billion below the General Revenue Funds capacity under the spending limit. Final 2018–19 biennial appropriations will affect the 2020–21 biennial spending limit capacity as well as the pay-as-you-go allowance. Because General Revenue Funds spending authority pursuant to the pay-as-you-go limit is the lower of the two limits, the pay-as-you-go limit is the controlling limit.

FIGURE 22
REMAINING GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS SPENDING AUTHORITY, 2020–21 BIENNIUM

IN BILLIONS	AMOUNT
Pay-as-you-go Limit	\$6.9
Spending Limit	\$7.4

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

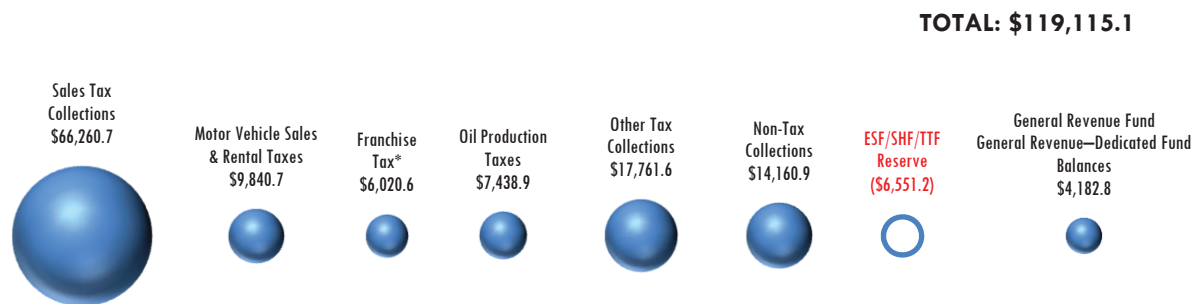
ARTICLE III, SECTION 49A, PAY-AS-YOU-GO LIMIT

The Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 49a, sets out the so-called pay-as-you-go limit. The constitution requires that bills making appropriations are sent to the CPA for certification that the appropriations are within estimates of available revenue.

CPA identifies the pay-as-you-go limit for General Revenue Funds appropriations as \$119.1 billion in the BRE. This total includes estimated 2020–21 biennial General Revenue Funds revenue collections of \$121.5 billion, less the amount of \$6.6 billion in General Revenue Funds deposits reserved for transfer to the Economic Stabilization Fund, the State Highway Fund, and the Texas Tomorrow Fund. This total also includes the beginning General Revenue Fund balance and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds account balances available for certification totaling \$4.2 billion (**Figure 23**). Legislative actions increasing or decreasing revenue collections will change the total amount of revenue available.

By contrast, the amount of revenue available for the Eighty-fifth Legislature under the pay-as-you-go limit identified in the 2017 BRE was \$104.9 billion.

FIGURE 23
COMPONENTS OF THE PAY-AS-YOU-GO LIMIT, 2020–21 BIENNIUM



NOTE: General Revenue Fund portion.
 SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

The \$119.1 billion in available revenue applies to 2020–21 biennial General Revenue Funds appropriations and to fiscal year 2019 supplemental General Revenue Funds appropriations. Consequently, any supplemental General Revenue Funds appropriations for fiscal year 2019 will decrease General Revenue Funds spending capacity proportionately for the 2020–21 biennium.

ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 22, LIMITATION ON THE GROWTH OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

The Texas Constitution, Article VIII, Section 22, prohibits appropriations funded with state tax revenues not dedicated by the constitution from growing faster than the estimated rate of growth of the state's economy. Consequently, the revenue source funding appropriations determines if the appropriations are subject to the spending limit. Appropriations funded with tax revenues are subject to the spending limit unless the constitution dedicates the tax revenue for a specific purpose. The spending limit does not apply to appropriations funded with nontax revenues or appropriations funded with tax revenues if the constitution requires the tax revenue to be spent for a specific purpose.

The 2020–21 biennial spending limit equals total 2018–19 biennial appropriations funded with tax revenues not dedicated by the constitution of \$93.1 billion, grown by the adopted growth rate of 9.89 percent. The 2020–21 biennial spending limit is estimated to be \$102.3 billion after adjusting for revenue estimates in the CPA's *2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate* and updating the 2018–19 biennial base to include estimated supplemental appropriations. The 2020–21 biennial appropriations subject to the spending limit total \$96.4 billion, \$5.9 billion less than the spending limit (**Figure 24**).

FIGURE 24
SPENDING LIMIT COMPARED TO THE INTRODUCED GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL
2020–21 BIENNIUM

(IN MILLIONS)	AMOUNT
Spending Limit	\$102,261.3
Appropriations Subject to the Spending Limit	(\$96,406.6)
Total Below the Spending Limit:	\$5,854.7

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Because revenue deposits to the General Revenue Fund also include revenue not subject to the spending limit, the maximum 2020–21 biennial General Revenue Funds appropriations associated with the \$102.3 billion limit is \$119.6 billion, leaving \$7.4 billion in remaining General Revenue Funds spending capacity below the spending limit (**Figure 25**).

FIGURE 25
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS PURSUANT TO THE SPENDING LIMIT COMPARED TO THE INTRODUCED GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020–21 BIENNIUM

(IN MILLIONS)	AMOUNT
Maximum General Revenue Funds appropriations pursuant to the Spending Limit	\$119,592.5
Recommended General Revenue Funds Appropriations	(\$112,204.4)
Total Below the Maximum General Revenue Fund Appropriations:	\$7,388.2

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 49 (J), DEBT LIMIT

The Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 49(j), provides that the Legislature may not authorize additional state debt if, in any fiscal year, the resulting maximum annual debt service payable from the General Revenue Fund, excluding revenues constitutionally dedicated for purposes other than payment of state debt, exceeds 5.0 percent of the average annual unrestricted General Revenue Funds for the previous three years. To monitor where the state stands in relation to the constitutional debt limit (CDL), the Bond Review Board (BRB) calculates two debt ratios. The first ratio is the debt service on outstanding or issued debt as a percentage of unrestricted General Revenue Funds. At the end of fiscal year 2018, the BRB reported that the issued debt ratio is 1.33 percent. The second debt ratio is the debt service on outstanding debt plus estimated debt service for authorized but unissued bonds. For this ratio, the BRB has reported that the state is at 2.20 percent of unrestricted General Revenue Funds at the end of fiscal year 2018. The latter calculation represents a 6.4 percent decrease from the 2.35 percent calculated for outstanding and authorized but unissued debt for fiscal year 2017. The BRB expects the CDL ratio to continue to decrease with the issuance of authorized debt. However, the CDL ratio could be affected by changes to any of the following factors: the three-year average of unrestricted General Revenue Funds, the amount of debt outstanding and unissued debt authorizations, and actual and assumed interest rates.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 51–A, WELFARE SPENDING LIMIT

The Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 51-a, requires that the amount paid from state funds for assistance grants to or on behalf of needy dependent children and their caretakers shall not exceed 1.0 percent of the state budget in any biennium.

The 2020–21 biennial budget defined in the Texas Human Resources Code, Section 31.053, is \$242.9 billion. Therefore, the welfare spending limit is \$2.4 billion. The biennial amount included in the LBB's recommendations subject to the limit on state dollars paid out in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (cash assistance) grants is \$101.3 million, \$2.3 billion less than the 1.0 percent limit.

TEXAS ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic conditions and demographic trends influence the level of state appropriations and the revenue used to support those appropriations. As the economy expands, more revenue is available for appropriation. Some spending demands are lessened by a growing economy, and others are increased. For example, a growing economy can decrease pressure on Medicaid enrollment, but it also increases migration into Texas, which increases the demand for public education and other services. Furthermore, healthcare and higher education inflation rates tend to outpace other types of inflation. This section provides a high-level look at the economic conditions expected to prevail during the upcoming biennia. All economic forecasts are provided by the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA).

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Texas Real Gross State Product (GSP) experienced strong growth after the end of the recent recession, averaging 4.1 percent from fiscal years 2011 to 2015. Texas Real GSP growth slowed to 1.1 percent for fiscal year 2016 and 0.7 percent for fiscal year 2017, coinciding with the slowdown in the oil and gas extraction industry. However the industry rebounded strongly during fiscal year 2018, helping the overall state GSP expand by 3.0 percent. Growth is expected to remain strong for fiscal year 2019 at 4.0 percent, before moderating to 2.8 percent for fiscal year 2020 and 2.3 percent for fiscal year 2021.

EMPLOYMENT

The Texas unemployment rate peaked at just more than 8.0 percent during the 2010–11 biennium. Since the recession ended, the rate has decreased steadily, reaching less than 5.0 percent at the end of calendar year 2014 for the first time since the middle of 2008, and reaching less than 4.0 percent by the end of fiscal year 2018. This decrease can be attributed to a mix of moderately decreasing labor participation rates and strong job growth in the state. The Texas unemployment rate is forecast to remain at less than 4.0 percent during the 2020–21 biennium. Nonfarm payroll jobs in Texas are expected to increase by 2.5 percent for fiscal year 2019, with 633,600 jobs expected to be added during the current biennium. Job growth is expected to grow at a slower pace during the 2020–21 biennium, increasing by 1.9 percent for fiscal year 2020 and 1.3 percent for fiscal year 2021.

PERSONAL INCOME

Fiscal year 2018 personal income increased by 4.9 percent in Texas to reach \$1.4 trillion. Personal income is expected to increase by 5.0 percent for fiscal year 2020 and by 4.9 percent for fiscal year 2021.

Figure 26 shows key economic indicators from fiscal years 2009 to 2021. All forecasted data for fiscal years 2019 to 2021 is from the CPA's *2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate*.

FIGURE 26
ECONOMIC-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2021 (1)

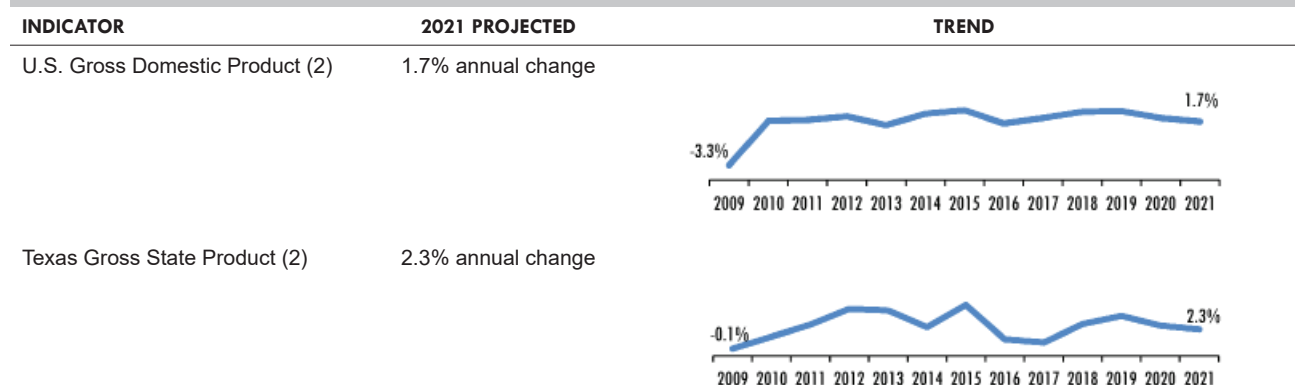
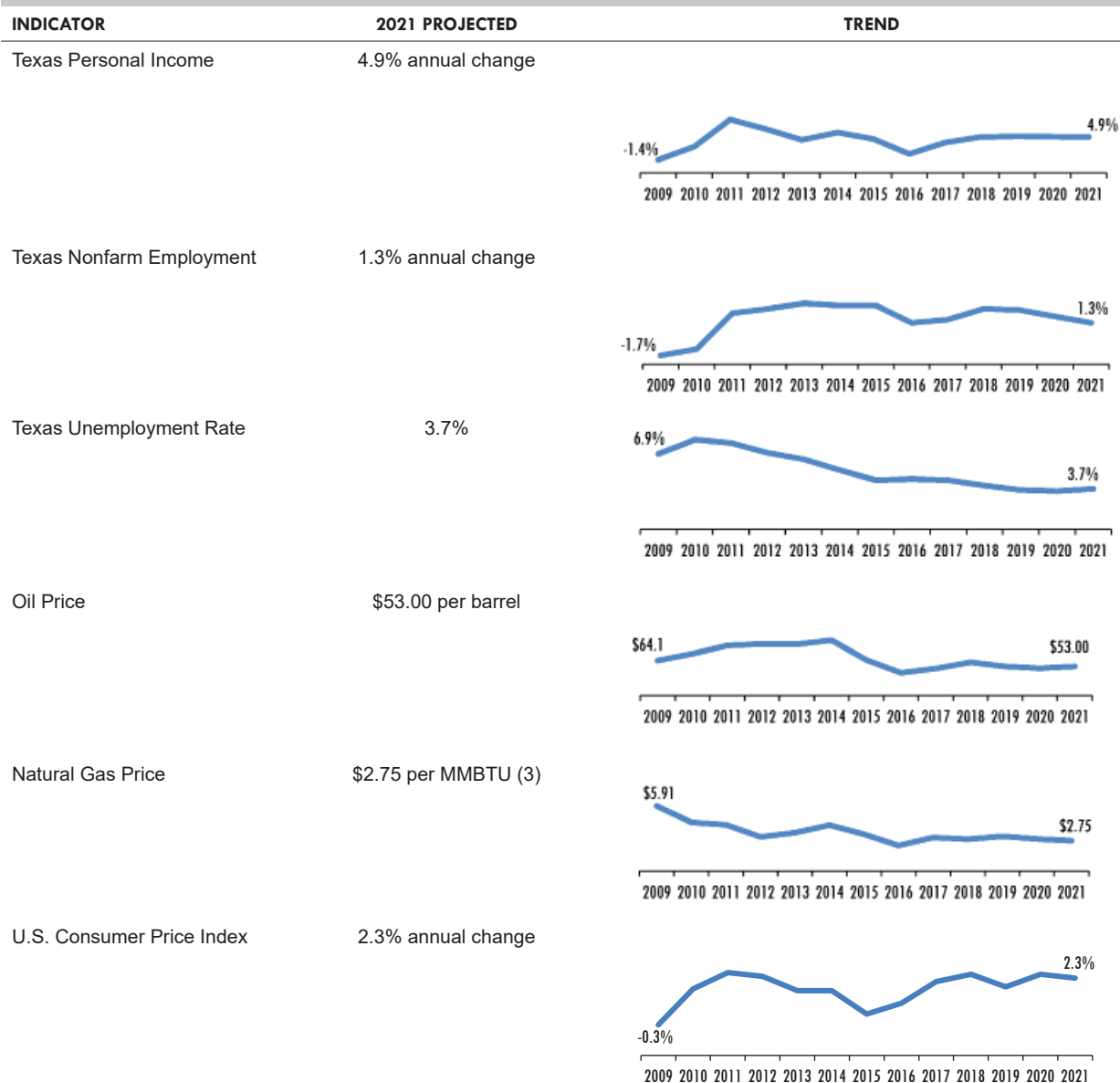


FIGURE 26 (CONTINUED)
ECONOMIC-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2021 (1)



NOTES:

(1) Trends for fiscal years 2019 to 2021 are based on projections from the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate.

(2) Amounts for the U.S. Gross Domestic Product and the Texas Gross State Product are based on 2012 dollars.

(3) MMBTU=million British Thermal Units.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Comptroller of Public Accounts.

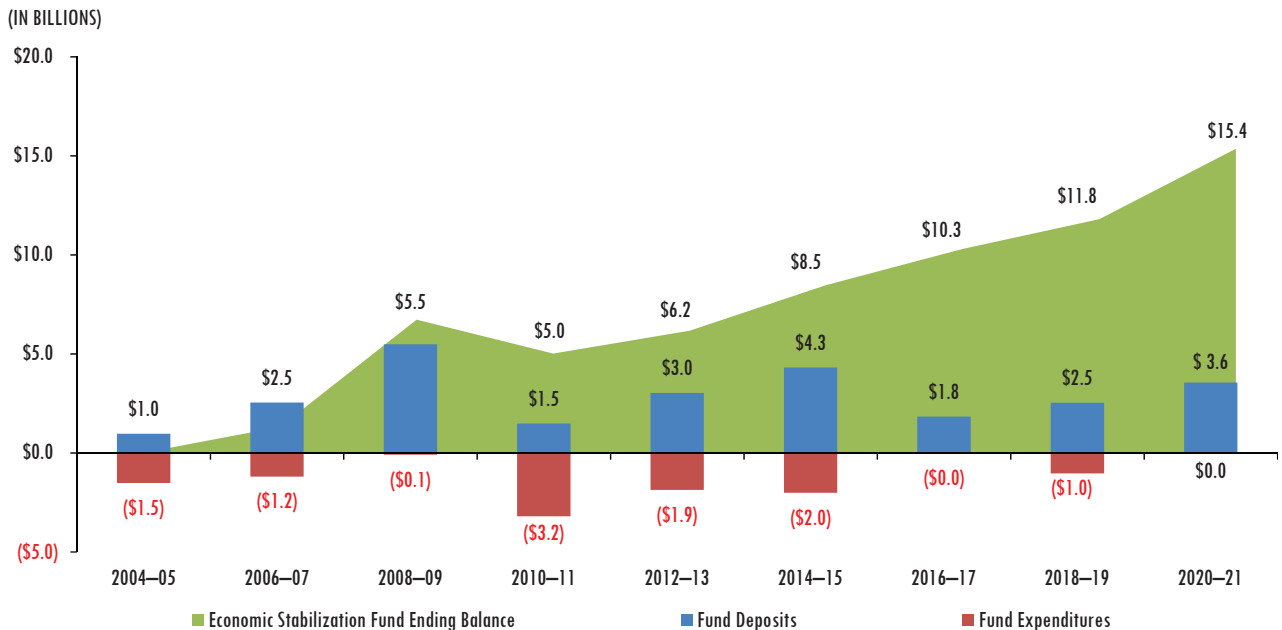
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND

The Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 49-g, established the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF). Appropriations can be made from the fund under certain fiscal conditions with a three-fifths vote of each legislative chamber. Appropriations can also be made for any purpose with a two-thirds vote of each legislative chamber. House Bill 903, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015, directed the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) to invest a portion of the cash balance of the ESF in assets outside of the Treasury Pool, with the goal of obtaining a higher rate of return. Beginning September 1, 2015, CPA established the Texas Economic Stabilization Investment Fund (TESTIF) to invest a portion of the ESF pursuant to this legislation.

The 2020–21 biennial ending cash balance of the ESF plus the total asset value of the TESTIF is forecast by the Comptroller of Public Accounts to be \$15.4 billion. The 2020–21 recommendations do not contain an appropriation from the fund.

Figure 27 shows the history of ESF deposits, expenditures, and balances from the 2006–07 to 2020–21 biennia.

FIGURE 27
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND BIENNIAL DEPOSITS, EXPENDITURES, INVESTMENTS AND FUND BALANCE
2006–07 TO 2020–21 BIENNIA



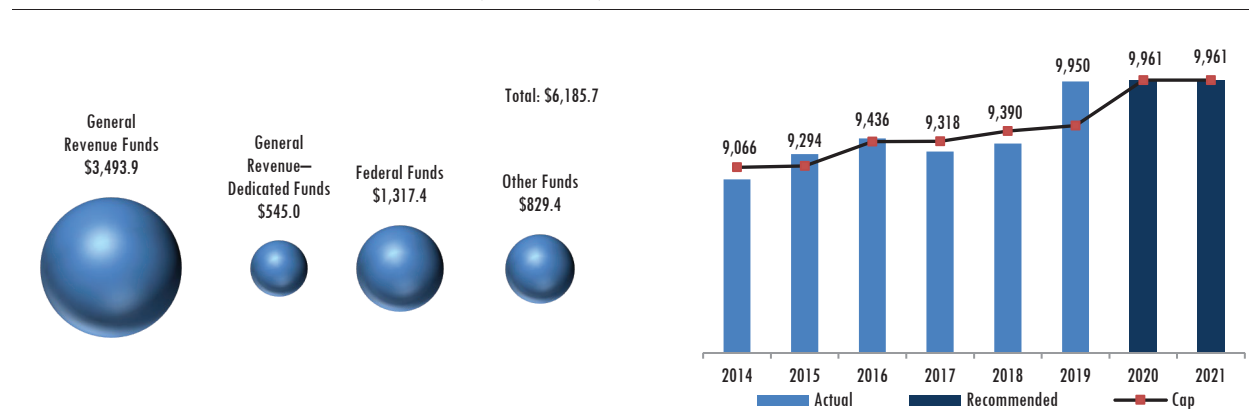
NOTE: Fiscal years 2019 to 2021 are projections based on the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2019 Biennial Revenue Estimate.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Comptroller of Public Accounts.

ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT

FIGURE 28
ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$3,406.9	\$3,493.9	\$87.0	2.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$858.5	\$545.0	(\$313.5)	(36.5%)
Federal Funds	\$1,264.2	\$1,317.4	\$53.2	4.2%
Other Funds	\$1,973.7	\$829.4	(\$1,144.3)	(58.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$7,503.3	\$6,185.7	(\$1,317.6)	(17.6%)



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE I

All Funds for the General Government agencies total \$6.2 billion for the 2018–19 biennium, a decrease of \$1.3 billion, or 17.6 percent. General Revenue Funds total \$3.5 billion, an increase of \$87.0 million, or 2.6 percent.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas includes a decrease of \$159.1 million in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium. This decrease is due to agency appropriations being limited to the remaining currently unissued and available General Obligation bond authority. Funding represents the remaining balance of the \$3.0 billion in General Obligation bonds authorized to be issued by Texas Public Finance Authority.
- Funding for Fiscal Programs within the Comptroller of Public Accounts totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$30.9 million. The increase is primarily related to agency estimates for certain statutorily required disbursements and changes to funding levels to various programs, including a \$47.7 million increase for distribution of mixed beverage gross receipts and sales tax revenues to cities and counties.
- Funding for the Texas Facilities Commission in the 2020–21 biennium reflects an All Funds decrease of \$909.5 million, mostly due to the removal of one-time funding for the maintenance and construction of state facilities used during the 2018–19 biennium.

- Funding for the Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor reflects a net decrease of \$320.2 million in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium. Decreases are associated with the elimination of one-time revenues, including \$206.1 million in unexpended balance authority, and \$110.0 million in unallocated General Revenue, primarily transferred to the Texas Enterprise Fund and the Governor’s University Research Initiative.
- Funding for the Department of Information Resources totals \$853.5 million in All Funds (primarily Interagency Contracts and Appropriated Receipts) for the 2020-21 biennium, an increase of \$127.5 million. The increase is primarily due to an estimated increase in consumption of data center services by customer agencies and for providing a full biennium of funding out of Texas.gov receipts for implementation of the Texas.gov state electronic internet portal. \$7.2 million in General Revenue Funds is also included to provide multi-factor authentication to the state’s high risk information systems.

Figure 29 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article I, and **Figure 30** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article I.

FIGURE 29
ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Commission on the Arts	\$13.0	\$12.6	(\$0.4)	(2.9%)
Office of the Attorney General	\$1,248.1	\$1,229.4	(\$18.7)	(1.5%)
Bond Review Board	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	\$595.2	\$436.1	(\$159.1)	(26.7%)
Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$640.6	\$616.6	(\$24.0)	(3.8%)
Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$1,210.1	\$1,240.9	\$30.9	2.6%
Commission on State Emergency Communications	\$144.8	138.8	(\$6.0)	(4.2%)
Texas Emergency Services Retirement System	\$4.1	\$4.2	\$0.1	2.6%
Employees Retirement System	\$27.2	\$27.5	\$0.3	1.1%
Texas Ethics Commission	\$5.9	\$5.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Facilities Commission	\$1,027.6	\$118.1	(\$909.5)	(88.5%)
Public Finance Authority	\$3.0	\$2.9	(\$0.1)	(4.4%)
Office of the Governor	\$31.5	\$24.9	(\$6.6)	(20.9%)
Trusted Programs Within the Office of the Governor	\$1,479.6	\$1,159.4	(\$320.2)	(21.6%)
Historical Commission	\$71.4	\$42.4	(\$28.9)	(40.5%)
Department of Information Resources	\$726.1	\$853.5	\$127.5	17.6%
Library & Archives Commission	\$69.6	\$68.0	(\$1.6)	(2.2%)
Pension Review Board	\$2.0	\$1.9	(\$0.1)	(4.6%)
Preservation Board	\$37.1	\$14.9	(\$22.2)	(59.9%)
State Office of Risk Management	\$107.0	\$107.0	\$0.0	0.0%
Secretary of State	\$68.1	\$73.7	\$5.6	8.2%
Veterans Commission	\$91.7	\$92.5	\$0.8	0.9%
Subtotal, General Government	\$7,605.2	\$6,272.9	(\$1,332.2)	(17.5%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$765.0	\$845.3	\$80.3	10.5%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$866.9	\$932.6	\$65.7	7.6%
Total, All Functions	\$7,503.3	\$6,185.7	(\$1,317.6)	(17.6%)

NOTES:

(1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 30
ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
METHOD OF FINANCE	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
Commission on the Arts	\$9.9	\$10.1	\$0.1	1.3%
Office of the Attorney General	\$474.6	\$456.4	(\$18.3)	(3.9%)
Bond Review Board	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$603.1	\$584.1	(\$19.0)	(3.2%)
Fiscal Programs - Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$1,124.6	\$1,159.9	\$35.3	3.1%
Commission on State Emergency Communications	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Texas Emergency Services Retirement System	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Employees Retirement System	\$27.2	\$27.5	\$0.3	1.1%
Texas Ethics Commission	\$5.9	\$5.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Facilities Commission	\$76.2	\$76.5	\$0.3	0.4%
Public Finance Authority	\$1.7	\$1.6	(\$0.1)	(7.5%)
Office of the Governor	\$31.4	\$24.9	(\$6.6)	(20.9%)
Trusted Programs Within the Office of the Governor	\$300.0	\$237.8	(\$62.2)	(20.7%)
Historical Commission	\$37.6	\$38.2	\$0.7	1.8%
Department of Information Resources	\$3.2	\$10.4	\$7.2	225.4%
Library & Archives Commission	\$30.5	\$30.3	(\$0.2)	(0.6%)
Pension Review Board	\$2.0	\$1.9	(\$0.1)	(4.6%)
Preservation Board	\$36.9	\$14.8	(\$22.1)	(59.8%)
State Office of Risk Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Secretary of State	\$43.9	\$41.4	(\$2.4)	(5.6%)
Veterans Commission	\$26.7	\$26.4	(\$0.3)	(1.0%)
Subtotal, General Government	\$2,838.4	\$2,751.0	(\$87.4)	(3.1%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$568.4	\$742.9	\$174.4	30.7%
Total, All Functions	\$3,406.9	\$3,493.9	\$87.0	2.6%

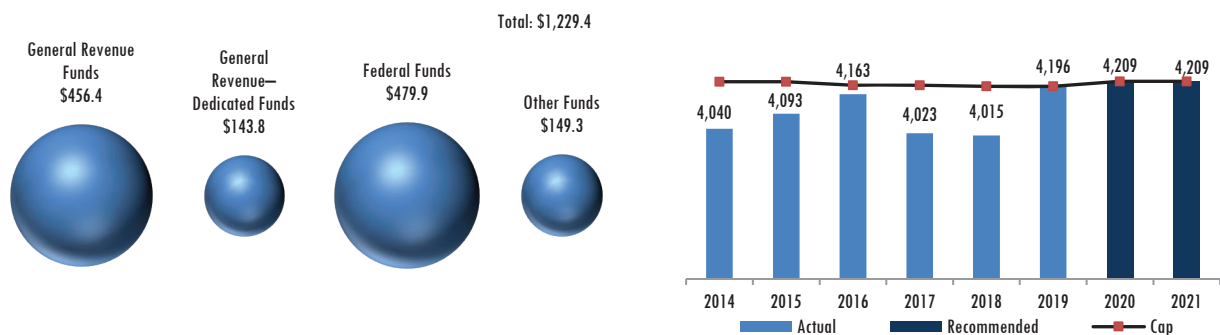
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FIGURE 31
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$474.6	\$456.4	(\$18.3)	(3.9%)
General Revenue—Dedicated Funds	\$144.1	\$143.8	(\$0.2)	(0.2%)
Federal Funds	\$481.5	\$479.9	(\$1.5)	(0.3%)
Other Funds	\$147.9	\$149.3	\$1.4	0.9%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,248.1	\$1,229.4	(\$18.7)	(1.5%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Appropriations for the Office of the Attorney General for the 2020–21 biennium total \$1.2 billion in All Funds, reflecting an All Funds decrease of \$18.7 million from the previous biennium. This decrease is attributed primarily to the reduction of one-time capital funding for information technology projects.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes \$75.1 million in All Funds for Victims Assistance Grants. This amount represents an increase of \$8.5 million in General Revenue Funds from the previous biennium. This additional funding for the 2020–21 biennium is directed to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services Program to award grants and contracts for rape crisis centers working to prevent sexual violence, and for sexual assault nurse examiner programs.
- Funding includes \$217.2 million in All Funds for Legal Services. This amount represents a net increase of \$1.8 million in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium, including an additional \$2.8 million in General Revenue Funds to expand operations of the Human Trafficking Section.
- Funding includes \$723.8 million in All Funds for Child Support Enforcement. This amount represents a decrease of \$29.1 million in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium. This decrease is due to the removal of onetime capital funding for the Texas Child Support Enforcement System 2.0 (T2) project, and the decrease of onetime capital funding for implementing the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel system.
- Funding includes \$17.4 million in All Funds for the T2 capital project, which seeks to enhance Texas' main database system for the Child Support Division. T2 funding includes \$10.0 million for managed services, and \$7.2 million for ongoing infrastructure services. The cost of the T2 project is shared with the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement.

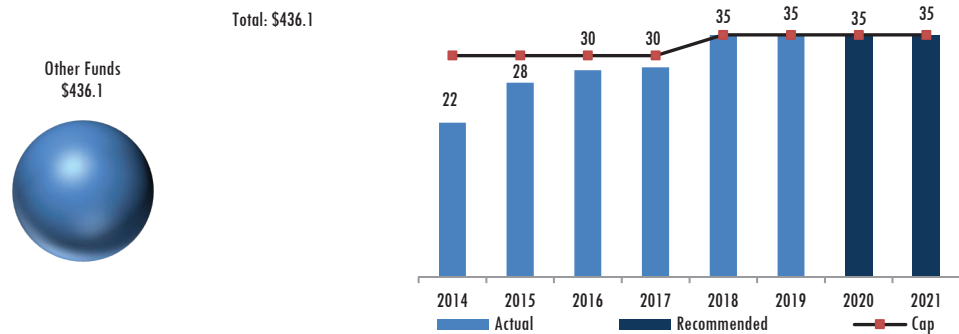
for the match requirement of 34.0 percent of state dollars to 66.0 percent of federal grants. T2 was originally scheduled for release as two phases from June 2016 to July 2017 at an estimated cost of \$223.6 million. T2 currently is expected to be released in one phase in March 2019 at an estimated total cost of \$419.6 million. The state share is estimated at \$142.6 million, and the federal share is estimated at \$277.0 million.

- Funding includes \$144.5 million in All Funds for Crime Victims Compensation, which provide victims of violent crime with financial assistance for certain expenses. This amount represents a decrease of \$0.8 million in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium, mostly due to a decrease in federal reimbursements for crime victims' compensation.

CANCER PREVENTION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS

FIGURE 32
CANCER PREVENTION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
METHOD OF FINANCE	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$595.2	\$436.1	(\$159.1)	(26.7%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$595.2	\$436.1	(\$159.1)	(26.7%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) totals \$436.1 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, a decrease of \$159.1 million from the 2018–19 biennium. This decrease is due to agency appropriations being limited to the remaining currently unissued and available General Obligation bond authority.

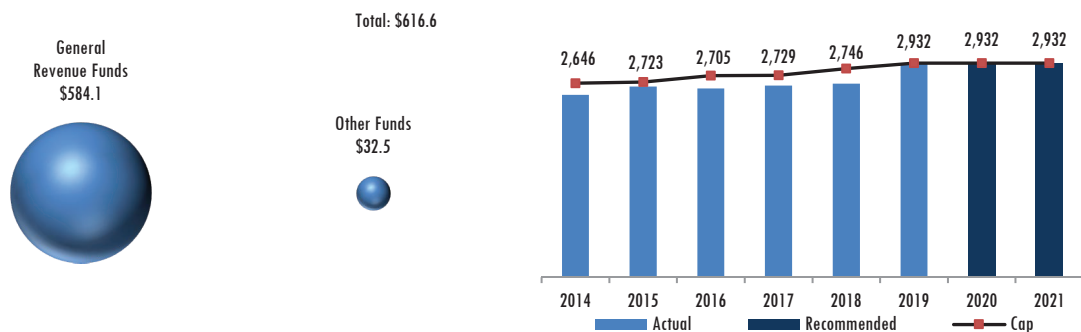
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes appropriating \$436.0 million in remaining available bond proceeds to the agency. This appropriation represents the remaining balance of the \$3.0 billion in General Obligation bonds authorized to be issued by the Texas Public Finance Authority for CPRIT.

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FIGURE 33
COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$603.1	\$584.1	(\$19.0)	(3.2%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)	(100.0%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$37.5	\$32.5	(\$5.0)	(13.4%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$640.6	\$616.6	(\$24.0)	(3.8%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Comptroller of Public Accounts totals \$616.6 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, a decrease of \$24.0 million. The decrease in funding includes reductions of \$19.0 million in General Revenue Funds for information technology programs and services and reductions of \$5.0 million in Interagency Contracts and Appropriated Receipts related primarily to the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS) and forfeiture and seizure receipts from criminal investigations.

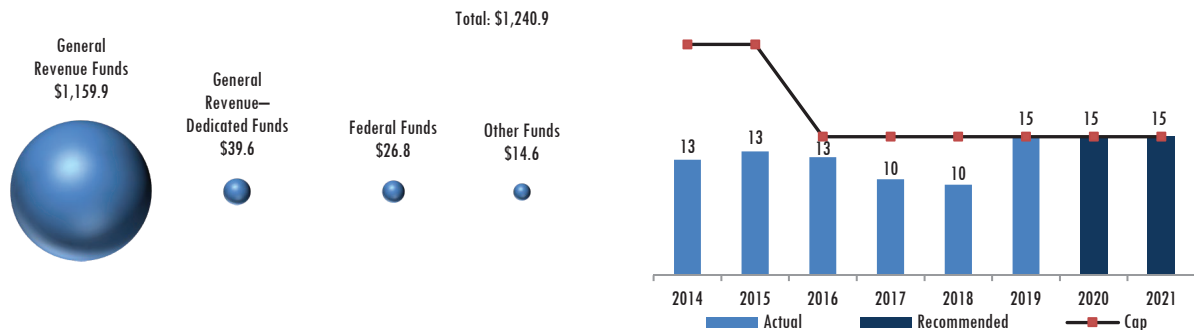
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding represents a decrease of \$19.0 million from unexpended balances of General Revenue Funds carried forward to the 2018–19 biennium. An estimated \$24.7 million in unexpended balances of General Revenue Funds was carried forward from the 2016–17 biennium to the 2018–19 biennium for various purposes, including technology projects and implementation of recently enacted legislation. Of this amount \$5.7 million is continued and included in 2020–21 funding levels to maintain staffing levels and revenue collections.
- Funding includes \$96.8 million in All Funds for maintenance and migration of agencies onto CAPPS. This amount includes \$68.2 million in General Revenue Funds, \$24.0 million in SmartBuy procurement system vendor fees (Appropriated Receipts) and \$4.7 million in PeopleSoft license payments made by six agencies (Interagency Contracts). Funding reflects a reduction of \$3.8 million in Other Funds primarily from balances of SmartBuy fees (\$3.6 million) and Interagency Contract funds (\$0.3 million) carried forward and budgeted for the 2018–19 biennium, offset by an increase in Interagency Contract payments for PeopleSoft license maintenance (\$0.1 million).

FISCAL PROGRAMS – COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FIGURE 34
FISCAL PROGRAMS – COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$1,124.6	\$1,159.9	\$35.3	3.1%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$27.5	\$39.6	\$12.1	44.1%
Federal Funds	\$27.4	\$26.8	(\$0.5)	(2.0%)
Other Funds	\$30.6	\$14.6	(\$16.0)	(52.2%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,210.1	\$1,240.9	\$30.9	2.6%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for Fiscal Programs within the Comptroller of Public Accounts totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$30.9 million. The increase is primarily related to agency estimates for certain statutorily required disbursements and changes to funding levels to various programs, noted below.

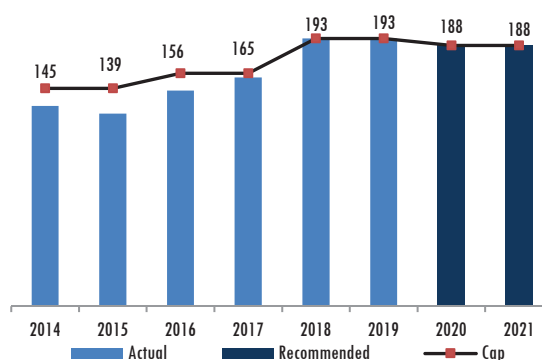
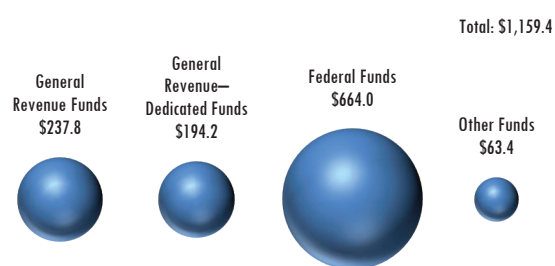
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes \$492.9 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$47.4 million from the 2018–19 biennium, for mixed beverage taxes reimbursements to counties and incorporated municipalities to maintain statutorily set minimum disbursement levels of 10.7143 percent of the mixed beverage gross receipts and sales taxes based on estimated growth in mixed beverage sales.
- Funding provides \$550.0 million in General Revenue Funds for unclaimed property payments which reflects a decrease of \$25.0 million for estimated decline in such claims.
- Funding totals \$26.0 million in General Revenue Funds, including decreases of \$2.0 million in General Revenue Funds and \$16.1 million in all other funds and accounts, for estimated reduction in payments for miscellaneous and wrongful imprisonment claims based on historical expenditures.
- Funding provides \$20.0 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$13.5 million from the 2018–19 biennium, for payments to qualified cities and counties to offset lost property tax revenue from the granting of 100.0 percent disabled veteran residence homestead exemption under Texas Tax Code, Section 11.131. The funding increase is based on estimated growth in the value of homes owned by individuals qualifying for the exemption.

TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

FIGURE 35
TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$300.0	\$237.8	(\$62.2)	(20.7%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$383.7	\$194.2	(\$189.5)	(49.4%)
Federal Funds	\$618.1	\$664.0	\$45.9	7.4%
Other Funds	\$177.8	\$63.4	(\$114.4)	(64.3%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,479.6	\$1,159.4	(\$320.2)	(21.6%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Truusted Programs within the Office of the Governor totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, a decrease of \$320.2 million from the 2018–19 biennium. This decrease is due primarily to the expenditure in the 2018–19 biennium of unexpended balances carried forward from the 2016–17 biennium.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Disaster grants are appropriated all unexpended balances from the 2018–19 biennium, including balances from new disaster grant funding provided in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019 by the Eighty-sixth Legislature, 2019.
- Significant funding decreases are related to the removal of one time funding items in the 2018–19 biennium, including:
 - a decrease of \$206.1 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds related to unexpended balances carried forward from fiscal year 2017 into the 2018–19 biennium and removed from base appropriation levels in multiple strategies; and
 - a decrease of \$110.0 million in General Revenue Funds expended primarily to the Texas Enterprise Fund and the Governor's University Research Initiative.
- Funding for economic development and jobs creation is reflected in Strategy C.1.1, Create Jobs and Promote Texas, which includes programs for economic development, tourism, film and music marketing, the Texas Enterprise Fund, military community support, and the Governor's University Research Initiative. Funding in the strategy for various economic development programs totals \$346.9 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, which is an increase of \$30.0 million over 2018–19 biennial appropriated amounts. However, due to unexpended balances carried forward

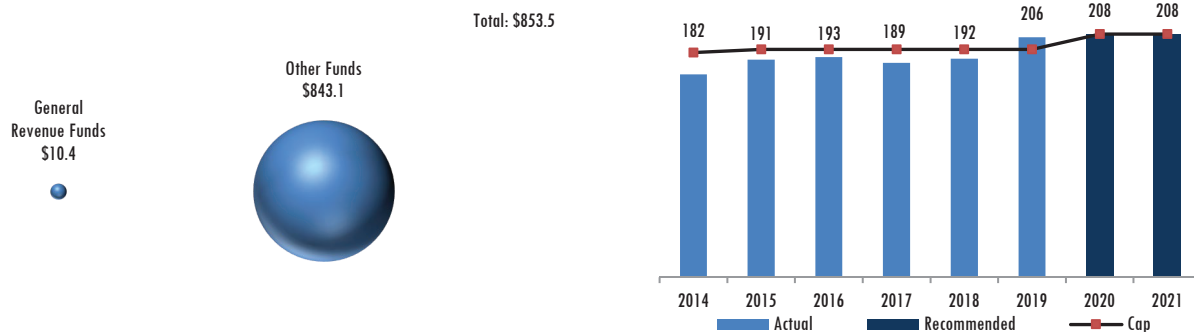
from fiscal year 2017 and expended in the 2018–19 biennium, 2020–21 biennium appropriations are lower than 2018–19 biennium expended amounts. Funding highlights in the 2020–21 biennium include:

- \$100.0 million in estimated unexpended balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2019 in the Texas Enterprise Fund for incentive grants. The funding reflects a decrease of \$57.3 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from the 2018–19 biennial level;
 - \$100.4 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from Hotel Occupancy Tax deposits for tourism promotion for the 2020–21 biennium. This appropriation is the same amount appropriated in the 2018–19 biennium (\$34.2 million), plus projected unobligated balances from the 2018–19 biennium (\$66.2 million); and
 - \$50.0 million in General Obligation Bond Proceeds for the Military Value Revolving Loan Program for loans to defense communities for economic development projects at the Texas Military Preparedness Commission.
- Funding includes an increase of \$45.8 million in Federal Funds related primarily to an increase in the federal allocation of Crime Victims Assistance and Homeland Security grants.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES

FIGURE 36
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$3.2	\$10.4	\$7.2	225.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$722.9	\$843.1	\$120.3	16.6%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$726.1	\$853.5	\$127.5	17.6%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Information Resources totals \$853.5 million in All Funds (primarily Interagency Contracts and Appropriated Receipts) for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$127.5 million. The increase is primarily due to an estimated increase in consumption of data center services by customer agencies and for providing a full biennium of funding out of Texas.gov receipts for implementation of the Texas.gov state electronic internet portal.

HIGHLIGHTS

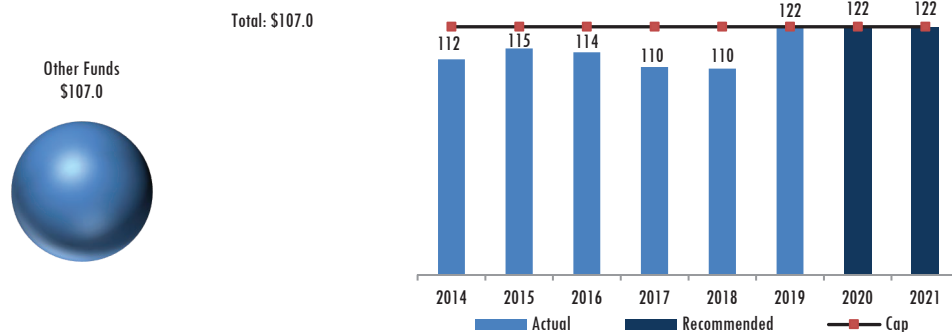
- Funding levels include \$776.1 million for payments to service providers of telecommunications and data center services for cost of services for which the agency directly bills customers and for payments to service providers for operation of the Texas.gov portal. This amount reflects an increase of \$116.2 million from 2018–19 funding levels for the following services:
 - Capitol Complex Telephone System – Funding provides \$11.0 million which reflects an increase of \$0.9 million due to maintenance of the existing private branch exchange phone system as agencies transition to a voice over Internet protocol platform;
 - Texas Agency Network – Funding provides \$142.3 million which reflects an increase of \$6.2 million related to an estimated increased in consumption of data and voice services;
 - Data Center Services (DCS) – Funding provides \$551.5 million which reflects an increase of \$71.5 million based on anticipated increased usage of (DCS) by customer agencies. Costs generally reflect amounts to maintain current service levels and projects initiated during the 2018–19 biennium, including certain agencies shifting procurement of Microsoft licensing costs from outside of the DCS program to the DCS program; and

- Texas.gov – Funding provides \$71.3 million, which represents an increase of \$37.7 million, in estimated payments to service providers for application development, application maintenance, and customer support for the portal for a full biennium; only one year of costs is included in 2018–19 biennial funding.
- Funding provides \$28.5 million in All Funds for information security programs and services, including \$10.4 million in General Revenue Funds. Funding includes an increase of \$7.2 million in General Revenue Funds to provide multifactor authentication to the state’s high-risk systems. Additionally, funding represents an increase \$4.0 million in Appropriated Receipts and Interagency Contracts related primarily to delays in testing services and assessments for state agencies due to implementation of new service provider contracts in the 2018–19 biennium.

STATE OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

FIGURE 37
STATE OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$107.0	\$107.0	\$0.0	0.0%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$107.0	\$107.0	\$0.0	0.0%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the State Office of Risk Management (SORM) totals \$107.0 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, no change from the 2018–19 biennium. SORM is under Strategic Fiscal Review as well as Sunset Review. The agency receives its funding primarily through allocation assessments paid by state entities that are participants in the state-administered workers' compensation program.

HIGHLIGHTS

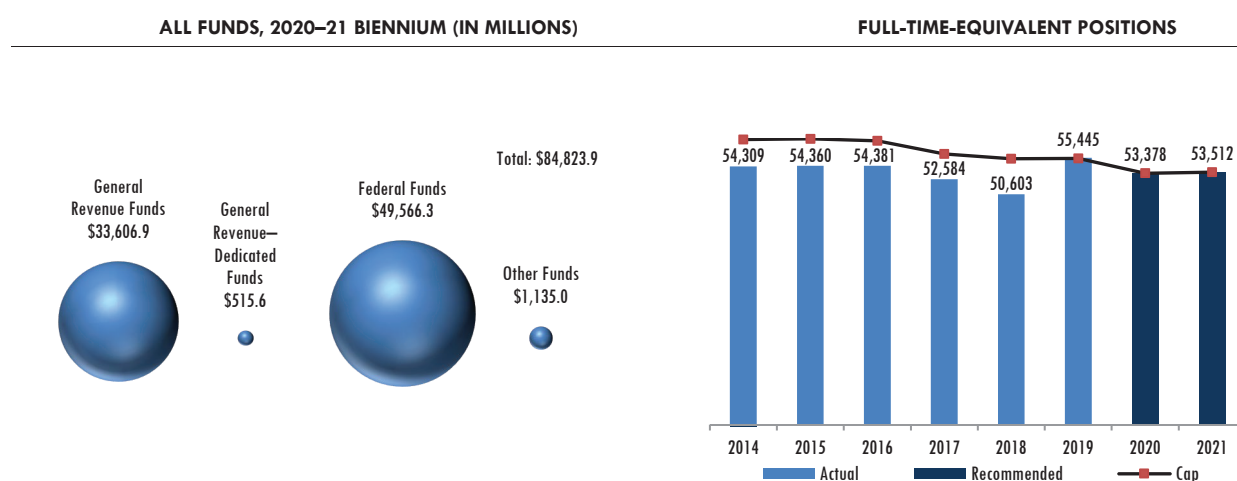
- Funding includes \$98.5 million in All Funds for the State Workers' Compensation and Claims Operations Programs which comprise over 90.0 percent of the agency's total budget and represents a \$0.2 million decrease from the previous biennium related to one-time appropriated receipts in 2018-19.
- Funding includes \$4.5 million in All Funds for Enterprise Risk Management Program which reflects approximately \$0.2 million increase from the previous biennium primarily related to personnel costs.
- Funding includes \$0.4 million in All Funds for Insurance Purchasing and reflects a \$34,293 increase from the previous biennium primarily related to personnel costs. SORM currently oversees the purchase of five state-sponsored insurance programs and reviews the purchase of other, non-state-sponsored lines of insurance. The agency plans to launch four new lines of state-sponsored insurance in the next five years.

ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FIGURE 38
ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$34,716.3	\$33,606.9	(\$1,109.4)	(3.2%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$566.9	\$515.6	(\$51.2)	(9.0%)
Federal Funds	\$46,704.3	\$49,566.3	\$2,862.0	6.1%
Other Funds	\$1,596.7	\$1,135.0	(\$461.7)	(28.9%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$83,584.2	\$84,823.9	\$1,239.7	1.5%



NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE II

All Funds for the Health and Human Services agencies total \$84.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$34.1 billion, a decrease of \$1.2 billion from the 2018–19 biennium.

Appropriations for Health and Human Services encompass many different programs, but the biennial All Funds increase above is primarily the result of:

- an increase of \$2.3 billion associated with projected caseload growth and maintaining fiscal year 2019 average costs or rates for Medicaid, CHIP, and child protective services programs including foster care;
- a decrease of \$523.5 million in Federal Funds associated with one-time disaster-related federal funds and the Opioid State Targeted Response federal grant; and
- a decrease of \$460.0 million in Other Funds associated with Economic Stabilization Funds appropriated for capital repairs and renovations at state facilities in the 2018–19 biennium.

More favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentages result in a higher proportion of the Medicaid program being funded with Federal Funds, more than offsetting increased General Revenue demand associated with caseloads and costs resulting in an overall reduction to General Revenue.

HIGHLIGHTS

- \$67.6 billion in All Funds, including \$25.2 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$0.1 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided at the three health and human services agencies for the Texas Medicaid program. This is an increase of \$2.0 billion in All Funds and a decrease of \$1.4 billion in General Revenue Funds.
 - Included in these amounts is \$62.9 billion in All Funds for Medicaid client services, \$1.7 billion in All Funds for programs supported by Medicaid funding, and \$2.9 billion in All Funds for administration of the Medicaid program and other programs supported by Medicaid funding. The net increase in Medicaid funding is due to a \$2.0 billion All Funds increase in Medicaid client services and a \$69.2 million All Funds increase in other programs supported by Medicaid funding offset by a \$33.7 million All Funds reduction in administrative funding.
 - Increased All Funds funding for Medicaid client services supports caseload growth, maintains fiscal year 2019 average costs for most services, and provides funding for cost growth associated with average costs established by the federal government. More favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentages result in a higher proportion of the program being funded with Federal Funds, more than offsetting increased General Revenue demand associated with caseload and costs resulting in an overall reduction to General Revenue of \$1.4 billion. Full funding for anticipated increases in cost due to medical inflation, higher utilization, or increased acuity is not included.
 - The 2018–19 amounts for Medicaid assume supplemental funding to complete fiscal year 2019 expenditures.
- Funding for non-Medicaid/CHIP behavioral health services at the three health and human services agencies totals \$3.0 billion in All Funds, including \$2.3 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which includes funding for community mental health services; mental health services for veterans; inpatient mental health services at state-owned and community hospitals; and substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services. This is a decrease of \$370.0 million in All Funds and an increase of \$104.5 million in General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, primarily due to:
 - a decrease in Other Funds associated with Economic Stabilization Funds appropriated for one-time construction projects and certain capital repair and renovation projects at the state hospitals and other state-funded inpatient mental health facilities,
 - a decrease in Federal Funds associated with an assumed reduction in the Opioid State Targeted Response federal grant; and
 - an increase in General Revenue associated primarily with continuing funding for state mental health hospitals at fiscal year 2018 service levels and to expand outpatient treatment capacity for adults and children.
- Funding includes \$1.9 billion in All Funds, including \$895.6 million in General Revenue Funds, for foster care, adoption subsidies, permanency care assistance, relative caregiver assistance, and contracted day care services at the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). This includes an increase of \$91.7 million in All Funds from 2018–19 spending levels primarily to support projected caseload growth.

Figure 39 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article II, and **Figure 40** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article II.

FIGURE 39
ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$4,175.1	\$4,300.9	\$125.8	3.0%
Department of State Health Services	\$1,688.2	\$1,598.0	(\$90.2)	(5.3%)
Health and Human Services Commission	\$76,381.5	\$77,466.3	\$1,084.8	1.4%
Subtotal, Health and Human Services	\$82,244.8	\$83,365.2	\$1,120.4	1.4%
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$2,131.7	\$2,231.8	\$100.1	4.7%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$792.2	\$773.1	(\$19.1)	(2.4%)
Total, All Functions	\$83,584.2	\$84,823.9	\$1,239.7	1.5%

NOTES:

(1) Includes anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 40
ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$2,389.5	\$2,421.6	\$32.1	1.3%
Department of State Health Services	\$475.6	\$481.4	\$5.8	1.2%
Health and Human Services Commission	\$30,417.1	\$29,200.1	(\$1,217.0)	(4.0%)
Subtotal, Health and Human Services	\$33,282.3	\$32,103.2	(\$1,179.1)	(3.5%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$1,434.1	\$1,503.8	\$69.7	4.9%
Total, All Functions	\$34,716.3	\$33,606.9	(\$1,109.4)	(3.2%)

NOTES:

(1) Includes anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

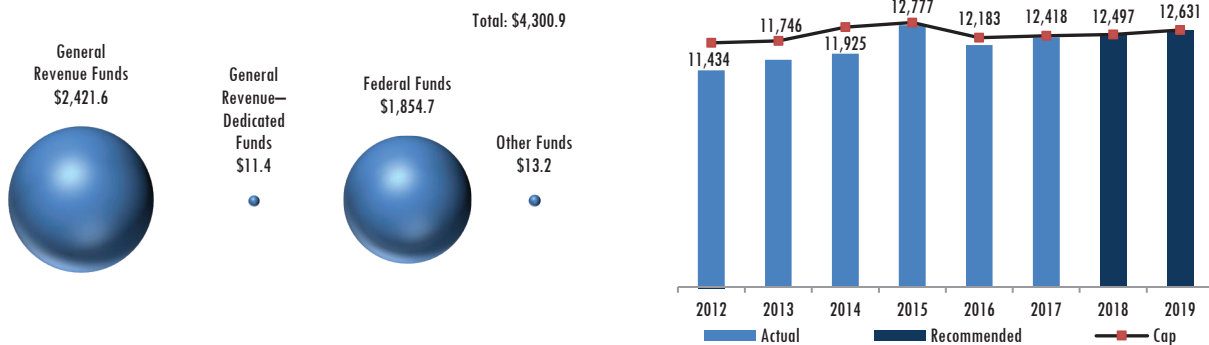
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

FIGURE 41
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$2,389.5	\$2,421.6	\$32.1	1.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$11.4	\$11.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$1,760.7	\$1,854.7	\$94.0	5.3%
Other Funds	\$13.4	\$13.2	(\$0.3)	(1.9%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$4,175.1	\$4,300.9	\$125.8	3.0%

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$4.3 billion in All Funds, including \$2.4 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$11.4 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This represents a \$32.1 million, or 1.3 percent, increase in General Revenue Funds and a \$125.8 million, or 3.0 percent, increase in All Funds.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes a total of \$1.9 billion in All Funds and \$895.6 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$91.7 million in All Funds and \$14.3 million in General Revenue Funds from 2018–19 spending levels, for the following client services programs:
 - Funding includes \$1.0 billion in All Funds and \$470.4 million in General Revenue Funds for Foster Care Payments, including those for Community-based Care. Funding includes a \$21.9 million increase in All Funds and \$5.9 million increase in General Revenue Funds from the 2018–19 base. The increase is primarily due to projected caseload growth and increased network support payments for Community-based Care (biennializing expansion that occurred in fiscal year 2019). Increased General Revenue demand associated with caseload growth and network support payments is mostly offset by a reduction in General Revenue demand attributed to more favorable FMAs.
 - Funding includes \$612.4 million in All Funds and \$281.9 million in General Revenue Funds for Adoption Subsidies and Permanency Care Assistance Payments. Funding includes a \$46.8 million increase in All Funds due primarily to

projected caseload growth. Increased General Revenue demand associated with caseload growth is more than offset by reductions attributed to more favorable FMAPs and an increase in federal Title IV-E eligibility resulting in a decrease of \$3.4 million in General Revenue Funds.

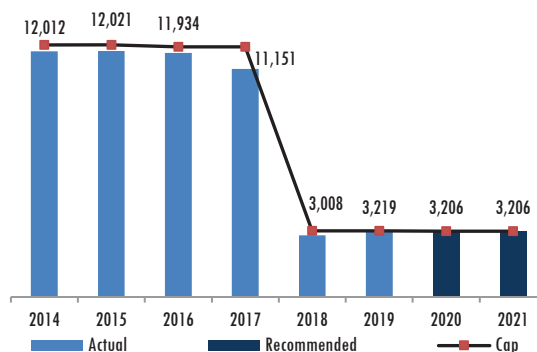
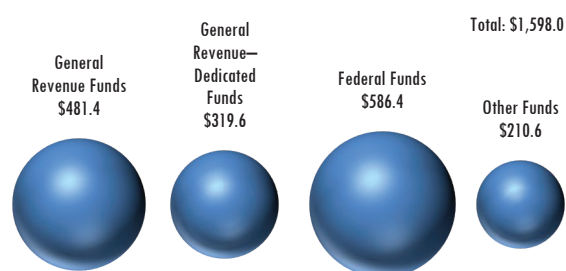
- Funding includes \$197.5 million in All Funds and \$85.1 million in General Revenue Funds for Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) contracted day care services. Funding includes a \$15.3 million increase in All Funds (assumed to be funded with Child Care Development Block Grant Federal Funds) from the 2018–19 base related primarily to projected caseload and cost growth and to maintain a full biennium of rate increases implemented by TWC in August 2018.
- Funding includes \$80.6 million in All Funds and \$58.1 million in General Revenue Funds for Relative Caregiver Monetary Assistance Payments. Funding includes a \$7.7 million increase in All Funds from the 2018-19 base related to projected caseload growth. An \$11.8 million increase in General Revenue Funds is due to caseload growth and reduced eligibility for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Federal Funds.
- Funding includes \$1.5 billion in All Funds for CPS direct delivery staff, including services provided through Community-based Care. This includes increased funding for additional full-time equivalents (FTEs) to maintain caseload per worker and increased funding and a reduction in FTEs to biennialize Community-based Care expansion that occurred in fiscal year 2019.
- Funding includes \$1.3 million in All Funds and 2.0 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for the 2020–21 biennium for the continuation and expansion of the Human Trafficking Prevention team.
- Funding includes an overall reduction of \$16.5 million in All Funds primarily for various information technology projects for Information Management Protecting Adults and Children in Texas (IMPACT) and for projects related to programs that transferred to HHSC pursuant to Senate Bill 11, Eighty-fifth Legislature, Regular Session, 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

FIGURE 42
DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$475.6	\$481.4	\$5.8	1.2%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$336.2	\$319.6	(\$16.6)	(5.0%)
Federal Funds	\$660.1	\$586.4	(\$73.7)	(11.2%)
Other Funds	\$216.3	\$210.6	(\$5.7)	(2.6%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,688.2	\$1,598.0	(\$90.2)	(5.4%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



NOTES:

- (1) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) The full-time-equivalent (FTE) actual positions for fiscal years 2016 to 2018 represent FTE positions transferred to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation pursuant to Senate Bill 202, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015, and to the Health and Human Services Commission pursuant to Senate Bill 200, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.6 billion in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$90.2 million, or 5.4 percent. The decrease in funding is primarily related to one-time Hurricane Harvey Assistance federal funding and a decrease in federal funds for HIV activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the 2020-21 biennium includes \$251.1 million in General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for EMS and Trauma Care Systems, which is a decrease of \$2.6 million from the 2018–19 biennium, primary due to a decline in fund balance in the General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5111, Designated Trauma Facility and EMS. The \$2.6 million decrease would reduce the Interagency Contract with the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) for add-on payments for trauma and safety-net hospitals. This reduction is offset by other methods of finance at HHSC.
- Funding reflects a decrease of \$6.5 million in General-Revenue Dedicated Accounts No. 5044, No. 5045, and No. 5046 (Permanent Tobacco Funds) due to an expected decline in interest earnings available for appropriation. This decrease is offset by an increase of \$5.9 million in General Revenue, including:
 - \$1.5 million for regional and local health services;

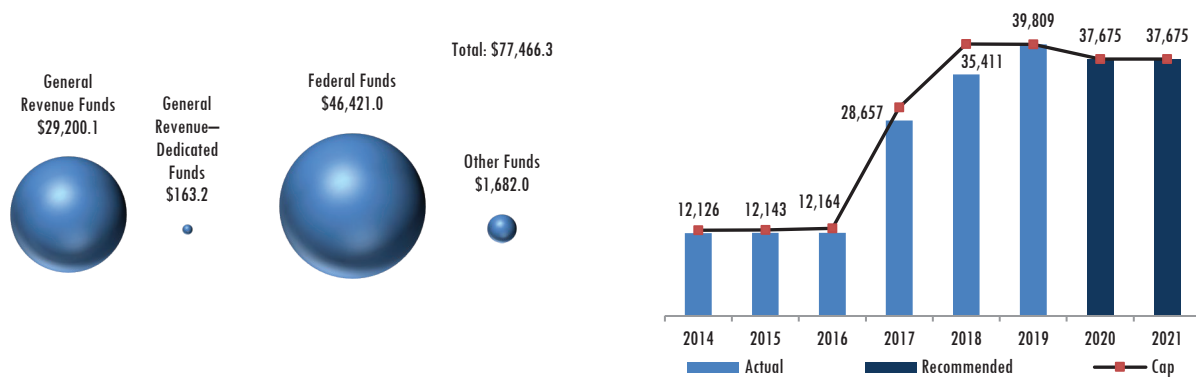
- \$3.0 million for tobacco prevention education; and
- \$1.4 million to support the development of emergency medical services and trauma systems.
- Funding reflects a decrease of \$10.8 million in HIV Vendor Drug Rebate Revenue (Other Funds) available for appropriation in the 2020–21 biennium, primarily attributable to a pharmaceutical manufacturer leaving the federal program.
- Funding reflects a method of finance swap for laboratory activities of \$5.9 million in Public Health Medicaid Reimbursements Account No. 709 (Other Funds) for General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 524, Public Health Services Fees, due to a declining fund balance.
- Funding reflects \$1.3 million in General Revenue to replace 49 vehicles, primarily in DSHS Regional offices.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

FIGURE 43
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$30,417.1	\$29,200.1	(\$1,217.0)	(4.0%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$197.1	\$163.2	(\$33.9)	(17.2%)
Federal Funds	\$43,610.4	\$46,421.0	\$2,810.5	6.4%
Other Funds	\$2,156.8	\$1,682.0	(\$474.8)	(22.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$76,381.5	\$77,466.3	\$1,084.8	1.4%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) Beginning in fiscal year 2017, full-time-equivalent (FTE) actual positions and the FTE position cap represent positions transferred to the Health and Human Services Commission from the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS), the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS), and the Department of State Health Services pursuant to Senate Bill 200, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015.
- (4) In addition to the FTE positions shown, DADS employed 15,803.0 FTE positions during fiscal year 2014, 15,529.0 positions during fiscal year 2015, 16,875.0 positions during fiscal year 2016, and 13,203.5 positions during fiscal year 2017. DARS employed 2,935.3 FTE positions during fiscal year 2014, 2,922.6 positions during fiscal year 2015, and 3,037.3 positions during fiscal year 2016. DADS and DARS were abolished by Senate Bill 200, Eighty-fourth Legislature, 2015, and their programs were transferred to other agencies, primarily to HHSC.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$77.5 billion in All Funds, which reflects an increase of \$1.1 billion in All Funds from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$29.2 billion, a decrease of \$1.2 billion from the 2018–19 biennium. The Office of Inspector General is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for Medicaid client services at HHSC for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$62.9 billion in All Funds (\$23.7 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds), reflecting an increase of \$2.0 billion in All Funds (decrease of \$1.4 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels. The net increase for Medicaid client services is primarily related to projected caseload growth, maintaining fiscal year 2019 average cost for most services, and cost growth associated with average costs established by the federal government. More favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAPs) result in a higher proportion of the program being funded with Federal Funds, which more than offsets the increased General Revenue demand

associated with caseload and costs resulting in the overall reduction to General Revenue of \$1.4 billion. Cost growth for the 2020–21 biennium is not included. The 2018–19 spending levels for Medicaid client services assume supplemental funding to complete fiscal year 2019 expenditures.

- Funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) client services for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$2.2 billion in All Funds (\$459.4 million in General Revenue Funds), reflecting an increase of \$186.8 million in All Funds (\$314.3 million in General Revenue Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels. All Funds growth is primarily related to projected caseload growth and the maintenance of fiscal year 2019 average costs. More favorable Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (EFMAPs) are offset by the phase-out of the 23 percentage point increase to matching rates pursuant to the federal Affordable Care Act, resulting in a reduction of the proportion of the program that is federally funded. Cost growth for CHIP in the 2018–19 biennium is not included.
- Funding for non-Medicaid/CHIP behavioral health totals \$3.0 billion in All Funds (\$2.2 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) and includes funding for inpatient client services at the state hospitals and community hospitals; outpatient services provided through Local Mental Health Authorities and Local Behavioral Health Authorities; substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services for adults and children; mental health care services for veterans; and a variety of other services. This is a decrease of \$370.0 million in All Funds and an increase of \$104.4 million in General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Behavioral health-related expenditures in Medicaid are estimated to be \$3.4 billion in All Funds for the biennium (when including cost growth that is not funded) and behavioral health-related expenditures in CHIP are estimated to be \$111.7 million in All Funds for the biennium (when including cost growth that is not funded). Total behavioral health-related funding at HHSC including estimated Medicaid and CHIP expenditures is estimated to be \$6.5 billion in All Funds for the biennium.
 - Funding for community mental health services totals \$1.4 billion in All Funds (\$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds). This is an increase of \$87.1 million in All Funds (\$75.2 million in General Revenue Funds), primarily related to maintaining fiscal year 2019 service levels for certain community mental health grant programs and to expand outpatient treatment capacity for adults and children.
 - Funding for substance abuse services totals \$435.7 million in All Funds (\$93.4 million in General Revenue Funds). This is a decrease of \$81.9 million in All Funds, primarily related to a projected decrease in the Opioid State Targeted Response federal grant.
 - Funding for state mental health hospitals totals \$824.8 million in All Funds (\$693.2 million in General Revenue Funds), reflecting an increase of \$20.7 million in All Funds (\$26.8 million in General Revenue Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels. Funding includes an increase of \$28.0 million in All Funds (\$27.2 million in General Revenue Funds) to continue funding at fiscal year 2018 service levels.
 - Funding reflects a decrease of \$380.5 million in Other Funds associated with the Economic Stabilization Fund appropriated for onetime construction projects at the state hospitals and other state-funded inpatient mental health facilities.
- Funding for Medicaid and CHIP contracts and administration totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds (\$400.8 million in General Revenue Funds) for the 2020–21 biennium, reflecting an increase of \$56.0 million in All Funds (\$8.0 million in General Revenue Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels related to additional federal funds for expansion of the Medicaid Management and Information System (MMIS) and additional funding to biennialize certain contract oversight and utilization review FTEs, partially offset by the transfer of the Subrogation and Recovery program to the Office of the Inspector General.
- Funding for the state supported living centers (SSLCs) totals \$1.4 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium (\$518.9 million in General Revenue Funds), reflecting a decrease of \$5.5 million in All Funds related to projected census declines, contract savings, and the discontinuation of certain federal grants. More favorable FMAP results in a higher proportion of the program being funded with Federal Funds, resulting in an overall reduction to General

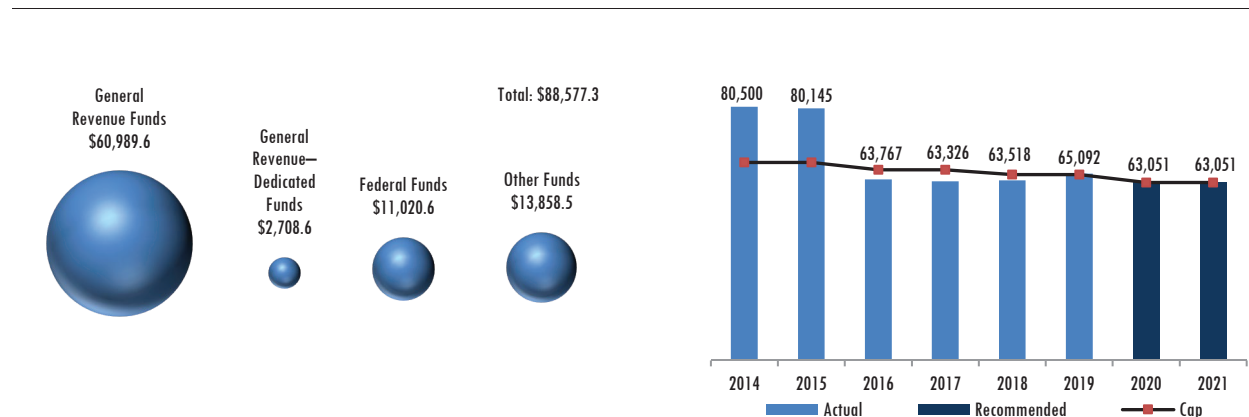
Revenue of \$49.7 million. An additional decrease of Economic Stabilization Funds of \$78.1 million for capital repairs and renovations at the SSLCs does not contribute to the decrease referenced above.

- Funding for Women’s Health Programs includes \$284.6 million in All Funds (\$146.9 million in General Revenue Funds) for the 2020–21 biennium, reflecting an increase of \$5.6 million in All Funds (a decrease of \$52.9 million in General Revenue Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels. The decrease in General Revenue is primarily related to assumed approval of HHSC’s Healthy Texas Women 1115 waiver application, and is offset by a corresponding increase in Federal Funds.
- Funding for Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) services totals \$293.6 million in All Funds (\$60.2 million in General Revenue Funds) for the 2020–21 biennium, reflecting an increase of \$4.2 million in Federal Funds from 2018–19 spending levels. The increase is related to projected caseload growth.
- Funding for Integrated Eligibility and Enrollment totals \$1.2 billion in All Funds (\$402.7 million in General Revenue Funds), reflecting a decrease of \$99.3 million in All Funds (\$99.6 million in General Revenue Funds) from 2018–19 spending levels. The 2018–19 spending levels include the expenditure of General Revenue made available by a matching rate that was more favorable than the rate assumed in the 2018–19 General Appropriations Act, as well as the associated additional federal matching funds. Funding for Integrated Eligibility and Enrollment is maintained at the lower 2018–19 appropriated level.
- Funding for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) totals \$110.3 million in All Funds (\$45.5 million in General Revenue Funds), reflecting an increase of \$1.7 million in All Funds and a decrease of \$0.1 million in General Revenue Funds from 2018–19 spending levels, due primarily to the transfer to OIG of the Subrogation and Recovery program from HHSC offset by a decrease to maintain the 2018–19 base spending level for direct support services.
- Funding for disaster assistance reflects a decrease of \$409.8 million in Federal Funds related to one-time funding for Hurricane Harvey response.

ARTICLE III – EDUCATION

FIGURE 44
ARTICLE III – EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$56,458.4	\$60,989.6	\$4,531.3	8.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$2,822.5	\$2,708.6	(\$113.9)	(4.0%)
Federal Funds	\$10,802.5	\$11,020.6	\$218.1	2.0%
Other Funds	\$11,145.7	\$13,858.5	\$2,712.8	24.3%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$81,229.0	\$88,577.3	\$7,348.3	9.0%



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE III

Public Education All Funds appropriations, excluding the Teacher Retirement System, the Optional Retirement Program, and end-of-article benefits, total \$62.4 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$6.9 billion, or 12.4 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$40.9 billion, an increase of \$4.2 billion, or 11.4 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. Other Funds total \$10.7 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$2.5 billion, or 30.3 percent. Federal Funds total \$10.7 billion, a \$204.7 million, or 1.9 percent increase, primarily attributable to Child Nutrition.

- General Revenue funding of \$6.0 billion is provided contingent on legislation, including \$3.7 billion for a classroom teacher salary increase, and \$2.3 billion for providing property tax relief and reducing reliance on recapture paid by school districts.
- The majority of Public Education funding consists of state aid for school districts and charter schools through the Foundation School Program (FSP) system, and is driven by statutory formulas, amounts specified in the General Appropriations Act, and projected enrollment and district property value amounts. Funding for the FSP for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$33.0 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$43.6 billion in All Funds.
- The FSP All Funds increase of \$0.9 billion is attributable to a projected increase of \$2.35 billion in recapture revenue and a projected \$171.7 million increase from the Property Tax Relief Fund, both of which are classified as Other Funds, partially offset by a decrease of \$1.6 billion in General Revenue Funds.

- General Revenue Funds for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment are increased by \$4.5 million in the biennium to the annual statutory maximum of \$26.0 million.
- Instructional materials and technology funding is \$1,106.0 million in General Revenue Funds and is based on a distribution rate of 50 percent of the Permanent School Fund to the Available School Fund. This funding level is a \$2.6 million increase from 2018–19 appropriations, but a \$166.7 million decrease from 2018–19 budgeted amounts, due to \$169.6 million in unexpended balances from fiscal year 2017 carried into the 2018–19 biennium.
- Other non-FSP program and administration funding for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$745.5 million in General Revenue appropriations, reflecting a \$3.0 million increase, for a biennial total of \$8.0 million, for Pathways in Technology Early College High School, and an \$8.7 million decrease related to the expiration of onetime funding and other adjustments.

Funding for teacher retirement benefits totals \$4.1 billion in All Funds for the state contribution to retirement benefits of the Teacher Retirement System (TRS). Retiree health insurance funding totals \$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds. Funding includes \$879.4 million in General Revenue Funds to provide a statutorily required state contribution to TRS-Care of 1.25 percent of public education payroll. Funding also includes \$230.8 million above statutorily required amounts in General Revenue Funds to maintain plan year 2019 TRS-Care premiums and benefits in the 2020–21 biennium.

Funding for Higher Education, excluding end of article benefits, totals \$19.8 billion in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$352.2 million, or 1.8 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$16.5 billion, an increase of \$153.5 million, or 0.9 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. The majority of Higher Education General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated funding consists of formula funding into the General Academic Institutions, Lamar State Colleges, Texas State Technical Colleges, Health Related Institutions, and the Public Community and Junior Colleges.

- Higher Education formulas are supported by \$7.3 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$1.5 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Included in this amount are increases of \$152.5 million in General Revenue Funds and an increase of \$55.8 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is primarily statutory tuition. For most of the higher education formulas, except the formulas at The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, the 2018–19 rate is maintained. For the Texas State Technical Colleges, funding increases by an additional \$30.1 million to fund the Returned Value formula at 36.0 percent.
- Funding for non-formula support items at all institutions in the 2020–21 biennium totals \$834.5 million in General Revenue Funds, which reflects a decrease of \$9.7 million from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding in the 2020–21 biennium for tuition revenue bond debt service totals \$980.9 million in General Revenue Funds, which is a decrease of \$31.1 million from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding for Graduate Medical Education (GME) Expansion at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board provides a total of \$157.2 million in All Funds for GME Expansion. This amount includes \$135.2 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$60.0 million from 2018–19 funding levels, and \$22.0 million in distributions from the Permanent Fund Supporting Graduate Medical Education (Other Funds), an increase of \$0.2 million to meet the 1.1-to-1.0 ratio of first-year residency positions for each Texas medical school graduate.
- Funds for the TEXAS Grant Program, \$786.5 million, maintain the General Revenue funding levels from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board includes \$100.0 million in General Revenue Funds contingent on the passage of Senate Bill 63 or similar legislation related to the establishment of the Texas Mental Health Care Consortium.

Figure 45 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article III, and **Figure 46** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article III.

FIGURE 45
ARTICLE III – EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS BY AGENCY OR GROUP, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
Public Education				
Texas Education Agency	\$55,352.9	\$62,246.3	\$6,893.4	12.5%
School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	\$47.2	\$46.6	(\$0.6)	(1.2%)
School for the Deaf	\$58.9	\$59.1	\$0.3	0.5%
Subtotal, Public Education	\$55,459.0	\$62,352.0	\$6,893.1	12.4%
Public Higher Education				
General Academic Institutions	\$7,239.1	\$7,165.2	(\$73.8)	(1.0%)
Health Related Institutions	\$3,255.9	\$3,223.0	(\$32.8)	(1.0%)
Texas A&M System Agencies	\$1,025.1	\$1,024.1	(\$0.9)	(0.1%)
Higher Education Coordinating Board	\$1,583.6	\$1,690.6	\$107.0	6.8%
Higher Education Funds	\$2,906.0	\$3,209.5	\$303.5	10.4%
Article III, Special Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Two-Year Institutions				
Public Community/Junior Colleges	\$1,794.5	\$1,818.5	\$24.0	1.3%
Lamar Lower-level Institutions	\$70.1	\$67.6	(\$2.5)	(3.6%)
Texas State Technical Colleges	\$166.1	\$192.9	\$26.7	16.1%
Subtotal, Two-Year Institutions	\$2,030.8	\$2,079.0	\$48.2	2.4%
Subtotal, Public Higher Education	\$18,040.4	\$18,391.5	\$351.2	1.9%
Teacher Retirement System	\$5,403.4	\$5,468.7	\$65.4	1.2%
Optional Retirement Program	\$297.6	\$296.8	(\$0.8)	(0.3%)
Higher Education Employees Group Insurance Contributions	\$1,412.2	\$1,414.0	\$1.7	0.1%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$92.0	\$96.8	\$4.9	5.3%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$631.9	\$660.3	\$28.4	4.5%
Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$7,837.1	\$7,936.6	\$99.5	1.3%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$20.8	\$15.4	(\$5.3)	(25.7%)
Lease Payments	\$0.4	\$0.0	(\$0.4)	(100.0%)
Subtotal, Debt Service	\$21.2	\$15.4	(\$5.7)	(27.1%)
Less Interagency Contracts	\$128.6	\$118.3	(\$10.3)	(8.0%)
Total, All Functions	\$81,229.0	\$88,577.3	\$7,348.3	9.0%

NOTES:

(1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 46
ARTICLE III – EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS BY AGENCY OR GROUP, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Public Education				
Texas Education Agency	\$36,643.2	\$40,831.5	\$4,188.3	11.4%
School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	\$31.5	\$31.4	(\$0.1)	(0.5%)
School for the Deaf	\$37.6	\$37.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Subtotal, Public Education	\$36,712.3	\$40,900.5	\$4,188.2	11.4%
Public Higher Education				
General Academic Institutions	\$5,007.7	\$4,983.0	(\$24.8)	(0.5%)
Health Related Institutions	\$2,855.0	\$2,903.3	\$48.3	1.7%
Texas A&M System Agencies	\$355.1	\$356.4	\$1.3	0.4%
Higher Education Coordinating Board	\$1,396.9	\$1,545.0	\$148.1	10.6%
Higher Education Funds	\$817.5	\$817.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Two-Year Institutions				
Public Community/Junior Colleges	\$1,794.5	\$1,818.5	\$24.0	1.3%
Lamar Lower-level Institutions	\$54.3	\$53.8	(\$0.4)	(0.8%)
Texas State Technical Colleges	\$139.1	\$179.4	\$40.2	28.9%
Subtotal, Two-Year Institutions	\$1,987.9	\$2,051.7	\$63.8	3.2%
Subtotal, Higher Education	\$12,420.1	\$12,656.8	\$236.7	1.9%
Teacher Retirement System	\$5,078.0	\$5,167.9	\$89.9	1.8%
Optional Retirement Program	\$246.5	\$243.2	(\$3.3)	(1.3%)
Higher Education Employees Group Insurance Contributions	\$1,412.2	\$1,414.0	\$1.7	0.1%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$74.0	\$76.2	\$2.2	3.0%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$494.4	\$515.6	\$21.2	4.3%
Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$7,305.1	\$7,416.9	\$111.8	1.5%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$20.5	\$15.4	(\$5.0)	(24.5%)
Lease Payments	\$0.4	\$0.0	(\$0.4)	(100.0%)
Subtotal, Debt Service	\$20.9	\$15.4	(\$5.4)	(26.0%)
Total, All Functions	\$56,458.4	\$60,989.6	\$4,531.3	8.0%

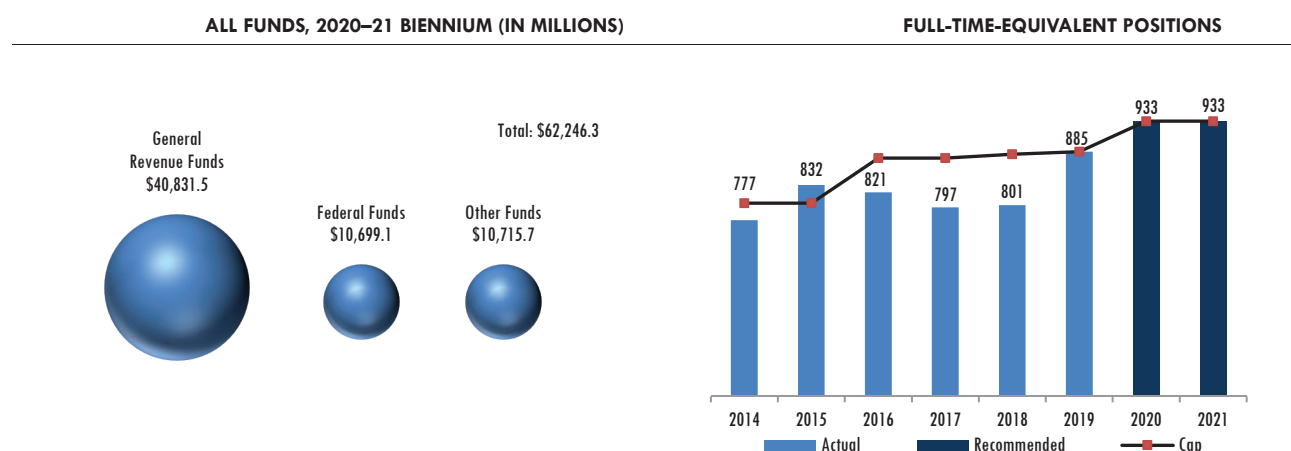
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

FIGURE 47
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$36,643.2	\$40,831.5	\$4,188.3	11.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$10,494.4	\$10,699.1	\$204.7	2.0%
Other Funds	\$8,215.3	\$10,715.7	\$2,500.4	30.4%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$55,352.9	\$62,246.3	\$6,893.4	12.5%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Education Agency for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$62.2 billion in All Funds, a \$6.9 billion, or 12.5 percent increase compared to the 2018–19 biennium. The increase is primarily attributable to increases of \$3.7 billion for a classroom teacher salary increase contingent on enactment of legislation, \$2.3 billion for property tax relief and reducing reliance on recapture contingent on legislation, \$0.9 billion in the Foundation School Program (FSP), and \$204.7 million in Federal Funds, primarily in Child Nutrition, and is partially offset by a net General Revenue Fund decrease of \$172.5 million for non-FSP programs and administration.

HIGHLIGHTS

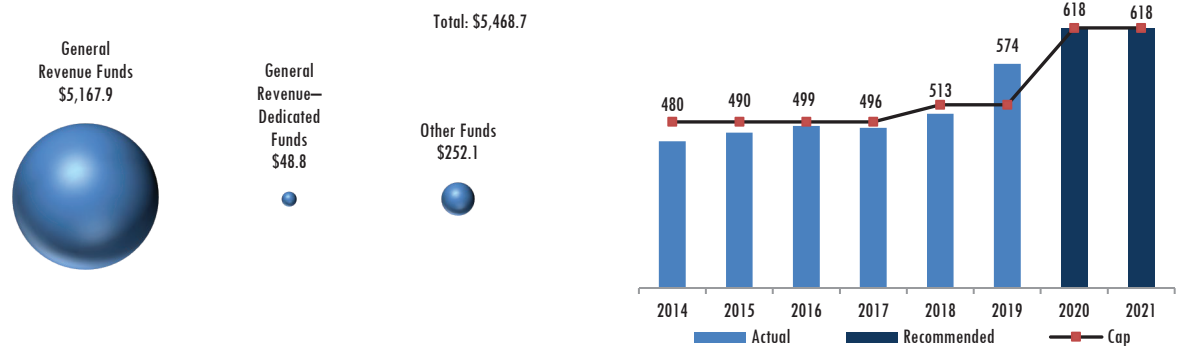
- General Revenue funding of \$6.0 billion is provided contingent on legislation, including \$3.7 billion for a classroom teacher salary increase, and \$2.3 billion for providing property tax relief and reducing reliance on recapture.
- FSP funding for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$33.0 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$43.6 billion in All Funds.
- The FSP All Funds increase is attributable to a projected increase of \$2.35 billion in recapture revenue and a projected \$171.7 million increase from the Property Tax Relief Fund, both of which are classified as Other Funds, partially offset by a decrease of \$1.6 billion in General Revenue Funds.
- FSP General Revenue for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment is increased by \$4.5 million in the biennium to the annual statutory maximum of \$26.0 million.

- Instructional materials and technology funding is \$1,106.0 million in General Revenue Funds and is based on a distribution rate of 50 percent of the Permanent School Fund (PSF) to the Available School Fund (ASF). This funding level is a \$2.6 million increase from 2018–19 appropriations, but a \$166.7 million decrease from 2018–19 budgeted amounts, due to \$169.6 million in unexpended balances from fiscal year 2017 carried into the 2018–19 biennium.
- Other non-FSP program and administration funding for the 2020-21 biennium includes \$745.5 million in General Revenue appropriations, reflecting a \$3.0 million increase, for a biennial total of \$8.0 million, for Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH), and an \$8.7 million decrease related to the expiration of one-time funding and other adjustments.
- The agency's FTE cap is increased by 54.0 from 885.0 to 933.0 to implement the agency's Special Education Strategic Plan. The additional FTEs will be completely paid for with federal IDEA funds.

TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FIGURE 48
TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$5,078.0	\$5,167.9	\$89.9	1.8%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$85.6	\$48.8	(\$36.8)	(43.0%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$239.9	\$252.1	\$12.2	5.1%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$5,403.4	\$5,468.7	\$65.4	1.2%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Teacher Retirement System for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$5.5 billion in All Funds. This represents an increase of \$65.4 million, or 1.2 percent, above the 2018–19 base. The increase is due primarily to an additional \$230.8 million in General Revenue Funds for TRS-Care and \$217.0 million in All Funds to cover projected payroll growth in the 2020–21 biennium, partially offset by a decrease of \$394.6 million in onetime General Revenue funding for TRS-Care provided in the 2018–19 biennium.

Funding consists of state contributions for public and higher education retirement and retired public education employee health care benefits (TRS-Care), based on active member payroll amounts. Funding also includes an additional \$230.8 million in General Revenue Funds above amounts estimated to be statutorily required for TRS-Care to maintain plan year 2019 premiums and benefits in the 2020–21 biennium. TRS is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

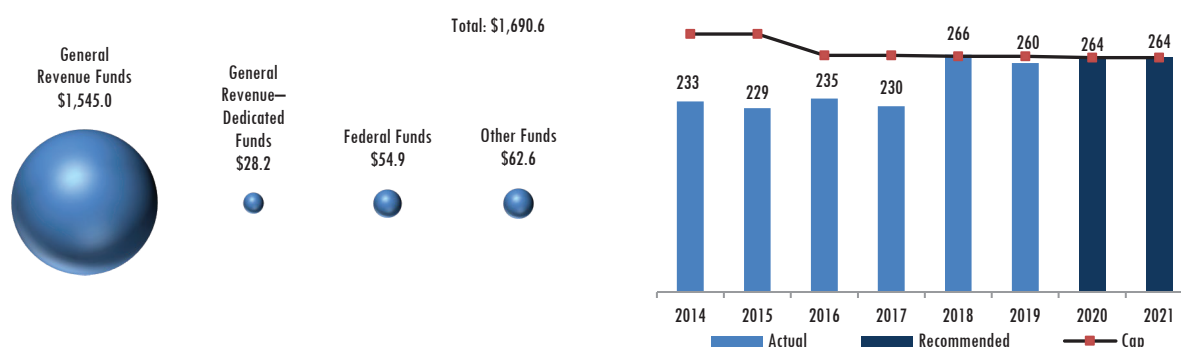
- Funding includes \$4.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$48.8 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Funding reflects a state contribution rate of 6.8 percent of active member payroll for retirement benefits. Funding for public education retirement benefits totals an estimated \$3.7 billion in General Revenue Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, a 5.7 percent increase above the 2018–19 base. The increase is attributable primarily to the growth of public education payroll, projected to be an average of 3.9 percent each year of the 2020–21 biennium across public education retirement and TRS-Care strategies. Funding for higher education retirement benefits totals an estimated \$368.5 million in All Funds for the 2020–21 biennium, an 11.8 percent decrease from the 2018–19 base due to lower than expected growth of higher education retirement contributions covered by General Revenue Funds.

- Funding for TRS-Care for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.1 billion in All Funds, a decrease of \$99.5 million, or 8.2 percent, from the 2018–19 base. Funding includes an estimated \$879.4 million in General Revenue Funds to provide statutorily required contributions to TRS-Care equal to 1.25 percent of payroll and \$230.8 million in General Revenue Funds above amounts estimated to be statutorily required to maintain plan year 2019 TRS-Care premiums and benefit levels in the 2020–21 biennium. The biennial funding decrease is due to onetime additional TRS-Care funding of \$394.6 million in General Revenue Funds in the 2018-19 base, partially offset by \$64.4 million in General Revenue funds of projected public education payroll growth and the additional \$230.8 million of General Revenue Funds.
- Funding for administrative operations, which are supported by the TRS Pension Trust Fund (Other Funds), totals \$243.0 million, a 4.9 percent increase from the 2018-19 base. The increase for administrative operations reflects the full biennial costs of 94.0 additional FTEs authorized by the TRS Board during the 2018–19 biennium for benefits services, investment management, and administrative support functions.

TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD

FIGURE 49
TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$1,396.9	\$1,545.0	\$148.1	10.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$45.3	\$28.2	(\$17.2)	(37.9%)
Federal Funds	\$60.3	\$54.9	(\$5.5)	(9.1%)
Other Funds	\$81.1	\$62.6	(\$18.4)	(22.7%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,583.6	\$1,690.6	\$107.0	6.8%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.7 billion in All Funds, a \$107.0 million, or 6.8 percent, increase compared to 2018–19 funding levels. Funding includes \$1.5 billion in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$148.1 million, or 10.6 percent, compared to 2018–19 funding levels.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes a total of \$157.2 million in All Funds for GME Expansion. This includes \$135.2 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$60.0 million from 2018–19 funding levels, and \$22.0 million in distributions from the Permanent Fund Supporting Graduate Medical Education (Other Funds), an increase of \$0.2 million to meet the 1.1 to 1 ratio of first year residency positions for each Texas medical school graduate.
- Funding includes \$100.0 million in General Revenue contingent on the passage of Senate Bill 63, or similar legislation related to the creation of the Texas Mental Health Care Consortium.
- Funds for the TEXAS Grant Program, \$786.5 million, maintain the General Revenue funding levels from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding for the Tuition Equalization Grant Program totals \$177.6 million, an increase of \$5.8 million in General Revenue Funds from 2018–19 levels.
- Funding provides \$0.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the B-On-Time Program-Private, a decrease of \$7.1 million in General Revenue Funds. Appropriations support only renewal awards in the program at private institutions during the 2020–21 biennium.

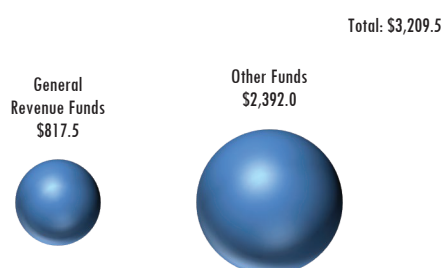
- Funding for the B-On-Time Program-Public include \$1.0 million in General Revenue–Dedicated B-On-Time Account 5103, to support renewal awards for students attending public institutions of higher education, a decrease of \$17.2 million from 2018–19 levels.
- Funding provides \$72.4 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Undergraduate Medical Education, a decrease of \$3.7 million from the 2018–19 funding levels.
- Funding provides \$16.8 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Graduate Medical Education, an increase of \$1.4 million from the 2018–19 funding levels.
- Funding reflects a decrease of \$3.2 million in General Revenue Funds due to phase out of the Top Ten Percent Scholarship Program.
- Funding reflects a decrease of \$5.0 million in General Revenue Funds due to the discontinuation of funding for Northeast Texas Initiative and the Texas Community College Consortium.
- Funds for the Texas Research Incentive Program, \$35.0 million, maintain the General Revenue funding levels from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding reflects a \$5.5 million decrease in Federal Funds, primarily due the discontinuation of the Teacher Quality Grant Program.
- Funding reflects an \$18.4 million decrease in Other Funds, primarily from aligning funding levels with projected distributions from certain tobacco funds.

HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDS

FIGURE 50
HIGHER EDUCATION FUND RECOMMENDATIONS BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$817.5	\$817.5	\$0.0	0.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$2,088.5	\$2,392.0	\$303.5	14.5%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$2,906.0	\$3,209.5	\$303.5	10.4%

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



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

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Funding for the Available University Fund (AUF) for the 2020–21 biennium totals an estimated \$2.3 billion in Other Funds, which is an increase of \$299.1 million. The increase in funding is primarily due to anticipated growth in the value of the Permanent University Fund (PUF) projected by the University of Texas Investment Management Company. The PUF is a state endowment fund that contributes to the support of most institutions and agencies of The University of Texas (UT) and Texas A&M University (TAMU) systems. Annual distributions are made from the PUF to the AUF as approved by the UT System's Board of Regents in accordance with Texas Constitution requirements and Board of Regents' policy. The estimated \$2.3 billion in AUF appropriations for the 2020–21 biennium are based on the Board of Regents' policy rate of 5.0 percent for the annual distributions.

The Higher Education Fund (HEF) is a General Revenue Fund appropriation dedicated by the Texas Constitution to support certain capital costs at institutions of higher education (IHEs) that are not eligible to receive funding from the Available University Fund. Funding for the HEF for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$787.5 million in General Revenue Funds, which represents no change from the 2018–19 biennium.

Funding for the Support for Military and Veterans Exemptions for the 2020–21 biennium totals an estimated \$47.8 million in All Funds, which includes an increase of \$0.5 million in Other Funds from the 2018–19 biennium. The All Funds include \$17.8 million in Other Funds from the Permanent Fund Supporting Military and Veterans Exemptions (MVE) and \$30.0 million in General Revenue Funds. The increase in funding is due to anticipated growth of the MVE projected by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping and Trust Company (TTSTC).

Funding for the Available National Research University Fund (ANRUF) for the 2020–21 biennium totals an estimated \$50.2 million in Other Funds, which is an increase of \$4.0 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The increase in funding is due to anticipated growth of the ANRUF projected by the TTSTC.

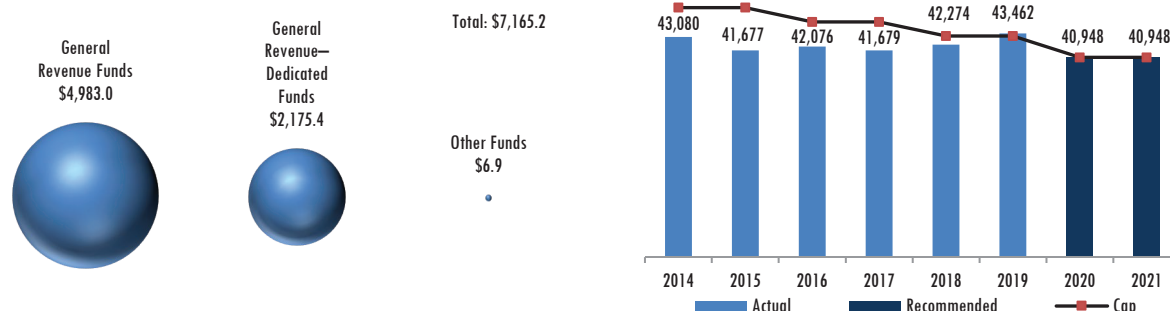
HIGHLIGHTS

- The Texas Constitution requires the Legislature to review the HEF formula allocation every 10 years and may adjust the amount and allocation of the HEF appropriation once every five years. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) has completed a five-year study required by statute that recommends a reallocation of the HEF for fiscal year 2021 to account for Fall 2017 space projection and campus condition data. The current allocation amounts for HEF-eligible IHEs are listed in the Texas Education Code, Chapter 62, Subchapter B. An adjustment to the allocation amounts for fiscal years 2021–25 would require enactment of legislation to amend current statute.
- The Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, created the MVE to help institutions of higher education offset the waived tuition and fee revenue from the Hazlewood Legacy Program as defined in the Texas Education Code. TTSTC administers the MVE and determines the amount available for annual distribution and appropriation from the fund in accordance with policy adopted by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. For the 2020–21 biennium, TTSTC projects the distribution rate to be 3.5 percent.
- The distribution of ANRUF appropriations and the eligibility requirements are set forth in the Texas Constitution, Article VII, Section 20 and Texas Education Code, Subchapter G. Of the total ANRUF appropriations, each eligible institution receives a fiscal year distribution amount equal to the sum of: (1) one-seventh of the total available; and (2) an equal share of any amount remaining after distributions are calculated, not to exceed one-fourth of the remaining amount. The University of Texas at Dallas qualified as an eligible emerging research university consistent with the THECB eligibility requirements and received their first distribution from the ANRUF in fiscal year 2018. Currently, The University of Houston, Texas Tech University, and The University of Texas at Dallas are eligible to receive ANRUF appropriations and are projected to each receive \$16.7 million in the 2020–21 biennium.

GENERAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

FIGURE 51
GENERAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$5,007.7	\$4,983.0	(\$24.8)	(0.5%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$2,214.3	\$2,175.4	(\$38.9)	(1.8%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$17.0	\$6.9	(\$10.1)	(59.4%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$7,239.1	\$7,165.2	(\$73.8)	(1.0%)



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the General Academic Institutions and University System Offices for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$7.2 billion in All Funds, a \$73.8 million, or 1.0 percent, decrease compared to the 2018–19 base. Included in this funding is \$5.0 billion in General Revenue Funds, which is a \$24.8 million, or 0.5 percent, decrease compared to 2018–19 funding levels.

HIGHLIGHTS

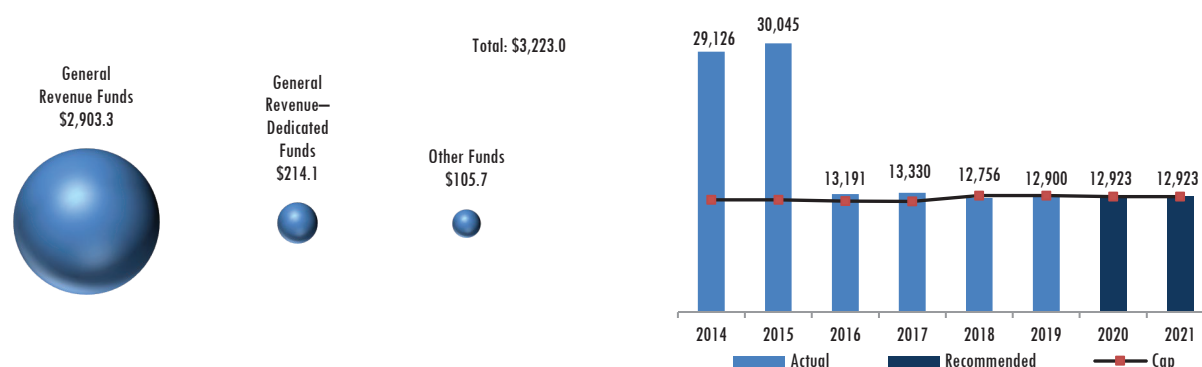
- Funding includes \$3.4 billion in General Revenue Funds for the Instruction and Operations and the Infrastructure Support formulas, an increase of \$17.2 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Formula amounts for 2020–21 provide the same All Funds Instruction and Operations Formula rate of \$55.82 per weighted semester credit hour as 2018–19. Formula amounts for the Infrastructure Formula also maintain the 2018–19 rate of \$5.41 per predicted square foot, and account for courses that are offered online.
- Funding for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$125.2 million in General Revenue appropriations to The University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University through the Texas Research University Fund (TRUF). Appropriations to the TRUF are \$13.9 million less in General Revenue Funds.
- Funding provides state support for the eight emerging research universities through: (1) \$35.0 million in General Revenue for the Texas Research Incentive Program (TRIP); and (2) \$105.4 million in General Revenue for the Core Research Support Fund (CRS). Appropriations for TRIP are made to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and awarded to the institutions based on the receipt of private donations. Funding for CRS is appropriated directly to the eight emerging research universities within their respective bill patterns. CRS funding in 2020–21 maintains the amounts provided in 2018–19.

- Funding also provides for \$12.8 million in General Revenue Funds for the Comprehensive Research Fund (CRF) to support research at General Academic Institutions, excluding The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University, and the eight emerging research universities. CRF appropriations maintain 2018–19 funding levels.
- Non-formula support item funding totals \$427.0 million in General Revenue, a decrease of \$9.7 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Items categorized as Start-Up items that were first funded prior to 2020 are reduced by 10 percent. Items that generate formula funding are also reduced by 10 percent from 2018–19 funding levels.
- Funding includes \$696.0 million in General Revenue Funds for tuition revenue bond debt service for previously authorized projects.

HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS

FIGURE 52
HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$2,855.0	\$2,903.3	\$48.3	1.7%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$224.7	\$214.1	(\$10.6)	(4.7%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$176.2	\$105.7	(\$70.5)	(40.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$3,255.9	\$3,223.0	(\$32.8)	(1.0%)



NOTES:

- (1) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) The actual full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 include FTE positions funded with patient income.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the health related institutions for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$3.2 billion in All Funds, a decrease of \$32.8 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Of this funding, \$2.9 billion is composed of General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$48.3 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The increase in General Revenue Funds is primarily due to enrollment growth at the health related institutions, as well as increased formula funding for the new medical schools at The University of Texas at Austin and The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, which are now fully operational.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the health related institutions include appropriations to 13 institutions. Included in these appropriations is funding for The University of Texas at Austin Dell Medical School and The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine through The University of Texas at Austin and The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley bill patterns, respectively. Appropriations to Baylor College of Medicine are made in the bill pattern for the Higher Education Coordinating Board but are included in formula amounts discussed below.
- Formula funding recommendations maintain total 2018–19 rates for the twelve health related institutions. The Cancer Center Operations Formula at The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center and the Chest Disease Center Operations Formula at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler are funded below the 2018–19 rates due to the limitation in Article III, Special Provisions Relating Only to State Agencies of Higher Education, Section 9, which limits the growth of the mission specific formulas to the average growth in funding in the Instruction and Operations formula for the biennium.

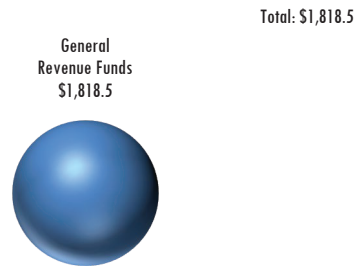
- Funding provides \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds for the six formulas that were funded in the 2018–19 biennium: the Instruction and Operations (I&O) Support formula, Infrastructure Support formula, Research Enhancement formula, Graduate Medical Education (GME) formula, and two mission specific formulas (The University of Texas M.D. Anderson’s Cancer Center Operations formula and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler’s Chest Disease Center formula). Senate Bill 1 as Introduced also creates a new mission specific formula for The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, the Performance Based Research Operations formula, which is funded with \$21.8 million reallocated from Hold Harmless funds appropriated to the institution in the 2018–19 biennium. Formula funding is an increase of \$70.6 million in General Revenue Funds, or 3.9 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding provides \$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds for the I&O Support formula, an increase of \$32.8 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts maintain the I&O rate at \$9,431. The I&O formula includes \$20.1 million in General Revenue Funds for a small class supplement. The supplement provides additional funding for instructional programs with enrollments of fewer than 200 students at remote locations and for instructional programs at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler’s main campus. Appropriations provide \$250.6 million in General Revenue Funds for the Infrastructure formula, an increase of \$0.5 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts maintain the Infrastructure rate at \$6.11 for all institutions.
- Funding at the Higher Education Coordinating Board includes \$72.4 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Undergraduate Medical Education, a decrease of \$3.7 million from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding provides \$82.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the Research Enhancement formula, an increase of \$1.5 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts maintain the Research Enhancement rate at 1.16 percent plus the base rate of \$1.4 million.
- Funding provides \$95.8 million in General Revenue Funds appropriated to health related institutions and Baylor College of Medicine for the GME formula, an increase of \$5.6 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts maintain the GME rate at \$5,824 per medical resident.
- Funding provides \$272.7 million in General Revenue Funds for the Cancer Center Operations formula for The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, an increase of \$7.9 million, or 3.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts for the Cancer Center Operations formula decrease the rate to \$1,648 from \$1,650 per Texas cancer patient in the 2018–19 biennium, due to the growth limitation in Special Provisions. Funding provides \$60.1 million in General Revenue Funds for the Chest Disease Center Operations formula for The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, an increase of \$1.7 million, or 3.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. The 2020–21 formula amounts for the Chest Disease Center Operations formula decrease the rate to \$183 from \$187 per chest disease patient in the 2018–19 biennium, due to the growth limitation in Special Provisions.
- Funding for non-formula support items totals \$397.6 million in All Funds, the same level as the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding provides \$292.2 million in General Revenue Funds for tuition revenue bond debt service, a decrease of \$0.5 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The decrease is due to incremental decreases in tuition revenue bond debt service obligations.

PUBLIC COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES

FIGURE 53
PUBLIC COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$1,794.5	\$1,818.5	\$24.0	1.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,794.5	\$1,818.5	\$24.0	1.3%

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



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

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Funding for the Public Community/Junior Colleges for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.82 billion in General Revenue, an increase of \$24.0 million from 2018–19 biennial levels.

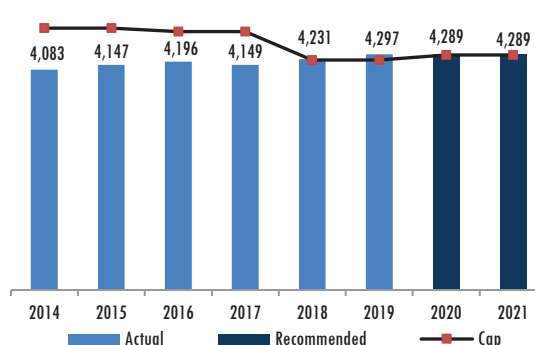
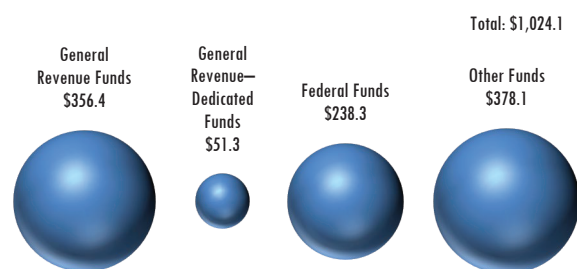
HIGHLIGHTS:

- Formula funding totals \$1.79 billion for the biennium, an increase of \$24.0 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Formula funding amounts maintain core operations funding at \$1.4 million for each community college district, and maintain the contact hour rate of \$2.70 and success point rate of \$171.56. The increase in funding is due to a 1.1 percent increase in contact hours and a 3.6 percent increase in the number of success points from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Recommendations for non-formula support items maintain funding of \$27.1 million in General Revenue from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding for Bachelor of Applied Technology programs total \$3.1 million for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$0.3 million from the 2018–19 biennium due to a 16.3 percent increase in semester credit hours in these programs. Appropriations maintain funding at the same Instruction & Operations General Revenue rate used by General Academic Institutions.
- No information on full-time-equivalent positions (FTEs) is included because FTEs are not appropriated for the Public Community/Junior Colleges.

TEXAS A&M SYSTEM AGENCIES

FIGURE 54
TEXAS A&M SYSTEM AGENCIES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$355.1	\$356.4	\$1.3	0.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$53.3	\$51.3	(\$2.0)	(3.8%)
Federal Funds	\$222.3	\$238.3	\$16.0	7.2%
Other Funds	\$394.4	\$378.1	(\$16.2)	(4.1%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,025.1	\$1,024.1	(\$0.9)	(0.1%)



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas A&M System Agencies for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.0 billion in All Funds, a decrease of \$0.9 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Of this funding, \$407.7 million is composed of General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, a decrease of \$0.7 million from the 2018–19 biennium. Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

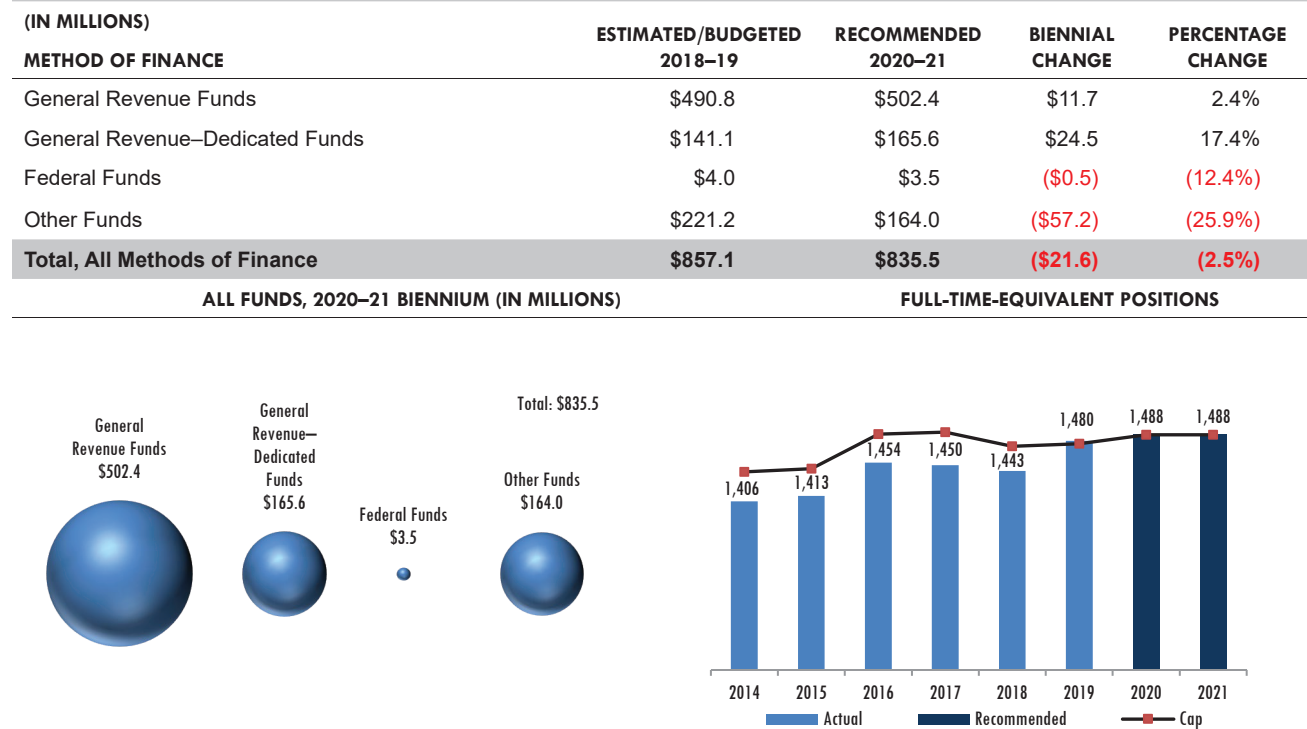
HIGHLIGHTS

- The Texas A&M System Agencies are state agencies under the Texas A&M University System with a broad statewide mission encompassing research, teaching, and public service. These agencies include: Texas A&M AgriLife Research (TAR), Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service (TAES), Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS), Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station (TEES), Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX), and Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI).
- TAR conducts research in agricultural, environmental, and life sciences. This includes research on livestock, plants, crops, and processing techniques to ensure Texas' agriculture system is competitive.
- TAES provides educational and training programs through a network of county extension agents across the state. The program areas include health and safety, agriculture and natural resources, and leadership development.
- TEES conducts research, provides continuing education, and develops technology to assist industry and the engineering workforce. TEES performs engineering and technology research on water, energy, manufacturing, and the environment across the state.

- TEEX provides workforce training programs and technical assistance for first responders to enhance public safety and security (e.g., fire protection, law enforcement, water/wastewater, public works, environmental quality, etc.). TEEX also provides emergency response, search, and rescue operations statewide through Texas Task Force 1 and 2.
- TTI identifies and solves transportation problems through research and testing. TTI also develops and implements new technologies for current and future transportation needs, and works closely with the Texas Department of Transportation.
- TFS provides wildfire prevention, detection, and suppression service and administers the statewide Texas Wildfire Protection Plan. TFS also assists during all-hazard emergencies such as flooding, ice storms, tornados, and hurricanes. TFS is involved in reforestation efforts and urban forestry programs, and conducts applied research on forest insects and diseases.
- Funding for TFS includes a \$2.0 million decrease in General Revenue-Dedicated Funds and \$2.0 million increase in General Revenue Funds due to a Method of Finance swap between the Insurance Companies Maintenance Tax and Insurance Department Fees Account No. 8042 (General Revenue) and Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Account No. 5064 (General Revenue-Dedicated). These funds are used for Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System grants.
- Funding for all seven agencies includes infrastructure support inside Brazos County that aligns with the General Academic Institutions' Infrastructure Formula rate, which results in a \$0.7 million decrease in General Revenue from 2018–19.

ARTICLE IV – JUDICIARY

FIGURE 55
ARTICLE IV – JUDICIARY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes interagency contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE IV

All Funds for the Judiciary agencies total \$835.5 million for the 2020–21 biennium, which is a decrease of \$21.6 million, or 2.5 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$502.4 million, which is an increase of \$11.7 million, or 2.4 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue-Dedicated Funds total \$165.6 million, which is an increase of \$24.5 million, or 17.4 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. The General Revenue increase is primarily due to additional funding being provided for the Supreme Court of Texas' basic civil legal services program to offset a one-time decrease in Other Funds due to civil penalties awarded to the State during the 2018–19 no longer being available.

Appropriations for the Judiciary support administration of the Texas court system. This includes the operations of 16 appellate courts and 67 children's courts, district judge salaries and county-level judge salary supplements, the judicial retirement system, prosecutor salaries and payments, judicial branch service agencies, indigent defense, basic civil legal services, juror pay, and judicial education.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding provides \$222.0 million in All Funds, an increase of \$1.3 million, for judicial salaries. The increase is primarily due to biennializing funding for new statutory county courts and new district courts.
- Funding provides \$84.4 million in All Funds, an increase of \$25.5 million from 2018–19 levels, for the Texas Indigent Defense Commission to assist counties in establishing, developing, and maintaining cost-effective indigent defense

services. Increases in funding are primarily due to an additional 9.5 percent of court cost revenues being allocated to the General Revenue-Dedicated funding each fiscal year in compliance with a Texas Court of Criminal Appeals decision.

- Funding provides an estimated \$69.4 million in All Funds, a net decrease of \$39.2 million from 2018–19 levels, for the Supreme Court of Texas to provide basic civil legal services to eligible recipients. This includes a General Revenue increase of \$16.3 million to return General Revenue funding for the program to 2016–17 spending levels and a \$55.6 million decrease in Judicial Fund 573 (Other Funds) due to one-time civil penalties awarded to the State during the 2018–19 no longer being available.
- Funding provides an estimated \$28.2 million in General Revenue-Dedicated funds, an increase of \$4.3 million from 2018-19 levels, to the Court of Criminal Appeals for its Judicial Education grant program for the purpose of continuing legal education and technical assistance of judges, court staff, prosecuting attorneys and their staff, criminal defense attorneys that regularly represent indigent defendants in criminal matters, and provides innocence training.

Figure 56 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article IV, and **Figure 57** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for the Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council.

FIGURE 56
ARTICLE IV – JUDICIARY, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
FUNCTION				
Supreme Court of Texas	\$127.4	\$87.7	(\$39.6)	(31.1%)
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$37.4	\$41.5	\$4.1	10.9%
First Court of Appeals District, Houston	\$9.4	\$9.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Second Court of Appeals District, Fort Worth	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$0.0	0.0%
Third Court of Appeals District, Austin	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Fourth Court of Appeals District, San Antonio	\$7.3	\$7.3	(\$0.0)	(0.1%)
Fifth Court of Appeals District, Dallas	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$0.0	0.0%
Sixth Court of Appeals District, Texarkana	\$3.3	\$3.3	(\$0.0)	(0.0%)
Seventh Court of Appeals District, Amarillo	\$4.1	\$4.1	(\$0.0)	(0.0%)
Eighth Court of Appeals District, El Paso	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Ninth Court of Appeals District, Beaumont	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Tenth Court of Appeals District, Waco	\$3.4	\$3.3	(\$0.1)	(3.1%)
Eleventh Court of Appeals District, Eastland	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$0.0	0.6%
Twelfth Court of Appeals District, Tyler	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$0.0	0.0%
Thirteenth Court of Appeals District, Corpus Christi-Edinburg	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Fourteenth Court of Appeals District, Houston	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council	\$155.3	\$166.2	\$10.8	7.0%
Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.0	0.4%
State Law Library	\$2.1	\$2.0	(\$0.1)	(2.4%)
State Commission on Judicial Conduct	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$0.0	0.9%
Judiciary Section, Comptroller's Department	\$315.3	\$315.9	\$0.5	0.2%
Subtotal, Judiciary	\$727.2	\$702.9	(\$24.3)	(3.3%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$151.8	\$153.9	\$2.1	1.4%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$21.9	\$21.2	(\$0.7)	(3.0%)
Total, All Functions	\$857.1	\$835.5	(\$21.6)	(2.5%)

NOTES:

(1) Excludes interagency contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 57
ARTICLE IV – JUDICIARY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Supreme Court of Texas	\$17.7	\$34.0	\$16.3	92.3%
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$12.8	\$12.6	(\$0.3)	(1.9%)
First Court of Appeals District, Houston	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$0.0	0.0%
Second Court of Appeals District, Fort Worth	\$6.7	\$6.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Third Court of Appeals District, Austin	\$5.7	\$5.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Fourth Court of Appeals District, San Antonio	\$6.7	\$6.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Fifth Court of Appeals District, Dallas	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	0.0%
Sixth Court of Appeals District, Texarkana	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Seventh Court of Appeals District, Amarillo	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Eighth Court of Appeals District, El Paso	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Ninth Court of Appeals District, Beaumont	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Tenth Court of Appeals District, Waco	\$3.2	\$3.1	(\$0.1)	(3.1%)
Eleventh Court of Appeals District, Eastland	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Twelfth Court of Appeals District, Tyler	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Thirteenth Court of Appeals District, Corpus Christi- Edinburg	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Fourteenth Court of Appeals District, Houston	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$0.0	0.0%
Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council	\$38.0	\$30.3	(\$7.7)	(20.3%)
Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.0	0.0%
State Law Library	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$0.0	0.0%
State Commission on Judicial Conduct	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$0.0	0.9%
Judiciary Section, Comptroller's Department	\$200.9	\$202.2	\$1.3	0.6%
Subtotal, Judiciary	\$352.4	\$361.9	\$9.6	2.7%
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$138.4	\$140.5	\$2.1	1.5%
Total, All Functions	\$490.8	\$502.4	\$11.7	2.4%

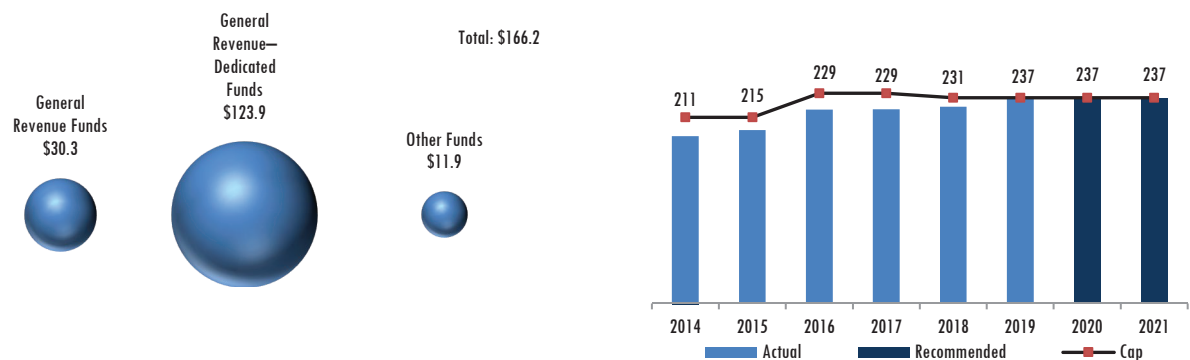
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION, TEXAS JUDICIAL COUNCIL

FIGURE 58
OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION, TEXAS JUDICIAL COUNCIL, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$38.0	\$30.3	(\$7.7)	(20.3%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$103.7	\$123.9	\$20.2	19.4%
Federal Funds	\$0.5	\$0.0	(\$0.5)	(100.0%)
Other Funds	\$13.1	\$11.9	(\$1.1)	(8.7%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$155.3	\$166.2	\$10.8	7.0%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

All Funds for the Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council for the 2020–21 biennium total \$166.2 million, which is an increase of \$10.8 million, or 7.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$30.3 million, which is a decrease of \$7.7 million, or 20.3 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$123.9 million, which is an increase of \$20.2 million, or 19.4 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. The Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding provides \$84.4 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5073, Fair Defense (Fair Defense Account) funding for the Texas Indigent Defense Commission, an increase of \$25.5 million. This funding replaces \$7.5 million in General Revenue and provides an additional \$18.0 million for financial and technical support through discretionary grants to counties to develop and maintain indigent defense systems that meet the needs of local communities as well as Constitution and state law. Increases in funding are primarily due to an additional 9.5 percent of court cost revenues being allocated to the Fair Defense Account each fiscal year in compliance with a Texas Court of Criminal Appeals decision.
- Funding provides an estimated \$39.2 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Statewide Electronic Filing System Account No. 5157 funding, a decrease of \$5.5 million, to fulfill Statewide Electronic Filing System vendor contract payments.
- Funding provides \$5.7 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$5.0 million, to provide a Guardianship Compliance Program to assist local courts with reviewing and auditing guardianship filings for elderly and incapacitated persons.

ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

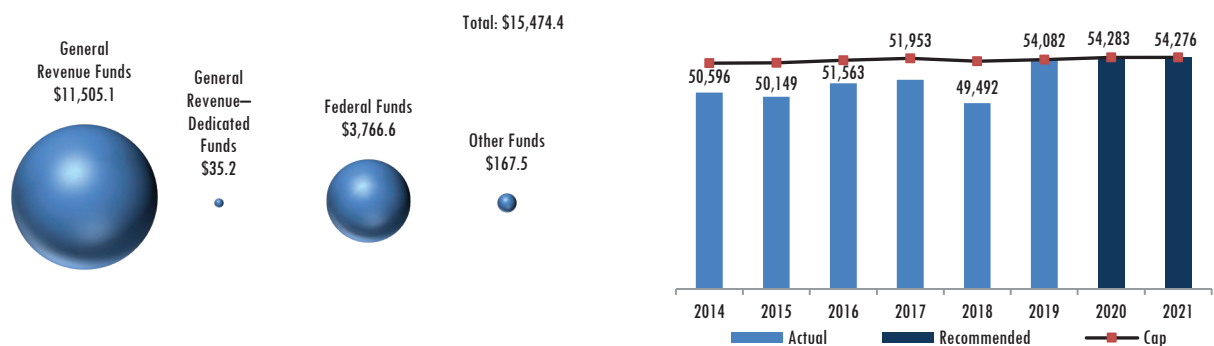
FIGURE 59
ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$11,322.1	\$11,505.1	\$182.9	1.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$42.0	\$35.2	(\$6.8)	(16.1%)
Federal Funds	\$6,748.5	\$3,766.6	(\$2,982.0)	(44.2%)
Other Funds	\$265.9	\$167.5	(\$98.3)	(37.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$18,378.5	\$15,474.4	(\$2,904.1)	(15.8%)

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes interagency contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE V

All Funds for the Public Safety and Criminal Justice agencies for the 2020–21 biennium total \$15.5 billion, which represents a decrease of \$2.9 billion or 15.8 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. All Funds decreases are primarily the result of Federal Funds provided for Hurricane Harvey emergency assistance and Economic Stabilization Funds for one-time deferred maintenance.

General Revenue Funds and General Revenue-Dedicated Funds for the 2020–21 biennium total \$11.5 billion, which represents a \$176.1 million increase, or 1.6 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Fund increases are primarily the result additional funding for crime labs and human trafficking investigation at the Department of Public Safety.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the Department of Public Safety for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$5.6 billion in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$3.1 billion, or 35.3 percent, primarily the result of one-time Federal Funds received in the 2018–19 biennium for Hurricane Harvey response and recovery. General Revenue to DPS totals \$1.9 billion, a \$83.7 million increase including:
 - \$690.0 million in General Revenue–Related Funds and \$6.0 million in Criminal Justice Grants in the 2020–21 biennium for border security in the border region, including \$435.2 million in Goal B, Secure Texas, and an

additional \$260.8 million in other agency goals. This is a \$1.7 million increase from the 2018–19 expenditure levels. This funding maintains support for Department of Public Safety (DPS) personnel at fiscal year 2019 full deployment levels, and eliminates funding for one-time and transitional expenditures;

- \$49.8 million and 122.0 non-commissioned FTEs for DPS Crime labs to add a second analyst shift to increase lab capacity and reduce backlogs and includes capital and technology equipment, prioritization of sexual assault kit testing, and restoration of General Revenue funding to DPS Crime Labs; and
- \$60.8 million and 204.7 FTEs for human trafficking and anti-gang activities.
- Funding for the Department of Criminal Justice for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$6.6 billion in All Funds, which represents an All Funds increase of \$4.6 million. Funding includes \$38.6 million for a transfer reimbursement for Hurricane Harvey relief, \$10.0 million for video surveillance cameras, and \$2.0 million to expand vocational training programs, offset by a \$40.0 million decrease in Economic Stabilization Funds for deferred maintenance projects.
- Funding for the Juvenile Justice Department for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$633.6 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$27.5 million. The decrease is primarily composed of a \$12.0 million decrease in one-time Economic Stabilization Funds for deferred maintenance, a \$7.0 million decrease for one-time information technology and cybersecurity improvements, a \$5.1 million decrease to align with juvenile population projections, and a \$2.1 million decrease for agency-identified operational efficiencies across multiple strategies.
- Funding for the Alcoholic Beverage Commission for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$116.5 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$17.0 million. The increase is primarily the result of a \$12.1 million increase for 64 additional enforcement agents, including funding for human trafficking investigation, a \$7.4 million increase for licensing and tax collection technology updates and replacements, and a \$1.6 million decrease for Governor’s Emergency and Deficiency Grants for Hurricane Harvey assistance.

Figure 60 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article V, and **Figure 61** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article V.

FIGURE 60
ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BY AGENCY, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Alcoholic Beverage Commission	\$99.5	\$116.5	\$17.0	17.1%
Department of Criminal Justice	\$6,606.3	\$6,610.9	\$4.6	0.1%
Commission on Fire Protection	\$3.9	\$4.0	\$0.0	0.2%
Commission on Jail Standards	\$3.7	\$2.7	(\$1.0)	(27.1%)
Juvenile Justice Department	\$661.1	\$633.6	(\$27.5)	(4.2%)
Commission on Law Enforcement	\$7.9	\$7.8	(\$0.1)	(1.3%)
Military Department	\$222.9	\$190.4	(\$32.6)	(14.6%)
Department of Public Safety	\$8,684.9	5,620.2	(\$3,064.7)	(35.3%)
Subtotal, Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$16,290.3	\$13,186.0	(\$3,104.3)	(19.1%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$2,405.7	\$2,444.0	\$38.3	1.6%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$317.5	\$155.6	(\$161.9)	(51.0%)
Total, All Functions	\$18,378.5	\$15,474.4	(\$2,904.1)	(15.8%)

NOTES:

(1) Excludes interagency contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 61
ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BY AGENCY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Alcoholic Beverage Commission	\$96.2	\$115.3	\$19.1	19.8%
Department of Criminal Justice	\$6,386.4	\$6,441.2	\$54.8	0.9%
Commission on Fire Protection	\$3.8	\$3.8	\$0.0	0.0%
Commission on Jail Standards	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Juvenile Justice Department	\$605.2	\$591.0	(\$14.1)	(2.3%)
Commission on Law Enforcement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Military Department	\$30.4	\$30.5	\$0.1	0.3%
Department of Public Safety	\$1,843.3	\$1,927.1	\$83.7	4.5%
Subtotal, Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$8,968.0	\$9,111.6	\$143.5	1.6%
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$2,354.1	\$2,393.5	\$39.4	1.7%
Total, All Functions	\$11,322.1	\$11,505.1	\$182.9	1.6%

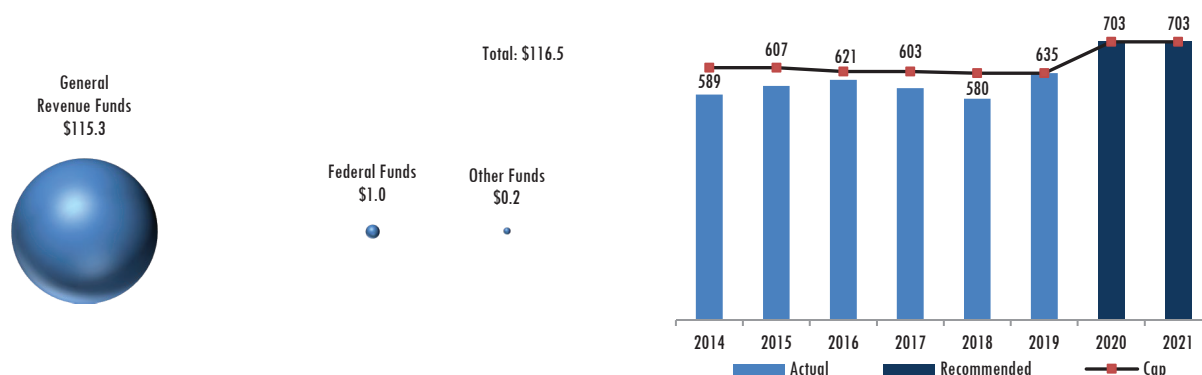
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TEXAS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION

FIGURE 62
TEXAS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$96.2	\$115.3	\$19.1	19.8%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$1.1	\$1.0	(\$0.1)	(7.7%)
Other Funds	\$2.2	\$0.2	(\$2.0)	(90.5%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$99.5	\$116.5	\$17.0	17.1%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$116.5 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$17.0 million or 17.1 percent. The increase in funding is primarily the result of additional funding for law enforcement, including human trafficking investigations and updating the agency's licensing and tax collection system. TABC is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

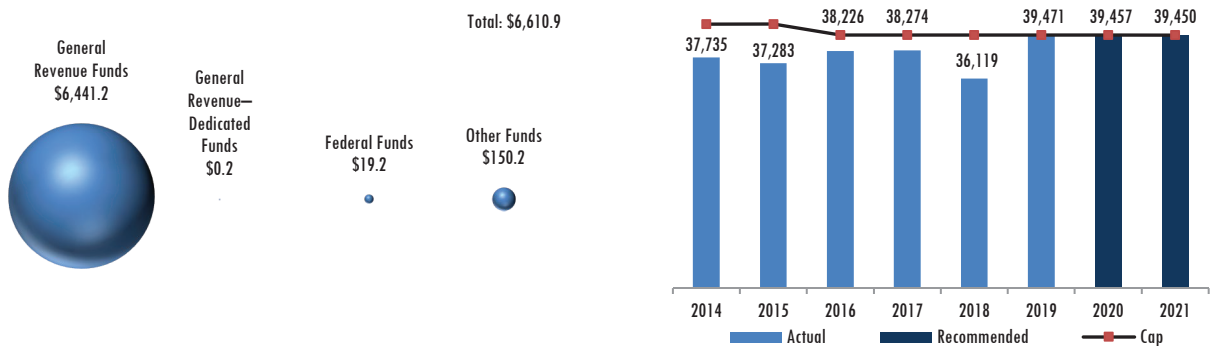
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes \$63.6 million in All Funds for Public Safety and Enforcement, which includes a \$12.1 million for 64 additional enforcement agents and a \$1.6 million decrease for Governor's Emergency and Deficiency Grants (Other Funds) for Hurricane Harvey assistance.
- Funding includes a \$7.4 million General Revenue Funds increase for licensing and tax collection technology updates and replacements.
- Funding includes a \$0.3 million General Revenue Funds decrease for Department of Information Resources' Data Center Services estimates and a \$0.1 million decrease in General Revenue Funds for one-time Centralized Accounting and Payroll Personnel System (CAPPS) funding.
- Funding includes a \$0.1 million agency anticipated decrease in Federal Funds and a \$0.3 million agency anticipated decrease in Appropriated Receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FIGURE 63
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$6,386.4	\$6,441.2	\$54.8	0.9%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$5.3	\$0.2	(\$5.1)	(95.6%)
Federal Funds	\$20.5	\$19.2	(\$1.3)	(6.4%)
Other Funds	\$194.0	\$150.2	(\$43.8)	(22.6%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$6,606.3	\$6,610.9	\$4.6	0.1%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$6.6 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$4.6 million or 0.1 percent. Funding for the Board of Pardons and Paroles is included within the appropriations for the Department of Criminal Justice.

HIGHLIGHTS

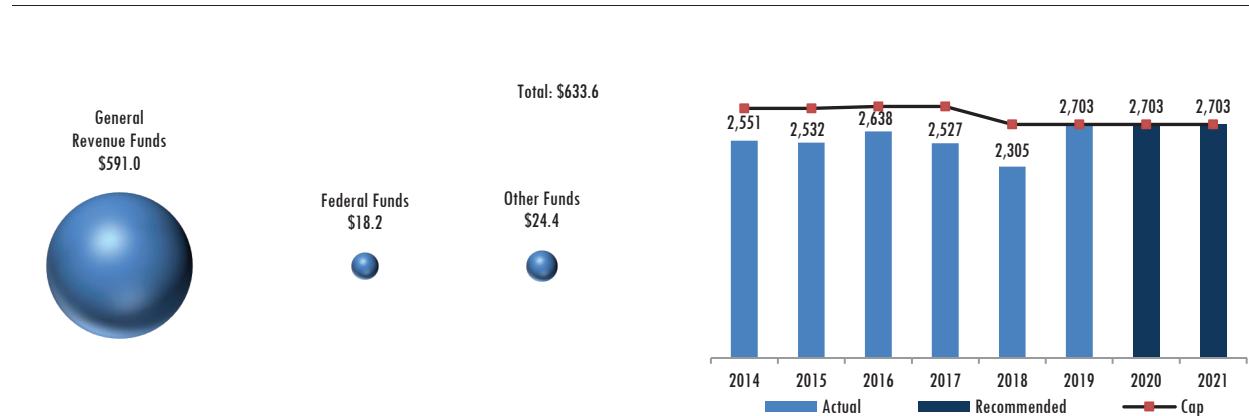
- Funding includes \$5.5 billion in All Funds for the incarceration and treatment of adult offenders in state correctional institutions, which represents a \$48.4 million All Funds increase from the 2018–19 biennium. Significant funding shifts within the net increase include:
 - a \$38.6 million transfer reimbursement for Hurricane Harvey relief;
 - a \$10.0 million increase for video surveillance cameras;
 - a \$2.0 million increase to expand vocational training programs;
 - a \$0.7 million increase to fully fund the extension of prescriptions to 30 days to offenders upon release from a TDCJ facility;
 - a \$2.0 million decrease for a one-time sheltered housing project to expand unit infirmary capacity.
- Funding includes a \$40.0 million decrease in Economic Stabilization Funds (Other Funds) as the result of one-time 2018–19 biennial deferred maintenance funding.

- Funding includes \$1.1 billion for Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC), which represents a \$1.3 million increase from the 2018–19 base funding level. CMHC provides medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy, hospital, and mental health services to offenders incarcerated in TDCJ facilities.
- Funding includes \$493.8 million in All Funds for the supervision of adult offenders on community supervision or probation, which represents a \$0.8 million decrease to fund basic supervision at 2020–21 LBB-projected levels.
- Funding includes \$416.4 million in All Funds for the Board of Pardons and Paroles, parole processing, parole supervision, and residential facilities, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$6.3 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The net funding decrease includes:
 - a \$6.6 million decrease to fund parole supervision at 2020–21 LBB-projected levels;
 - a \$0.5 million increase to relocate two Board and Institutional Parole Offices; and
 - a \$0.2 million decrease in interagency contracts as the result of a one-time Criminal Justice Grant.
- Projected felony direct community supervision populations are 155,520 in fiscal year 2020 and 155,598 in fiscal year 2020. Projected incarceration populations are 145,708 in fiscal year 2020 and 145,880 in fiscal year 2021. Projected parole populations are 84,488 in fiscal year 2020 and 84,641 in fiscal year 2021.

JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

FIGURE 64
JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$605.2	\$591.0	(\$14.1)	(2.3%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$18.6	\$18.2	(\$0.4)	(2.1%)
Other Funds	\$37.4	\$24.4	(\$13.0)	(34.7%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$661.1	\$633.6	(\$27.5)	(4.2%)



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$633.6 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$27.5 million, or 4.2 percent. Included in the All Funds decrease is a General Revenue Funds decrease of \$14.1 million, an estimated Federal Funds decrease of \$0.4 million, and an Other Funds decrease of \$13.0 million. The All Funds decrease is primarily attributable to the reduction of one-time capital funding for information technology infrastructure, cybersecurity improvements, and deferred maintenance, and a reduction for funding projected populations.

HIGHLIGHTS

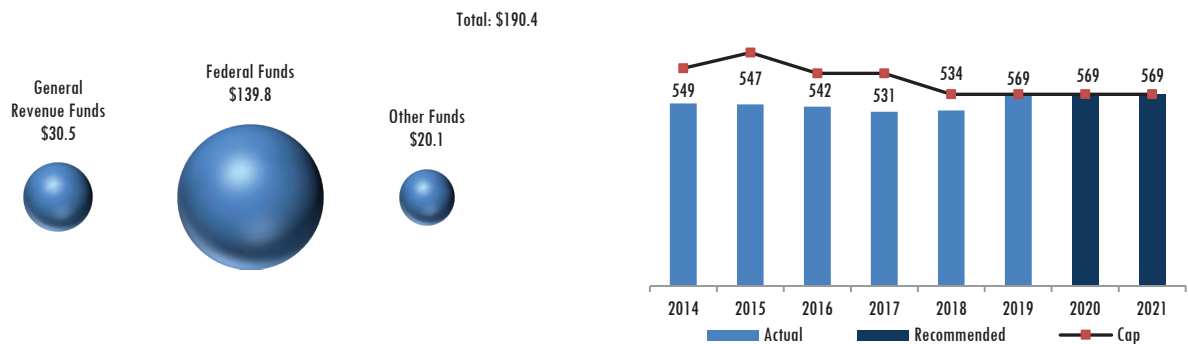
- Funding for the 2020–21 biennium includes a \$5.1 million General Revenue decrease across five areas of juvenile corrections to align funds with juvenile population projections:
 - Probation basic supervision – \$2.1 million decrease for supervision of juvenile offenders in local communities;
 - State-operated Secure Facilities – \$4.2 million decrease for supervision, food, and basic needs of juvenile offenders in secure state facilities;
 - Halfway Houses – \$0.3 million decrease for supervision, food, and basic needs of juvenile offenders in halfway houses;
 - Contract Residential Placements – \$1.6 million increase for juvenile offenders placed in contract residential facilities; and
 - Parole Supervision – \$45,177 decrease for basic supervision of juvenile parole offenders.

- Projections for juvenile populations for the 2020–21 biennium are as follows:
 - Projected state residential populations are 1,277 in fiscal year 2020 and 1,231 in fiscal year 2021. This population includes juveniles housed in state secure facilities, halfway houses, and contracted residential placements.
 - Projected juvenile probation supervision populations are 19,081 in fiscal year 2020 and 18,596 in fiscal year 2021. This population includes juveniles supervised on adjudicated probation, deferred prosecution, and conditional release.
 - Projected parole supervision populations are 420 in fiscal year 2020 and 426 in fiscal year 2021.
- Funding changes for the 2020–21 biennium includes:
 - A \$7.0 million General Revenue decrease for one-time information technology infrastructure and cybersecurity improvements;
 - A \$2.1 million General Revenue decrease for agency identified operational efficiencies across multiple strategies; and
 - A \$12.1 million Other Funds decrease from the Economic Stabilization Fund for one-time deferred maintenance projects.

TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT

FIGURE 65
TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$30.4	\$30.5	\$0.1	0.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$146.0	\$139.8	(\$6.2)	(4.2%)
Other Funds	\$46.5	\$20.1	(\$26.4)	(56.8%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$222.9	\$190.4	(\$32.6)	(14.6%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Military Department (TMD) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$190.4 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$32.6 million, or 14.6 percent. Included in the All Funds decrease is a General Revenue Funds increase of \$0.1 million, an estimated Federal Funds decrease of \$6.2 million, and an Other Funds decrease of \$26.4 million. The Texas Military Department is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

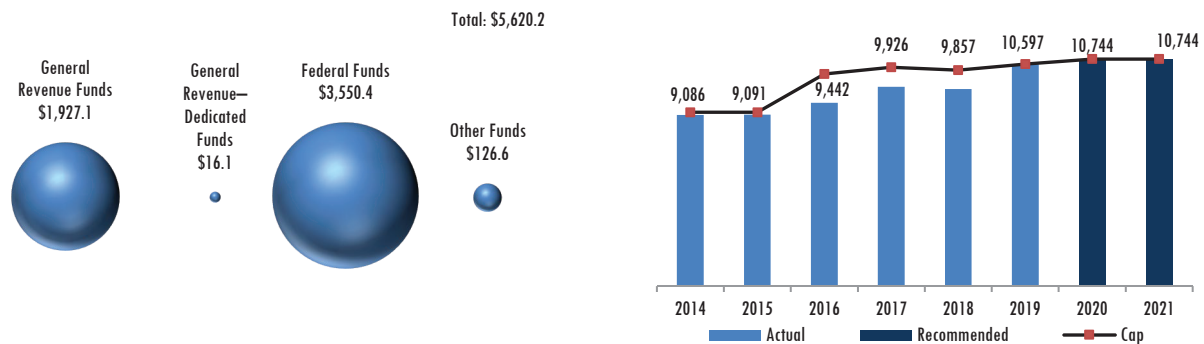
- Funding includes an All Funds decrease of \$35.1 million to eliminate one-time funding for the deployment of the Texas Military Forces (TXMF) for disaster relief missions during and after Hurricane Harvey in fiscal year 2018. The net decrease in funding includes:
 - \$26.8 million decrease in Federal Funds; and
 - \$8.3 million decrease in Governor's Emergency and Deficiency grants. TMD received \$30.0 million in emergency grants for the deployment of the TXMF for Hurricane Harvey. TMD has reimbursed the Governor's Office \$21.7 million of the grant.
- Funding for the Challenge Academy includes \$9.7 million in All Funds, which includes a decrease of \$1.0 million in Interagency Contracts – Foundation School Program Funds (Other Funds) as the result of the consolidation of the two Challenge Academy campuses, resulting in the closure of the Sheffield location.
- Funding includes an All Funds decrease of \$3.7 million to eliminate onetime state funding for deferred maintenance and the State of Texas Armory Revitalization program, including primarily the following:

- \$0.7 million decrease in General Obligation Bond Proceeds fully expended in the 2018–19 biennium;
- \$16.3 million decrease in Economic Stabilization Funds (ESF) to eliminate one-time deferred maintenance funding; and
- \$20.7 million agency estimated increase in Federal Funds for facilities maintenance. The level of federal funding will decrease if the state's share of facilities maintenance funding decreases from the \$16.3 million in ESF appropriated in the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding for border-related activities includes \$6.2 million in Interagency Contracts (Other Funds), which is a \$5.1 million decrease related to the National Guard surge deployment in the 2018–19 biennium and \$0.1 million agency estimated decrease for the Border Star program.
- Funding includes a \$5.0 million increase in Current Fund Balance to maintain the 2018–19 appropriated estimate from the sale of property.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FIGURE 66
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$1,843.3	\$1,927.1	\$83.7	4.5%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$16.1	\$16.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$6,523.9	\$3,550.4	(\$2,973.5)	(45.6%)
Other Funds	\$301.6	\$126.6	(\$174.9)	(58.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$8,684.9	\$5,620.2	(\$3,064.7)	(35.3%)
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Public Safety for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$5.6 billion in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease of \$3.1 billion, or 35.3 percent. Funding includes \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, an increase of \$83.7 million, or 4.5 percent, compared to 2018–19 funding levels.

HIGHLIGHTS

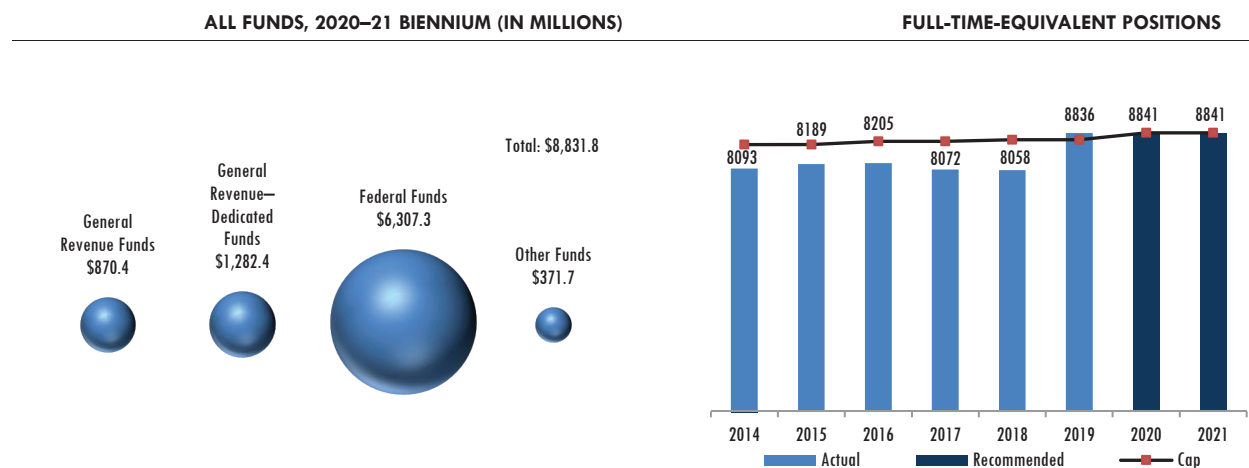
- Funding includes \$696.0 million in All Funds (\$690.0 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds and \$6.0 million in Criminal Justice Grants) in the 2020–21 biennium for border security in the border region, including \$435.2 million in Goal B, Secure Texas, and an additional \$260.8 million in other agency goals. This is a \$1.7 million increase from the 2018–19 expenditure levels, primarily the result of funding for Human Trafficking and Anti–Gang Task Forces (\$20.3 million), and the reduction of one-time funding for Operation Drawbridge equipment (\$7.0 million), construction of the Peñitas law enforcement facility (\$2.8 million), and removal of the Border Surge contingency funding (\$8.8 million). This funding maintains support for Department of Public Safety (DPS) personnel at fiscal year 2019 full deployment levels, and eliminates funding for one-time and transitional expenditures. The funding includes:
 - \$671.1 million in 2018–19 baseline border funding, which includes the 50-hour work week, and 250 additional troopers provided by the Eighty-fifth legislature;
 - \$20.3 million to recruit, train and equip, 40.0 additional commissioned FTEs and 28.2 support staff to create new Human Trafficking and Anti–Gang Task Forces. Human trafficking squads would conduct domestic minor sex trafficking investigations, as well as international and labor trafficking investigations;

- \$2.2 million for the UNT Missing Persons Database;
- \$1.3 million to fund the Border Auto Theft Information Center;
- \$0.7 million to fund training for local law enforcement agencies on transitioning crime reporting methodology to the National Incident Based Reporting System; and
- \$0.4 million for maintenance and operational costs for the Peñitas Law Enforcement Center.
- The remainder of the All Funds decrease is primarily attributable to an estimated Federal Funds decrease of \$3.0 billion (primarily Hurricane Harvey Public Assistance Grants), a decrease of \$174.9 million in Other Funds (primarily Economic Stabilization Fund and Interagency Contracts with the Governor's Office for Harvey relief), and a General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds decrease of \$8.3 million for one-time Information Technology and Cybersecurity Items, and CAPPs deployment costs.
- Funding includes \$87.5 million in General Revenue Funds to acquire 1,560 new and replacement vehicles over the course of the 2020–21 biennium, a \$1.5 million increase from the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding includes \$49.8 million and 122.0 non-commissioned FTEs for DPS Crime labs:
 - \$30.0 million and 75.0 FTEs to add a second analyst shift to increase lab capacity and reduce backlogs, including capital equipment, technology, and a Garland Crime Lab remodel;
 - \$14.0 million and 47.0 FTEs to prioritize testing of sexual assault kits; and
 - \$5.8 million to restore General Revenue funding to DPS Crime Labs;
- Funding includes an additional \$40.5 million and 80.0 additional commissioned FTEs and 56.5 support staff for the Human Trafficking and Anti-Gang Task Forces costs that are not categorized as Border Security funding.

ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES

FIGURE 67
ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$910.6	\$870.4	(\$40.2)	(4.4%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$1,366.6	\$1,282.4	(\$84.3)	(6.2%)
Federal Funds	\$3,823.6	\$6,307.3	\$2,483.8	65.0%
Other Funds	\$465.2	\$371.7	(\$93.5)	(20.1%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$6,566.0	\$8,831.8	\$2,265.8	34.5%



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes interagency contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VI

All Funds for the Natural Resources agencies total \$8.8 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, which is an increase of \$2.3 billion, or 34.5 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue-Dedicated Funds total \$2.2 billion, which is a decrease of \$124.4 million, or 5.5 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. Federal Funds total \$6.3 billion, which is an increase of \$2.5 billion, or 65.0 percent from the 2018–19 biennium.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the General Land Office and Veteran's Land Board provides:
 - an increase of \$2.5 billion in Federal Funds for disaster recovery related to Hurricane Harvey comprised of an additional \$1.9 billion for short-term and community housing projects and \$595.1 million for infrastructure projects offset by a \$9.0 million reduction from one-time coastal cleanup expenses;
 - an increase of \$96.9 million in All Funds for coastal projects, including \$61.3 million in additional Appropriated Receipts for coastal erosion projects from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), the Restore Act, and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustee program (NRDA), and \$40.1 million in additional Federal Funds from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act for large-scale coastal construction projects;

- a decrease of \$71.9 million in All Funds for preserving, maintaining, and operating the Alamo facilities within the Alamo Complex including \$71.3 million in Economic Stabilization Funds (ESF) and \$0.6 million in General Revenue-Dedicated funds. Alamo funding is continued with \$15.9 million in All Funds in 2020-21 and \$68.9 million in ESF funding encumbered during the 2018-19 biennium that is expected to be spent on construction projects through 2023; and
- a decrease of \$48.6 million in All Funds transferred as one-time emergency funding in 2018-19 in response to Hurricane Harvey. This includes \$38.6 million in General Revenue transferred from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and \$10.0 million transferred as a grant from the Office of the Governor for cash flow needs with short term housing.
- Funding for the Parks and Wildlife Department provides the following amounts:
 - the maximum statutory allocation from the General Revenue Sporting Goods Sales Tax (SGST) transfers, estimated to be \$246.8 million, a \$41.6 million increase from the 2018–19 biennium. This appropriation will adjust to match the Comptroller of Public Accounts’ Biennial Revenue Estimate. In addition to the amounts in the agency’s bill pattern, \$66.7 million from SGST is utilized for payroll-related benefits and debt service payments;
 - \$131.1 million in Federal Funds, which includes a \$104.5 million decrease primarily due to the agency spending down allotment balances in fiscal year 2018. This does not represent an overall reduction in Federal Funds available to the agency. The agency receives funding from various federal sources for wildlife and fisheries conservation and management, developing outdoor recreation opportunities, law enforcement, and outreach and education efforts; and
 - \$107.3 million in All Funds for deferred maintenance and capital construction, an increase of \$5.7 million, and all unexpended balances remaining from \$101.5 million appropriated for these purposes in the 2018–19 biennium.
- Funding for the Commission on Environmental Quality includes a \$90.0 million decrease in General Revenue–Dedicated funds for one-time emergency funding transferred to the Texas Division of Emergency Management for debris removal associated with Hurricane Harvey recovery.
- Funding for the Department of Agriculture provides \$1.2 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$71.3 million in Federal Funds, for food and nutrition programs in schools and communities resulting from increased population projections.
- Funding for the Railroad Commission includes the following amounts:
 - a decrease of \$39.7 million in one-time General Revenue funding for operational stability that is offset by an increase of \$28.5 million in General Revenue–Dedicated funding based on anticipated revenue collections; and
 - a decrease of \$38.7 million in one-time funding from the ESF for orphaned oil and gas well plugging.

Figure 68 shows the All Funds appropriations for each agency in Article VI, and **Figures 69** and **70** show the appropriations for each agency in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, respectively. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for selected agencies in Article VI.

FIGURE 68
ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES BY AGENCY, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$1,330.0	\$1,397.3	\$67.3	5.1%
Animal Health Commission	\$32.4	\$30.4	(\$2.0)	(6.0%)
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$845.3	\$748.1	(\$97.2)	(11.5%)
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$2,413.9	\$4,846.6	\$2,432.7	100.8%
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$0.3	30.0%
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$853.3	\$751.9	(\$101.3)	(11.9%)
Railroad Commission	\$256.1	\$202.0	(\$54.0)	(21.1%)
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$70.4	\$75.0	\$4.6	6.6%
Water Development Board	\$369.3	\$362.2	(\$7.1)	(1.9%)
Subtotal, Natural Resources	\$6,171.6	\$8,414.8	\$2,243.2	36.3%
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$427.9	\$432.1	\$4.2	1.0%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$33.6	\$15.1	(\$18.5)	(55.0%)
Total, All Functions	\$6,566.0	\$8,831.8	\$2,265.8	34.5%

NOTES:

(1) Excludes interagency contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 69
ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES BY AGENCY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$105.9	\$104.3	(\$1.6)	(1.5%)
Animal Health Commission	\$28.3	\$27.1	(\$1.2)	(4.3%)
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$35.3	\$36.0	\$0.7	1.9%
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$66.9	\$25.6	(\$41.3)	(61.8%)
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$261.2	\$293.8	\$32.6	12.5%
Railroad Commission	\$61.1	\$21.2	(\$39.9)	(65.3%)
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$44.4	\$44.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Water Development Board	\$130.0	\$126.7	(\$3.3)	(2.6%)
Subtotal, Natural Resources	\$733.2	\$679.1	(\$54.1)	(7.4%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$177.4	\$191.3	\$13.9	7.8%
Total, All Functions	\$910.6	\$870.4	(\$40.2)	(4.4%)

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

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 70
ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES BY AGENCY, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
FUNCTION	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$4.6	\$3.2	(\$1.4)	(31.3%)
Animal Health Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$714.2	\$623.5	(\$90.7)	(12.7%)
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$30.4	\$30.3	(\$0.1)	(0.4%)
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$0.3	30.0%
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$307.3	\$299.0	(\$8.3)	(2.7%)
Railroad Commission	\$135.1	\$162.5	\$27.4	20.3%
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Water Development Board	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Subtotal, Natural Resources	\$1,192.5	\$1,119.6	(\$72.9)	(6.1%)
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$174.1	\$162.8	(\$11.3)	(6.5%)
Total, All Functions	\$1,366.6	\$1,282.4	(\$84.3)	(6.2%)

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

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

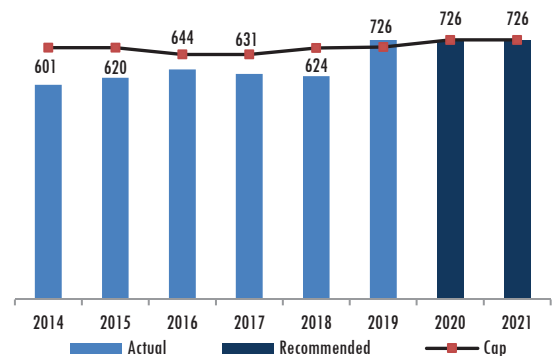
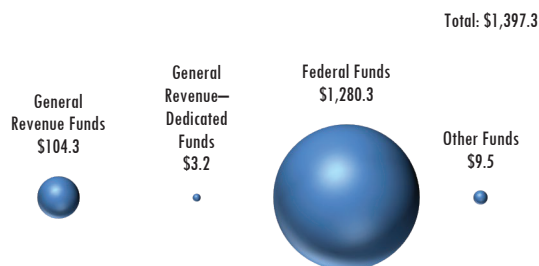
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 71
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$105.9	\$104.3	(\$1.6)	(1.5%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$4.6	\$3.2	(\$1.4)	(31.3%)
Federal Funds	\$1,203.9	\$1,280.3	\$76.4	6.3%
Other Funds	\$15.6	\$9.5	(\$6.0)	(38.7%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$1,330.0	\$1,397.3	\$67.3	5.1%

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Agriculture for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$1.4 billion in All Funds, which is an increase of \$67.3 million, or 5.1 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$107.5 million, a decrease of \$3.0 million, or 2.8 percent. Federal Funds and Other Funds funding totals \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$70.3 million, or 5.8 percent. The increase is due primarily to an increase in Federal Funds for the Child Nutrition programs administered by the agency.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes \$1.2 billion in All Funds for the Child and Adult Nutrition programs. This amount includes an increase of \$71.3 million in Federal Funds as a result of increased population projections.
- Funding includes \$145.3 million in Federal Funds from various other federal funding sources, an increase of \$5.1 million which is attributable primarily to increased funding in the Community Development Block Grant program for rural initiatives and rural hospitals.
- Funding includes \$39.5 million in General Revenue Funds contingent on the agency generating sufficient revenue to cover both the direct and indirect costs for the agency's 11 cost recovery programs, which is approximately the same as 2018–19 biennial spending levels. Other direct and indirect costs total \$8.8 million for the biennium. Two existing cost recovery programs, the Metrology program and the Weights and Measures program, are combined into a single new program called Weights, Measures, and Metrology. Funding for this program includes \$14.8 million in General Revenue Funds, a decrease of \$0.8 million.

- Funding includes \$3.5 million in Other Funds from the Texas Economic Development Fund No. 183, a reduction of \$5.7 million due to depletion of the fund's original balances. The account funds investments in small businesses, including loans to small businesses focused on rural Texas.
- Funding includes \$3.2 million in General Revenue-Dedicated Permanent Fund for Rural Health Facility Capital Improvement Account No. 5047, a decrease of \$1.4 million due to reduced interest on the tobacco settlement endowment.
- Funding includes \$1.8 million in General Revenue, a decrease of \$0.6 million, for the Fuel Quality program. The program receives information on motor fuel quality testing conducted by third parties and may issue a stop-sale if a sample is contaminated or does not meet standards.

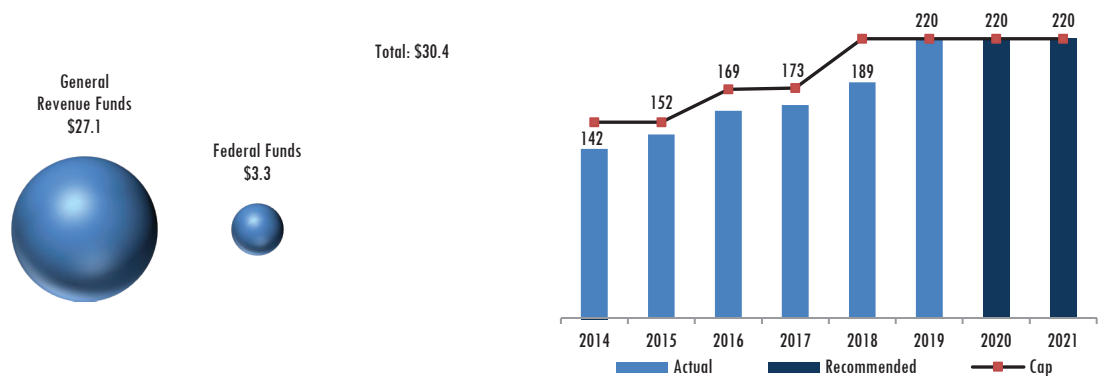
TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION

FIGURE 72
TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$28.3	\$27.1	(\$1.2)	(4.3%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$4.0	\$3.3	(\$0.7)	(18.1%)
Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)	(100.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$32.4	\$30.4	(\$2.0)	(6.0%)

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Animal Health Commission for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$30.4 million in All Funds, a decrease of \$2.0 million, or 6.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$27.1 million, a decrease of \$1.2 million, or 4.3 percent. The Texas Animal Health Commission is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

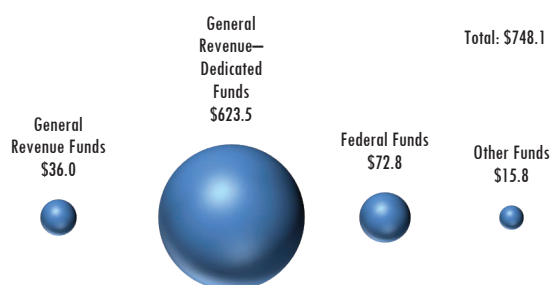
- Funding includes \$8.0 million in All Funds for the agency's continued cattle fever tick control and eradication activities, a decrease of \$1.2 million related to one-time expenditures on vehicles and capital equipment.
- Funding includes \$2.2 million in All Funds for diagnostic and epidemiological support services, including the State-Federal Laboratory in Austin, primarily maintaining funding at 2018–19 biennial levels. These services include sample collection and testing for certain animal diseases affecting the livestock industry.
- Funding includes \$0.4 million in General Revenue Funds for Chronic Wasting Disease surveillance and inspections of farmed deer and other cervids, representing an increase of \$14,418 from 2018–19 biennial funding levels.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

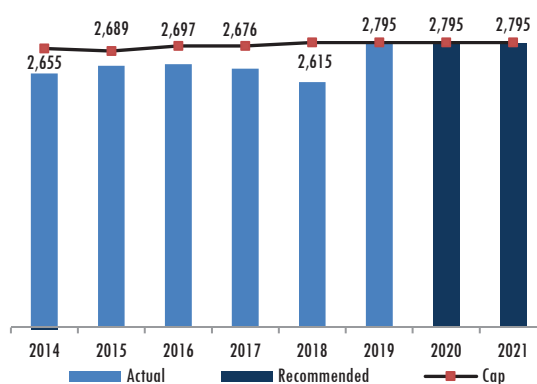
FIGURE 73
TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$35.3	\$36.0	\$0.7	1.9%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$714.2	\$623.5	(\$90.7)	(12.7%)
Federal Funds	\$75.7	\$72.8	(\$2.9)	(3.8%)
Other Funds	\$20.1	\$15.8	(\$4.3)	(21.5%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$845.3	\$748.1	(\$97.2)	(11.5%)

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$748.1 million in All Funds, which is a decrease of \$97.2 million, or 11.5 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$659.5 million, a decrease of \$90.0 million, or 12.0 percent.

HIGHLIGHTS

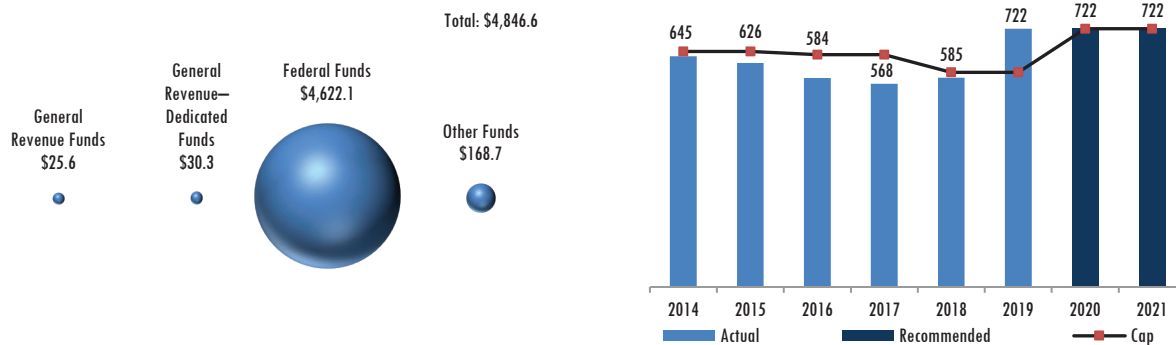
- Funding provides \$154.7 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5071, Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP), to fund a set of programs that provide financial incentives to limit pollution from vehicles and equipment. Although overall funding is maintained at 2018–19 biennial levels, \$3.0 million each year is allocated to a new program, the Governmental Alternative Fuel Fleet program from the Emissions Reduction Incentive Grant program. This new program provides grants to state agencies and local governments to fund the replacement or upgrade of vehicle fleets to alternative fuels. The Eighty-fifth Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, extended the TERP program authorization to the end of the biennium in which Texas attains national ambient air quality standards for ground-level ozone. TERP program fees and surcharges are set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2019.
- Funding includes a \$90.0 million decrease in General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5000, Solid Waste Disposal, funds for onetime emergency funding transferred to the Texas Division of Emergency Management for debris removal associated with Hurricane Harvey recovery.
- Funding provides \$3.6 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5158, Environmental Radiation and Perpetual Care, for cleanup of radioactive material at a former uranium mining and processing site in Live Oak County.

- Funding provides \$2.3 million in Appropriated Receipts, a \$3.8 million decrease, primarily due to anticipated reductions in the amount of recovered costs from Superfund cleanups and disasters.
- Funding continues \$1.3 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from Account No. 151, Clean Air, for the expedited processing of air permit applications, at 2018–19 biennial spending levels and provides up to \$2.2 million in funding contingent on the collection of additional expedited permit review surcharges greater than revenues included in the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Biennial Revenue Estimate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FIGURE 74
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$66.9	\$25.6	(\$41.3)	(61.8%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$30.4	\$30.3	(\$0.1)	(0.4%)
Federal Funds	\$2,110.8	\$4,622.1	\$2,511.2	119.0%
Other Funds	\$205.8	\$168.7	(\$37.1)	(18.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$2,413.9	\$4,846.6	\$2,432.7	100.8%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the General Land Office for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$4.8 billion in All Funds, which is an increase of \$2.4 billion, or 100.8 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$55.8 million, a decrease of \$41.5 million, or 42.6 percent. This decrease is primarily due to a onetime emergency transfer of funds from the Department of Criminal Justice following Hurricane Harvey. Federal Funds and Other Funds total \$4.8 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion, or 106.8 percent, primarily due to increased Federal Funds provided for housing and infrastructure following Hurricane Harvey.

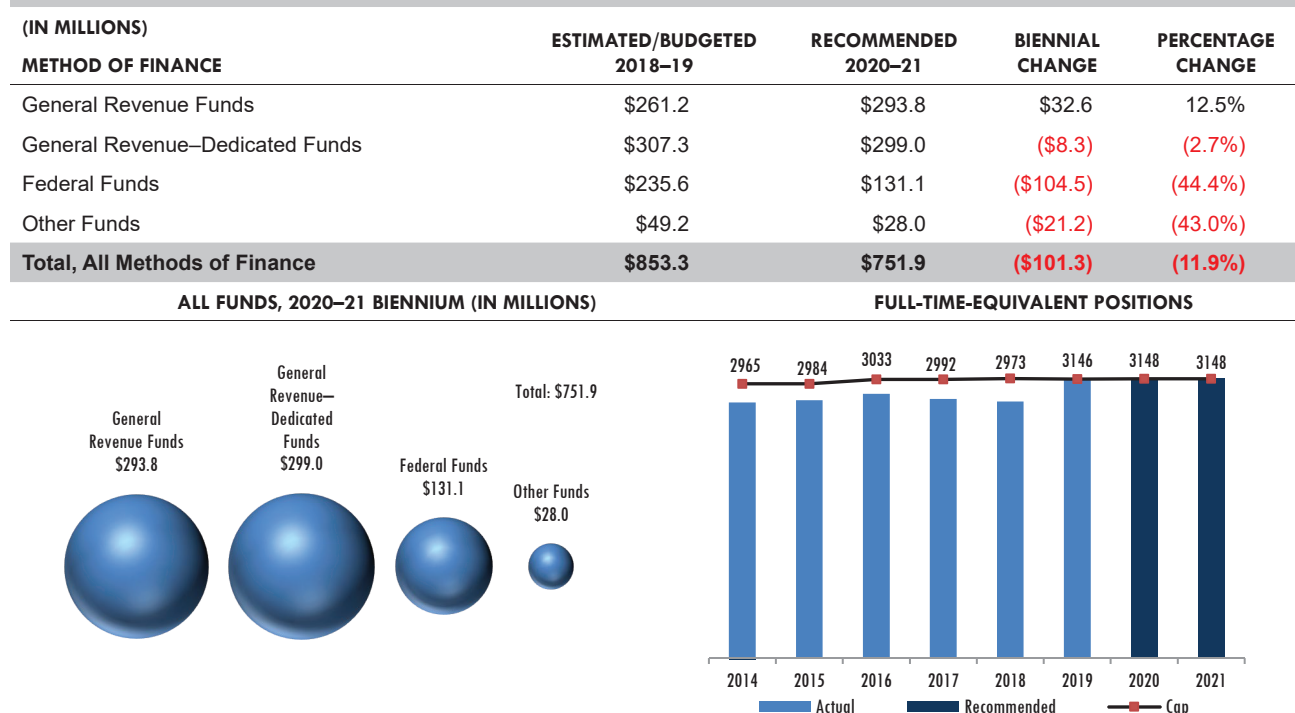
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes \$3.7 billion in All Funds for housing projects related to disaster recovery, which is an increase of \$1.8 billion, or 100.0 percent, from 2018–19 biennial spending levels.
- Funding includes \$858.5 million in Federal Funds for infrastructure projects related to disaster recovery, which is an increase of \$595.1 million, or 226.0 percent, from 2018–19 biennial spending levels.
- Funding includes \$15.9 million in All Funds for the Alamo Complex, a decrease of \$71.9 million, or 81.9 percent, primarily due to the removal of funding from the Economic Stabilization Fund for the Alamo Master Plan. An estimated \$3.0 million in Economic Stabilization Funds are continued as unexpended balances from the 2018–19 biennium for operation and maintenance of the Alamo. In addition, the agency will continue using encumbered Economic Stabilization Funds from the 2018–19 biennium in 2020–21 to continue implementing the Alamo Master Plan.
- Funding includes \$185.1 million in All Funds, an increase of \$96.9 million, to protect and maintain the Texas coast. This amount includes coastal construction and erosion project funding of \$171.7 million in All Funds.

- Funding includes \$37.8 million from the Permanent School Fund, a decrease of \$13.8 million, which is largely attributable to the use of surface damage funds pending Federal Emergency Management Agency reimbursements for onetime disaster costs following Hurricane Harvey.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

FIGURE 75
TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$751.9 million from All Funds. This amount is a decrease of \$101.3 million, or 11.9 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. The decrease is primarily due the agency's expenditure of available Federal Funds remaining from previous years (i.e. 2015 and 2016) in fiscal year 2018 and projected declines from donations and project reimbursements, partially offset by an increase of General Revenue Funds Sporting Goods Sales Tax transfer to General Revenue–Dedicated Funds Account No. 5004, Texas Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital, for deferred maintenance projects.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes the maximum statutory allocation from the General Revenue Sporting Goods Sales Tax (SGST) transfers, estimated to be \$246.8 million, a \$41.6 million increase from the 2018–19 biennium. This appropriation will adjust to match the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Biennial Revenue Estimate. In addition to the amounts in the agency's bill pattern, \$66.7 million from SGST is utilized for payroll-related benefits and debt service payments.
- Funding includes \$131.1 million in Federal Funds, which is a decrease of \$104.5 million, or 44.4 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. The decrease is primarily due to the expenditure of federal grant allotments from previous years in fiscal year 2018 and does not represent a reduction in Federal Funds available to the agency. TPWD receives funding from various federal sources for wildlife and fisheries conservation and management, developing outdoor recreation opportunities, law enforcement, and outreach and education efforts. Additional Federal Funds may be secured by the agency over the course of the 2020–21 biennium that are not reflected in the appropriations.
- Funding includes \$107.3 million in All Funds for deferred maintenance and capital construction. This amount is an increase of \$5.7 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The agency is provided unexpended balances authority to carry

forward unexpended and unobligated balances in SGST transfer to General Revenue-Dedicated Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004 from fiscal year 2019 into fiscal year 2020 for deferred maintenance and capital construction projects reviewed by the Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities.

- Funding includes \$183.9 million in All Funds, which is an increase of \$8.2 million, or 4.4 percent, from the 2018-19 spending level, for state park operations, minor repairs, and support. These funds are used to operate 91 state parks, historic sites, and natural areas anticipated to be open to the public during the 2020–21 biennium. The increase is primarily due to SGST transfers to General Revenue–Dedicated State Parks Account No. 64 for state park operations and minor repair partially offset by decreases in Federal Funds and Other Funds.
- Funding includes \$174.3 million in All Funds for wildlife and fisheries conservation and management operations, which is a decrease of \$53.4 million below 2018–19 spending levels, primarily due to decreases in Federal Funds (\$44.5 million). Of this amount, \$77.6 million is from General Revenue-Related Funds and \$96.7 million is from Federal Funds and Other Funds.
- Funding includes \$28.0 million in Other Funds, a decrease of \$21.1 million, or 43.0 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. Funding includes an agency estimated \$20.2 million in donations and project reimbursements, a reduction of \$11.1 million, or 35.6 percent, which is not expected to continue in the 2020–21 biennium. Funding also includes \$5.6 million from General Obligation Bond Proceeds, a decrease of \$2.5 million, or 31.1 percent.

ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

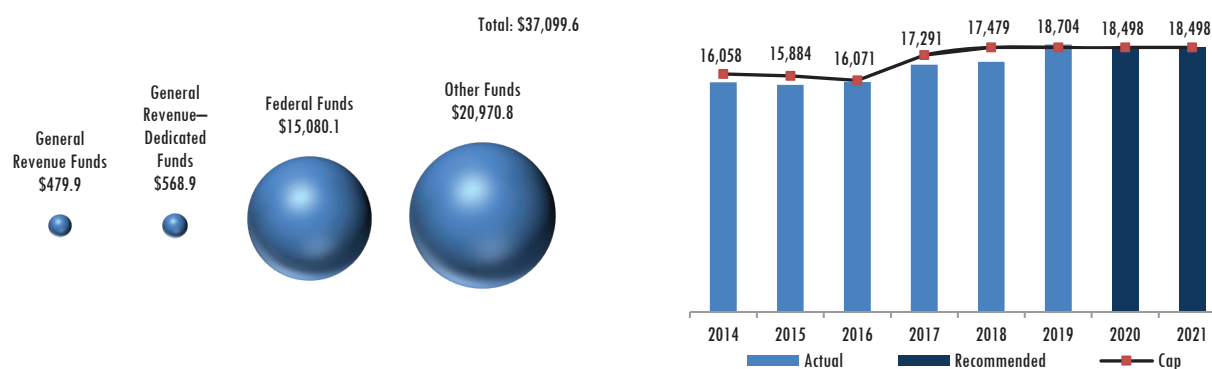
FIGURE 76
ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$496.5	\$479.9	(\$16.6)	(3.4%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$571.9	\$568.9	(\$3.0)	(0.5%)
Federal Funds	\$14,715.8	\$15,080.1	\$364.3	2.5%
Other Funds	\$20,803.3	\$20,970.8	\$167.4	0.8%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$36,587.5	\$37,099.6	\$512.1	1.4%

ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VII

All Funds for the Business and Economic Development agencies total \$37.1 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$512.1 million, or 1.4 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$479.9 million, a decrease of \$16.6 million, or 3.4 percent, from the 2018–19 biennium. The decrease in General Revenue Funds is due primarily to the Department of Motor Vehicles transitioning its automation system projects from development to maintenance.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding for the Texas Department of Transportation for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$31.3 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$0.4 billion from the 2018–19 biennium. Funding includes an estimated \$5.1 billion from anticipated state sales tax AND motor vehicle sales and rental tax deposits to the State Highway Fund (SHF) pursuant to Proposition 7, 2015 (an increase of \$0.2 billion); an estimated \$4.3 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related deposits to the SHF pursuant to Proposition 1, 2014 (increase of \$0.9 billion); and all SHF available from traditional transportation tax and fee revenue sources, which is estimated to be \$9.3 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$0.7 billion. These increases are offset by a decrease of \$1.3 billion in Other Funds from bond proceeds. See the agency bill summary for additional details.
- Funding for the Texas Workforce Commission includes a net increase in All Funds of \$89.1 million, primarily due to the increase in federal appropriations for the Child Care and Development Block Grant for childcare services provided to low-income families. See the agency bill summary for additional details.

- Funding for the Department of Motor Vehicles includes a net decrease of \$28.0 million in All Funds, which includes decreases of \$13.2 million in General Revenue Funds and \$14.8 million in Other Funds from the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles Fund and State Highway Fund primarily related to onetime appropriations for information technology projects and deferred maintenance of buildings and facilities.
- Funding for the Texas Lottery Commission includes a \$3.2 million decrease in All Funds (General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) attributable to a decrease of \$7.2 million for the lottery operator contract, due to a decrease in the state’s projected contractual obligation, offset by an increase of \$0.8 million for the Retailer Bonus program, an increase of \$2.8 million for Retailer Commissions (which is based on total projected sales), and an increase of \$0.3 million for ongoing information technology needs.

Figure 77 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article VII, and **Figure 78** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article VII.

FIGURE 77
ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
FUNCTION	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$550.4	\$573.8	\$23.4	4.3%
Texas Lottery Commission	\$535.3	\$532.1	(\$3.2)	(0.6%)
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$328.9	\$300.9	(\$28.0)	(8.5%)
Department of Transportation	\$30,844.8	\$31,272.4	\$427.6	1.4%
Texas Workforce Commission	\$3,602.5	\$3,691.6	\$89.1	2.5%
Reimbursements to the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Account	\$37.8	\$37.8	\$0.0	0.0%
Subtotal, Business and Economic Development	\$35,899.7	\$36,408.5	\$508.8	1.4%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$753.1	\$783.7	\$30.6	4.1%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$151.6	\$151.9	\$0.3	0.2%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$26.6	\$21.9	(\$4.7)	(17.6%)
Lease Payments	\$0.6	\$0.0	(\$0.6)	(100.0%)
Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$931.9	\$957.6	\$25.7	2.8%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$244.2	\$266.5	\$22.4	9.2%
Total, All Functions	\$36,587.5	\$37,099.6	\$512.1	1.4%

NOTES:

(1) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 78
ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
FUNCTION	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$24.4	\$24.3	(\$0.0)	(0.1%)
Texas Lottery Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$38.9	\$25.7	(\$13.2)	(34.0%)
Department of Transportation	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Workforce Commission	\$382.2	\$382.2	\$0.0	0.0%
Reimbursements to the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Account	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Subtotal, Business and Economic Development	\$449.3	\$436.0	(\$13.3)	(3.0%)
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$15.8	\$17.0	\$1.3	8.0%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$4.9	\$4.9	\$0.0	0.2%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$25.9	\$21.9	(\$4.0)	(15.5%)
Lease Payments	\$0.6	\$0.0	(\$0.6)	(100.0%)
Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$47.2	\$43.8	(\$3.4)	(7.1%)
Total, All Functions	\$496.5	\$479.9	(\$16.6)	(3.4%)

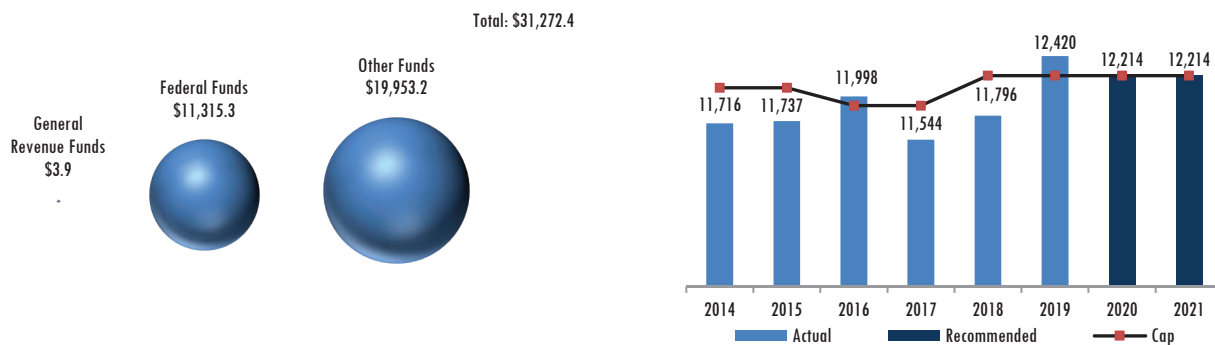
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FIGURE 79
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$0.0	0.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$11,046.5	\$11,315.3	\$268.8	2.4%
Other Funds	\$19,794.5	\$19,953.2	\$158.8	0.8%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$30,844.8	\$31,272.4	\$427.6	1.4%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Transportation for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$31.3 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$0.4 billion from the 2018–19 biennium. Funding includes the following amounts: an estimated \$5.1 billion from anticipated state sales tax and motor vehicle sales and rental tax deposits to the State Highway Fund (SHF) (Other Funds) pursuant to Proposition 7, 2015, an increase of \$0.2 billion; an estimated \$4.3 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related deposits to the SHF pursuant to Proposition 1, 2014, an increase of \$0.9 billion; and all SHF available from traditional transportation tax and fee revenue sources, estimated to be \$9.3 billion for the 2020–21 biennium, an increase of \$0.7 billion. These increases are offset by a decrease of \$1.3 billion in Other Funds from bond proceeds.

HIGHLIGHTS

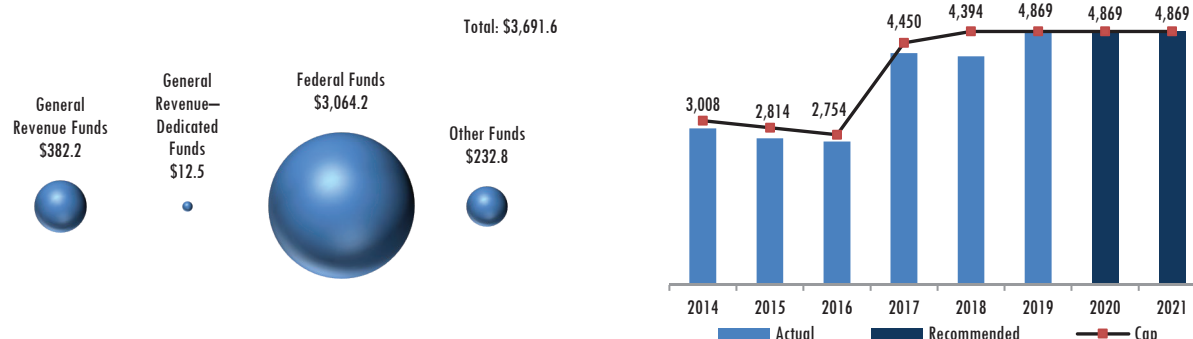
- Funding for the 2020–21 biennium includes \$19.9 billion in Other Funds for an increase of \$158.8 million from the 2018–19 biennium and includes the following amounts:
 - \$9.3 billion in Other Funds from the SHF from traditional transportation tax and fee revenue sources for an increase of \$661.2 million;
 - \$5.1 billion from state sales tax and motor vehicle sales and rental tax deposits to the SHF (Proposition 7, 2015) (an increase of \$237.3 million), including \$4.5 billion for development and delivery of nontolled roadway projects and \$0.6 billion for debt service payments on Highway Improvement General Obligation bonds (Proposition 12, 2003);
 - \$4.3 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related deposits to the SHF (Proposition 1, 2014) for nontolled roadway projects (an increase of \$928.0 million), including \$1.0 billion from Proposition 1 balances from prior fiscal years and \$3.2 billion from estimated Proposition 1 deposits to the SHF for the 2020–21 biennium;

- \$1.0 billion from the Texas Mobility Fund (Other Funds), a decrease of \$434.8 million, for bond debt service payments and transportation project development and delivery; and
- a decrease of \$1.3 billion from bond proceeds for transportation projects primarily due to the expenditure of all remaining proceeds authorized for the Proposition 12, Proposition 14 (2003), and Texas Mobility Fund bond programs for the 2018–19 biennium.
- \$27.8 billion in All Funds is provided for highway planning and design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and maintenance and preservation, including:
 - \$10.8 billion in Federal Funds;
 - \$7.6 billion in Other Funds from the SHF from traditional transportation tax and fee revenue sources;
 - \$4.5 billion from state sales tax and motor vehicle sales and rental tax deposits to the SHF (Proposition 7, 2015);
 - \$4.3 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related deposits to the SHF (Proposition 1, 2014);
 - \$0.3 billion from the SHF from regional toll project proceeds; and
 - \$0.2 billion in Other Funds from the Texas Mobility Fund.
- \$2.2 billion in All Funds is provided for debt service payments and other financing costs associated with the agency's borrowing programs, including:
 - \$0.8 billion in Other Funds from the SHF for Proposition 14, 2003, bonds;
 - \$0.7 billion in Other Funds from the Texas Mobility Fund for Texas Mobility Fund bonds;
 - \$0.6 billion in SHF Proposition 7, 2015, proceeds for Proposition 12 General Obligation bonds;
 - \$0.1 billion in Federal Funds from Build America Bond interest payment subsidies; and
 - \$1.0 million from the SHF for credit agreements associated with the agency's short-term borrowing program.

TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

FIGURE 80
TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)				
METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$382.2	\$382.2	\$0.0	0.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$2,997.5	\$3,064.2	\$66.7	2.2%
Other Funds	\$210.4	\$232.8	\$22.4	10.6%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$3,602.5	\$3,691.6	\$89.1	2.5%
ALL FUNDS, 2020–21 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)		FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$3.7 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$89.1 million from the 2018–19 biennium. The increase in funding is related primarily to the increase in federal appropriations for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). TWC is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

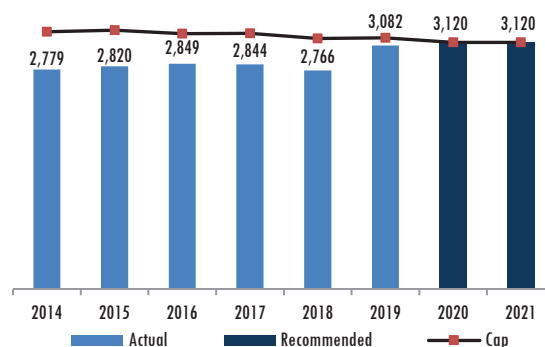
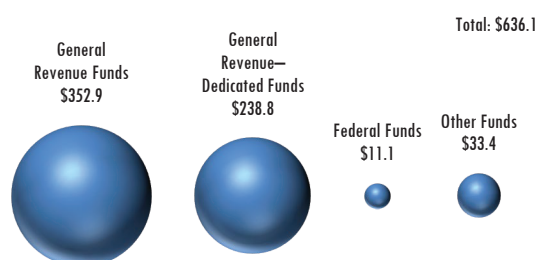
HIGHLIGHTS

- Funding includes an increase of \$49.5 million in Federal Funds for CCDBG. The federal Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 increased the CCDBG appropriation. Texas received approximately \$521.3 million for fiscal year 2018, an increase of approximately \$228.5 million from fiscal year 2017. It is assumed that the increased level of childcare funding will continue in the 2020–21 biennium.
- Funding includes \$140.6 million in General Revenue Funds, \$1.4 billion in Federal Funds, and \$197.5 million in Other Funds for childcare services provided to low-income families and foster care and protective service populations for the 2020–21 biennium. Funding includes an increase of \$15.3 million in Interagency Contracts for the Department of Family and Protective Services childcare services.
- Other federal funding at TWC includes a net increase of \$23.9 million primarily related to an increase in Vocational Rehabilitation grant funds carried forward from the 2018–19 biennium, offset by a decrease in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act National Emergency grant provided for Hurricane Harvey that is not anticipated for the 2020–21 biennium.

ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY

FIGURE 81
ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$345.3	\$352.9	\$7.5	2.2%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$236.1	\$238.8	\$2.7	1.2%
Federal Funds	\$12.6	\$11.1	(\$1.6)	(12.5%)
Other Funds	\$77.6	\$33.4	(\$44.2)	(57.0%)
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$671.7	\$636.1	(\$35.5)	(5.3%)



NOTES:

- (1) Excludes interagency contracts.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VIII

All Funds for the Regulatory agencies total \$636.1 million for the 2020–21 biennium, a decrease of \$35.5 million, or 5.3 percent from the 2018–19 biennium. The decrease in funding is related primarily to the expiration of the Health Insurance Risk Pool at the Texas Department of Insurance. Pursuant to the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1510, the Health Insurance Risk Pool expires August 31, 2019. The regulatory agencies regulate a variety of industries, including health-related occupations, nonhealth-related occupations, securities, and pari-mutuel racing. The appropriations and indirect costs for the majority of these regulatory agencies are supported by fees generated from the industries and occupations they regulate.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Sunset Advisory Commission is reviewing several Article VIII agencies, including the Texas Funeral Service Commission, Texas Board of Professional Geoscientists, Texas Board of Professional Land Surveying, Texas Medical Board, Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners, Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists, and the State Securities Board. The Sunset Advisory Commission will finalize decisions from these reviews by January 2019. Sunset contingency riders are included for each agency under review.
- Funding for the Texas Department of Insurance includes a net All Funds decrease of \$40.4 million for the 2020–21 biennium. This amount includes a decrease of \$42.1 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds and Other Funds due to the expiration of the temporary Health Insurance Risk Pool. Senate Bill 2087, Eighty-fifth Legislature, Regular

Session, 2017, established the pool to assist Texas residents in accessing quality healthcare contingent upon federal law, regulation, or executive action. The enabling statute expires at the end of the 2018–19 biennium. Funding also includes decreases of \$3.9 million in Other Funds from Appropriated Receipts primarily for the Three-Share Premium Assistance Program, \$1.8 million in Federal Funds for the elimination of a federal Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Premium Review Grant that is not expected for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, and \$0.8 million in General Revenue Funds for the State Regulatory Response to Hurricane Harvey for fiscal year 2018. These decreases are offset by an increase of \$4.4 million in General Revenue Funds to continue the agency’s State Regulatory Response rider, which authorizes the agency to respond to unexpected changes in the insurance market, including emergencies and natural and manmade disasters. Funding also includes an increase of \$3.8 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for the agency’s Data Center Services to align with the Department of Information Resources estimates of ongoing costs.

- Funding for the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation includes an increase of \$2.5 million in General Revenue Funds for the agency’s requests related to a new licensing system (\$2.0 million) and a new Human Trafficking Team (\$0.5 million) in the agency’s Inspections division. Also included are an additional 4.0 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions per fiscal year for the Human Trafficking Team. This increase in funding is offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in General Revenue Funds for onetime expenses incurred during the 2018–19 biennium for the implementation of the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS) and start-up costs for the regulation of programs and occupations initiated or transferred to the agency during the 2018–19 biennium and a decrease of 1.0 FTE position in agency administration related to the implementation of CAPPS.
- Funding for the Texas State Board of Pharmacy includes a decrease of \$0.4 million in General Revenue Funds for onetime costs for capital budget projects, start-up costs for the agency’s Sunset legislation, and onetime funding for lump-sum annual leave payouts to retiring employees the agency received during the 2018–19 biennium. Recommendations add an informational rider for the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) to the Special Provisions Relating to All Regulatory Agencies and remove the rider from the Board of Pharmacy’s bill pattern. Recommendations also include funding for the PMP at the 2018–19 biennial level of \$4.3 million.
- Funding for the State Office of Administrative Hearings includes a net decrease of \$2.6 million in All Funds. This includes a decrease of \$1.3 million in General Revenue Funds for one-time expenses for the agency’s case management system from the 2018–19 biennium; and a decrease of \$1.3 million in Interagency Contracts for the projected decrease in case hours from 2018–19 contracted levels.

Figure 82 shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article VIII, and **Figure 83** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

FIGURE 82
ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, ALL FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED	RECOMMENDED	BIENNIAL	PERCENTAGE
FUNCTION	2018–19	2020–21	CHANGE	CHANGE
State Office of Administrative Hearings	\$25.3	\$22.7	(\$2.6)	(10.3%)
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.0	0.0%
State Board of Dental Examiners	\$8.7	\$9.0	\$0.2	2.6%
Texas Funeral Service Commission	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Professional Geoscientists	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Health Professions Council	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$0.1	2.5%
Office of Injured Employee Counsel	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Department of Insurance	\$269.5	\$229.1	(\$40.4)	(15.0%)
Office of Public Insurance Counsel	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Professional Land Surveyors	\$1.0	\$1.0	(\$0.0)	(0.0%)
Department of Licensing and Regulation	\$71.2	\$73.4	\$2.2	3.1%
Texas Medical Board	\$27.5	\$27.4	(\$0.1)	(0.5%)
Board of Nursing	\$25.5	\$25.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Optometry Board	\$1.0	\$1.0	(\$0.0)	(0.8%)
State Board of Pharmacy	\$18.7	\$18.3	(\$0.4)	(2.1%)
Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	\$2.9	\$2.8	(\$0.1)	(3.0%)
Board of Plumbing Examiners	\$5.3	\$5.3	(\$0.0)	(0.1%)
Board of Examiners of Psychologists	\$1.9	\$1.8	(\$0.1)	(3.6%)
Texas Racing Commission	\$13.3	\$14.4	\$1.2	8.7%
Texas State Securities Board	\$13.7	\$14.0	\$0.3	1.8%
Public Utility Commission	\$32.6	\$32.4	(\$0.2)	(0.6%)
Office of Public Utility Counsel	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	\$2.8	\$2.7	(\$0.2)	(5.6%)
Subtotal, Regulatory	\$551.6	\$511.4	(\$40.2)	(7.3%)
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$106.3	\$109.8	\$3.5	3.3%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$25.8	\$25.9	\$0.1	0.3%
Lease Payments	\$0.3	\$0.0	(\$0.3)	(95.3%)
Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$132.4	\$135.7	\$3.3	2.5%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$12.3	\$11.0	(\$1.3)	(10.8%)
Total, All Functions	\$671.7	\$636.1	(\$35.5)	(5.3%)

NOTES:

(1) Excludes Interagency Contracts

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 83
ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)				
FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
State Office of Administrative Hearings	\$15.6	\$14.3	(\$1.3)	(8.3%)
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.0	0.0%
State Board of Dental Examiners	\$8.2	\$8.4	\$0.2	2.7%
Texas Funeral Service Commission	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Professional Geoscientists	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Health Professions Council	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Office of Injured Employee Counsel	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Department of Insurance	\$81.3	\$86.4	\$5.1	6.2%
Office of Public Insurance Counsel	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Professional Land Surveyors	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.0	0.0%
Department of Licensing and Regulation	\$60.5	\$62.7	\$2.2	3.6%
Texas Medical Board	\$20.3	\$21.0	\$0.8	3.9%
Board of Nursing	\$18.1	\$18.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Optometry Board	\$0.9	\$0.9	(\$0.0)	(0.1%)
State Board of Pharmacy	\$16.6	\$16.3	(\$0.4)	(2.3%)
Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	\$2.8	\$2.7	(\$0.1)	(3.1%)
Board of Plumbing Examiners	\$5.2	\$5.2	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Examiners of Psychologists	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Racing Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Texas State Securities Board	\$13.7	\$14.0	\$0.3	1.8%
Public Utility Commission	\$26.6	\$26.3	(\$0.2)	(0.8%)
Office of Public Utility Counsel	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	\$2.8	\$2.7	(\$0.2)	(5.6%)
Subtotal, Regulatory	\$284.3	\$290.7	\$6.4	2.2%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$47.9	\$49.1	\$1.2	2.6%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$13.0	\$13.1	\$0.1	0.5%
Lease Payments	\$0.2	\$0.0	(\$0.1)	(90.5%)
Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$61.0	\$62.2	\$1.2	1.9%
Total, All Functions	\$345.3	\$352.9	\$7.5	2.2%

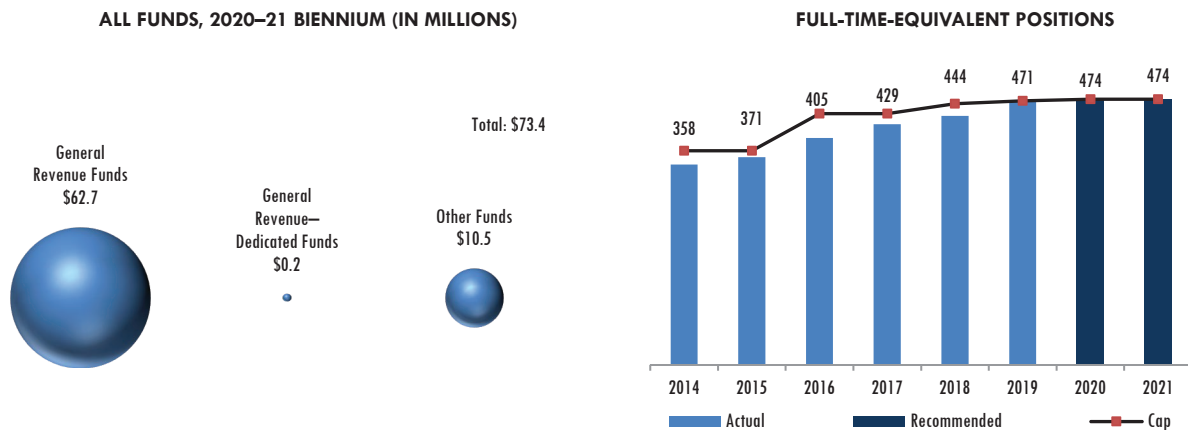
NOTE: Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATION

FIGURE 84
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
METHOD OF FINANCE				
General Revenue Funds	\$60.5	\$62.7	\$2.2	3.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	10.5%
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Total, All Methods of Finance	\$71.2	\$73.4	\$2.2	3.1%



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

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation for the 2020–21 biennium totals \$73.4 million in All Funds, including \$62.7 million in General Revenue Funds. The Department of Licensing and Regulation is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The agency regulates 39 license programs with 219 license types and holds more than 800,000 total individual and business licenses.
- Funding includes an increase of \$0.5 million in General Revenue Funds and an additional 4.0 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions for the agency's new Human Trafficking Team within the Inspections division.
- Funding includes an increase of \$2.0 million in General Revenue Funds for Phase I of a new, nonproprietary licensing system that can be modified and maintained by agency staff after initial deployment to meet changing business needs.
- Funding includes a decrease of \$0.1 million in General Revenue Funds and a decrease of 1.0 FTE position in agency administration for onetime expenses incurred during the 2018–19 biennium for the implementation of the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System.
- Funding includes a decrease of \$0.2 million in General Revenue Funds for onetime expenses incurred during the 2018–19 biennium for start-up costs for the regulation of programs and occupations initiated or transferred to the agency during the 2018–19 biennium, including Transportation Network Companies, Behavior Analysts, and Podiatrists.

- The agency estimates generating \$85.0 million in revenue from fees, taxes, and administrative penalties for the 2020–21 biennium.

READER'S GUIDE TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

This guide explains certain key elements of a General Appropriations Bill. The version of the General Appropriations Bill that becomes law is referred to as the General Appropriations Act (GAA). The GAA is the state's budget for a two-year period referred to as a biennium.

General Appropriations Bills are categorized by articles that cover a certain area of government. For example, Article I applies to areas of General Government, Article II covers Health and Human Services, and Article III applies to Public and Higher Education. Six additional articles cover other areas of government. Article IX, General Provisions, contains additional limitations, authority, and requirements applicable to other articles.

Articles contain agency bill patterns that all follow a similar format. Article-specific summary information is included at the end of each article.

The following sample shows a bill pattern for the Office of Attorney General.

A **Agency names** are followed by their bill patterns, which consist of items of appropriations and riders.

B **Methods of Finance (MOF)** describe different fund types in an agency's appropriations. The four MOF categories are General Revenue Fund (GR), General Revenue-Dedicated Funds (GR-D), Federal Funds, and Other Funds. Each of these four may contain subcategories.

C The **Number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)** shows the maximum number of FTE positions, or FTE cap, for the agency.

D The **Schedule of Exempt Positions** indicates annual salary caps for certain agency executives.

E **Agency Items of Appropriation** consist of goals with multiple strategies. Each strategy has its own appropriation.

F The left footer shows the version of the appropriations bill. This is the LBB recommended version for the Senate.

G The center footer shows the article number followed by its page number. This is the third page of Article I, General Government.

A OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL		
	For the Years Ending August 31, 2020	August 31, 2021
B Method of Financing:		
<u>General Revenue Fund</u>		
General Revenue Fund	\$ 112,163,894	\$ 102,865,377
Child Support Retained Collection Account	108,952,182	108,952,182
Attorney General Debt Collection Receipts	8,300,000	8,300,000
General Revenue - Insurance Companies Maintenance Tax and Insurance Department Fees Account No. 8042	3,411,343	3,411,343
Subtotal, General Revenue Fund	\$ 232,827,419	\$ 223,528,902
<u>General Revenue Fund - Dedicated</u>		
Compensation to Victims of Crime Account No. 469	\$ 61,263,780	\$ 61,263,780
Compensation to Victims of Crime Auxiliary Account No. 494	161,349	161,349
AG Law Enforcement Account No. 5006	308,431	308,431
Sexual Assault Program Account No. 5010	10,188,546	10,188,546
Subtotal, General Revenue Fund - Dedicated	\$ 71,922,106	\$ 71,922,106
Federal Funds	\$ 239,790,659	\$ 240,152,107
<u>Other Funds</u>		
Interagency Contracts - Criminal Justice Grants	\$ 951,333	\$ 951,334
Appropriated Receipts	33,770,328	33,770,328
Interagency Contracts	39,890,641	39,890,641
License Plate Trust Fund Account No. 0802, estimated	31,000	31,000
Subtotal, Other Funds	\$ 74,643,302	\$ 74,643,303
Total, Method of Financing	\$ 619,183,486	\$ 610,246,418
This bill pattern represents an estimated 100% of this agency's estimated total available funds for the biennium.		
C Number of Full-Time-Equivalents (FTE):	4,209.4	4,209.4
D Schedule of Exempt Positions:		
Attorney General, Group 6	\$153,750	\$153,750
E Items of Appropriation:		
A. Goal: PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES		
Provide General Legal Services to the State and Authorized Entities.		
A.1.1. Strategy: LEGAL SERVICES	\$ 108,769,335	\$ 108,437,207
Provide Legal Counsel/Litigation/Alternative Dispute Resolution Svcs.		
B. Goal: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW		
Enforce State/Federal Child Support Laws.		
B.1.1. Strategy: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	\$ 362,144,696	\$ 361,678,308
Establish Paternity/Obligations, Enforce Orders and Distribute Monies.		
B.1.2. Strategy: STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT	14,375,236	14,375,236
Total, Goal B: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW	\$ 376,519,932	\$ 376,053,544
C. Goal: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES		
Review/Process Applications for Compensation to Crime Victims.		
C.1.1. Strategy: CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION	\$ 72,067,205	\$ 72,428,653
Review Claims, Determine Eligibility/State Liability, Pay Correctly.		
F A813-LBB Senate-1-A	G I-3	January 5, 2019

H **Grand Total** amounts are the sum of all individual agency strategy appropriations. Note that Grand Total amounts exactly match the Total, Method of Financing line above, and the Total, Object-of-Expense Informational Listing at the top of the next page.

I **Object-of-Expense (OOE) Informational Listing** categorizes the use of the agency's appropriation made above. It is not a separate appropriation.

J Entries for **Employee Benefits** and **Debt Service** are not specific agency appropriations, but rather an estimate of the amounts needed for this agency that are appropriated elsewhere.

K Performance Measure Targets instruct agencies on specific desired results within their strategies. Targets include four types of measures: outcome; output; efficiency; and explanatory/input. The Performance Measure Targets section is also the beginning of the Rider Section of an agency bill pattern. Riders inform agencies on their use of items of appropriations. They may authorize, direct, or limit the use of items of appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Continued)		
C.1.2. Strategy: VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	41,777,766	33,277,766
Provide Grants & Contracts for Victims Svcs/Sexual Asslt Victims.		
Total, Goal C: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES	\$ 113,844,971	\$ 105,706,419
D. Goal: REFER MEDICAID CRIMES		
Investigate/Refer for Prosecution Fraud/Misconduct Involving Medicaid.		
D.1.1. Strategy: MEDICAID INVESTIGATION	\$ 19,413,443	\$ 19,413,443
Conduct Investigation Supporting Prosecution of Alleged Medicaid Crime.		
E. Goal: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR SORM		
Provide Administrative Support for the State Office of Risk Management.		
E.1.1. Strategy: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR SORM	\$ 635,805	\$ 635,805
Provide Administrative Support to the State Office of Risk Management.		
Grand Total, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	<u>\$ 619,183,486</u>	<u>\$ 610,246,418</u>
Object-of-Expense Informational Listing:		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 244,141,315	\$ 244,350,097
Other Personnel Costs	8,226,273	8,226,273
Professional Fees and Services	96,467,282	101,177,051
Fuels and Lubricants	355,644	355,644
Consumable Supplies	1,586,457	1,586,457
Utilities	2,991,394	2,991,394
Travel	4,862,716	4,862,716
Rent - Building	24,103,547	25,603,547
Rent - Machine and Other	1,320,110	1,320,110
Other Operating Expense	164,912,465	165,296,157
Grants	57,132,775	48,583,564
Capital Expenditures	<u>13,083,508</u>	<u>5,893,408</u>
Total, Object-of-Expense Informational Listing	<u>\$ 619,183,486</u>	<u>\$ 610,246,418</u>
Estimated Allocations for Employee Benefits and Debt Service Appropriations Made Elsewhere in this Act:		
<u>Employee Benefits</u>		
Retirement	\$ 21,825,879	\$ 21,935,008
Group Insurance	48,330,906	49,021,604
Social Security	17,414,719	17,501,792
Benefits Replacement	<u>342,371</u>	<u>291,015</u>
Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$ 87,913,875	\$ 88,749,419
<u>Debt Service</u>		
Lease Payments	<u>\$ 346,932</u>	<u>\$ 240,539</u>
Total, Estimated Allocations for Employee Benefits and Debt Service Appropriations Made Elsewhere in this Act	<u>\$ 88,260,807</u>	<u>\$ 88,989,958</u>
1. Performance Measure Targets. The following is a listing of the key performance target levels for the Office of the Attorney General. It is the intent of the Legislature that appropriations made by this Act be utilized in the most efficient and effective manner possible to achieve the intended mission of the Office of the Attorney General. In order to achieve the objectives and service standards established by this Act, the Office of the Attorney General shall make every effort to attain the following designated key performance target levels associated with each item of appropriation.		
	2020	2021
A. Goal: PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES		
Outcome (Results/Impact):		
Delinquent State Revenue Collected	50,000,000	50,000,000
A.1.1. Strategy: LEGAL SERVICES		
Output (Volume):		
Legal Hours Billed to Litigation and Legal Counsel	1,092,696	1,088,254
Efficiencies:		
Average Cost Per Legal Hour	96.93	96.92
A302-LBB Senate-1-A	I-4	January 5, 2019

L For agencies that have a **Capital Budget rider**, it will appear as the second rider. Capital Budgets do not make additional appropriations, but rather direct the use of items of appropriation made above for specific uses. Capital Budgets direct the agency purchase or lease of vehicles, information resources, real property, or certain road construction or building repair.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Continued)

B. Goal: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW

Outcome (Results/Impact):

Percent of Title IV-D Cases That Have Court Orders for Child Support	85%	85%
Percent of All Current Child Support Amounts Due That Are Collected	65%	65%
Percent of Title IV-D Cases with Arrears Due in Which Any Amount Is Paid Toward Arrears	65%	65%
Percent of Paternity Establishments for Out of Wedlock Births	96%	96%

B.1.1. Strategy: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Output (Volume):

Amount of Title IV-D Child Support Collected (in Millions)	4,400	4,450
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Efficiencies:

Ratio of Total Dollars Collected Per Dollar Spent	12.42	12.18
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B.1.2. Strategy: STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT

Output (Volume):

Number of Payment Receipts Processed by the SDU Vendor	22,590,707	22,657,319
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C. Goal: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES

Outcome (Results/Impact):

Amount of Crime Victims' Compensation Awarded	63,363,102	63,724,550
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C.1.1. Strategy: CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION

Efficiencies:

Average Number of Days to Analyze a Claim and Make an Award	46	46
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D. Goal: REFER MEDICAID CRIMES

D.1.1. Strategy: MEDICAID INVESTIGATION

Output (Volume):

Number of Investigations Concluded	500	500
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L

2. Capital Budget. Funds appropriated above may be expended for capital budget items listed below. The amounts identified for each item may be adjusted or may be expended on other non-capital expenditures within the strategy to which the funds were appropriated. However, any amounts spent on capital items are subject to the aggregate dollar restrictions on capital budget expenditures provided in the General Provisions of this Act.

	2018	2019
a. Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies		
(1) Child Support Hardware/Software Enhancements	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
(2) Child Support TXCSES 2.0 Single Release	30,690,829	26,406,435
Total, Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies	\$ 30,790,829	\$ 26,506,435
b. Transportation Items		
(1) Child Support Motor Vehicles	\$ 288,000	\$ 192,000
c. Data Center Consolidation		
(1) Data Center Consolidation	\$ 51,636,341	\$ 51,981,462
d. Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS)		
(1) Converted PeopleSoft Licenses	\$ 57,055	\$ 57,055
(2) CAPPS Transition	1,266,135	2,832,439
Total, Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS)	\$ 1,323,190	\$ 2,889,494
Total, Capital Budget	\$ 84,038,360	\$ 81,569,391
Method of Financing (Capital Budget):		
General Revenue Fund	\$ 31,210,441	\$ 31,477,881
GR Dedicated - Compensation to Victims of Crime Account No. 469	\$ 268,779	\$ 352,357
Federal Funds	\$ 51,934,855	\$ 49,074,255

M The **Method of Financing (Capital Budget)** section directs agencies in the use of MOFs for Capital Budget expenses.

N Additional riders follow an agency's Performance Measure Targets (Rider 1) and Capital Budget (Rider 2). Riders may provide general direction on the use of agency appropriation or may provide direction relating to a specific strategy.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Continued)

Other Funds		
Appropriated Receipts	\$ 493,677	\$ 493,677
Interagency Contracts	130,608	171,221
Subtotal, Other Funds	\$ 624,285	\$ 664,898
Total, Method of Financing	\$ 84,038,360	\$ 81,569,391

	2020	2021
a. Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies		
(1) Child Support Hardware/Software Enhancements	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
(2) Child Support TXCSES 2.0 Managed Services	5,000,000	5,000,000
(3) Child Support TXCSES 2.0 Integrated Infrastructure Services	7,200,000	0
Total, Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies	\$ 12,300,000	\$ 5,100,000
b. Transportation Items		
(1) Child Support Motor Vehicles	\$ 312,000	\$ 384,000
c. Data Center Consolidation		
(1) Data Center Consolidation	\$ 50,516,392	\$ 57,869,817
d. Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPS)		
(1) Converted PeopleSoft Licenses	\$ 62,345	\$ 64,216
Total, Capital Budget	\$ 63,190,737	\$ 63,418,033

M

Method of Financing (Capital Budget):

General Revenue Fund	\$ 23,487,486	\$ 23,763,350
GR Dedicated - Compensation to Victims of Crime Account No. 469	\$ 174,910	\$ 191,748
Federal Funds	\$ 38,942,087	\$ 38,867,769
Other Funds		
Appropriated Receipts	\$ 493,677	\$ 493,677
Interagency Contracts	92,577	101,489
Subtotal, Other Funds	\$ 586,254	\$ 595,166
Total, Method of Financing	\$ 63,190,737	\$ 63,418,033

N

3. Cost Allocation, Reporting Requirement. The Office of the Attorney General is directed to continue an accounting and billing system by which the costs of legal services provided to each agency may be determined. This cost information shall be provided to the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year.

4. Child Support Collections.

- a. The Office of the Attorney General shall deposit Child Support Retained Collections in a special account in the Comptroller's Office. The account shall be called the Child Support Retained Collection Account. Child Support Retained Collections shall include the state share of funds collected by the Office of the Attorney General which were previously paid by the State as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or foster care payments, all child support enforcement incentive payments received from the federal government, and all revenues specifically established by statute on a fee or service-provided basis and pertaining to the Child Support Enforcement Program.
- b. Amounts earned as interest on, and allocated by the Comptroller of Public Accounts to, the Child Support Trust Fund No. 994, in excess of \$808,289 in fiscal year ~~2018~~2020 and \$808,289 in fiscal year ~~2019~~2021, shall be transferred monthly by the Comptroller of Public

COMPARISON OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**FIGURE B-1
ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS) ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018-19	RECOMMENDED 2020-21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$7,503.3	\$6,185.7	(\$1,317.6)	(17.6%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$83,584.2	\$84,823.9	\$1,239.7	1.5%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$81,229.0	\$88,577.3	\$7,348.3	9.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$60,492.7	\$67,498.9	\$7,006.2	11.6%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$20,736.3	\$21,078.4	\$342.1	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$857.1	\$835.5	(\$21.6)	(2.5%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$18,378.5	\$15,474.4	(\$2,904.1)	(15.8%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,566.0	\$8,831.8	\$2,265.8	34.5%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$36,587.5	\$37,099.6	\$512.1	1.4%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$671.7	\$636.1	(\$35.5)	(5.3%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.8	\$403.5	\$10.6	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$235,770.2	\$242,867.8	\$7,097.6	3.0%

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B-2
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS) ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018-19	RECOMMENDED 2020-21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$3,406.9	\$3,493.9	\$87.0	2.6%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$34,716.3	\$33,606.9	(\$1,109.4)	(3.2%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$56,458.4	\$60,989.6	\$4,531.3	8.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$41,548.7	\$45,835.3	\$4,286.5	10.3%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$14,909.7	\$15,154.3	\$244.6	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$490.8	\$502.4	\$11.7	2.4%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,322.1	\$11,505.1	\$182.9	1.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$910.6	\$870.4	(\$40.2)	(4.4%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$496.5	\$479.9	(\$16.6)	(3.4%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$345.3	\$352.9	\$7.5	2.2%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.7	\$403.3	\$10.5	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$108,539.7	\$112,204.4	\$3,664.7	3.4%

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B-3
GENERAL REVENUE-DEDICATED FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018-19	RECOMMENDED 2018-19	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$858.5	\$545.0	(\$313.5)	(36.5%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$566.9	\$515.6	(\$51.2)	(9.0%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$2,822.5	\$2,708.6	(\$113.9)	(4.0%)
<i>Public Education</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,822.5	\$2,708.6	(\$113.9)	(4.0%)
Article IV – Judiciary	\$141.1	\$165.6	\$24.5	17.4%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$42.0	\$35.2	(\$6.8)	(16.1%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$1,366.6	\$1,282.4	(\$84.3)	(6.2%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$571.9	\$568.9	(\$3.0)	(0.5%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$236.1	\$238.8	\$2.7	1.2%
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 Articles	\$6,605.5	\$6,060.1	(\$545.4)	(8.3%)

NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B-4
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS AND GENERAL REVENUE-DEDICATED FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018-19	RECOMMENDED 2020-21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$4,265.4	\$4,038.9	(\$226.5)	(5.3%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$35,283.2	\$34,122.6	(\$1,160.6)	(3.3%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$59,280.9	\$63,698.3	\$4,417.4	7.5%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$41,548.7	\$45,835.3	\$4,286.5	10.3%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$17,732.2	\$17,863.0	\$130.8	0.7%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$631.8	\$668.0	\$36.2	5.7%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,364.1	\$11,540.3	\$176.2	1.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,277.2	\$2,152.8	(\$124.4)	(5.5%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$1,068.4	\$1,048.7	(\$19.7)	(1.8%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$581.4	\$591.7	\$10.3	1.8%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.7	\$403.3	\$10.5	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$115,145.1	\$118,264.4	\$3,119.3	2.7%

NOTES:

(1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B–5
FEDERAL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$1,264.2	\$1,317.4	\$53.2	4.2%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$46,704.3	\$49,566.3	\$2,862.0	6.1%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,802.5	\$11,020.6	\$218.1	2.0%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$10,519.7	\$10,727.2	\$207.5	2.0%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$282.8	\$293.4	\$10.6	3.7%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$4.0	\$3.5	(\$0.5)	(12.4%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$6,748.5	\$3,766.6	(\$2,982.0)	(44.2%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$3,823.6	\$6,307.3	\$2,483.8	65.0%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$14,715.8	\$15,080.1	\$364.3	2.5%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$12.6	\$11.1	(\$1.6)	(12.5%)
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 Articles	\$84,075.6	\$87,072.9	\$2,997.3	3.6%

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
 (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B–6
OTHER FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$1,973.7	\$829.4	(\$1,144.3)	(58.0%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$1,596.7	\$1,135.0	(\$461.7)	(28.9%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$11,145.7	\$13,858.5	\$2,712.8	24.3%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$8,424.4	\$10,936.4	\$2,512.1	29.8%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,721.3	\$2,922.1	\$200.8	7.4%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$221.2	\$164.0	(\$57.2)	(25.9%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$265.9	\$167.5	(\$98.3)	(37.0%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$465.2	\$371.7	(\$93.5)	(20.1%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$20,803.3	\$20,970.8	\$167.4	0.8%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$77.6	\$33.4	(\$44.2)	(57.0%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	133.0%
Total, All Articles	\$36,549.4	\$37,530.5	\$981.0	2.7%

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
 (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
 (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE B–7
GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS, AND OTHER FUNDS

(IN MILLIONS)	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2018–19	RECOMMENDED 2020–21	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
ALL FUNCTIONS				
Article I – General Government	\$6,239.1	\$4,868.3	(\$1,370.8)	(22.0%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$36,879.9	\$35,257.6	(\$1,622.3)	(4.4%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$70,426.5	\$77,556.7	\$7,130.2	10.1%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$49,973.1	\$56,771.7	\$6,798.6	13.6%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$20,453.5	\$20,785.1	\$331.6	1.6%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$853.0	\$832.0	(\$21.1)	(2.5%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,630.0	\$11,707.8	\$77.8	0.7%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,742.4	\$2,524.4	(\$218.0)	(7.9%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$21,871.7	\$22,019.5	\$147.8	0.7%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$659.1	\$625.1	(\$34.0)	(5.2%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$392.8	\$403.5	\$10.6	2.7%
Total, All Articles	\$151,694.6	\$155,794.9	\$4,100.3	2.7%

NOTES:

- (1) May include anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.