



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget

Legislative Primer

SUBMITTED TO THE 84TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

AUGUST 2014

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INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

More than 500 separate federal programs provide grants to states and local governments. According to Federal Funds Information for States, in federal fiscal year 2014, Texas ranked thirty-sixth among states in per capita federal spending for grants to state and local governments. In federal fiscal year 2014, Texas received \$1,509 in federal spending per capita, while the national average was \$1,625 per capita. Although this ranking does not consider every federal grant, it includes more than 90 percent of federal grants to state and local governments.

The relative growth of Federal Funds within the state budget is shown in **Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4**. **Figure 1** shows that, as a percentage of the total state budget, Federal Funds have grown from 23.4 percent in fiscal year 1989 to 33.6 percent in fiscal year 2014. The availability of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) in fiscal year 2010 shows the highest percentage rate of this period at 39.8 percent.

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Federal Funds appropriations for the 2014–15 biennium total \$68.7 billion, a \$4.9 billion, or 6.0 percent increase from the total 2012–13 estimated biennial expenditures of \$64.8 billion (**Figure 5**). However, not all federal funding streams directed to Texas are included in these totals. For example, Earned Federal Funds are reimbursements to the state for expenditures already paid with state funds and are included in General Revenue Funds. Some federal funding received by higher education institutions and certain Medicaid hospital supplemental payments are not included in Federal Funds totals. In-kind federal contributions, such as the vaccines the federal government distributes to Texas, are not appropriated. Expenditures for federal government salaries and wages, procurement, and direct payments to individuals—such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, unemployment compensation, and Social Security disability payments—are not received by the state, and are therefore not included in the Federal Funds total.

Most of the Federal Funds that Texas receives (93.3 percent) are for services provided through the Health and Human Services, Business and Economic Development, and Education Articles of the 2014–15 General Appropriations Act (GAA). **Figure 6** shows the amount of Federal Funds received by each of these functions, or GAA Articles, as a percentage of All Funds included in the 2014–15 GAA. **Figure 7** shows each function's

Federal Funds as a percentage of its All Funds budget in the 2012–13 and 2014–15 biennia.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

In the 2014–15 biennium, Texas health and human services agencies were appropriated \$42.4 billion in Federal Funds, which is 61.8 percent of the state's total Federal Funds. **Figure 2** shows that Federal Funds as a percentage of All Funds for the health and human services function have increased from 49.4 percent in fiscal year 1989 to 56.8 percent in fiscal year 2014. The availability of Federal Funds from the higher Medicaid federal matching rate authorized by ARRA in fiscal years 2009 to 2011 shows the highest percentage rates between this time period. This appropriated level is a 7.0 percent increase from the 2012–13 estimated expenditures for health and human services agencies. This increase is primarily related to the Medicaid program. Medicaid, the largest federal grant received by Texas, accounts for 60.5 percent of the 2014 federal awards for the programs listed in this publication.

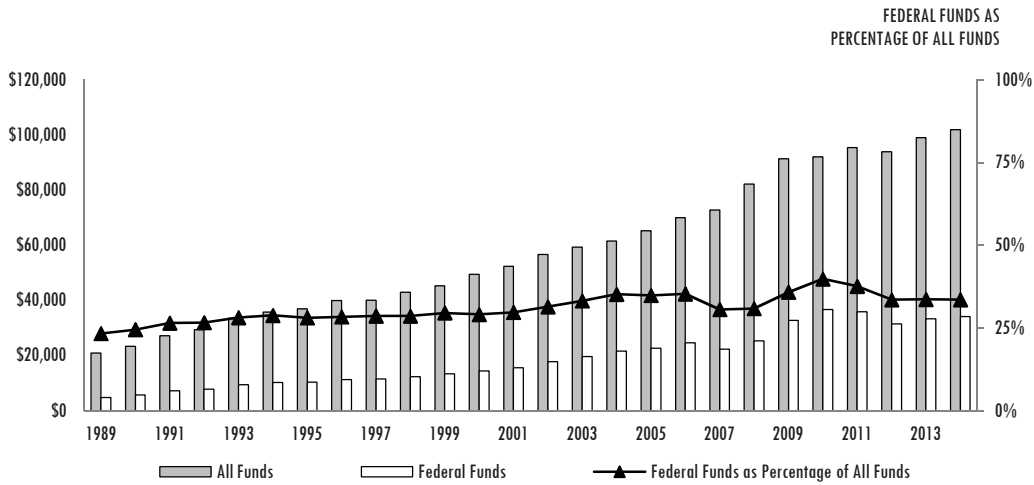
EDUCATION

Education agencies account for the second-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. Education agencies were appropriated \$10.6 billion in Federal Funds during the 2014–15 biennium (15.5 percent of the state's total Federal Funds). This amount is an increase of \$427.2 million from 2012–13 estimated biennial expenditures. Most of this increase is attributable to school nutrition programs. **Figure 3** shows that Federal Funds as a percentage of All Funds for the education function was the highest (19.7 percent) in fiscal year 2010. The availability of Federal Funds from ARRA to support state obligations in the Foundation School Program and for instructional materials account for the highest percentage rate during fiscal year 2010. The Texas Education Agency receives 98.4 percent of the function's Federal Funds appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Business and economic development agencies were appropriated \$11.1 billion in 2014–15, which is a 17.9 percent increase from 2012–13 estimated biennial expenditures. This increase is primarily attributable to additional Highway Planning and Construction Program Federal Funding. Approximately 42 percent of the total budget for the business and economic development function is expected to come from federal sources. **Figure 4** shows that Federal Funds as a percentage of All Funds

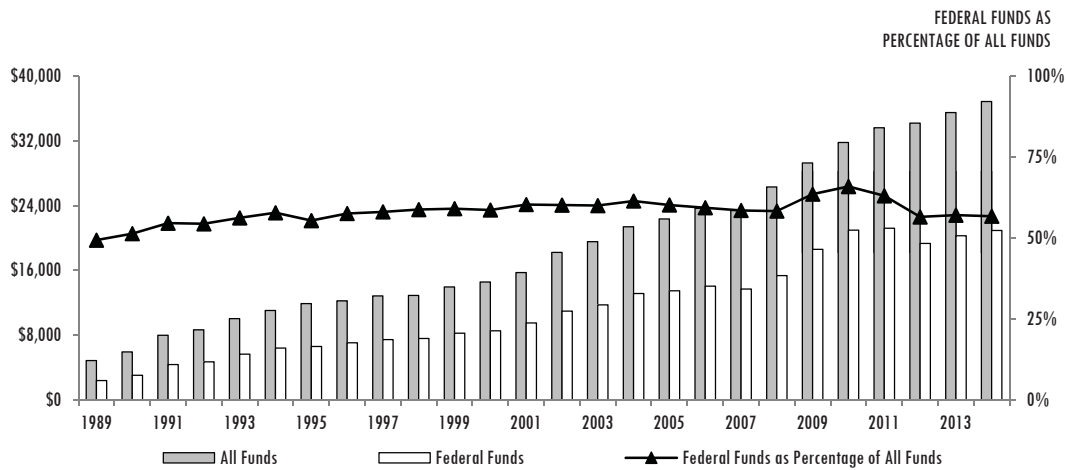
**FIGURE 1
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, ALL FUNCTIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1989 TO 2014**



	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
1989	\$20,903.5	\$4,882.1	23.4%
1990	\$23,373.3	\$5,732.7	24.5%
1991	\$27,226.4	\$7,221.0	26.5%
1992	\$29,367.5	\$7,821.9	26.6%
1993	\$33,555.9	\$9,451.1	28.2%
1994	\$35,764.4	\$10,304.4	28.8%
1995	\$37,004.2	\$10,405.6	28.1%
1996	\$39,986.4	\$11,356.9	28.4%
1997	\$40,122.8	\$11,496.9	28.7%
1998	\$43,014.5	\$12,317.7	28.6%
1999	\$45,278.2	\$13,393.8	29.6%
2000	\$49,452.9	\$14,399.5	29.1%
2001	\$52,344.8	\$15,580.0	29.8%
2002	\$56,713.6	\$17,825.6	31.4%
2003	\$59,294.8	\$19,691.0	33.2%
2004	\$61,506.7	\$21,654.5	35.2%
2005	\$65,203.6	\$22,721.6	34.8%
2006	\$69,960.6	\$24,710.1	35.3%
2007	\$72,784.2	\$22,299.0	30.6%
2008	\$82,156.2	\$25,405.9	30.9%
2009	\$91,316.7	\$32,727.8	35.8%
2010	\$92,046.6	\$36,672.1	39.8%
2011	\$95,451.5	\$35,901.0	37.6%
2012	\$93,894.8	\$31,513.9	33.6%
2013	\$98,955.3	\$33,305.3	33.7%
2014	\$101,937.5	\$34,212.4	33.6%
	Average Growth Rate		
	6.6%	8.7%	

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

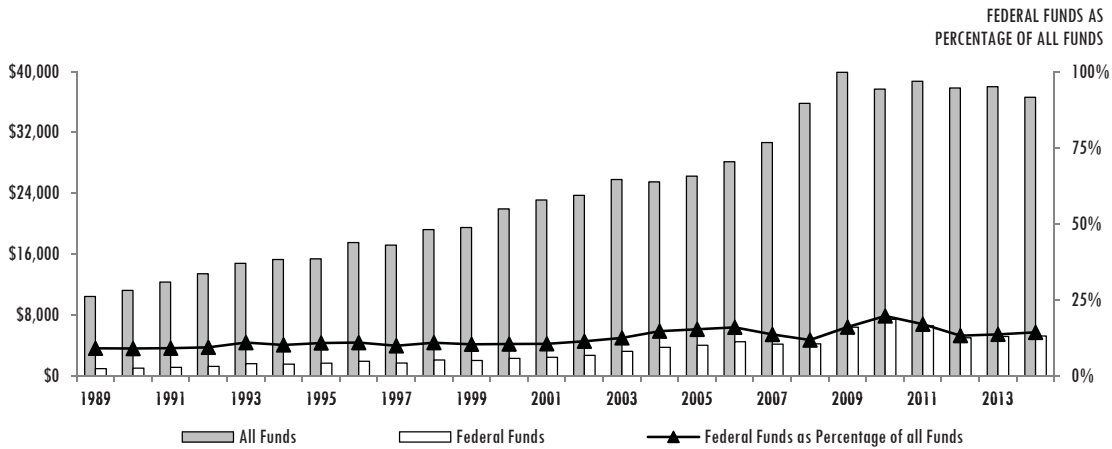
FIGURE 2
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1989 TO 2014



	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
1989	\$4,862.0	\$2,401.0	49.4%
1990	\$5,933.0	\$3,049.4	51.4%
1991	\$8,002.4	\$4,371.3	54.6%
1992	\$8,668.8	\$4,718.5	54.4%
1993	\$10,050.4	\$5,654.4	56.3%
1994	\$11,069.0	\$6,402.3	57.8%
1995	\$11,913.0	\$6,603.1	55.4%
1996	\$12,253.0	\$7,060.6	57.6%
1997	\$12,850.7	\$7,468.7	58.1%
1998	\$12,908.4	\$7,594.4	58.8%
1999	\$13,960.8	\$8,252.6	59.1%
2000	\$14,573.0	\$8,554.2	58.7%
2001	\$15,749.0	\$9,508.7	60.4%
2002	\$18,239.6	\$10,981.5	60.2%
2003	\$19,566.4	\$11,751.6	60.1%
2004	\$21,409.2	\$13,158.7	61.5%
2005	\$22,378.8	\$13,482.3	60.2%
2006	\$23,671.6	\$14,062.4	59.4%
2007	\$23,425.7	\$13,717.1	58.6%
2008	\$26,333.7	\$15,368.5	58.4%
2009	\$29,287.7	\$18,622.8	63.6%
2010	\$31,828.0	\$20,992.3	66.0%
2011	\$33,649.6	\$21,224.3	63.1%
2012	\$34,221.7	\$19,352.3	56.5%
2013	\$35,529.0	\$20,287.8	57.1%
2014	\$36,881.7	\$20,939.4	56.8%
Average Growth Rate			
	8.7%	9.6%	

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

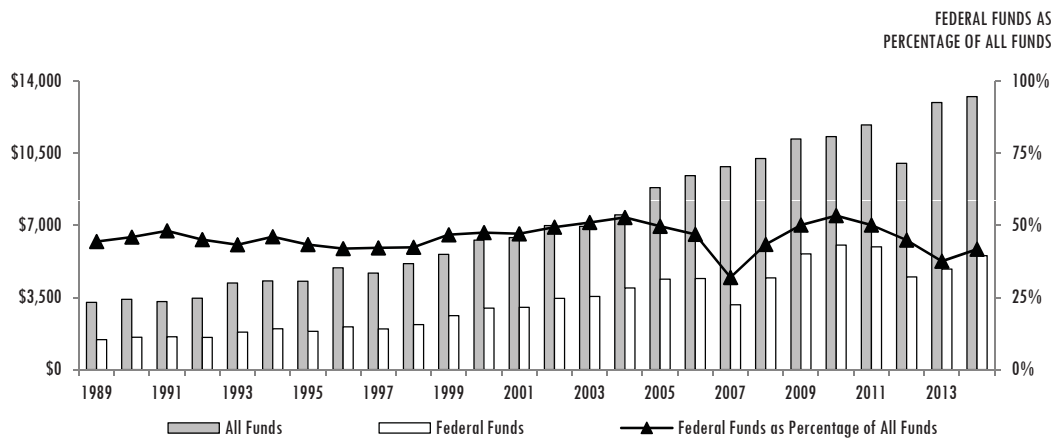
FIGURE 3
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, EDUCATION FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1989 TO 2014



	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
1989	\$10,451.2	\$949.5	9.1%
1990	\$11,243.0	\$1,013.1	9.0%
1991	\$12,347.0	\$1,125.0	9.1%
1992	\$13,430.0	\$1,261.9	9.4%
1993	\$14,805.0	\$1,620.9	10.9%
1994	\$15,296.2	\$1,556.8	10.2%
1995	\$15,395.1	\$1,666.8	10.8%
1996	\$17,527.1	\$1,920.5	11.0%
1997	\$17,196.8	\$1,701.6	9.9%
1998	\$19,239.6	\$2,105.4	10.9%
1999	\$19,505.7	\$2,026.4	10.4%
2000	\$21,945.7	\$2,300.0	10.5%
2001	\$23,120.7	\$2,445.0	10.6%
2002	\$23,741.8	\$2,703.3	11.4%
2003	\$25,820.1	\$3,225.3	12.5%
2004	\$25,506.8	\$3,754.4	14.7%
2005	\$26,272.5	\$4,027.1	15.3%
2006	\$28,157.9	\$4,497.1	16.0%
2007	\$30,688.4	\$4,183.0	13.6%
2008	\$35,837.8	\$4,224.7	11.8%
2009	\$39,922.9	\$6,408.8	16.1%
2010	\$37,698.2	\$7,427.7	19.7%
2011	\$38,743.3	\$6,587.0	17.0%
2012	\$37,848.9	\$5,011.3	13.2%
2013	\$38,020.3	\$5,195.5	13.7%
2014	\$36,640.4	\$5,245.1	14.3%
	Average Growth Rate		
	5.0%	8.4%	

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 4
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION
FISCAL YEARS 1989 TO 2014



	ALL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
1985	\$2,096.5	\$1,021.6	48.7%
1986	\$3,027.6	\$1,312.6	43.4%
1987	\$3,025.1	\$1,262.2	41.7%
1988	\$3,364.0	\$1,352.8	40.2%
1989	\$3,265.4	\$1,450.9	44.4%
1990	\$3,409.9	\$1,567.4	46.0%
1991	\$3,304.4	\$1,590.9	48.1%
1992	\$3,470.0	\$1,564.4	45.1%
1993	\$4,201.2	\$1,819.6	43.3%
1994	\$4,302.7	\$1,982.9	46.1%
1995	\$4,288.1	\$1,860.1	43.4%
1996	\$4,942.6	\$2,074.2	42.0%
1997	\$4,683.6	\$1,977.9	42.2%
1998	\$5,146.4	\$2,183.4	42.4%
1999	\$5,598.1	\$2,619.3	46.8%
2000	\$6,284.9	\$2,987.0	47.5%
2001	\$6,409.9	\$3,019.7	47.1%
2002	\$6,997.1	\$3,457.7	49.4%
2003	\$6,953.6	\$3,548.4	51.0%
2004	\$7,516.8	\$3,967.1	52.8%
2005	\$8,833.8	\$4,392.0	49.7%
2006	\$9,422.9	\$4,421.1	46.9%
2007	\$9,851.4	\$3,148.9	32.0%
2008	\$10,254.0	\$4,453.6	43.4%
2009	\$11,201.8	\$5,617.6	50.1%
2010	\$11,317.4	\$6,045.8	53.4%
2011	\$11,885.4	\$5,958.3	50.1%
2012	\$10,018.4	\$4,500.5	44.9%
2013	\$12,972.0	\$4,878.6	37.6%
2014	\$13,256.2	\$5,537.1	41.8%
	Average Growth Rate		
	7.1%	6.9%	

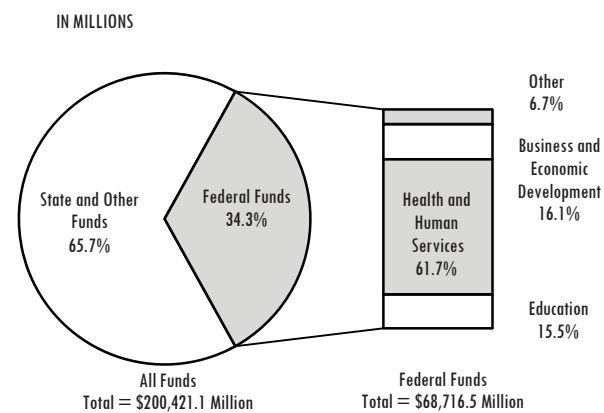
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 5
FEDERAL FUNDS
STATEWIDE SUMMARY
2012–13 AND 2014–15 BIENNIA**

	EXPENDED 2012–13	APPROPRIATED 2014–15	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$866.0	\$650.4	(\$215.6)	(24.9)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$39,640.1	\$42,433.3	\$2,793.2	7.0
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,206.8	\$10,634.0	\$427.2	4.2
<i>Public Education</i>	\$9,873.5	\$10,351.7	\$478.2	4.8
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$333.4	\$282.3	(\$51.1)	(15.3)
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$4.4	\$3.6	(\$0.8)	(19.0)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$1,778.4	\$1,335.6	(\$442.8)	(24.9)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,935.8	\$2,563.4	(\$372.4)	(12.7)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$9,379.1	\$11,059.4	\$1,680.3	17.9
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$8.5	\$6.1	(\$2.4)	(28.2)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$30.7	\$30.7	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS	\$64,819.1	\$68,716.5	\$3,897.4	6.0

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 6
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS
2014–15 BIENNIUM**



NOTE: Other = General Government 0.9%; Public Safety and Criminal Justice 1.9%; Natural Resources 3.7%; The Judiciary <0.1%; Regulatory <0.1%.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

for the business and economic development function have remained mostly between 40 percent to 50 percent between fiscal year to 1989 to fiscal year 2014. Two agencies, the Texas Department of Transportation and the Texas Workforce Commission, receive 95.3 percent of the function’s Federal Funds appropriations for the 2014–15 biennium.

GRANT PARAMETERS

GRANT TYPES

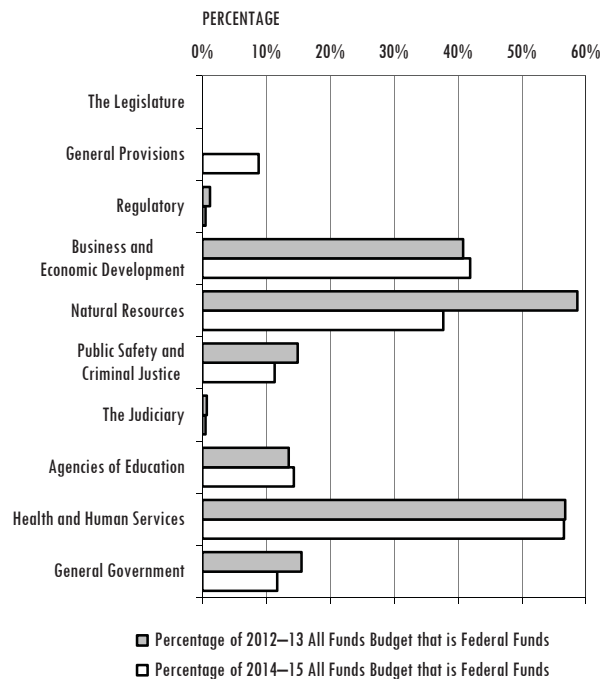
Some funding streams are authorized by the federal government for specific purposes, and others are for less specific purposes. Although many grants are allocated to states based on a formula, others are discretionary, competitively awarded grants.

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

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

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

FIGURE 7
PERCENTAGE OF EACH FUNCTION'S ALL FUNDS BUDGET
THAT IS FEDERAL FUNDS, 2012–13 AND 2014–15 BIENNIA



NOTE: Although Natural Resources Federal Funds decreased 12.7 percent biennially, the percentage change indicated above for the function is primarily attributable to the significant biennial increase in Other Funds of 562.5 percent. The increase in Other Funds results from the \$2.0 billion appropriation from the Economic Stabilization Fund in 2014 to the Texas Water Development Board for implementation of the State Water Plan.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

STATE SPENDING COMMITMENT

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACTIONS

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) increased the federal debt limit and reduced long-term budget deficits. The BCA resulted in \$1.2 trillion in across-the-board cuts during 10 years, beginning in January 2013. The across-the-board cuts were evenly split between domestic and defense spending, but the cuts exempted certain safety net programs. These programs include Social Security, CHIP, TANF, SNAP, Medicaid, and Federal-Aid Highways Obligations Limitations. The U.S. Congress and the President postponed the across-the-board cuts until March 1, 2013, and reduced the total reduction for fiscal year 2013 by \$24 billion.

Because of congressional failure to reach a budget agreement or continuing resolution extending federal appropriations, funding for the federal government ceased on October 1, 2013. In response to direction from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), federal agencies published contingency plans that detailed actions to be implemented upon an extended shutdown. In reliance on the federal agency contingency plans, Texas state agencies began to develop contingency plans for agency operations during a continued shutdown. However, because congressional funding resumed October 17, Texas state agencies were able to continue normal operations without implementation of contingency plans.

The federal Bipartisan Budget Act, enacted in December 2013, decreased reductions to discretionary spending programs, but the act extended reductions to non-exempt mandatory programs by two years. Examples of non-exempt mandatory programs are Vocational Rehabilitation Grants, Social Services Block Grant, Crime Victim Assistance and Compensation, and Wildlife Restoration. The federal Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 was enacted in January 2014. The next month, OMB determined that this legislation was within the annual discretionary spending limits, eliminating the need for additional reductions in fiscal year 2014.

TIME FRAME

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

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

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

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

A rider in Article IX of the GAA, 2014–15 biennium, is the primary rider that appropriates Federal Funds (Section 8.02). However, numerous agency-specific riders authorize, place limitations on, or appropriate Federal Funds, or direct the use of unexpended balances. In general, Federal Funds are estimated in the GAA, and amounts received in excess of specific appropriations are available to agencies. State agencies may carry forward Federal Funds from one year to the next, subject to the governing provisions of the federal grant.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The following pages provide basic grant information on the top 100 federal funding sources that are included in the state budget. **Figure 8** shows the top 100 sources accounting for 99.0 percent of all federal funding appropriated in the state budget for fiscal year 2014. An alphabetical index is included at the end of the report for reference.

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

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

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

A five-year funding history of federal fiscal year awards is provided, based on data from Federal Funds Information for States and information gathered from federal and state agencies. Unless otherwise noted, awards specified in this publication are based on the federal fiscal year, because grants are not awarded on a state fiscal year basis. Because annual amounts for entitlement programs are not based on formula allocations, funding is estimated for the most recent years. Also, congressional rescissions may reduce awarded amounts after the federal appropriations process. Federal award amounts may differ from state-appropriated funding levels for several reasons. Agencies may carry forward federal funds from year to year. In addition, federal funds for employee benefits are not identified in the state budget by specific federal programs.

**FIGURE 8
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid	\$22,022.3
2	Highway Planning and Construction—National Highway and Performance	2,002.3
3	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	1,320.5
4	National School Lunch Program	1,260.1
5	Special Education Basic State Grants	982.9
6	Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	936.1
7	Highway Planning and Construction—Surface Transportation Program	921.0
8	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	534.5
9	School Breakfast Program	532.7
10	Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	525.4
11	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—State Administration	328.3

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
12	Child and Adult Food Care Program	\$315.3
13	Child Care and Development Block Grant	254.4
14	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	237.0
15	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	225.0
16	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	220.4
17	Highway Planning and Construction—Highway Safety Improvement Program	202.5
18	Child Support Enforcement Administration	194.5
19	Improving Teacher Quality	187.5
20	Highway Planning and Construction—Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	164.5
21	Disability Determinations	140.3
22	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	136.0
23	Unemployment Insurance Administration	135.7
24	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	130.2
25	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	128.7
26	21st Century Community Learning Centers	106.2
27	Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E)	105.6
28	English Language Acquisition Grants	103.7
29	Vocational Education Basic Grants to States	92.0
30	HIV Care Formula Grants	85.7
31	Homeland Security Grants Program	81.0
32	Community Development Block Grants	61.6
33	Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers	60.9
34	Migrant Education State Grants	58.0
35	Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	57.6
36	Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Program	57.5
37	Workforce Investment Act—Youth	55.2
38	Summer Food Service Program for Children	54.5
39	Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements	54.3
40	Workforce Investment Act—Adult	52.6
41	Adult Education State Grant Program	48.1
42	Employment Services	47.3
43	Immunization Grants	45.7
44	School Improvement Grants	44.7
45	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance	44.6
46	Airport Improvement Program	41.7
47	Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants	41.0
48	Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families	40.2

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
49	Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services	\$39.8
50	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	36.2
51	Crime Victim Assistance	34.9
52	Crime Victim Compensation	33.5
53	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	33.0
54	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	32.8
55	Community Services Block Grant	32.3
56	National Infrastructure Investments Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants	31.6
57	Performance Partnership Grants	29.9
58	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State-Administered Programs	25.8
59	HOME Investment State Grants	25.6
60	Child Welfare Services State Grants	24.8
61	Wildlife Restoration	24.7
62	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program(SNAP)—Employment and Training	24.2
63	Highway Planning and Construction—Metropolitan Planning	23.7
64	State Education Assessments	22.4
65	Special Education Preschool Grants	20.8
66	Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers	20.1
67	Emergency Management Performance Grants	19.8
68	Border Enforcement Grant—Highways	18.3
69	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	17.9
70	Highway Planning and Construction—Railway–Highway Crossing Program	17.5
71	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	17.2
72	HIV Prevention Activities	16.1
73	Sport Fish Restoration	15.6
74	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	15.0
75	Mathematics and Sciences Partnerships Grants	14.8
76	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	14.7
77	Child Nutrition—State Administrative Expenses	13.6
78	Cooperative Extension Services Smith-Lever	13.5
79	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	13.5
80	Trade Adjustment Assistance	13.2
81	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance	12.5
82	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	11.7
83	State Library Services	10.5
84	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	10.3
85	Community Transformation Grants	10.0

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
86	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$10.0
87	Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants	10.0
88	Charter Schools	9.5
89	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control	9.4
90	Stop Violence Against Women Formula Grants	9.1
91	National Family Caregiver Support Program	8.8
92	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	8.6
93	Engineering Grants	8.5
94	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance	8.1
95	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	7.9
96	Nonpoint Source Control Grants	7.7
97	Rural and Low-Income Schools	6.4
98	Preventive Health Services Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants	6.4
99	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	6.0
100	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	5.8
TOTAL		\$36,391.8

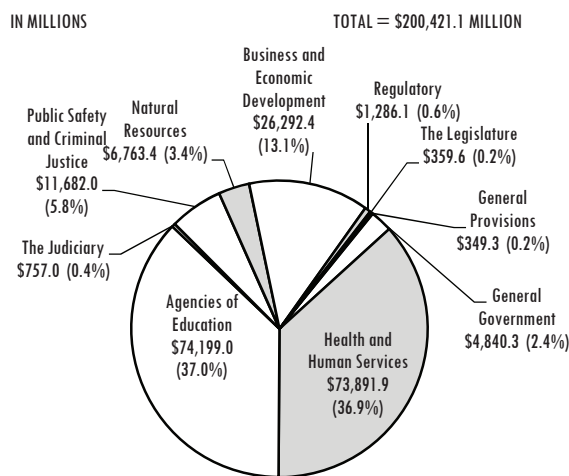
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; selected federal and state agencies.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Health and human services account for 36.9 percent of the total Texas state budget for the 2014–15 biennium.

**FIGURE 9
ALL FUNDS
2014–15 BIENNIUM**



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

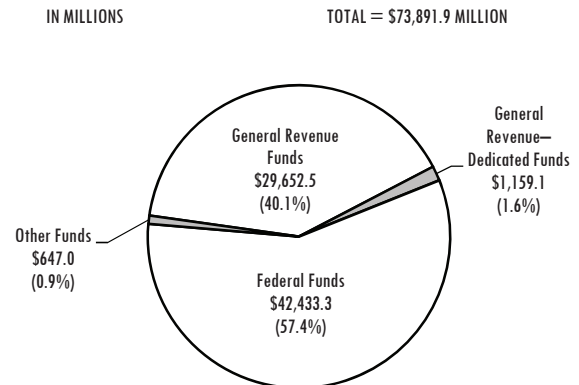
Federal funds are essential to health and human services agencies' financing because this funding makes up a large proportion of the function's total appropriations. In the 2014–15 biennium, Federal Funds constitute 57.4 percent of health and human services agency appropriations. Many federal funding streams require the state to contribute General Revenue Funds in order to draw down the Federal Funds.

For many health and human services programs, eligibility depends on several factors, including a common income measurement—the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is released by the federal government each year. **Figure 11** shows calendar year 2014 FPL amounts by family size and various eligibility levels relevant to programs in Texas.

FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE

The matching requirement that affects health and human services funding the most is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). A state's FMAP varies from year to year, based on a state's three-year average per capita income relative to the national per capita income. The American Recovery

**FIGURE 10
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS
2014–15 BIENNIUM**



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

and Reinvestment Act of 2009 significantly increased Texas' FMAP in fiscal years 2009 to 2011. However, this temporary FMAP rate increase expired July 1, 2011.

Because of the volume of spending governed by the FMAP, small incremental changes can result in millions of dollars' worth of increases or decreases in state expenditures. The FMAP not only determines the state and federal share of Medicaid, the state's largest health and human services program, but it also applies to adoption assistance, foster care, and child care. The FMAP is also the basis for calculating the Enhanced FMAP, the federal match rate for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). **Figure 12** shows Texas' FMAP and Enhanced FMAP since federal fiscal year 2004.

FEDERAL HEALTHCARE REFORM

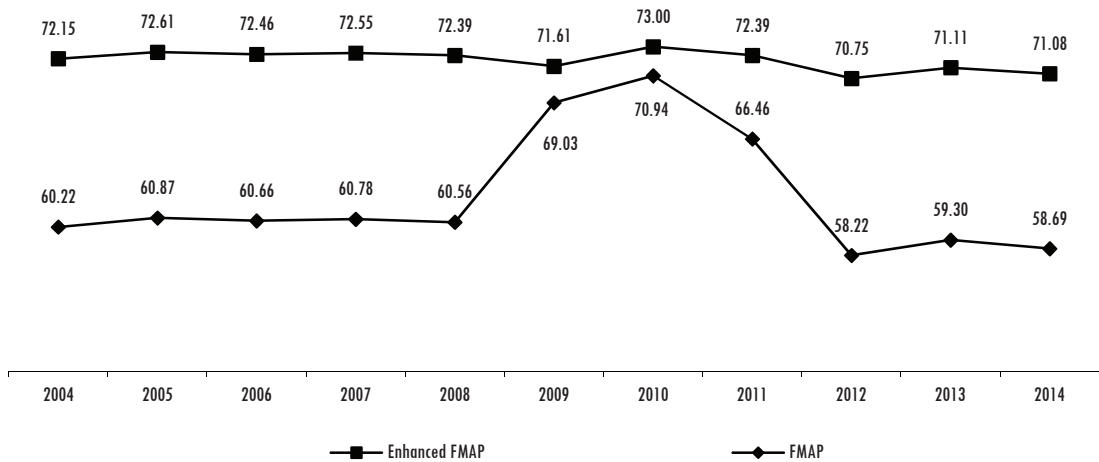
The federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 significantly changed many aspects of the U.S. healthcare and insurance industries. Although the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius* invalidated the statutory provision requiring states to expand Medicaid eligibility to receive Medicaid funding, the opinion upheld the remainder of the statute. Significant requirements resulting from the ACA in the 2014–15 biennium include the changes in the Medicaid eligibility thresholds and determination processes. These changes resulted in the

**FIGURE 11
FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES (FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL) FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2014**

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	100% FPL	11% FPL	21% FPL	74% FPL	133% FPL	185% FPL	200% FPL	222% FPL	300% FPL
1	\$11,670	\$1,284	\$2,451	\$8,636	\$15,521	\$21,590	\$23,340	\$25,907	\$35,010
2	\$15,730	\$1,730	\$3,303	\$11,640	\$20,921	\$29,101	\$31,460	\$34,921	\$47,190
3	\$19,790	\$2,177	\$4,156	\$14,645	\$26,321	\$36,612	\$39,580	\$43,934	\$59,370
4	\$23,850	\$2,624	\$5,009	\$17,649	\$31,721	\$44,123	\$47,700	\$52,947	\$71,550
5	\$27,910	\$3,070	\$5,861	\$20,653	\$37,120	\$51,634	\$55,820	\$61,960	\$83,730
6	\$31,970	\$3,517	\$6,714	\$23,658	\$42,520	\$59,145	\$63,940	\$70,973	\$95,910
7	\$36,030	\$3,963	\$7,566	\$26,662	\$47,920	\$66,656	\$72,060	\$79,987	\$108,090
8	\$40,090	\$4,410	\$8,419	\$29,667	\$53,320	\$74,167	\$80,180	\$89,000	\$120,270
For each additional person	\$4,060	\$447	\$853	\$3,004	\$5,400	\$7,511	\$8,120	\$9,013	\$12,180

NOTE: FPL stands for Federal Poverty Level.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**FIGURE 12
TEXAS FMAP AND ENHANCED FMAP
CHANGES 2004 TO 2014**



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

transition of some children formerly eligible for and receiving services in CHIP to the Medicaid program.

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

The sequestration provisions of the federal Budget Control Act of 2011 specify that half of the required reductions come from non-defense discretionary spending. Because they are not considered discretionary spending programs, many major health and human services programs are exempted from the sequestration provisions, including Medicaid, CHIP, National

School Lunch Program, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). However, major health and human services that are subject to the sequestration provisions include Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, Vocational Rehabilitation Grants, Social Services Block Grant (Title XX), and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE EXPANSION AND TEXAS' 1115 WAIVER

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

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

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

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Several health and human service programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget are operating despite expired federal authorization for funding. For example, the Ryan White AIDS/HIV Programs expired in fiscal year 2013, and Refugee and Entrance Assistance State Administered Programs continue to receive appropriations, despite an authorization that expired in fiscal year 2002.

The ACA extended funding for CHIP through September 2015, and it continues the authority for the program through 2019. The law increases the CHIP federal matching rate by 23 percentage points beginning in October 2015.

The 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act reauthorized the TANF program through September 30, 2014, with no policy changes. While funding for the basic TANF program has remained fairly constant, funding for supplemental grants for states with high population growth or historically low

cash assistance benefits levels or both was eliminated in fiscal year 2012.

MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Figure 13 shows the largest federal funding streams for health and human services in descending dollar order for fiscal year 2014. References to statutory titles usually refer to the Social Security Act (e.g., Title IV-E), the authorizing legislation for many health and human services programs.

FIGURE 13
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid	\$22,022.3
6	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	936.1
8	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	534.5
10	Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	525.4
11	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—State Administration	328.3
12	Child and Adult Food Care Program	315.3
14	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	237.0
15	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	225.0
18	Child Support Enforcement Administration	194.5
21	Disability Determinations	140.3
22	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	136.0
24	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	130.2
27	Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E)	105.6
30	HIV Care Formula Grants	85.7
35	Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	57.6
43	Immunization Grants	45.7
48	Special Education Grants for Infants, Toddlers, and Families	40.2
49	Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services	39.8
50	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	36.2
53	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	33.0
54	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	32.8
58	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs	25.8
60	Child Welfare Services State Grants	24.8
66	Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers	20.1
69	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	17.9
72	HIV Prevention Activities	16.1
79	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	13.5
81	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations and Technical Assistance	12.5
82	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	11.7
85	Community Transformation Grants	10.0
86	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	10.0
89	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control	9.4
91	National Family Caregiver Support Program	8.8
95	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	7.9
98	Preventive Health Services Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants	6.4
TOTAL		\$26,396.4

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Office of the Attorney General; Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services; Department of Aging and Disability Services; Department of State Health Services.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX)

CFDA NUMBER 93.778

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For medical assistance, the federal to state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is calculated annually and is based on a comparison of the state's three-year per capita personal income (PCPI) to the national PCPI. The federal fiscal year 2014 FMAP for Texas is 58.69 percent federal share. Enhanced matches are provided for certain other client services or programs. For program administration, the match rate is 50 percent. The federal share for compensation and training of professional medical personnel or for quality control peer review organizations covers 75 percent of costs. Funds used for family planning or for developing an automated claims processing system are matched at 90 percent federal share.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must provide certain mandatory benefits, including:

- inpatient and outpatient hospital services;
- physician services;
- nursing facility care;
- home healthcare;
- pregnancy-related services;
- family planning services;
- rural health clinic services;
- laboratory and x-ray services;
- medical transportation;

- pediatric and family nurse practitioner services;
- Federally Qualified Health Center services;
- nurse-midwife services; and
- Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) medical and dental services for those younger than age 21 (any service deemed medically necessary).

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

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

ELIGIBILITY

Healthcare services are provided for certain client groups pursuant to Medicaid. Eligibility is based primarily on income and age. Beginning January 1, 2014, eligible persons include:

- impoverished persons eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance and disabled persons eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI);
- persons receiving medical assistance only (low-income persons residing in institutions who would qualify for SSI except for certain income requirements);
- children up to age 19 in families with income up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) (\$26,321 for a family of three);
- pregnant women in families with income up to 185 percent of the FPL (\$36,612 for a family of three);
- newborns born to a mother eligible for and receiving Medicaid at the time of birth, subsequently eligible, or eligible for and receiving benefits through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) perinatal program,

through the month of the child’s first birthday, with income up to 185 percent of the FPL;

- medically needy children and pregnant women whose family income are spent down to qualifying eligibility levels because of medical expenses;
- Medicare beneficiaries who are also eligible for Medicaid (full dual eligibles);
- certain persons with disabilities who pay a premium to buy into the Medicaid program; and
- foster care/adoption-related groups such as:
 - children through age 17 who are in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services or are the subject of an adoption assistance agreement;
 - pursuant to the Former Foster Care Children Program, individuals ages 18 through 25 who were enrolled in Medicaid when they aged out of Texas foster care at age 18, without regard to assets, income, or educational requirements; and
 - pursuant to the Medicaid for Transitioning Foster Care Youth Program, former foster care youth ages 18 through 20 who were in foster care on their eighteenth birthday or later, with incomes no greater than 400 percent of the FPL.

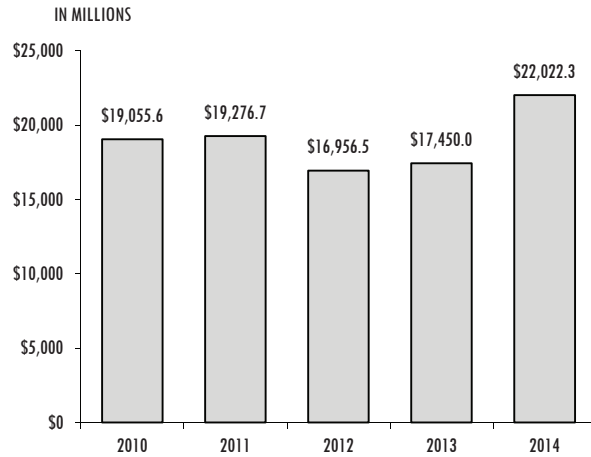
For dual eligibles at or below 100 percent of the FPL, Medicaid pays for Medicare premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance, except for Medicare Part D expenses. For dual eligibles between 100 and 120 percent of FPL, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums only at FMAP. For dual eligibles between 120 and 135 percent of FPL, Part B premiums are completely federally funded.

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

STATE AGENCIES

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

**FIGURE 14
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



NOTES: Amounts exclude awards for Medicaid Survey and Certification. Amounts include allocations to Texas resulting from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Amounts include Medicaid supplemental payments from the Disproportionate Share Hospital Program, the former Upper Payment Limit Program, and the Medicaid Transformation and Quality Improvement Program 1115 Waiver.
SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

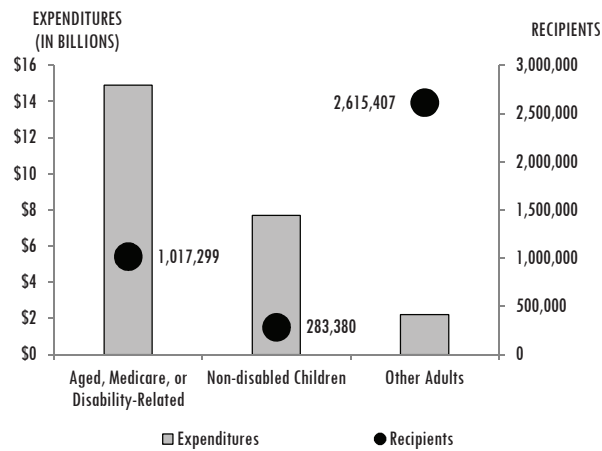
**FIGURE 15
MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY LIMITS IN TEXAS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)
JANUARY 1, 2014**

Pregnant Women & Infants	185% FPL (\$36,612)
Non-Disabled Children (Age 1-18)	133% FPL (\$26,321)
Non-Disabled, Non-Pregnant Parents	~11% FPL (\$2,256)
Aged & Disabled	~74% FPL (\$8,652 for an individual)
Long-Term Services and Supports	~222% FPL (300% SSI or \$25,956 for an individual)

- NOTES:
- (1) Dollar amounts are based on 2014 federal poverty guidelines.
 - (2) Income eligibility for the Non-Disabled and Non-Pregnant Parents category is based on the income eligibility of Temporary Assistance for Need Families (TANF) cash assistance.
 - (3) Income eligibility for the Aged/Disabled and Long-Term Services and Supports categories is based on the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for an individual or couple.
 - (4) The above does not reflect the 5 percentage point income disregard for Medicaid eligibility contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

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

**FIGURE 16
TEXAS MEDICAID RECIPIENTS AND SPENDING
FISCAL YEAR 2013**

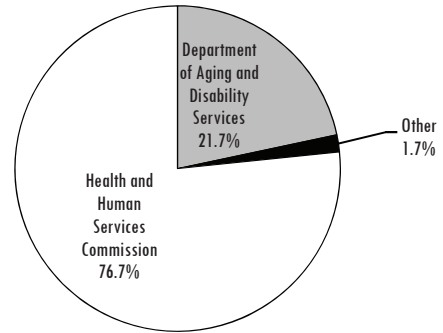


NOTES:

- (1) Total expenditures do not include administrative costs and certain supplemental payments.
- (2) Recipient count is average monthly caseload. Other adults includes recipients receiving limited services, such as Emergency Care for Non-Citizen clients and Breast and Cervical Cancer Clients.

SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 17
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

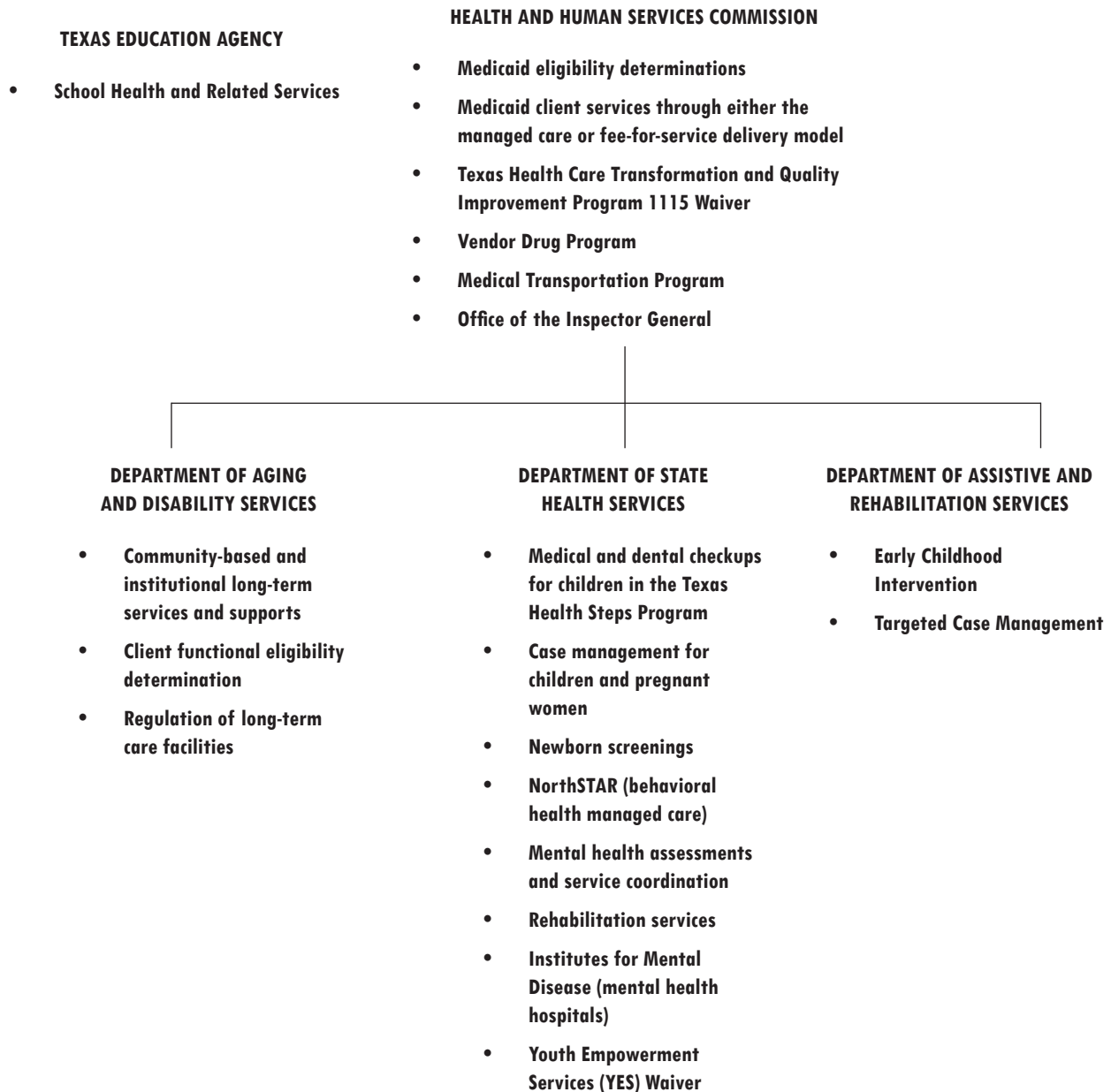


NOTES:

- (1) Amounts above do not include certain supplemental payments from the Disproportionate Share Hospital Program and the Medicaid Transformation and Quality Improvement Program 1115 Waiver.
- (2) Other includes Department of State Health Services; Employee Benefits; Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services; Department of Family and Protective Services; Bond Debt Service Payments; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; and School for the Deaf.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Department of Aging and Disability Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Department of State Health Services; and Department of Family and Protective Services.

**FIGURE 18
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS
2014–15 BIENNIUM**



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

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

CFDA NUMBER 93.767

PURPOSE

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health insurance coverage for children from low-income families who are not eligible for Medicaid and do not have access to affordable health insurance. States also have the option to provide assistance to low-income pregnant women and legal immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Enhanced federal match varies by state based upon Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP); the federal share is 71.08 percent in fiscal year 2014.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

- Covered Groups: Low-income children up to age 19 and pregnant women.
- Income for children: Household income up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
- Income for pregnant women: Household income between 185 percent and 200 percent of the FPL.
- Insured Status: Limited to uninsured children. There is a waiting period between eligibility determination and coverage of up to 90 days for children previously covered by a third-party health benefits plan.

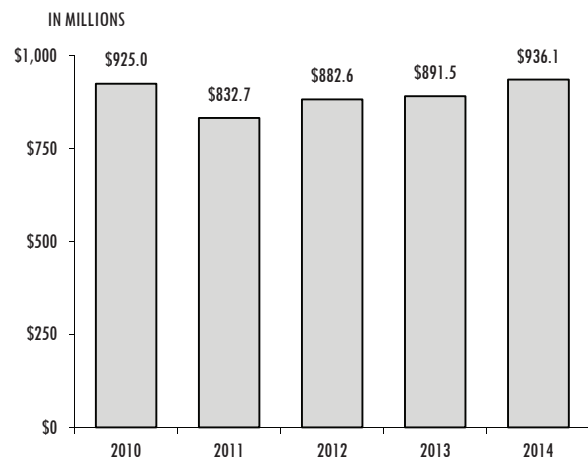
OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- Enrollment Fee: \$0, \$35, or \$50 annual enrollment fee.
- Copayments: \$0 to \$125, depending on family income and type of service. Copayments are capped at 5 percent of family income per enrollment period.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 19
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

CFDA NUMBER 93.558

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

TANF is a block grant based on the historical level of federal spending on related programs. States with high population growth and low benefit levels have received supplemental funds. Contingency funds are available to states that reach designated levels of unemployment or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program usage.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although TANF has no match requirement, it does require a maintenance of effort (MOE). States must maintain spending at 80 percent of what expenditures were in fiscal year 1994 on related programs, or 75 percent if the state meets national work participation standards (50 percent of all families participating in work activities and 90 percent of two-parent families participating in work activities). Texas' 75 percent MOE is \$236.7 million and its 80 percent MOE is \$251.4 million. Because Texas meets the national work participation standards, its MOE is the lower of the two amounts. To receive contingency funding, states must maintain spending on low-income families at 100 percent of the level of expenditures in fiscal year 1994, excluding expenditures on child care.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States have broad flexibility to use the grant funds in any manner that meets the program's purposes. Funds cannot be used for medical assistance, except pre-pregnancy family planning.

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

ELIGIBILITY

States are allowed some flexibility in their TANF eligibility decisions. Texas' eligibility requirements follow.

CASH ASSISTANCE, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AND ADULT EDUCATION

- Age: Children younger than age 18, or age 18 and attending high school or high school training full-time; also parents or relative caretakers of these children.
- Income: Up to 12 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (excluding any special deductions, such as court-ordered child support payments or earnings disregard).

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

- Age: Children younger than age 21 or families with such children.
- Income: Household income less than \$63,000 annually.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

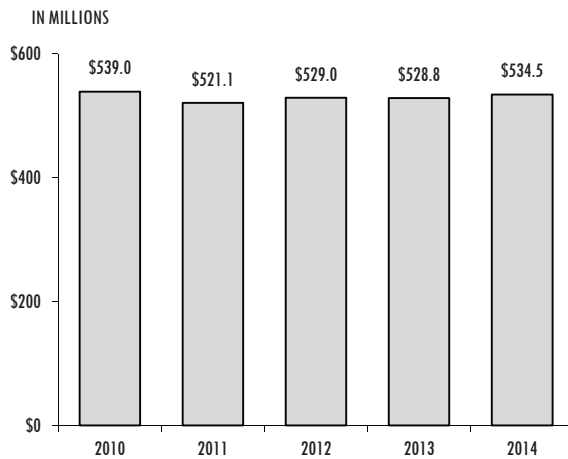
Families must include a child at home or in the home of a relative. Adult recipients must participate in work activities unless exempt and must assign rights to child support to the state with a designated amount set aside as a "pass-through" for the custodial parent. Receipt of benefits is time-limited.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

- one-year limit—High school education or better, or work experience of at least 18 months.
- two-year limit—At least 3 years of high school, or work experience of 6 to 18 months.
- three-year limit—Less than 3 years of high school and less than 6 months of work experience.
- Texas has no time limits for children recipients.

STATE AGENCIES

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

FIGURE 20
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014

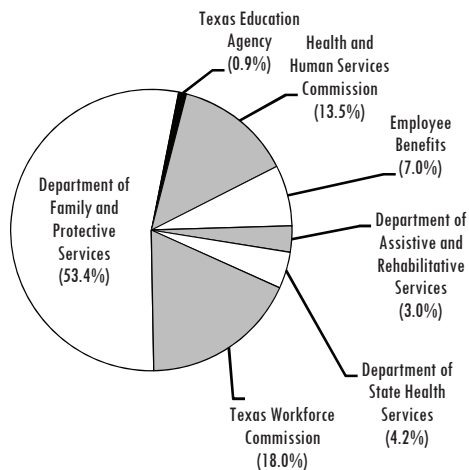


NOTES:

- (1) Amounts in each fiscal year include Texas' \$486.3 million TANF block grant. Fiscal year 2010 amounts include \$52.7 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) Supplemental Funding. Fiscal year 2011 includes \$34.9 million in Supplemental funding. Contingency funds are included above as follows: \$42.8 million in fiscal year 2012; \$42.5 million in fiscal year 2013; and \$48.3 million in fiscal year 2014.
- (2) Amounts do not include \$127.5 million in ARRA TANF Emergency Contingency Funding awarded in fiscal year 2010.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Health and Human Services Commission; Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 21
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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

CFDA NUMBER 10.557

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Food benefit funds are allocated based on each state's prior year grant, adjusted for inflation. Certain funds are reserved for "fair share" states with lower enrollment of recipients. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed-dollar basis per WIC participant, but funds are adjusted annually for inflation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States that receive WIC funding must enter into cost-containment contracts for the purchase of infant formula, providing rebates, and reducing program costs. In addition to food purchases, funds may be used for nutrition education; the purchase of breast pumps; and screenings, assessments, and referrals to health, welfare, and social service providers.

ELIGIBILITY

WOMEN

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

INFANTS

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

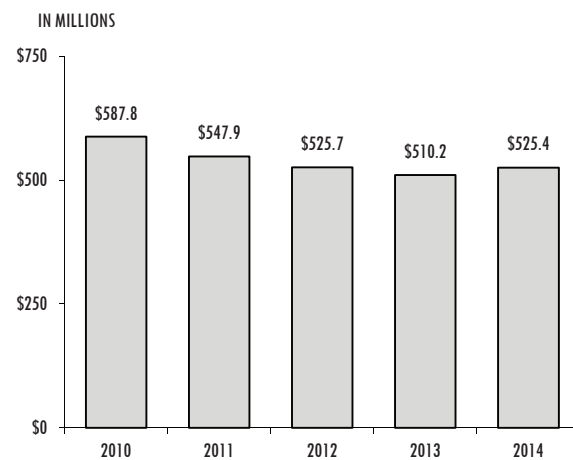
CHILDREN

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 22
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM— STATE ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 10.561

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50 percent. Bonuses are available to states with the lowest and most improved payment error rates. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

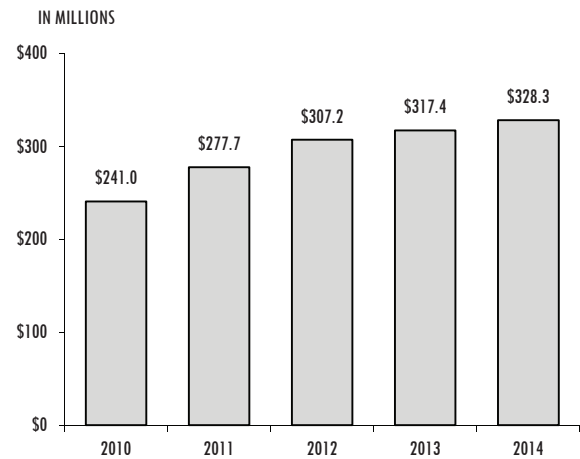
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 23
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.558

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

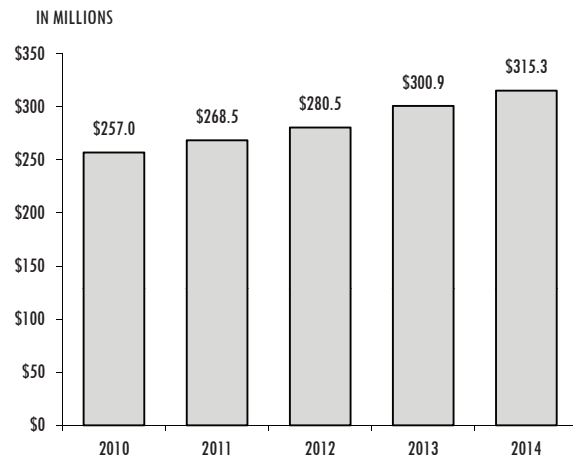
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 24
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.126

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 21.3 percent for vocational rehabilitative services. States bear 50 percent of construction costs for rehabilitation facilities. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the fiscal year two years earlier. The maintenance of effort requirement in state fiscal year 2014 was an estimated \$64.5 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

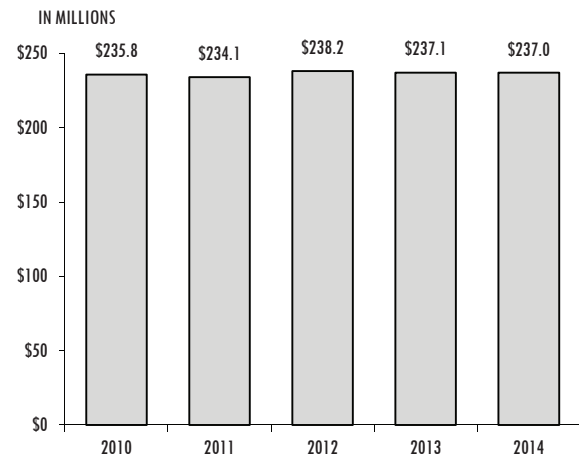
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

FIGURE 25
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV-E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.658

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal to state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (58.69 percent federal share in fiscal year 2014). The state match for staff or provider training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50 percent state to 50 percent federal. This program does not have maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

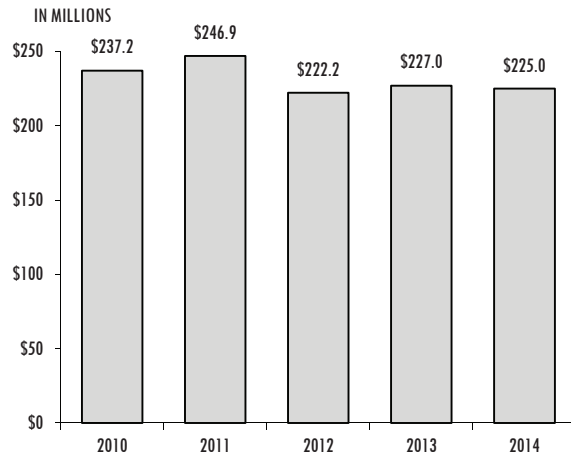
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCIES

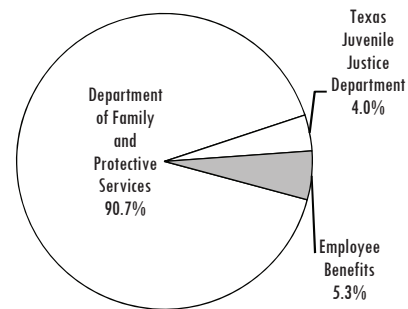
Department of Family and Protective Services; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**FIGURE 26
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 27
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 93.563

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of eligible program costs. Incentive payments are made to states based on performance in collection of support, and in establishing paternity and child support orders.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State match is 34 percent. This program does not have maintenance of effort requirements.

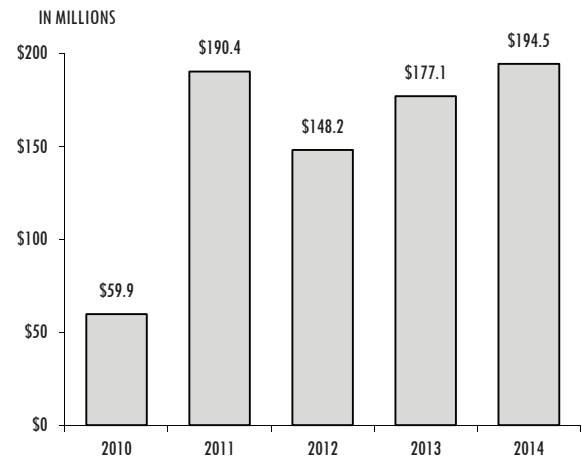
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 28
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Office of the Attorney General.

DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

CFDA NUMBER 96.001

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

The federal government establishes the criteria to evaluate disability status. The determination of medical eligibility includes a review of the applicant's medical records and an evaluation of the applicant's functional capacity. Disability determination funds may not be used for actual disability payments to individuals; the federal government pays benefits directly to qualifying individuals.

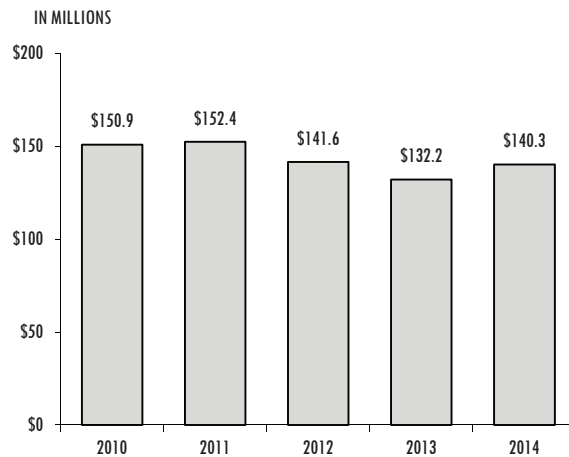
ELIGIBILITY

The state is the recipient of funds to conduct disability determinations on behalf of the federal government.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

FIGURE 29
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.959

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average level of expenditures for the two years before the grant year. The 2014 maintenance of effort requirement was approximately \$36.5 million. There is no match requirement.

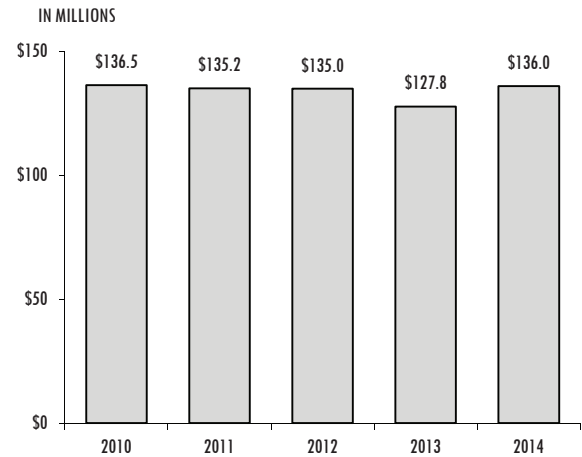
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

At least 20 percent of the funds must be spent for primary preventive services, including the prevention of the use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products by minors. States must expend at least 5 percent of the grant to increase, relative to fiscal year 1994, the availability of treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children. Administrative expenses are capped at 5 percent. States must conduct annual, random, unannounced inspections of tobacco retailers to ensure compliance with the state's tobacco control laws for youth. States can be penalized for failure to meet targets for reducing the rate of violations of retail sales of tobacco to minors. States must provide tuberculosis services and early intervention services for substance abusers at risk for HIV disease. In general, funding cannot be used for inpatient hospital services; to make cash payments to recipients of health services; for purchasing or improving land, buildings, or medical equipment; or for other similar projects.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 30
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)

CFDA NUMBER 93.667

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds cannot be used for cash payments; provision of room and board; capital purchases or improvements; provision of medical care (except family planning, initial detoxification, or rehabilitation services) unless medical care is an integral but subordinate part of an approved social service; social services provided in or by employees of a hospital, nursing facility, or prison; child-care services which do not meet state or local standards; or other services furnished by individuals or entities excluded from program participation. Funds may not be used to provide free educational service which the state makes available to residents without regard to income.

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

ELIGIBILITY

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

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

DSHS—ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: A sliding-scale fee may be charged to non-Medicaid clients with incomes greater than 150 percent of the FPL.
- Other: Adults who have severe and persistent mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, or other severely disabling mental disorders which require crisis resolution or ongoing and long-term support and treatment. A sliding-scale monthly fee may be charged to non-Medicaid clients with incomes above 150 percent of the FPL.

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

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DADS—ADULT DAY CARE SERVICES

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Medical diagnosis and physician's order requiring care or monitoring by a licensed or registered nurse. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

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

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Physician's statement that the person's disability is permanent or expected to last for at least six months. Client must meet functional assessment score requirements. Client must live within a specified geographic area. To be eligible for consumer-managed personal assistance services, clients must be mentally capable of self-directing care.

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

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Meets functional assessment score requirements. Client must reside in Houston.

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

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Client must live alone, be routinely alone for eight hours or more each day, or live with an incapacitated person who could not assist in an emergency. Client must have and be able to operate a telephone. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

DADS—SPECIAL SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- Age: 18 or older.
- Income: 300 percent of SSI limits (or about 222 percent of FPL).
- Other: Client must reside in the geographical area specified in the contract. Meets functional assessment score requirements.

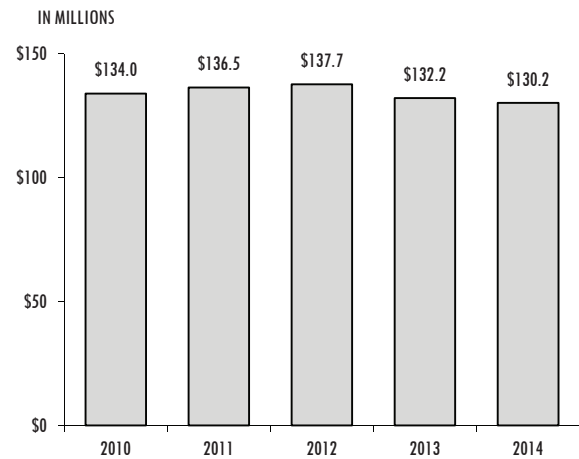
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES (DFPS)—PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN AND MENTAL HEALTH AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES INVESTIGATIONS

- Age: Protective services for adults is available to adults age 65 and older, disabled adults ages 18 to 64, and disabled individuals younger than age 18 who have been legally declared adults. Mental Health and Intellectual Disabilities Investigations do not have any age or functional requirements and apply to investigations in mental health or intellectual disability facilities.
- Other: Client eligibility is determined without regard to income. Child protective services are available when there is a suspicion of abuse or neglect.

STATE AGENCIES

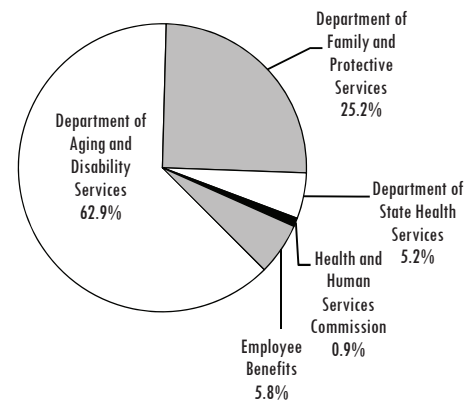
Department of Aging and Disability Services; Department of Family and Protective Services; Department of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 31
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 32
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV-E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.659

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For adoption assistance, the federal to state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (58.69 percent federal share in fiscal year 2014). The state match for training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50:50. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

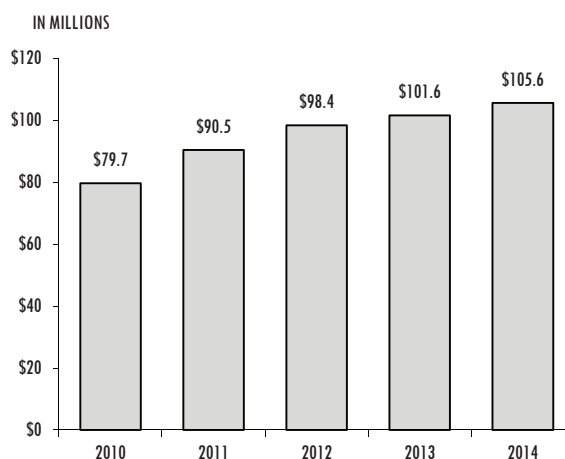
- **Income of Adoptive Parents:** No means test applies to adoptive parents, but the amount of subsidy is agreed to by the agency and parents and may be readjusted only by joint agreement.
- **Other:** Federal law requires a gradual de-linking of adoption assistance eligibility from the 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income requirements by phasing in a new applicable child standard. During this transition period from federal fiscal years 2010 to 2018, states must have two eligibility standards by which children may qualify: one for an applicable child and another for not an applicable child. The not an applicable child standard is met if the home from which the child has been removed satisfies the

1996 AFDC income standards. The new applicable child standard replaces the income test with considerations including the child's age, length of time in care, and certain sibling relationships. With certain exceptions, in federal fiscal year 2014, children age 8 or older before the end of the fiscal year must be considered in accordance to the applicable child standard. Federal law gradually replaces the qualification based on meeting the 1996 AFDC income requirements until federal fiscal year 2018, at which point eligibility will be considered only in accordance to the applicable child standard.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 33
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.917

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed by formula based on a state's share of individuals living with the HIV or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States with more than 1 percent of the total U.S. AIDS cases reported during the previous year must provide nonfederal matching funds of \$1 for each \$2 of federal funds. Grantees must maintain nonfederal funding for HIV-related activities at a level which is not less than the expenditures for such activities during the fiscal year before receiving the grant. Texas' maintenance of effort requirement in state fiscal year 2014 was an estimated \$46.6 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

States must obligate 75 percent within 120 days of the budget period start date.

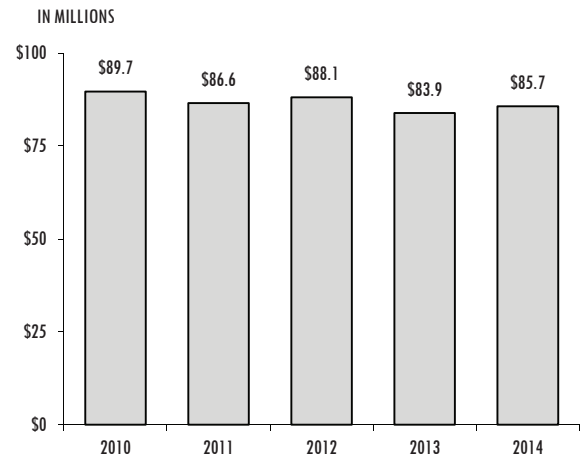
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 34
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS

CFDA NUMBER 93.777

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Funds related to Medicare survey costs are not subject to matching requirements. For Medicaid-related costs, the state share ranges from 25 percent to 50 percent. Surveys performed by skilled professional medical personnel are reimbursed at the enhanced rate. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

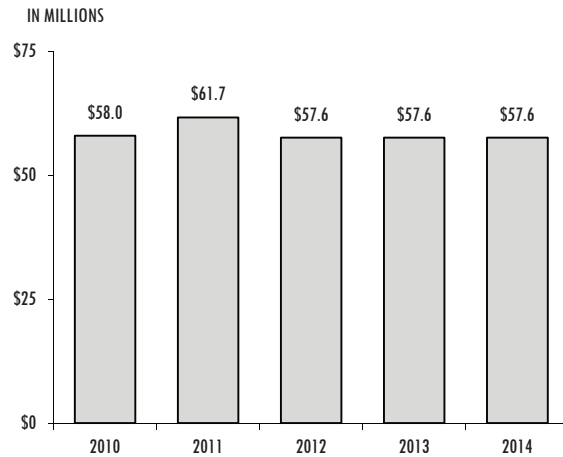
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCIES

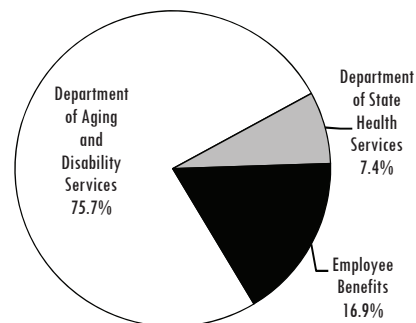
Department of State Health Services; Department of Aging and Disability Services.

**FIGURE 35
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 36
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

IMMUNIZATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.268

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

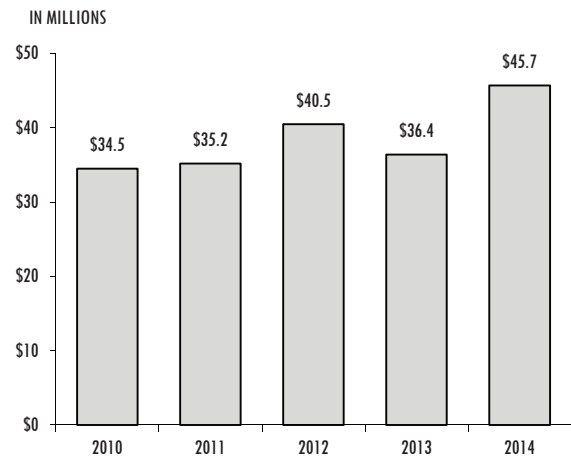
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 37
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



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

SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS, TODDLERS, AND FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.181

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children younger than age three. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the funds available to all states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although there are no matching requirements, the state must not reduce its financial support for special education and related services below the amount for the preceding fiscal year. The state fiscal year 2014 maintenance of effort requirement was \$49.9 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

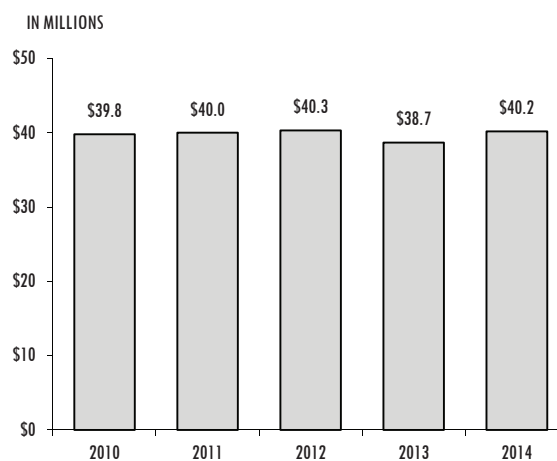
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

FIGURE 38
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING—NUTRITION SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 93.045

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for nutrition services and 25 percent for administration. States must spend at least as much nonfederal funds for both services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively for Older Americans Act programs (including Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Services and Senior Centers and the National Family Caregiver Support Program) for the three previous fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment is reduced by the same percentage as the state's spending reduction. Texas' fiscal year 2013 maintenance of effort requirement for these programs was \$4,208,266.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

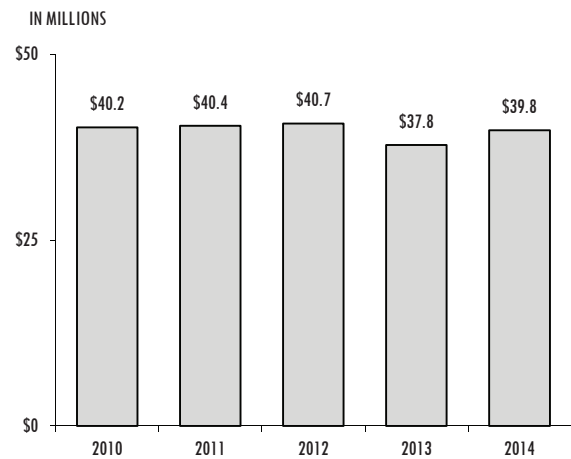
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 39
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.958

PURPOSE

The Community Mental Health Services Block Grant provides financial assistance to states and territories, enabling them to carry out the state's plan for providing comprehensive community mental health services to adults with a serious mental illness and to children with a serious emotional disturbance. The block grant also helps states monitor the progress in implementing a comprehensive community-based mental health system and provides technical assistance to states and the Mental Health Planning Council. The council assists states in planning and implementing a comprehensive community-based mental health system.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After the disbursing federal agency sets aside a designated reserve for data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation, each state receives an allotment based on a calculated Population-at-Risk Index.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although there are no matching requirements, states must maintain spending at the average amount of expenditures for the previous two fiscal years. The maintenance of effort requirement for state fiscal year 2014 is an estimated \$568.9 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

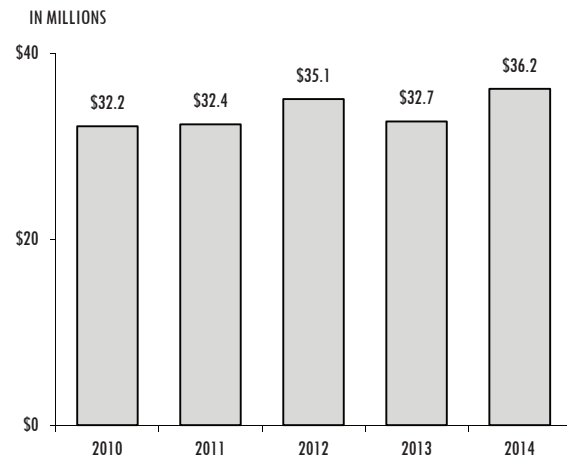
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 40
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.556

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. States must not use funds to supplant the level of family preservation and support services existing in 1992. Texas' maintenance of effort requirement is \$4,284,053.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

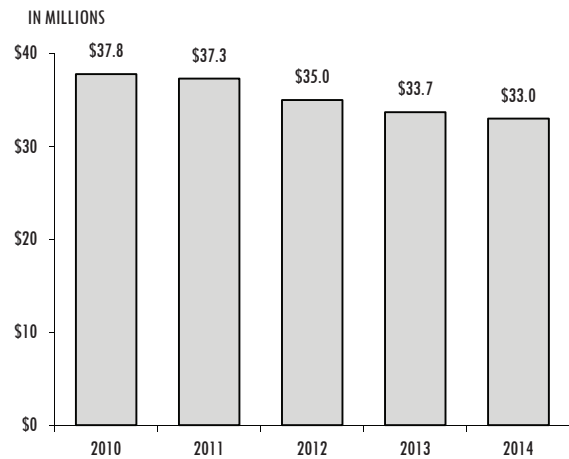
ELIGIBILITY

Families and children are eligible if services are needed to: assist them in stabilizing their lives; strengthen family functioning; prevent out-of-home placement of children; enhance child development; improve parenting skills; facilitate timely reunification for children; or promote appropriate adoptions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 41
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.994

PURPOSE

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant is intended to improve the health of mothers and children by investing in prenatal programs. These programs are intended to enable mothers to give birth to healthy babies and prevent children from being exposed to disabling diseases, injuries, and other health problems.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide a \$3 match for every federal \$4 allocated. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures in fiscal year 1989. Texas' state fiscal year 2014 maintenance of effort requirement was an estimated \$40.2 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

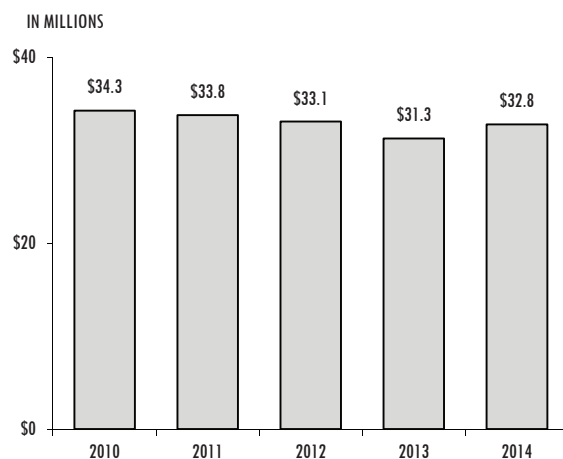
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 42
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—STATE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER 93.566

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

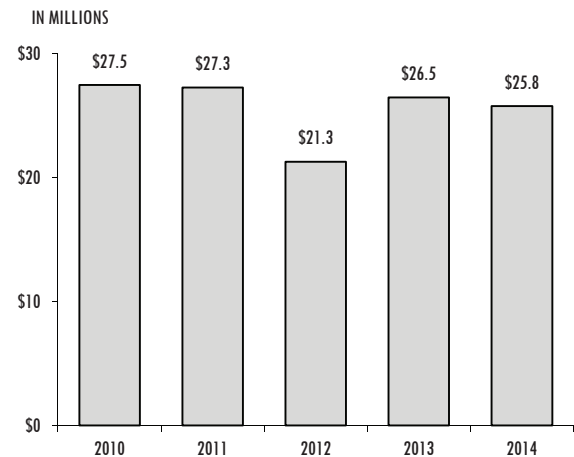
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCIES

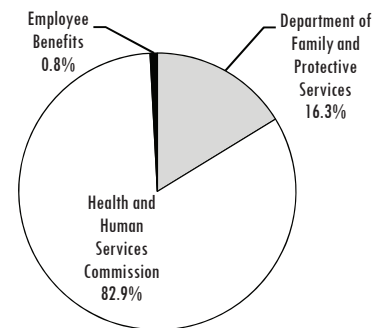
Health and Human Services Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 43
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 44
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.645

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are used for programs with the goal of keeping families intact. Specific allowable uses include preventive efforts to keep children in their homes or, if that is not possible, family reunification efforts.

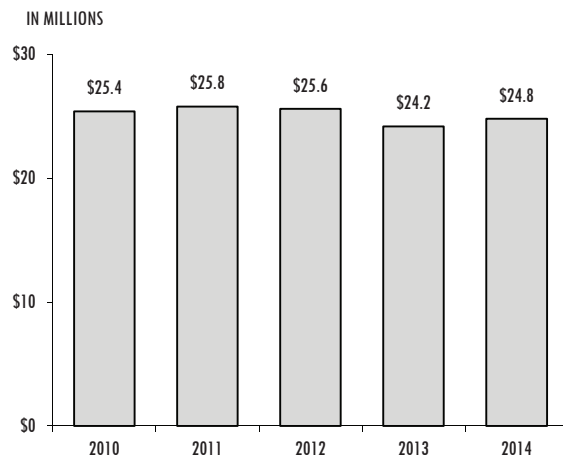
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 45
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING—SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS

CFDA NUMBER 93.044

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for supportive services or senior centers and 25 percent for administration. States must spend at least as much non-federal funds for both services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively for Older Americans Act programs (including Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services and the National Family Caregiver Support Program) for the three previous fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment is reduced by the same percentage as the state reduction. Texas' fiscal year 2013 maintenance of effort requirement for these programs was \$4,208,266.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to provide services such as health, education, counseling, transportation, housing assistance, legal assistance, employment services, or services to assist older individuals in avoiding institutionalization. States must obligate non-administrative funds by the end of the federal fiscal year in which they were awarded.

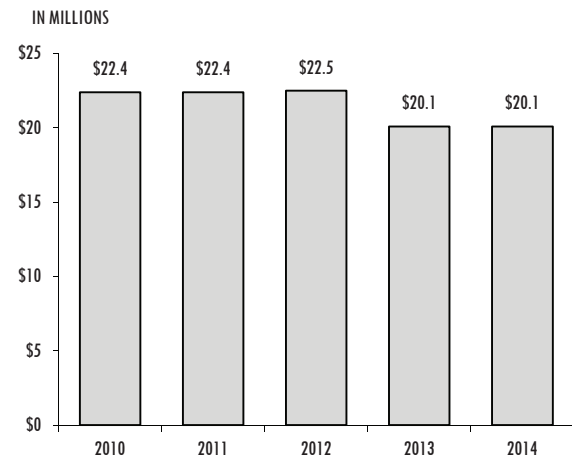
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 46
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.505

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Grants are made to states based on recommendations from an objective review committee after reviewing grant proposals. Both formula grants and competitive grants are available. Texas has received both types of grants in recent years.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

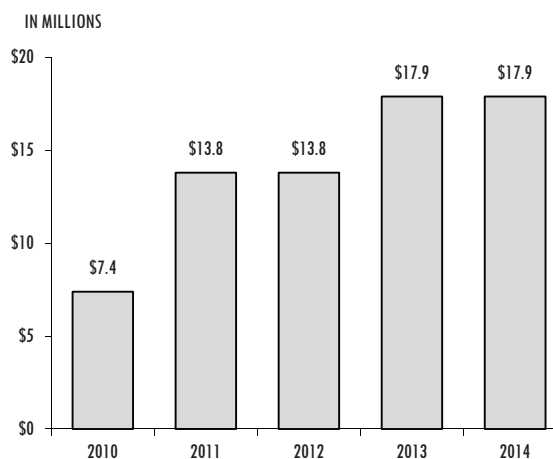
ELIGIBILITY

Eligible families include but are not limited to those who reside in communities in need of such services, families with a pregnant woman, and families with a history of child abuse or neglect.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 47
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.

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

HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.940

PURPOSE

Federal funds for HIV Prevention Activities assist states and political subdivisions in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevention programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

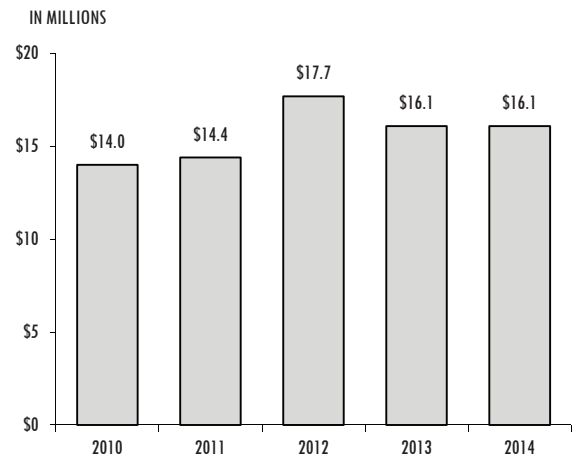
Funds may be used to support, develop, implement, and evaluate primary and secondary HIV prevention programs established by state and local health departments.

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 48
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



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

MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT

CFDA NUMBER 93.775

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 75 percent. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

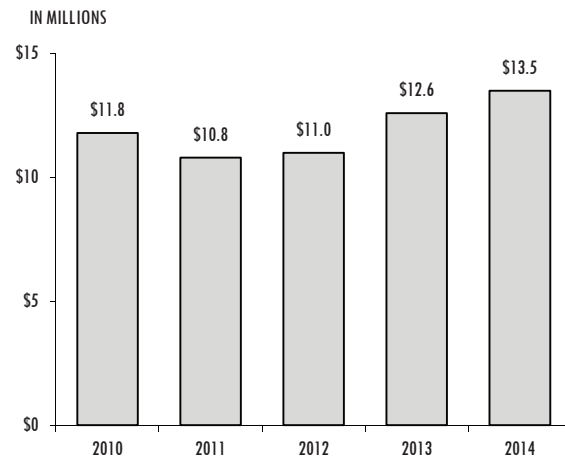
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 49
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 93.283

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Some grant programs funded by the Investigations and Technical Assistance Program do not have state match requirements. The state match varies for other select programs. Programs that require match or cost sharing from nonfederal sources include the Collaborative Chronic Disease Program and the Tobacco Use and Prevention Program (25 percent match each), and the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (33.3 percent match), and no less than 10 percent cost sharing based on the federal amount awarded for the Comprehensive Cancer Program. The total maintenance of effort requirement for state fiscal year 2014 for these programs was \$2.5 million.

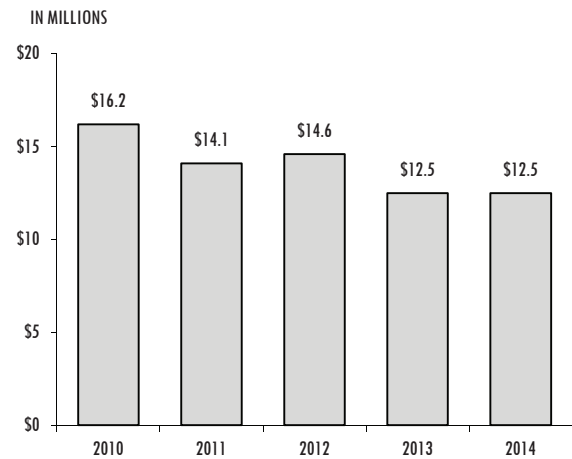
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 50
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.053

PURPOSE

The Nutrition Services Incentive Program provides nutritious meals to older individuals and increases the market for domestically produced foods acquired pursuant to surplus removal or price support operations.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Available federal funds are divided by the percentage of meals served in the preceding year by each state. States may choose to receive the grant in the form of cash, commodities, or a combination of the two.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Food (commodities) or cash are available for congregate or home-delivered meals for the elderly. Funds may be used only to purchase food and may not be used for meal preparation, education, or administrative costs.

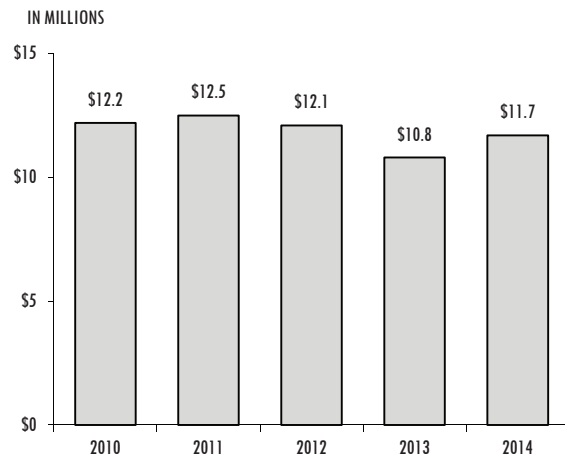
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 51
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 93.531

PURPOSE

Community Transformation Grants support evidence and practice-based community and clinical prevention and wellness strategies that will lead to specific, measurable health outcomes to reduce chronic disease rates, advance public health across the lifespan and reduce health disparities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is distributed based on specific projects approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Twenty percent of program funding is reserved for project implementation in rural or frontier areas.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

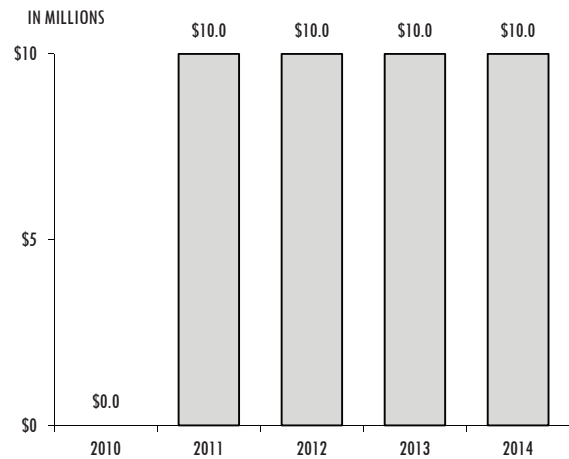
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used to support intensive approaches to chronic disease prevention and control. Recipients may only expend funds for reasonable policies, systems and environmental program purposes, including personnel, travel supplies, and services, such as those that reduce risk factors and prevent and delay chronic disease. Recipients may not use funds for research, clinical care, or for the purchase of furniture or equipment.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 52
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.674

PURPOSE

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program provides funding that targets older foster youth transitioning to self-sufficiency. It funds programs designed to assist foster youth who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18, youth who leave foster care for adoption or kinship guardianship after age 16, and youth younger than age 21 who have left foster care because they attained age 18.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

This program does not have maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used to assist youth in making the transition to self-sufficiency; for education, training and related services; to prepare for and obtain employment; to prepare for and enter post-secondary training and educational institutions; to provide personal and emotional support to youth through mentor programs; and to provide other appropriate support and services to current and former foster care recipients up to age 21.

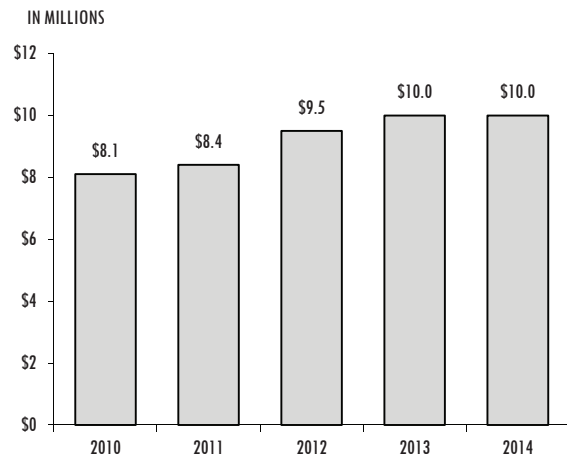
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 53
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

CFDA NUMBER 93.116

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

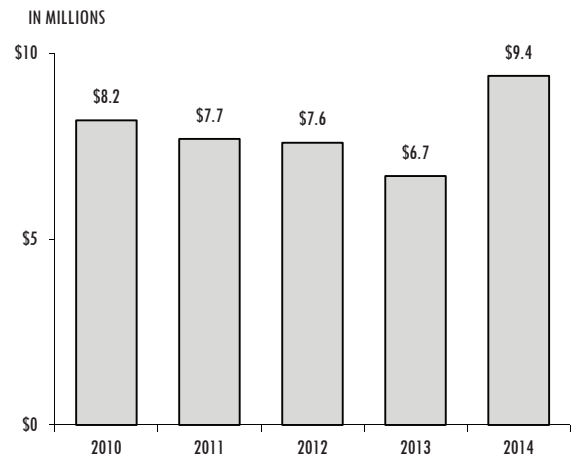
Project funds may be used to support local personnel and individuals in direct assistance positions and to purchase equipment, supplies, and services related to project activities, particularly the core activities. Project funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds available for TB control,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

Funds may support screening in homeless shelters, drug treatment facilities, and designated correctional facilities. Funds may also support special projects such as monitoring drug-resistant and multi-drug-resistant TB patients, and binational TB projects in border jurisdictions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 54
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



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

NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.052

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent and may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, including plant, equipment, or services. States must spend at least as much nonfederal funds for both services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively for Older Americans Act programs (including Special Programs for the Aging—Nutrition Services and Special Programs for the Aging—Supportive Centers and Senior Centers) that it spent during the three previous fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment is reduced by the same percentage as the state reduction. Texas' fiscal year 2013 maintenance of effort requirement for these programs was \$4,208,266.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

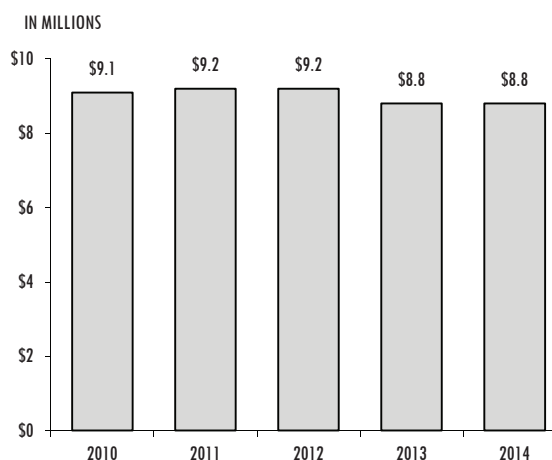
States must give priority for services to caregivers age 60 and older with the greatest social and economic need; family caregivers who provide care to persons age 60 and older with Alzheimer's Disease or related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; and grandparents or older

individuals who are relative caregivers who provide care to individuals with severe disabilities (including children with severe disabilities).

STATE AGENCY

Department of Aging and Disability Services.

FIGURE 55
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.582

PURPOSE

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program pays for fresh fruit and vegetables to be provided without charge to elementary school children outside of the breakfast and lunch periods.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Initial funding provides 1 percent of the total funds available to each state. Remaining funds are distributed based on the proportion of the state's population to the national population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

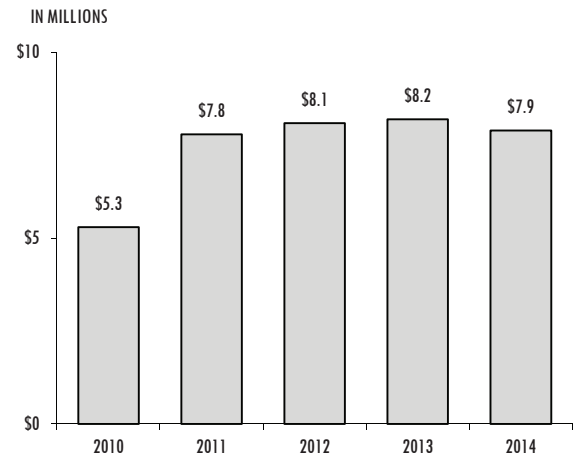
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 56
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES CONTROL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 93.977

PURPOSE

Preventive Health Services Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants reduce morbidity and mortality by preventing cases and complications of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is based on specific project needs as documented by an applicant and agreed to by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Project grants are awarded to state and local health departments.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

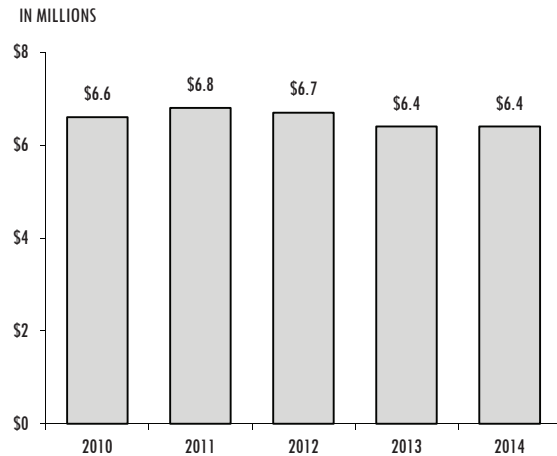
Grant funds may be used for STD surveillance activities, including reporting, screening, and follow-up; notification of sex partners to infectious cases of STD and follow-up systems; interstate epidemiological referral; professional education, information distribution, training, and clinical skills improvement activities; and studies or demonstrations to evaluate or test STD prevention activities.

Grant funds may not be used for supplanting funds that support existing STD control services provided, or unless specifically approved for that purpose, for performing diagnostic tests (other than gonorrhea screening tests), maintaining central registries, providing diagnostic and treatment facilities and services, or purchasing automated data processing equipment.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 57
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



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

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 2014, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$4.9 billion for education. Most of this funding is distributed to the state on a formula basis. Federal grants awarded on a competitive basis directly to school districts are not included in this report.

About 62 percent of the education grants in the top 100 are awarded by the U.S. Department of Education. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is the source for most of the remaining funds. The Department of Education distributes most of the grants to states in July from the appropriation for a fiscal year that started the previous October 1. For example, the funds the U.S. Congress appropriated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 are meant for the 2014–15 school year.

While most programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget fund kindergarten through grade 12 education or services, two programs affect agencies associated with institutions of higher education. The Cooperative Extension Service Smith-Lever program helps land grant institutions develop practical uses for agricultural and other research. Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations support original agricultural and farm research at state agricultural experiment stations.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 reauthorized the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The 2004 act authorized set appropriation levels for Part B programs, except Special Education Preschool Grants, through 2011 and sums “as necessary” for fiscal year 2012 and beyond. Other parts of the legislation received authorized funding through 2010. Although this legislation has not been reauthorized, the U.S. Congress has provided funding for special education programs through its annual appropriation process.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), which reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, was set up for reauthorization in fiscal year 2007. This legislation sets the authorized funding levels for the main sources of federal aid to public schools. Congress

determines actual funding in the annual appropriation process. NCLB requires states to assess student achievement in all public schools. States were supposed to meet the goal of having 100 percent of students score at state-defined proficiency levels on reading and math tests by the 2013–14 school year. In 2011, however, the U.S. Department of Education allowed states to apply for waivers from this and other NCLB provisions. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) applied for a waiver, and the U.S. Department of Education approved it September 30, 2013. The waiver is for the 2013–14 school year only. To continue the waiver past the 2013–14 school year, TEA submitted an amended waiver request with guidelines for teacher and principal evaluation and support systems to the U.S. Department of Education on May 2, 2014. Although NCLB has not yet been reauthorized, Congress provided funding for elementary and secondary education programs through its annual appropriation process.

CHILD NUTRITION

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

ONE-TIME FUNDING

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

MAJOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Figure 58 shows education programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget.

FIGURE 58
EDUCATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
3	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,320.5
4	National School Lunch Program	1,260.1
5	Special Education Basic State Grants	982.9
9	School Breakfast Program	532.7
19	Improving Teacher Quality	187.5
26	21st Century Community Learning Centers	106.2
27	English Language Acquisition Grants	103.7
29	Vocational Education Basic Grants to States	92.0
34	Migrant Education State Grants	58.0
36	Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Program	57.5
38	Summer Food Service Program for Children	54.5
41	Adult Education State Grant Program	48.1
43	School Improvement Grants	44.7
63	State Education Assessments	22.4
64	Special Education Preschool Grants	20.8
74	Mathematics and Sciences Partnerships Grants	14.8
78	Child Nutrition--State Administrative Expenses	13.6
79	Cooperative Extension Service Smith-Lever	13.5
88	Charter Schools	9.5
92	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	8.6
93	Engineering Grants	8.5
98	Rural and Low-Income Schools	6.4
100	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	5.8
TOTAL		\$4,972.3

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Education; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.010

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

BASIC AND CONCENTRATION

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

TARGETED

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

EDUCATION FINANCE INCENTIVE

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

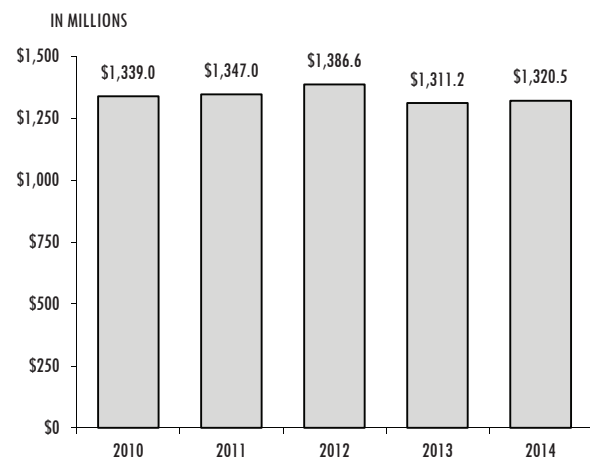
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 59
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.555

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive federal letters of credit to reimburse public and private schools for each meal served. Participating schools are also provided commodity foods for distribution. The July 1, 2013, to June 30, 2014, basic cash reimbursement rates are \$2.93 per free lunch, \$2.53 per reduced-price lunch, and \$0.28 per paid lunch. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for some schools that have high percentages of low-income children and schools that meet updated meal pattern requirements.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State revenues for program purposes must not be less than 30 percent of the amount of federal funds provided to the state for the National School Lunch Program during the 1980–81 school year, or \$14,854,528 for Texas. However, if a state’s average per capita income in a school year is lower than the average per capita income of all the states, then the state’s annual maintenance of effort requirement is reduced by a corresponding percentage. Because of this annual adjustment, Texas has historically had its maintenance of effort slightly reduced from the base requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

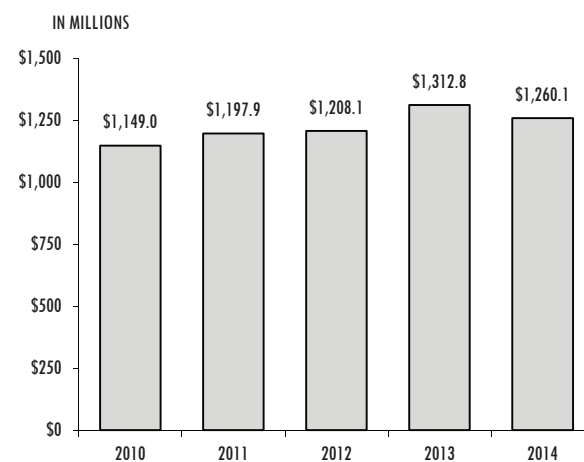
All children enrolled in schools where the federal lunch program is operating may participate. Lunch is served free to children from families with income levels at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels higher than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

receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits, and children in Head Start programs may be automatically eligible for free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

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

FIGURE 60
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.027

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state must not reduce its financial support for special education and related services below the amount from the preceding fiscal year. For 2014, the level of state financial support must at least equal the 2013 level of support of \$2.6 billion. There is no match requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

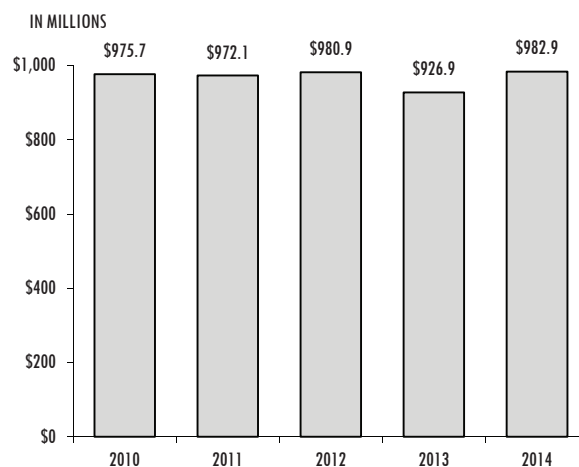
ELIGIBILITY

Students ages 3 to 21 who have disabilities are eligible for services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 61
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.553

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive Letters of Credit to reimburse public and private schools for each breakfast served. The July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014, basic cash reimbursement rates were \$1.58 per free breakfast, \$1.28 per reduced breakfast, and \$0.28 per paid breakfast. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for some schools with high percentages of low-income children.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

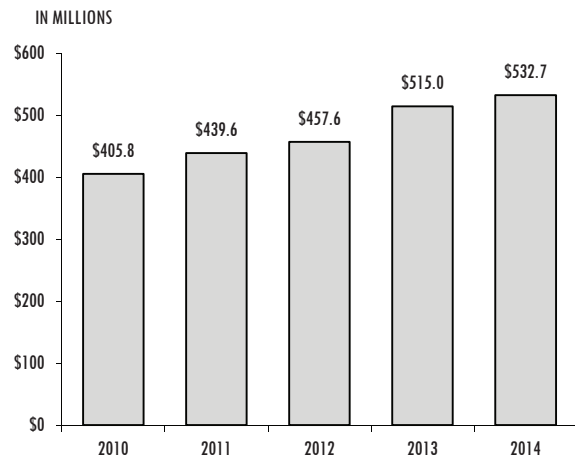
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Department of State Health Services; Texas Military Department; Texas School for the Deaf.

FIGURE 62
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

IMPROVING TEACHER QUALITY

CFDA NUMBER 84.367

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

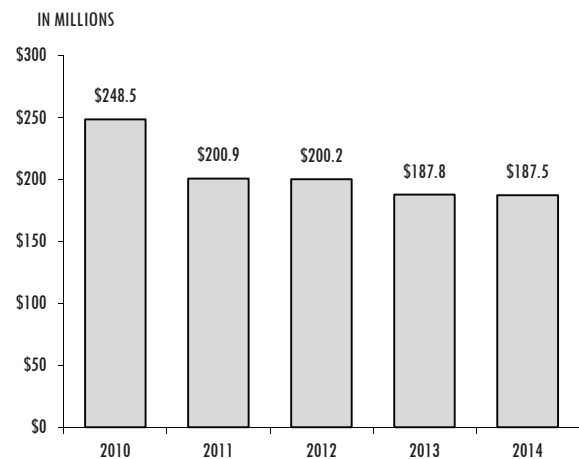
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 63
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

CFDA NUMBER 84.287

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

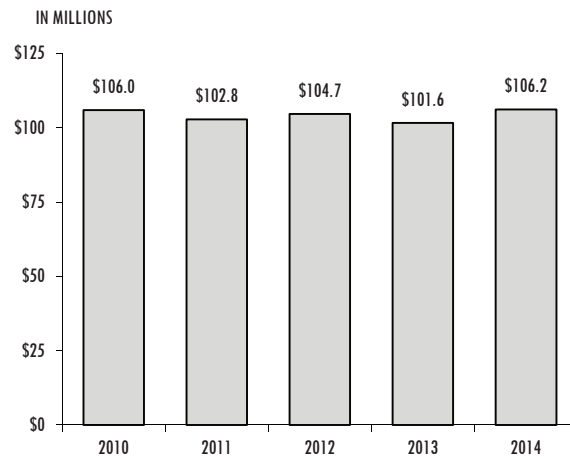
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 64
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.365

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

When the total federal appropriation exceeds \$650 million, states receive 80 percent of the funds based on the number of LEP students and 20 percent based on immigrant children and youth in the state. The No Child Left Behind Act consolidated 13 bilingual and immigrant education programs into the English Language Acquisition Grant program. When the total appropriation is below \$650 million, states receive funds pursuant to the Immigrant Education Grant Program. The U.S. Department of Education also makes awards to eligible entities in accordance with previously authorized grant programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

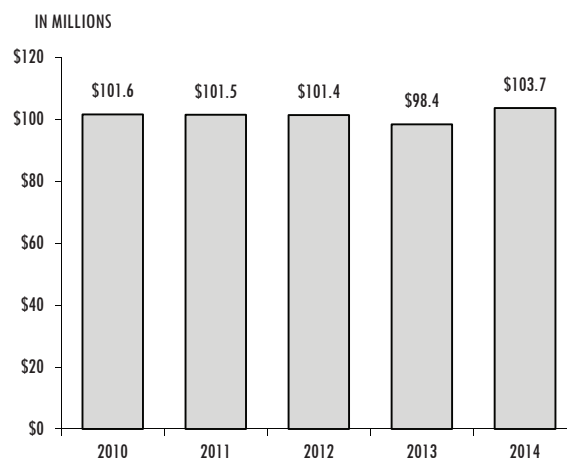
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 65
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.048

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 50 percent match from nonfederal sources for state administration costs. A state must maintain its level of spending for vocational and technical education on either an aggregate or per-student basis for the second preceding fiscal year. For 2014, the maintenance of effort requirement is \$1.8 billion, the 2012 spending level.

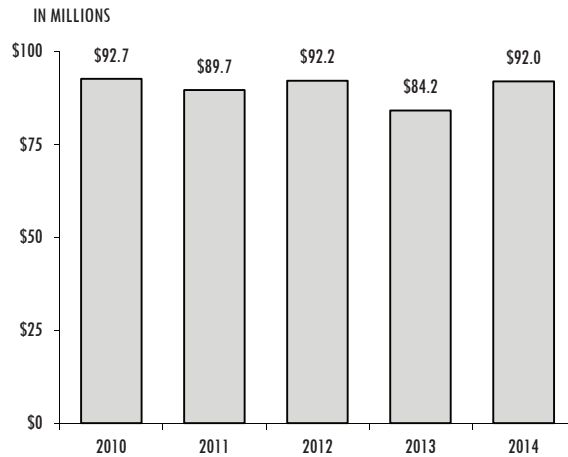
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCIES

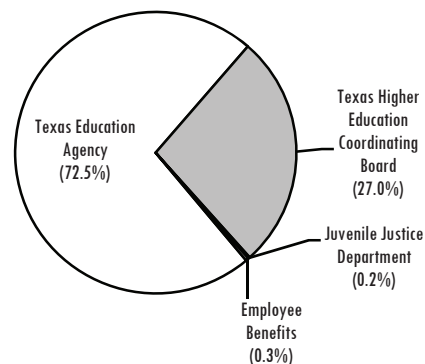
Texas Education Agency; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

FIGURE 66
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 67
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.011

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

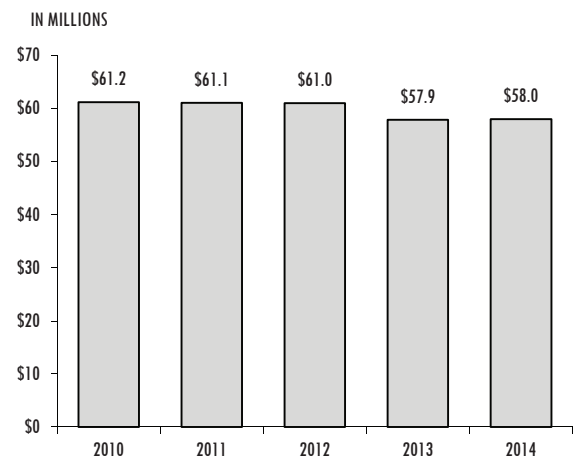
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 68
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STRIVING READERS COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 84.371

PURPOSE

The Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Grant Program develops literacy skills for students from birth to twelfth grade, including Limited English Proficient, disabled, and disadvantaged students. States establish comprehensive programs that develop students' literacy, pre-literacy, reading, and writing skills.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States applied for discretionary grants through a competitive process. The U.S. Department of Education awarded grants to six state education agencies (SEAs). SEAs must distribute 95 percent of funds to Local Educational Agencies or certain early childhood education providers: 15 percent to serve students from birth to age five; 40 percent to serve students kindergarten to fifth grade; and 40 percent to serve students in middle and high schools.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

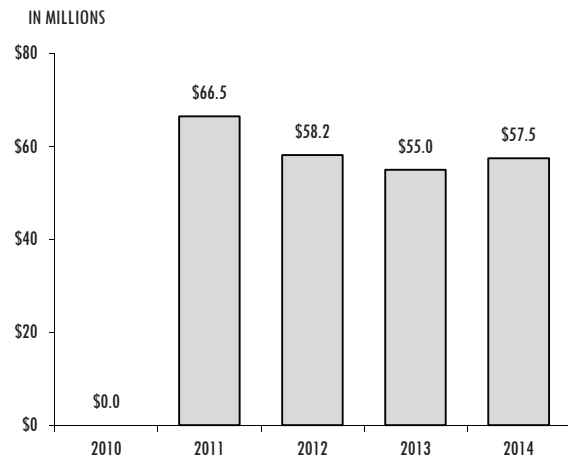
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds must be used for literacy-related services or activities, including professional development, screening, assessments, student interventions, and research-based methods to improve instruction. A SEA may use up to 5 percent of funds for leadership activities such as technical assistance, training, data collection, reporting, and administration.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 69
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

CFDA NUMBER 10.559

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program allocations are based on the number of eligible meals served. Administrative funds are awarded to states based on the program award for the previous fiscal year at the rate of 20 percent of the first \$50,000; 10 percent of the next \$100,000; 5 percent of the next \$250,000; and 2.5 percent of any remaining funds expended in the previous fiscal year. Additional administrative funds may be awarded based on changes in the size of a state program at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

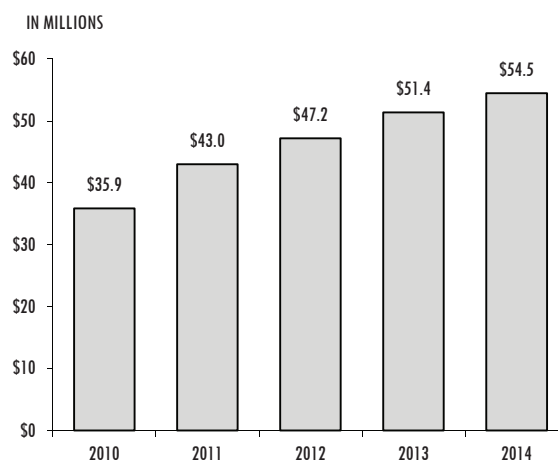
- Age: Children age 18 and younger, or disabled individuals older than age 18 who participate in school programs for the mentally or physically disabled.
- Open sites serve free meals to any child and must draw their attendance from a school in which at least half of the children are eligible for free or reduced price meals. Closed sites serve only enrolled children and may use a variety of methods to qualify for program participation.

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 70
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ADULT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 84.002

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A nonfederal contribution of at least 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and literacy activities in the state is required for a state to receive funds. The match can be cash or in-kind services. Nonfederal expenditures for adult education during the second year prior to the grant year must not be less than 90 percent of nonfederal expenditures in the third year prior to the grant year. Maintenance of effort may be calculated on a per student or total expenditure basis. The maintenance of effort requirement may be waived for one year if the reduction in expenditures was due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances. According to the U.S. Department of Education, the estimated maintenance of effort requirement for 2014 is \$18.4 million.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

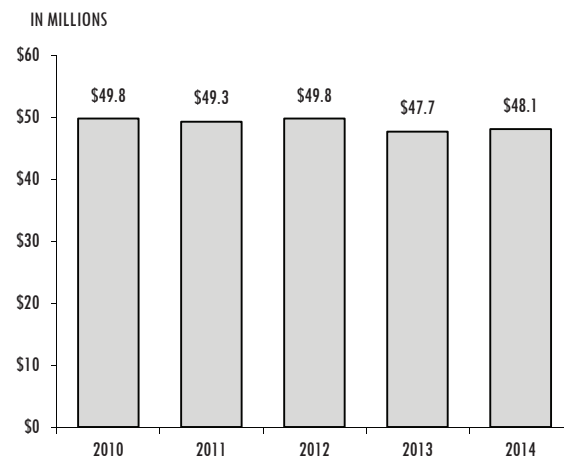
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 71
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.377

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For Local Educational Agencies, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

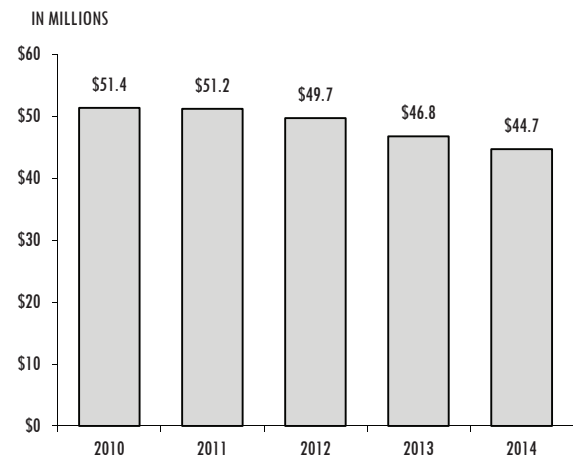
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 72
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.369

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

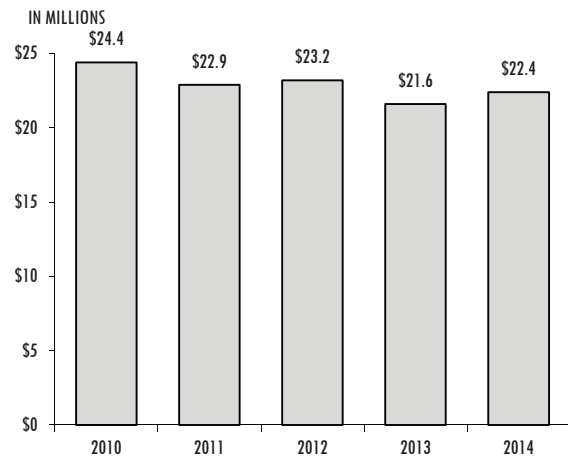
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 73
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.173

PURPOSE

The Special Education Preschool program funds special education and related services for children ages 3 to 5 who have disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The level of expenditures by school districts from local funds for the education of children with disabilities must not be less than the preceding fiscal year's level. For 2014, the level of state financial support must at least equal the 2013 level of support of \$2.6 billion. There is no match requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

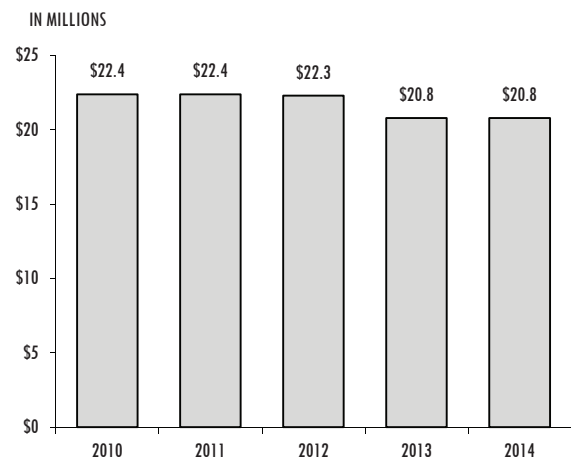
ELIGIBILITY

Children ages 3 to 5 who have disabilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 74
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES PARTNERSHIPS GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.366

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

If Congress appropriates more than \$100 million, states receive funds based on each state's proportion of individuals ages 5 to 17 from families with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level. When federal appropriations are less than \$100 million, funds are distributed on a competitive basis. No state receives less than one-half of 1 percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

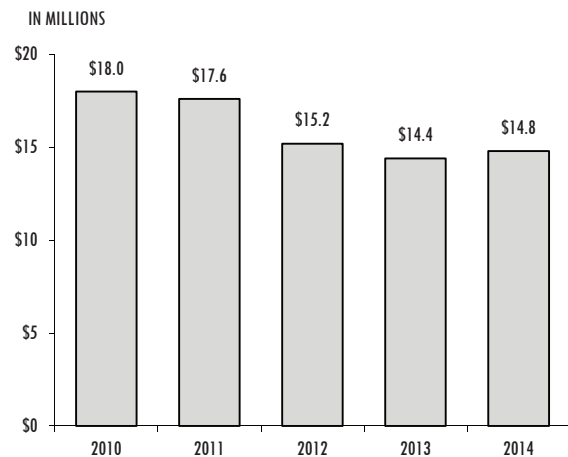
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 75
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHILD NUTRITION—STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

CFDA NUMBER 10.560

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State administration funds for any of the school nutrition programs and Child and Adult Care Food Program should not be less than the level of state funding in 1977. Texas' maintenance of effort requirement is \$199,102.

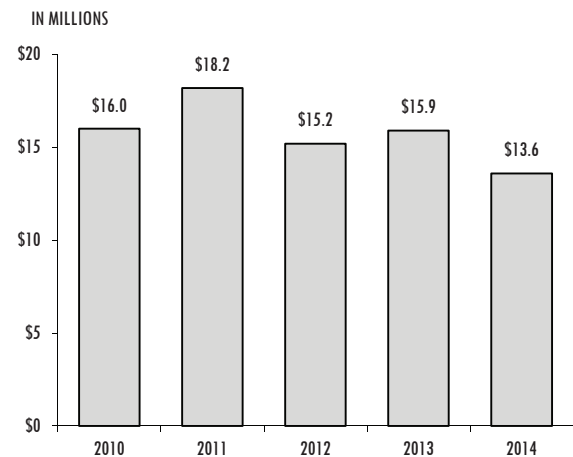
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 76
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE SMITH-LEVER

CFDA NUMBER: 10.500

PURPOSE

The Cooperative Extension Service Smith-Lever program provides funds to 1862 land-grant institutions for the development of practical applications of research knowledge and demonstrations of improved practices in agriculture; uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture, home economics, and rural energy; and related subjects.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States are entitled to their share of the amount of funds available for the program in 1962. Of any remaining funds Congress appropriates, 20 percent is shared equally by states, and 40 percent is allocated by the ratios of each state's rural population to the national rural population. The remainder is allocated by the ratios of each state's farm population to the national farm population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 50 percent state match. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

In general, funds may be used for approved research, extension, and education objectives that address food and agricultural sciences. Funds may be used only for extension programs or activities in the institution's approved work plan. Fund may not be used to purchase, build, repair, or renovate buildings.

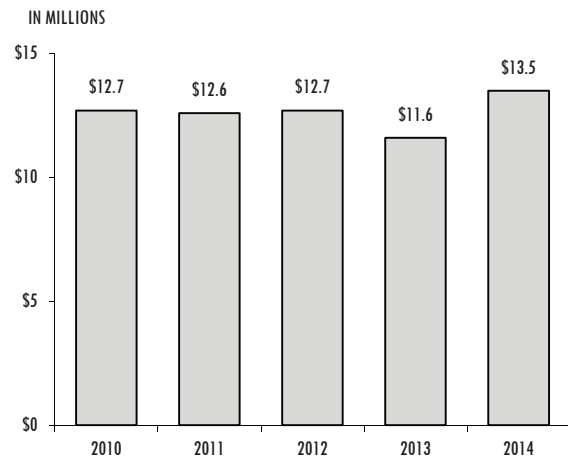
ELIGIBILITY

State-designated 1862 land-grant institutions are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service.

FIGURE 77
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

CFDA NUMBER 84.282

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

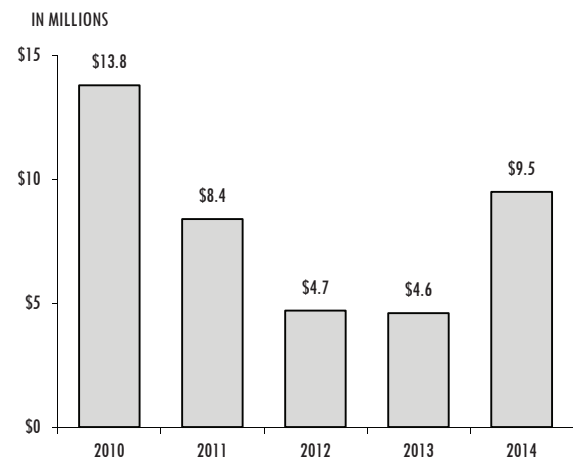
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 78
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount assumes the state receives requested amount.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

HATCH ACT PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

CFDA NUMBER: 10.203

PURPOSE

Hatch Act Payments support agricultural research at State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Funds assist in the efficient production, marketing, distribution, and use of farm products. They also help facilitate a prosperous agricultural and rural life.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The national funding level uses the 1955 appropriation as the base year. If Congress makes available funds above that base level, 20 percent is shared equally by states. Approximately half is allocated by the ratios of each state's rural and farm population to the national rural and farm population. At least 25 percent is awarded to states for cooperative research between multiple state experiment stations.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is a 50 percent state match. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds are used for original research, investigations, and experiments that contribute to the United States agricultural industry. Up to 25 percent of funds may be used for integrated cooperative research and extension activities that involve working with at least one other state's experiment station. Funds should be expended fully in the fiscal year of the appropriation but may be carried into more than one year.

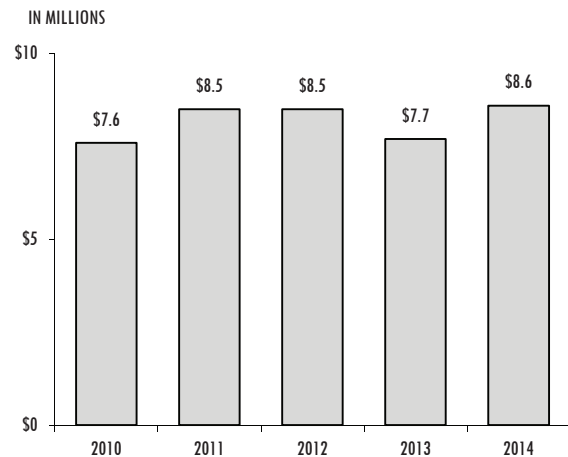
ELIGIBILITY

State Agricultural Experiment Stations are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Agrilife Research.

FIGURE 79
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ENGINEERING GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 47.041

PURPOSE

National Science Foundation Engineering Grants are meant to improve the economy and quality of life in the United States through engineering education and research.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The National Science Foundation reviews grant proposals based on National Science Board and other criteria. Awards are competitive and may be made to institutions of higher education, state and local governments, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Each grant is different. Some have match or maintenance of effort requirements, while others have none.

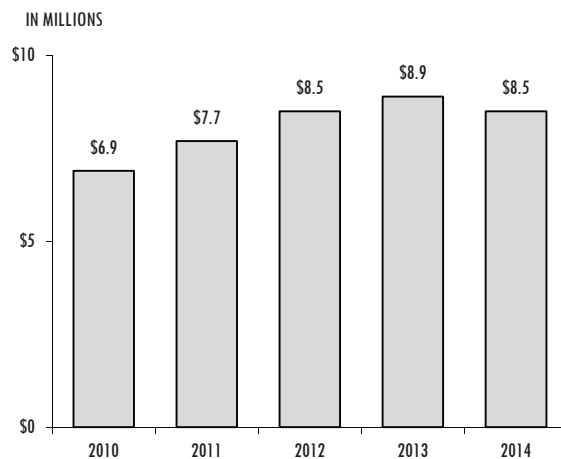
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used to pay for research, salaries and wages, equipment, supplies, travel, publication, and other direct or indirect costs. Funds must be used for the purposes specified in each grant proposal.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

FIGURE 80
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTES:

- (1) Information on federal awards by federal fiscal year is unavailable.
- (2) Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.

SOURCE: Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOLS

CFDA NUMBER: 84.358

PURPOSE

The Rural and Low-Income Schools program provides financial aid to rural districts for activities that improve teaching, learning, and achievement.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The state allotment is determined by the ratio of the number of students in average daily attendance in a state to the number of students in all states. The State Education Agency may distribute grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) on a formula or competitive basis. LEAs are eligible if: (1) they are not eligible for the Small, Rural School Achievement program; (2) at least 20 percent of their school-age children are from families below the FPL; and (3) all their schools have a Locale Code of 6, 7, or 8, as determined by the National Center for Education Statistics.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. There is no match requirement.

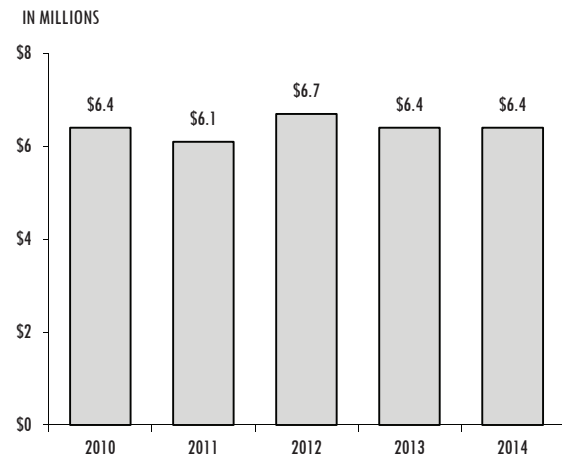
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grantees may use funds for teacher recruitment, retention, or development; education technology; and parental involvement activities. Grantees may also use funds for activities authorized pursuant to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act, Title I, Part A; Title III; or Title IV, Part A. Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds. Up to 5 percent of funds may be used for administrative costs and technical assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 81
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

CFDA NUMBER: 84.196

PURPOSE

Education for Homeless Children and Youth provides assistance so that all homeless children and youth have access to the same free, appropriate public education that other children do.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a ratio of the amount appropriated for this program that is the same as the ratio of the state's allocation to all appropriations pursuant to Section 1122 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I, Part B). The State Education Agency may use funds for state activities and make grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

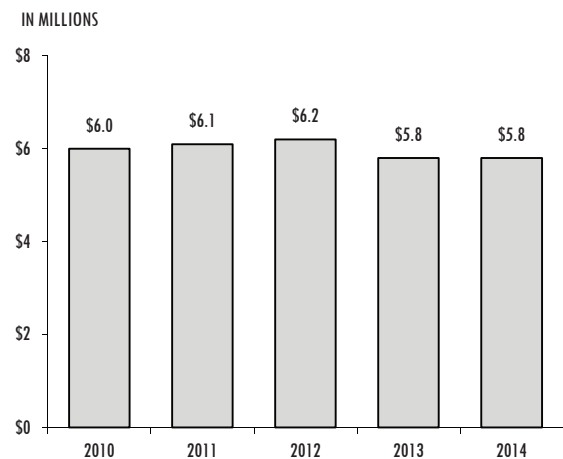
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States establish or designate an Office of the Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youths; develop and implement a state plan; and award grants to LEAs. Allowable activities include enriched instruction, transportation, healthcare referrals, and teacher professional development. Services must expand or improve, not replace, regular academic services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 82
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

Financing for the transportation needs of Texas is partially supported by federal-aid highway and transit funds received from the U.S. Department of Transportation. Texas received federal highway funding authorizations for more than \$3.4 billion in fiscal year 2014.

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

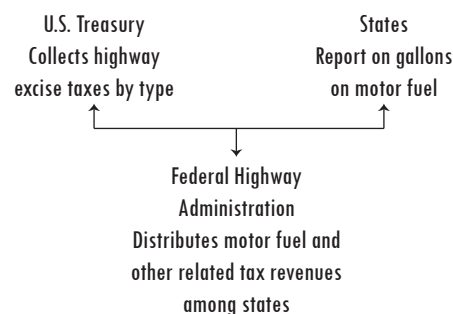
MAP-21 replaced the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which expired in September 2009. Authorization for SAFETEA-LU continued through 10 congressional extensions from October 1, 2009 through July 6, 2013.

Provisions of MAP-21 that affect state transportation programs include authorization of funding levels; consolidation of programs; and modifications to transportation planning and compliance provisions.

THE SOURCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal Highway Trust Fund (HTF) was established as a user-supported fund intended to finance highways with taxes. Federal excise taxes are levied on gasoline, diesel, gasohol, special fuels (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas), tires, truck and trailer sales, and heavy vehicle use (based upon weight). Revenues are distributed to two accounts within the HTF, the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. MAP-21 also added a portion, \$2.4 billion, of revenue from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund to the HTF. MAP-21 extends motor fuel and non-motor fuel excise taxes at current rates through September 30, 2016. Formulas for distributing federal-aid funds for significant highway programs (e.g., Surface Transportation Program, National Highway Performance Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and Highway Safety Improvement Program) use the motor fuel and other excise taxes attributed to each state as distribution factors. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) analyzes the state-generated reports on motor fuel and alternative fuels consumed and taxed to develop final estimates of the federal tax revenues attributable to each state. **Figure 83** shows the transfer of state motor fuels

FIGURE 83
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

taxes to the U.S. Department of Treasury for deposit into the HTF for distribution to states.

MAP-21 implemented a new approach to formulas and is significantly different from the SAFETEA-LU methodology. SAFETEA-LU apportioned each program with a separate authorization. Funds were then distributed among the states based on transportation data such as vehicle miles traveled, fatalities data, and lane miles per state. MAP-21 funding authorizations allocate a lump sum for all apportioned programs each year. The lump sum is distributed among the states based on each state's total fiscal year 2012 apportionments. In fiscal year 2014, an adjustment was made to guarantee a 95 percent return of each state's dollar contribution to the Highway Account of the HTF. Funding is then allocated to each state and apportioned for each program by the individual formula. Federal general revenue that was added to supplement SAFETEA-LU from federal fiscal year 2009 through July 6, 2013, is not included in the new apportionment formula calculation. The last quarter of federal fiscal year 2012 was level-funded by MAP-21 and is not affected by the new 95 percent rate of return provisions previously described.

MAP-21 authorizes each year's authorized amount to increase at the rate of inflation through fiscal year 2014. Rescissions, which are the reduction of unobligated Federal Funds that have been appropriated in previous legislation, are not included in MAP-21 as they had been in SAFETEA-LU. The majority of funding in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for transportation was formerly distributed to states in accordance with the SAFETEA-LU formula and was impacted by rescissions built into that authorization. Federal

transportation rescissions applied since fiscal year 2005 are listed in **Figure 84**.

Federal highway and transit program funds are the most significant source of federal transportation funding received in Texas. In addition to highway construction and planning funds, the highway programs also provide Texas with the necessary funding to reduce transportation-related emissions and improve air quality in the state. MAP-21 consolidated two-thirds of all transportation programs from 90 down to 30 and established four core highway construction and planning programs. **Figure 85** shows the four consolidated MAP-21 highway construction and planning programs and the former SAFETEA-LU programs upon which the core programs were based.

This chapter shows programs in their consolidated forms in accordance to MAP-21. The Highway Planning and Construction Program accounts for 95.1 percent of federal transportation funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget and includes six programs. **Figure 86** shows the distribution of the six major sources of federal funding for Highway Planning and Construction in fiscal year 2014.

THE REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Federal transportation programs generally do not operate like many federal grant programs. Instead, most federal transportation programs operate on a reimbursement basis. From amounts made available to states, the FHWA reimburses the state for the federal share of the cost of work completed on approved projects. **Figure 87** shows how the Texas Department of Transportation receives reimbursements. Depending on the type of project, the time elapsing between the obligation of available federal funds and reimbursement can vary from a few days to several years. As a result, when projecting the receipt of future federal revenues, budgeted amounts reflect current unpaid obligations and anticipated payments on

**FIGURE 84
FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDING RESCISSIONS TO
TEXAS TRANSPORTATION APPORTIONMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2005 TO 2011**

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

NOTES:

- (1) The Texas Department of Transportation reports that in February 2010, the U.S. Congress passed HR 2847, "The HIRE Act," which restored contract authority that Congress had repealed September 30, 2009. While the contract authority of \$742.2 million was restored to Texas, no obligation authority was given.
- (2) Rescissions are not included in the MAP-21 Program as they had been in SAFETEA-LU.

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

future obligations based upon the expected progress of work completed on approved projects. Contract authority allows the obligation of funds based on amounts authorized in MAP-21 only. Annual federal appropriations for transportation include the formulas needed for reimbursements that set or confirm obligation limitations established in MAP-21.

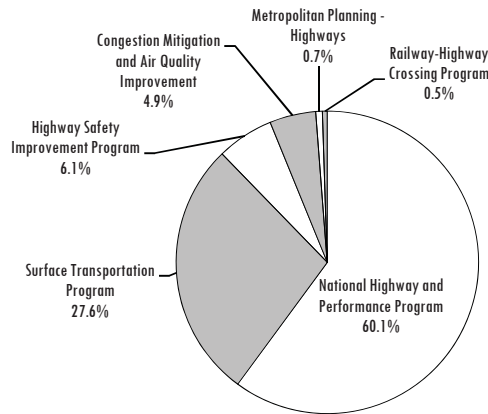
**FIGURE 85
CONSOLIDATED HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FROM SAFETEA-LU AUTHORIZATION TO MAP-21**

SAFETEA-LU PROGRAM	MAP-21 PROGRAM
Interstate Maintenance Program, National Highway System Program and Bridge Replacement, Rehabilitation Program, Equity Bonus Program	National Highway Performance Program
Surface Transportation Program, Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program, Recreational Trails Program, Equity Bonus Program	Surface Transportation Program
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, Equity Bonus Program	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program
Highway Safety Improvement Program, Safe-Routes-to-Schools Program, Equity Bonus Program	Highway Safety Improvement Program

NOTE: The Equity Bonus Program was discontinued, and funds were incorporated into the MAP-21 funds for apportionment across all programs in accordance with the new authorization formulas.

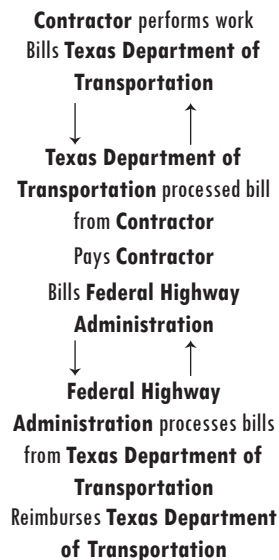
SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

FIGURE 86
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION FOR HIGHWAY
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FISCAL YEAR 2014



NOTE: Totals do not sum due to rounding.
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 87
STEPS REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION FUNDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2005 THROUGH 2014



SOURCE: Texas Department of Transportation.

APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION
LIMITATION

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

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

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

MAP-21 establishes an outcome-driven approach that tracks performance and makes states and metropolitan planning

organizations accountable for improving the conditions and performance of their transportation systems. MAP-21 also includes new penalties for states that do not comply with certain measures or meet established targets for construction and safety.

Figure 88 shows rankings and amounts for the federal transportation funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget in fiscal year 2014.

FIGURE 88
TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
2	Highway Planning and Construction—National Highway and Performance Program	\$2,002.3
7	Highway Planning and Construction—Surface Transportation Program	921.0
17	Highway Planning and Construction—Highway Safety Improvement Program	202.5
20	Highway Planning and Construction—Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	164.5
46	Airport Improvement Program	41.7
47	Nonurbanized Area Formula Grants	41.0
56	National Infrastructure Investments—Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants	31.6
63	Highway Planning and Construction—Metropolitan Planning Highways	23.7
68	Border Enforcement Grant—Highways	18.3
70	Highway Planning and Construction—Railway-Highway Crossings Program	17.5
71	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	17.2
87	Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants	10.0
94	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance	8.1
TOTAL		\$3,499.4

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Transit Administration; Federal Aviation Administration; U.S. Department of Transportation; Texas Department of Public Safety; National Highway Safety Administration; and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 20.205

PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) apportionment is to maintain the condition and performance of the National Highway System (NHS). The NHPP provides funding for the construction of new facilities on the NHS and ensures that federal highway construction funds are used to meet performance targets listed in each state's asset management plan for the NHS.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

In fiscal year 2014, the lump sum for the NHPP is equal to 63.7 percent of the state's total MAP-21 apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation rate is 90 percent for Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is allowed for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

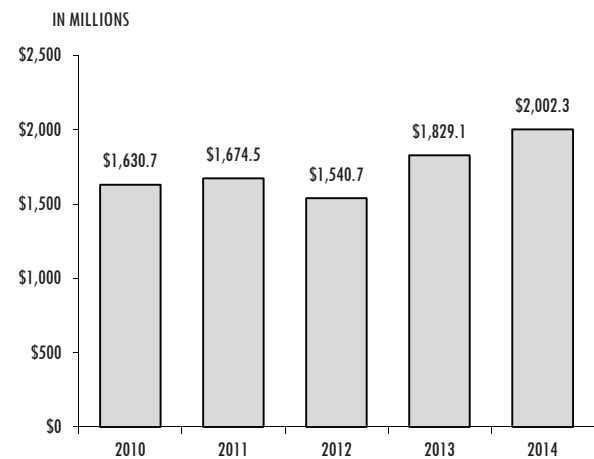
Federal funds may be used for construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, preservation, or operational improvement of segments of the NHS. Projects may include the preservation and protection of tunnels and bridges, and the construction of certain transit facilities. Additional projects may include bikeways, pedestrian walkways, truck parking facilities, ferry boats and ferry terminals. Technology assistance for NHS-related data collection, traffic monitoring, and intelligent transportation systems are also allowed.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their NHPP apportionment to the Surface Transportation Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Metropolitan Planning Highways Program, as long as the state meets federal maintenance conditions and standards for Interstate System highways and bridges in that state.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 89
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 20.205

PURPOSE

The Surface Transportation Program (STP) provides funds for states and localities to use on any federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System (NHS); any tunnel and bridge projects on public roads; pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure; and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

In fiscal year 2014, the lump sum for the STP is equal to 29.3 percent of the state's total MAP-21 apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation rate is 90 percent for Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is allowed for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

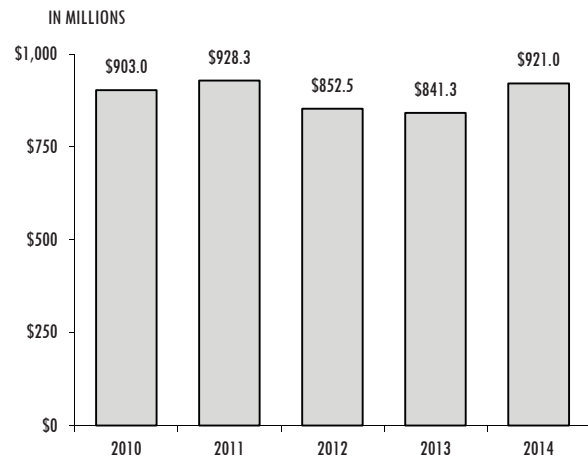
Federal funds for STP are primarily used for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, maintenance and operational improvements of Federal-aid Highways. Funds may also be used for certain capital transit costs, such as buses and bus facilities, bicycle trails, and pedestrian walkways. Capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring and management are also permitted.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their STP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Metropolitan Planning Highways Program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 90
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 20.205

PURPOSE

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) provides funds to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. Funding is used collect state traffic, road and highway safety data on highway fatalities, injuries and other state and federal safety priorities. States use the data to identify road hazards, make road repairs or modify highway designs to be safer. States also use collected data to measure progress in implementing highway safety improvements.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The Federal Highway Administration sets aside a portion of HSIP funds for rail crossings, and high-risk rural roads. In fiscal year 2014, the lump sum for HSIP is equal to 7.0 percent of the state's total MAP-21 apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation rate is 90 percent. A 100 percent federal share is allowed for certain safety improvements and for workforce development. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

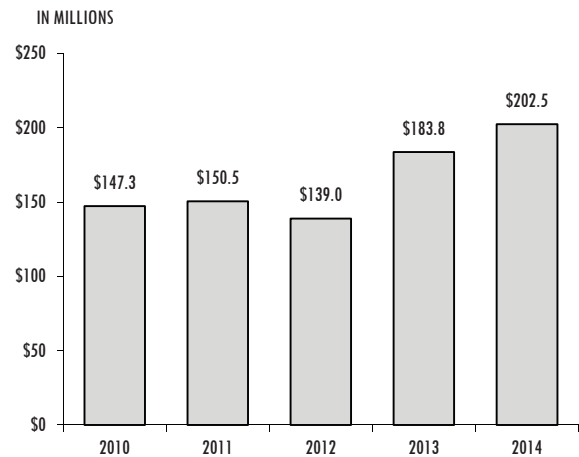
States must develop and implement a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP). Eligible activities include any highway safety improvement project, activity, or strategy that is consistent with the state's data-driven SHSP. Projects and activities must correct or improve highways, safety problems, and hazardous roads.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their NHPP apportionment to the Surface Transportation Program, National Highway Performance Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and Metropolitan Planning Program, as long as the state meets federal maintenance conditions and standards for Interstate System highways and bridges in that state.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 91
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

CFDA NUMBER: 20.205

PURPOSE

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) provides funds to states for distribution to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to develop metropolitan area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs to meet the federal requirements of the Clean Air Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state's apportionment for CMAQ is calculated using a ratio of the state's fiscal year 2009 CMAQ apportionment divided by the state's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment for fiscal year 2009. Once the ratio is calculated, it is multiplied by the current fiscal year's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation rate is 90 percent for Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is allowed for workforce development and certain safety improvements. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

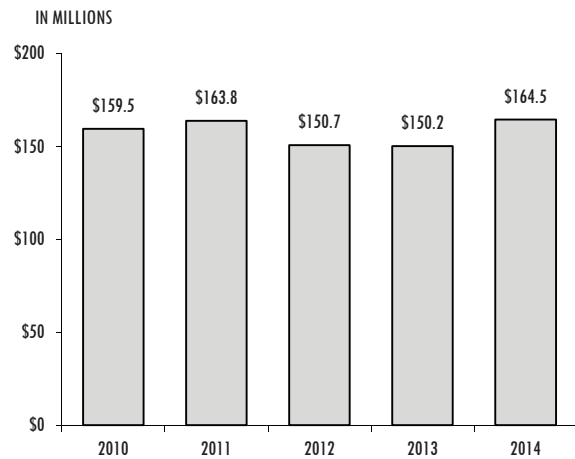
Federal funds may be used to establish traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities, if they contribute to attainment of an air quality standard. Also, projects to improve traffic flow, such as traffic signals, improved intersections, and High Occupancy Vehicle lanes, may be funded. Funds can be used for the purchase of interoperable emergency communications equipment. Retrofits for electric or natural gas-fueled vehicles are also eligible.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their CMAQ apportionment to the Surface Transportation Program, National Highway Performance Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Metropolitan Planning Program, as long as the state meets federal maintenance conditions and standards for Interstate System highways and bridges in that state.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 92
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.106

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR METHOD OF FINANCE

The federal share is 75 percent to 90 percent. The local or state matching amount depends on the sponsor, project type, and the amount of public land in the state. There is no comprehensive federal maintenance of effort requirement, but local entities that receive funds may be required to maintain funding at a level to ensure ongoing project viability.

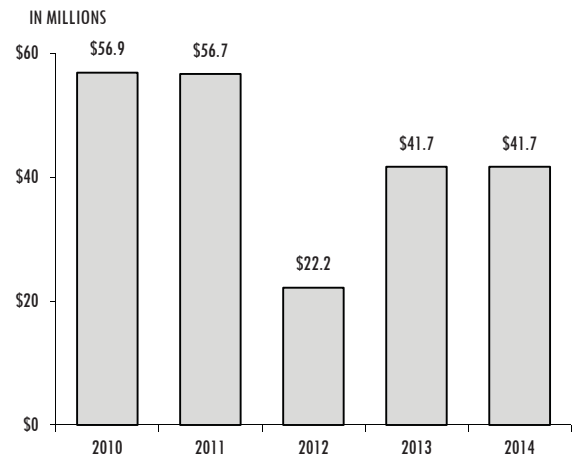
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 93
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

NONURBANIZED AREA FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 20.509

PURPOSE

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are apportioned to states by a statutory formula based on the latest census figures of areas with a population of less than 50,000 as follows:

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share for capital and project administration is 80 percent (except that projects needed to meet Americans with Disabilities Act, Clean Air Act requirements, or bicycle access projects may be funded at 90 percent). The federal participation share for operating assistance is 50 percent of net operating costs. The local share of 50 percent shall come from an undistributed cash surplus, a replacement or depreciation cash fund or reserve, or new capital. Although there is no aggregate state-level maintenance of effort requirement, local

entities receiving funds may be required to provide sufficient funds to ensure ongoing project viability.

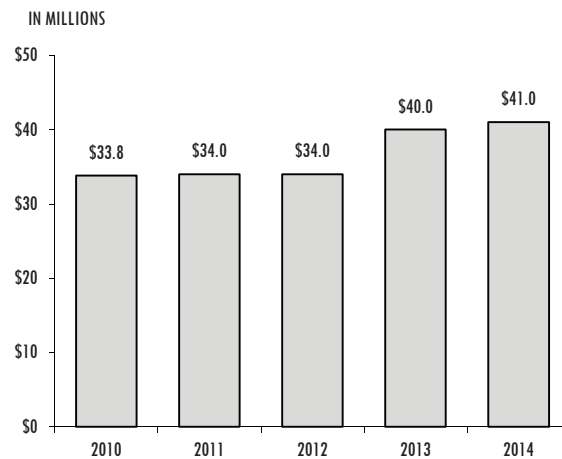
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for capital, operating, and administrative expenses. States are required to spend 15 percent of the apportionment to support rural intercity bus service unless the governor certifies that the intercity bus needs of the state are adequately met.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 94
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Transit Administration.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS— TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT GENERATING ECONOMIC RECOVERY (TIGER) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 20.933

PURPOSE

National Infrastructure Investments—Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grants assist state, local, and other public entities with capital investments for a variety of surface transportation infrastructure projects having a significant impact.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Distribution of funds is made on a competitive basis to state, local, and other public entities.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share for selected projects is 80 percent. The U.S. Department of Transportation may approve up to 100 percent federal share for rural projects. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must meet State of Good Repair requirements, which are to ensure each year that projects are relevant to the surface transportation needs of the state, local, or other public entity; that projects are properly capitalized and can be completed; and that there is sufficient revenue to maintain projects after they have been completed.

Allowable surface transportation-related infrastructure projects, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- certain highway and bridge projects;
- public transportation projects;
- passenger and freight rail transportation projects; and
- port infrastructure investments.

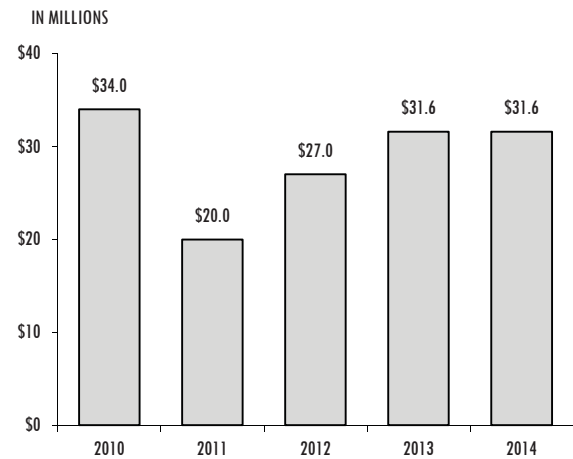
ELIGIBILITY

State, local, and other public entities are eligible to apply with a lead applicant. In Texas, the lead applicant for TIGER is the Texas Department of Transportation.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 95
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—METROPOLITAN PLANNING HIGHWAYS

CFDA NUMBER: 20.205

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state's apportionment for MPP is calculated using a ratio of the state's fiscal year 2009 MPP apportionment divided by the state's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment for fiscal year 2009. Once the ratio is calculated, it is multiplied by the current fiscal year's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation rate is 90 percent for Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is allowed for innovative project delivery methods. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

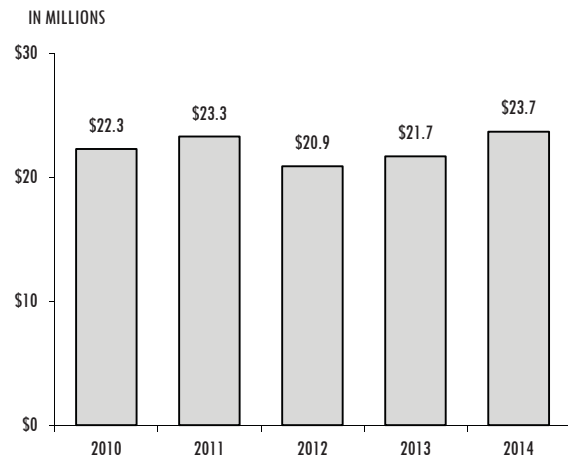
Federal funds may be used for the development of metropolitan area transportation plans, as well as studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements, and economic feasibility. States must distribute funds to MPOs using a formula developed in consultation with MPOs and approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation. In developing the formula, at a minimum, states must consider population, status of planning, attainment of air quality standards, and metropolitan area transportation needs.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their MPP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Surface Transportation Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, and Highway Safety Improvement Program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 96
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT GRANT—HIGHWAYS

CFDA NUMBER: 20.233

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- amount of prior year's BEG award funds remaining;
- number of reported "foreign commerce" inspections for applicants that received BEG funding in the previous grant year;
- current international truck and bus crossing data for all states reported on the Research and Innovative Technology Administration and Bureau of Transportation Statistics web site;
- requirements pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2002 Department of Transportation Appropriations Act to support inspection activities of foreign domiciled carriers in states along the United States–Mexico border;
- amount and year of any previously awarded BEG funds that were unspent;
- proposed locations of BEG activities and locations of border ports of entry; and
- estimated and actual amount of current fiscal year funds awarded in accordance to other FMCSA grant programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

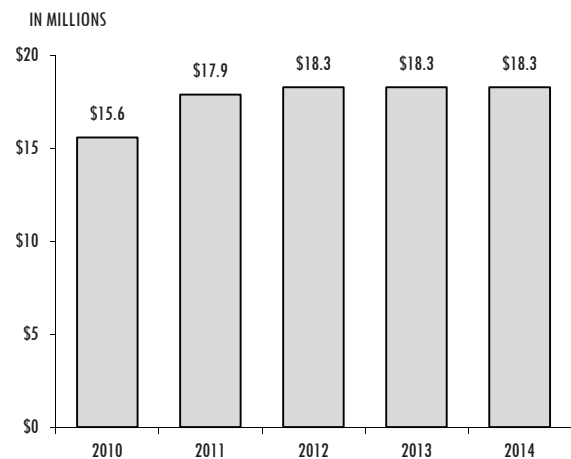
Funding only available to states or entities that share a land border with another country for carrying out commercial motor vehicle safety programs and related enforcement activity and

projects. Funds must be expended in the fiscal year for which they are allocated.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 97
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Texas Department of Public Safety.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION—RAILWAY—HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Apportioned funds are distributed to states based on the following statutory formula:

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 90 percent. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

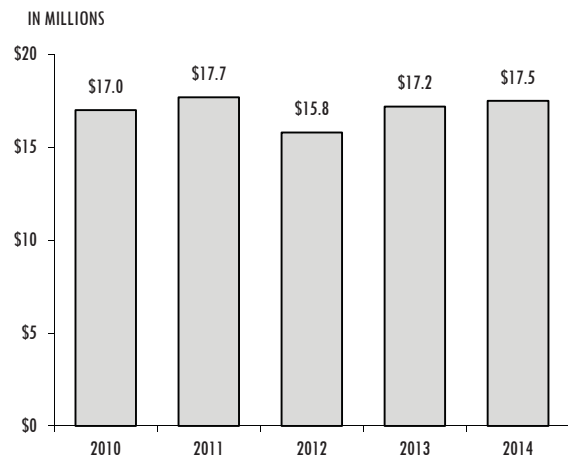
Each state is required to set aside 50 percent of its apportionment for the installation of protective devices at railway–highway crossings. Also, each state is required to conduct and systematically maintain a survey of all highway–railroad crossings that may require separation, relocation or protective devices, and to implement a schedule of projects for this purpose. Railroads participating in a hazard elimination project are responsible for compensating the state transportation department, but the amount may not exceed 10 percent of the project cost. States may use up to 2 percent of Railway–Highway Crossing funds for compilation and data analysis of the state’s annual report to the federal government.

Up to 100 percent of a state’s Railway–Highway Crossings apportionment may be transferred to the Highway Safety Improvement Program with the approval of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

FIGURE 98
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 20.600

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent. The maintenance of effort requirements pursuant to MAP-21 for this program have not yet been established.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

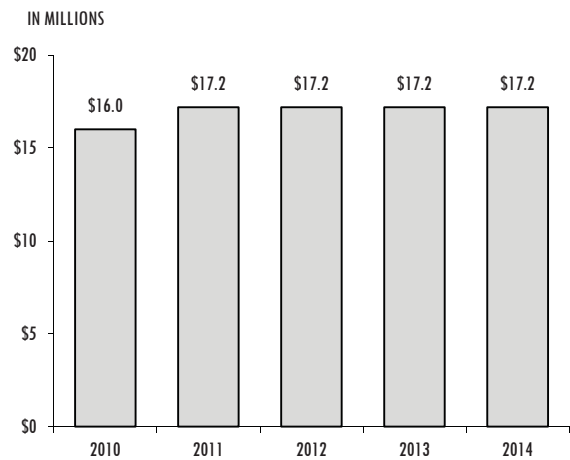
- developing or upgrading traffic record systems;
- collecting and analyzing data;
- conducting traffic engineering studies and analyses;
- developing technical guides and materials for states and local highway agencies;
- developing work zone safety programs;
- encouraging use of seat belts and child safety seats;
- developing roadway safety public outreach campaigns;
- reducing the number of impaired drivers;
- developing programs to combat drivers who speed or drive while impaired; and

- developing programs to reduce aggressive driving (e.g., red light runners).

STATE AGENCIES

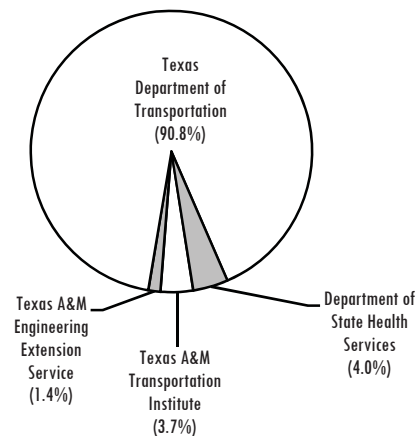
Texas Department of Transportation; Department of State Health Services; Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

FIGURE 99
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 100
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES INCENTIVE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER: 20.601

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Qualifying states are required to match federal funds at 80 percent. States are required to maintain aggregate expenditures from all state and local sources for impaired driving programs at or above the average expenditures for fiscal years 2010 and 2011. The specific dollar amount maintenance of effort requirements pursuant to MAP-21 for this program have not yet been established.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

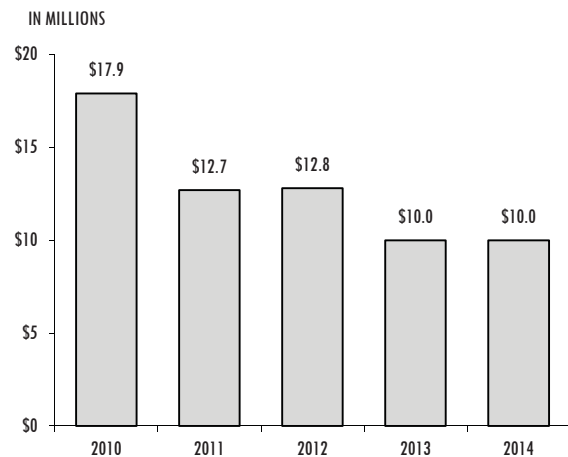
ELIGIBILITY

States initially qualify for a grant if they have adopted and implemented alcohol ignition interlock laws or programs to reduce alcohol- or drug-impaired driving. After initial qualification, states are classified as High-, Medium-, or Low-Range states based on statistical information received from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System. Specific state requirements for grant receipt vary based on range classification.

STATE AGENCIES

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

FIGURE 101
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 20.218

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

In fiscal year 2003, a special provision was added to provide the states that border Mexico with additional funds to improve the inspection of increased freight vehicle traffic related to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal participation share is 80 percent. States must maintain funding at or above the average expenditures for commercial motor vehicle safety programs, enforcement of commercial vehicle size and weight limits, drug interdiction, and traffic safety laws and regulations for fiscal years 2007, 2008, and 2009. Specific dollar amount maintenance of effort requirements pursuant to MAP-21 have not yet been established for this program.

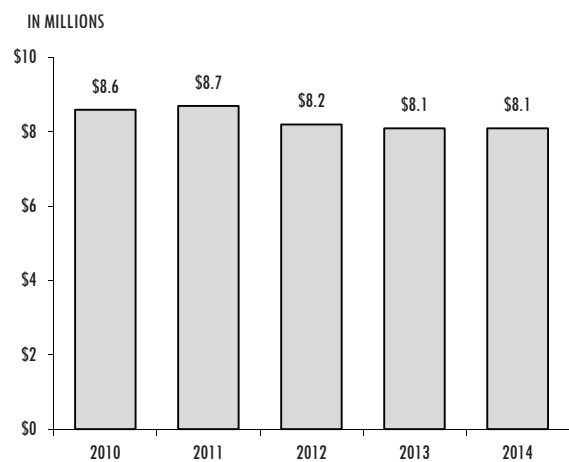
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCIES

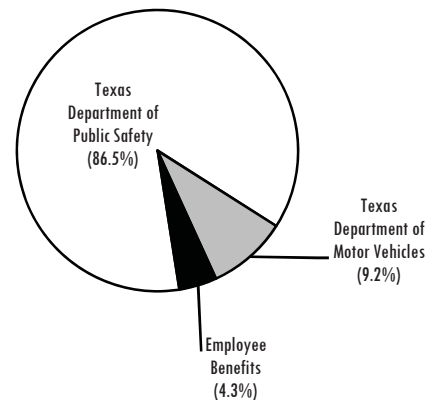
Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

**FIGURE 102
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

**FIGURE 103
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

LABOR

INTRODUCTION

Nine labor programs, totaling \$863.9 million, are included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget. The two largest grants are distributed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for child care. Six grants originate from the U.S. Department of Labor. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training (E&T) funds are distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Three of the labor programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget were authorized through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 (WIA—Youth, WIA—Adult, and WIA—Dislocated Workers). WIA has been up for federal reauthorization since 2003, but it has been funded annually through the congressional appropriations process.

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

Congress reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program until December 31, 2013, pursuant to the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011. Because Congress did not extend the TAA program, sunset provisions

in the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, referred to as “Reversion 2014,” became effective January 1, 2014. Pursuant to Reversion 2014 provisions, the TAA program is changed to a modified version of the program as it existed pursuant to the Trade Reform Act of 2002. These provisions amend the length of assistance availability and change certain worker participant deadlines and allowances.

OTHER ISSUES

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 extended the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program until January 1, 2014.

FIGURE 104
LABOR
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
13	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$254.4
16	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	220.4
23	Unemployment Insurance Administration	135.7
33	Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers	60.9
37	Workforce Investment Act—Youth	55.2
40	Workforce Investment Act—Adult	52.6
42	Employment Services	47.3
62	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Employment and Training	24.2
80	Trade Adjustment Assistance	13.2
TOTAL		\$863.9

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

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.575

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Administrative expenses are capped at 5 percent. At least 4 percent of the combined totals of the CCDBG and the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds provided to a state must be used to improve child-care quality and availability, including activities such as consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for child-care staff. States must establish a sliding-fee scale for family cost sharing. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state general revenue funds for child-care assistance.

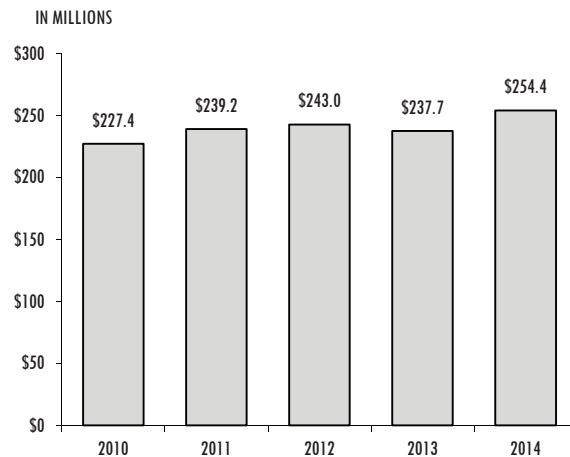
ELIGIBILITY

- Age: Children younger than age 13 (or up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision).
- Income: Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (SMI). In fiscal year 2014, \$58,281 is 85 percent of the SMI for a family of four in Texas.
- Other: Child must reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program, or is in need of or receiving protective services.

STATE AGENCIES

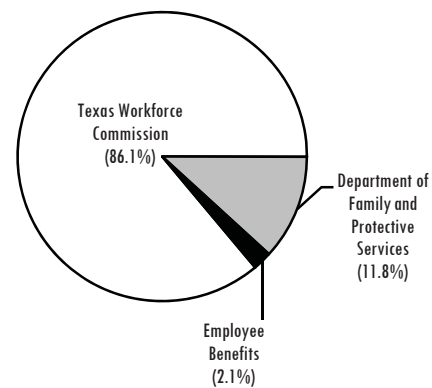
Texas Workforce Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 105
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 106
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

CFDA NUMBER 93.596

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

This grant program has two funding streams. For matching funds, allocations are based on the proportion of children younger than age 13 residing in a state. For mandatory funds, allocations are based on historical expenditures for certain former U.S. Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, child-care programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For matching funds, at a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the former programs in fiscal year 1994 or fiscal year 1995, whichever is greater. Texas' required maintenance of effort (MOE) for matching funds is \$34,681,421. The federal to state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (58.69 percent federal share in fiscal year 2014). Federal regulations allow states to count pre-kindergarten expenditures for low-income families for up to 20 percent of the MOE and 30 percent of the state match, as long as certain provisions are met. State match may also include local public funds and donated private funds. For mandatory funds, no match or MOE is required.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Not less than 70 percent of the total grant amount must be used to provide child-care assistance to families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), attempting through work activities to transition off TANF, or are at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. Administrative costs are capped at 5 percent. At least 4 percent of the combined totals of the Child Care and Development Block Grant and the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds provided to a state must be used to improve quality and availability of child care, including activities such as consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance,

and improved compensation for child-care staff. Except for minor remodeling or upgrading to meet child-care standards, no funds shall be expended on capital improvements. States must establish a sliding-fee scale for family cost sharing.

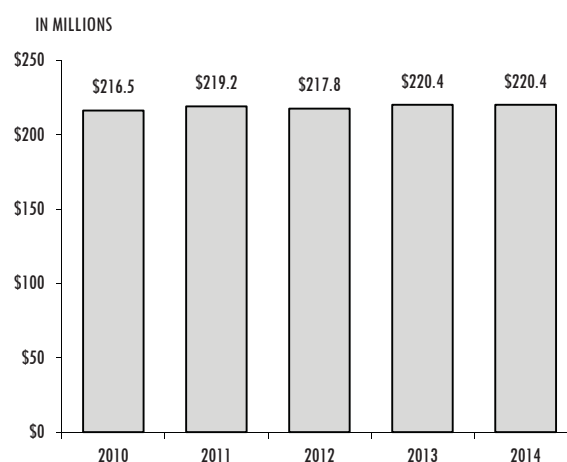
ELIGIBILITY

- **Age:** Children younger than age 13 (or up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision).
- **Income:** Household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (SMI). In fiscal year 2014, \$58,281 is 85 percent of SMI for a family of four in Texas.
- **Other:** Child must reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program, or is in need of or receiving protective services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 107
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 17.225

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program operations are initially funded according to nationally developed workload projections based on economic assumptions. Additional quarterly funds are then made available based on actual workloads.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

State workforce agencies may use funds only to administer federally approved unemployment compensation or other approved workforce programs.

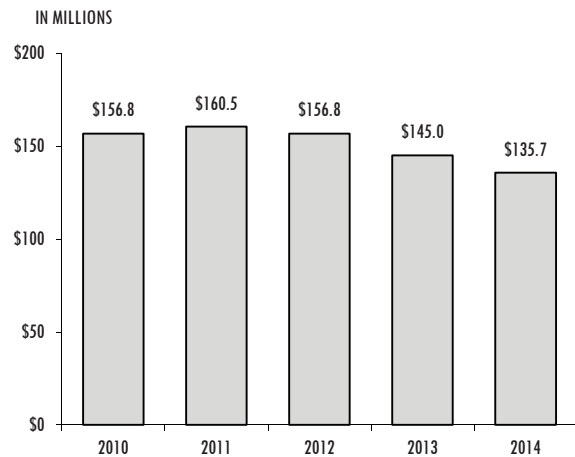
ELIGIBILITY

State workforce agencies administering federally approved unemployment insurance programs are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 108
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—DISLOCATED WORKERS

CFDA NUMBER 17.278

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

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

States may transfer up to 20 percent of funding for the WIA—Dislocated Workers program to the WIA—Adult program.

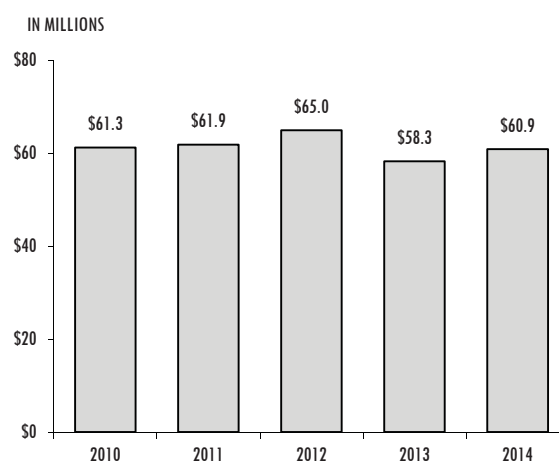
ELIGIBILITY

Beneficiaries include workers who have lost their jobs (including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs and who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation), formerly self-employed individuals, and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income. Priority is given to veterans and public assistance recipients.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 109
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—YOUTH

CFDA NUMBER 17.259

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

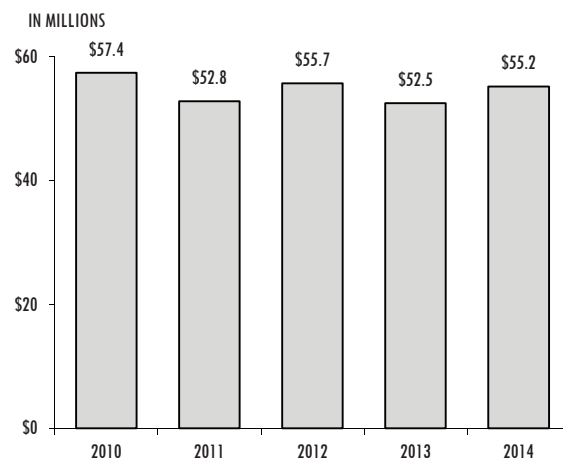
- Age: 14 to 21.

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 110
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT—ADULT

CFDA NUMBER 17.258

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

States may transfer up to 20 percent of funding for the WIA—Adult program to the WIA—Dislocated Workers program.

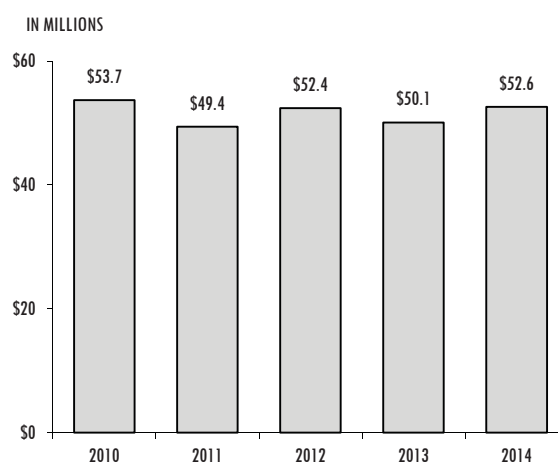
ELIGIBILITY

Adults age 18 and older are eligible. Priority for intensive and training services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals. States and local areas establish procedures for applying the priority requirements.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 111
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 17.207

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Funds provide a variety of services related to a labor exchange system such as job search assistance, referral and placement assistance, reemployment services, recruitment services, skills assessment, and career guidance. Of the total sums allotted to each state, 10 percent is reserved for use by the governor to provide performance incentives, services for groups with special needs, and the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering job services.

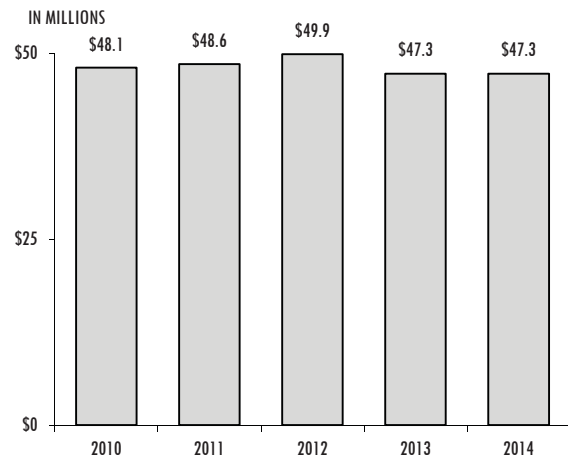
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 112
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM— EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

CFDA NUMBER 10.561

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a designated allotment, referred to as the E&T Program Grant, based on a formula that considers the number of potential E&T participants. States may receive additional funding if they pledge to serve all able-bodied adults without dependents in their program.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

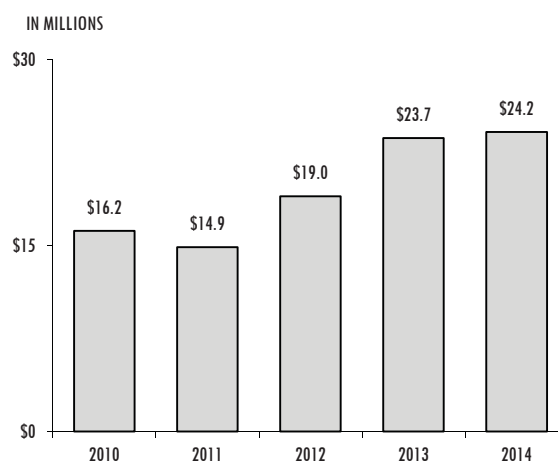
- Age: 16 to 59.
- Income: Net income (after certain expenses are deducted) at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Other: Must be a member of a household receiving SNAP benefits. SNAP recipients are required to participate unless exempt, and they will be disqualified from receiving SNAP benefits if they fail to participate. Exemptions are granted for persons who are physically or mentally unfit for employment, responsible for the care of a dependent child younger than age 6 or a person with a disability,

three to nine months pregnant, or living in a county with an unemployment rate of more than 10 percent or a county designated as exempt. Other long-term and short-term issues, such as domestic violence and lack of transportation, may also exempt people from participation.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 113
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 17.245

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Individual workers covered by a certification of eligibility can apply for individual determinations of eligibility to receive benefits. Services provided include testing, counseling and job placement; job search and relocation assistance; training; and payment of weekly trade readjustment allowances. Unemployment compensation and extended benefits must be exhausted before claimants may receive trade readjustment allowances. No more than 10 percent of a state's allocation may be used for administration, and at least 5 percent must be used for case management and employment services.

ELIGIBILITY

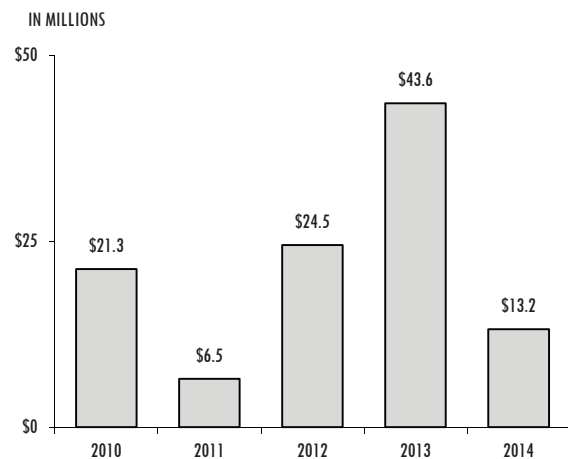
State workforce agencies administer TAA benefits on behalf of the federal government. Individuals' unemployment or underemployment must have begun on or after the impact date specified in the secretary's certification, and must begin before expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date the secretary issued the group's certification or before the

termination date (if any) specified in the certification. To be eligible for weekly trade readjustment allowance payments, the individual must be enrolled in a qualified job training program, have completed certain training, or be granted a waiver.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

FIGURE 114
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Texas Workforce Commission.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$264.7 million for housing and community development. Federal funding for most housing and community-related projects in this section are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These grants provide funds for projects and programs that are intended to improve the living conditions of low-income individuals.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Federal authorizations for five of the six housing and community development programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget have expired. The Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment State Grant programs both expired on September 30, 1993. The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 authorized funding for Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers through 2003. The two programs distributed by HHS, Community Services Block Grants and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, expired on September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2007, respectively. Congress continues to provide funding for these programs through its annual appropriation process. In 2010, Congress reauthorized the Museum and Library Services Act to provide funds for State Library Services through 2016.

FIGURE 115
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
25	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$128.7
32	Community Development Block Grant	61.6
54	Community Services Block Grant	32.3
58	HOME Investment State Grants	25.6
83	State Library Services	10.5
99	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	6.0
TOTAL		\$264.7

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Institute of Museum and Library Services; Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.568

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Three formulas are used to determine the allocation of LIHEAP funds. When the total federal appropriation is at or below \$1.975 billion, states are allocated funds based on each state's 1981 relative share. This allocation method is known as the Tier I formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$1.975 billion, states receive allocations based on each state's share of expenditures by low-income households for home heating and cooling as a percentage of national totals. As part of the "hold harmless" rule, no state receives fewer funds than its 1981 relative share. This allocation method is known as the Tier II formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$2.25 billion, an additional hold-harmless rate takes effect. This allocation method is known as the Tier III formula. In addition to the formula allocations, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also distributes an emergency/contingency allocation that is discretionary and usually reserved for instances of severe weather and disasters. The 2014 national appropriation was \$3.4 billion; therefore, the Tier III formula was used.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

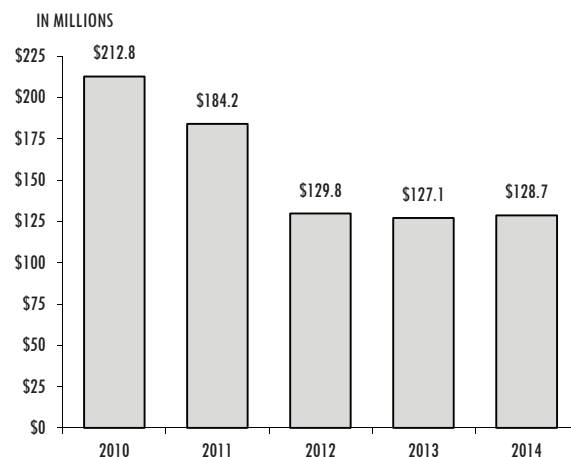
ELIGIBILITY

Households with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$35,775 for a family of four in 2014) or at 60 percent of the state median income (\$40,128 for a family of four in 2014) are eligible for LIHEAP assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 116
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 14.228

PURPOSE

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For state administration of the program, after an initial allowance of \$100,000 with no match, states take an additional allowance of up to 3 percent of grant amount but must match funds on a dollar for dollar basis. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

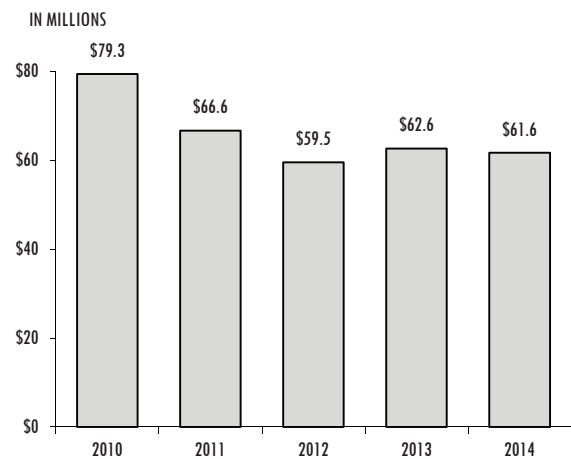
States must use no less than 70 percent of the funds for activities that benefit individuals whose income is at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income. Funds may be used for activities that include acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of certain public works facilities and improvements (such as streets,

water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities, and other public works); demolition and clearance; rehabilitation of public and private buildings including housing; code enforcement; relocation payments and assistance; administrative expenses; economic development; planning activities; and certain public services with some restrictions.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

FIGURE 117
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Amounts do not include federal funds allocated to Texas for costs related to natural disasters.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.569

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive the same share of funds received in 1981 pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. If the federal appropriation exceeds \$345 million, no state receives less than one-half of 1 percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

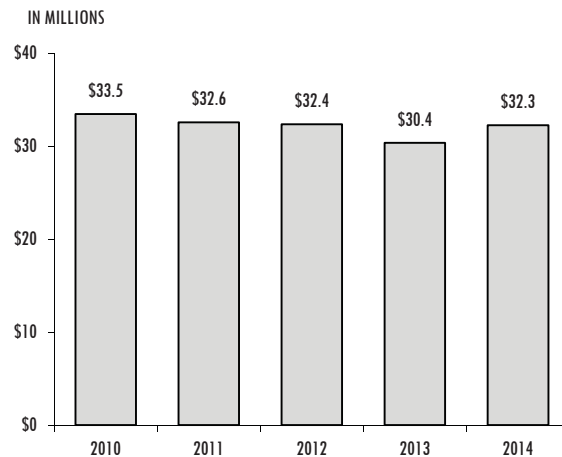
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 118
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HOME INVESTMENT STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 14.239

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A match of 25 percent of the HOME funds is required from states. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

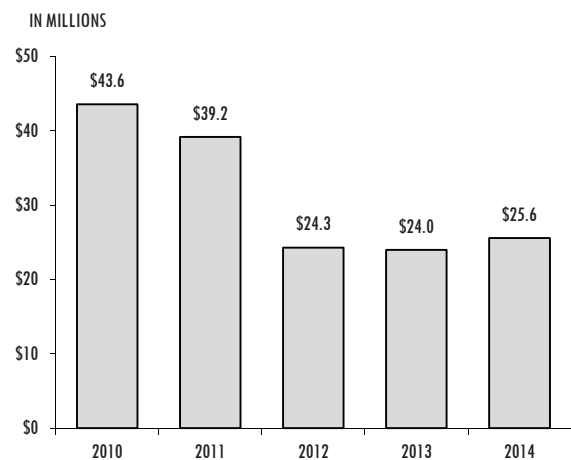
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 119
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 45.310

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 34 percent. State expenditures for library programs and services in the year prior to the award year may not be less than the average of the total expenditures for the second, third, and fourth years preceding the award year. Although the maintenance of effort required for the 2014 award was \$8.5 million, the state received a one-year waiver because it did not maintain adequate financial support.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

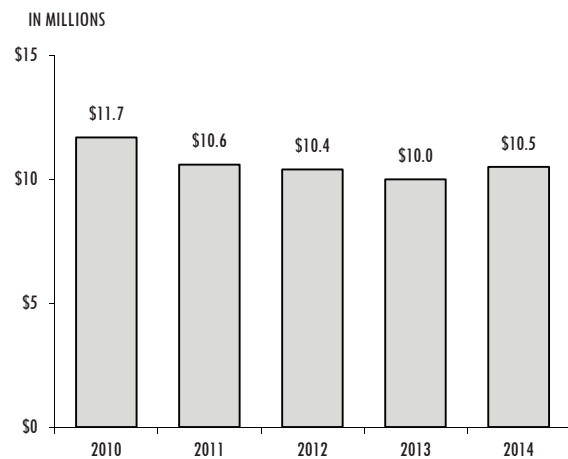
- expand services for learning and access to information in multiple formats;
- develop library services that provide users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international electronic networks;
- provide electronic and other linkages between and among all types of libraries;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

urban and rural communities, including children from birth through age 17 from families with incomes below the poverty line.

STATE AGENCY

Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

FIGURE 120
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Institute of Museum and Library Services.

SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS

CFDA NUMBER: 14.871

PURPOSE

Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers help low-income families secure decent, safe, and affordable rental housing.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

From amounts Congress appropriates, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) distributes funds to public housing agencies (PHAs). An annual contributions contract between HUD and the PHA determines how much funding is available. The PHA then makes direct payments to property owners on behalf of voucher beneficiaries.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

The PHA pays property owners directly. Typically, payments are the difference between the standard payment and 30 percent of the tenant-beneficiary's adjusted income. Beneficiaries must meet income and other eligibility requirements to enter the program. Contracts, leases, and vouchers specify the obligations of the PHA, property owner, and tenant.

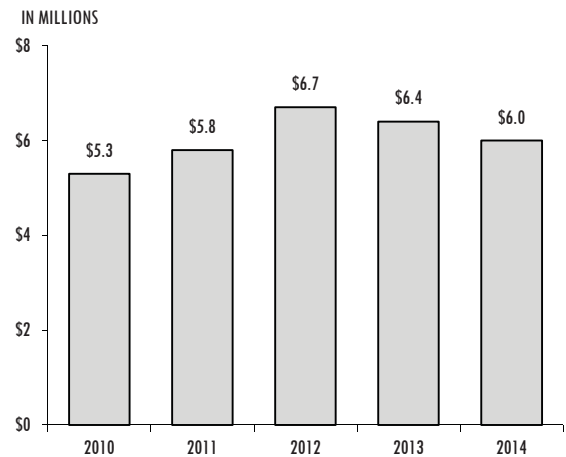
ELIGIBILITY

Program administrators must be public housing agencies and may include states, counties, municipalities, and other government bodies. Beneficiaries must have family incomes that do not exceed 50 percent of the area's median income. At least 75 percent of households in the program must have incomes that do not exceed 30 percent of the median income.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

FIGURE 121
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE

INTRODUCTION

Homeland security and defense funding in Texas is supported with federal aid provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In 2002, the enactment of the Homeland Security Act established the DHS. The department brought several agencies, such as the Office of Domestic Preparedness and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under one umbrella. Congressional appropriations that previously were allocated to these individual agencies are now administered by the DHS. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 consolidated several grants into the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP): (1) State Homeland Security Grants Program (SHSGP), (2) Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and (3) Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). Congress eliminated the funding for Citizen Corps Program and Metropolitan Medical Response System, but states and urban areas can continue to fund these programs with their allocations of HSGP funds.

Health-related homeland security grant programs, formerly known as the National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program and the Public Health Emergency Preparedness program, have been consolidated into one program. The consolidated program is administered by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is called the Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements.

NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) are reimbursement-based federal funding sources. Reimbursements vary depending on each disaster; therefore, this report does not include the amounts.

States and local governments receive HMGP funds to make long-term infrastructure repairs, which would mitigate the impact of disasters. PAGP provides assistance to state and local entities for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities.

In January 2013, the enactment of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 amended parts of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the statute that authorizes many disaster relief programs. The new law allows FEMA to change how PAGP and HMGP are administered to offer applicants quicker access to federal funds. With respect to PAGP, FEMA may allow permanent work grants to be based off fixed estimates. An independent FEMA-funded project estimate validation may be requested when disaster project costs exceed \$5 million. FEMA may implement a sliding-cost share scale for debris removal projects. To distribute HMGP, FEMA may offer up to 25 percent of estimated costs for hazard mitigation to states in advance, before recipients incur costs.

FIGURE 122
HOMELAND SECURITY FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
31	Homeland Security Grants Program	\$81.0
39	Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements Program	54.3
45	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	44.6
67	Emergency Management Performance Grants	19.8
74	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	15.0
TOTAL		\$214.7

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Texas Military Department; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.067

PURPOSE

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

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

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

URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE

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

OPERATION STONEGARDEN

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- threat—the likelihood of an attack occurring;
- vulnerability—the relative exposure to an attack; and
- consequence—the expected impact of an attack.

The threat analysis includes threats from domestic violent extremists as well as international terrorist groups and those individuals inspired by terrorists abroad.

SHSGP receives a base allocation of 0.35 percent of the total federal HSGP appropriation; the remaining funds are awarded based on each state’s risk criteria and anticipated effectiveness of proposed projects. UASI allocations are distributed according to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s determination of vulnerability of metropolitan areas, in accordance with the federally determined risk factors and risk assessments provided by states. UASI-eligible cities in Texas for fiscal year 2014 include Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington, Houston, and San Antonio.

OPSG funding is only available to states bordering Canada and Mexico or states with international water borders. OPSG funds are allocated using a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) sector-specific border risk methodology. The CBP methodology prioritizes border sector risk according to the following factors: vulnerability, threat, border-specific intelligence, border miles, and feasibility of operations among the United States border.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

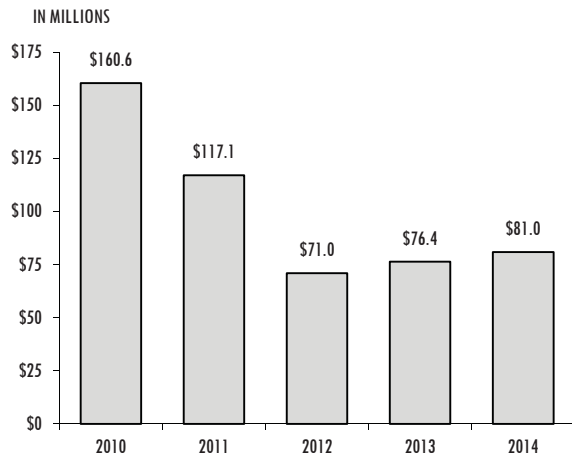
Availability of funds in accordance to HSGP is 24 months. States are required to ensure that at least 25 percent of SHSGP funds and 25 percent of UASI funds are dedicated toward Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities. States must obligate at least 80 percent of their SHSGP and UASI funds to local governments.

Although no longer funded as distinct grant programs, all activities and costs allowed in accordance to the fiscal year 2011 Citizen Corps Program and fiscal year 2011 Metropolitan Medical Response System grant program are allowable costs in accordance to the fiscal year 2014 HSGP.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

FIGURE 123
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Federal Funds Information for States.

HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ALIGNED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 93.074

PURPOSE

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

Grant funds for the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program (PHEP) are available for statewide coordination and planning for bioterrorism; surveillance and epidemiology capacity to local health departments; laboratory capacity and diagnostic capability to major public health laboratories across the state; critical communication networks; and education and training for bioterrorism preparedness.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

HPP funds are allocated in the form of cooperative agreements, according to a formula that includes a base allocation of \$0.5 million plus an amount equal to the state's proportional share of the national population. For PHEP funds, each state receives a base amount of \$3.0 million plus an amount equal to its proportional share of the national population. The minimum amount for states is currently set at \$4,028,371.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share for the HPP and PHEP programs is 90 percent. There are no maintenance of effort requirements for this program.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

State agencies administering HPP funds are required to allocate 75 percent of these funds to hospitals, emergency medical systems, poison control centers, health centers, rural health clinics, federally qualified health centers, tribally owned healthcare facilities serving American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and other outpatient facilities that serve as vital points of entry into the healthcare system. The single state administrator of these funds may use up to 10 percent for operational costs and 10 percent for planning costs. Grantees must adhere to a set of National Bioterrorism Hospital All Hazards Program sentinel indicators, which are linked to

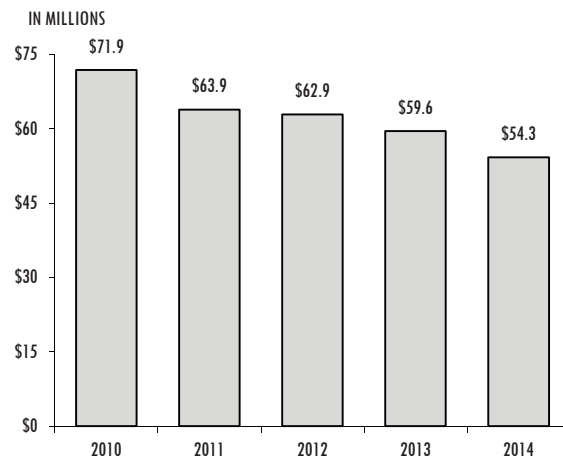
program benchmarks. Funds may be used for interstate and international border state collaboration.

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

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

**FIGURE 124
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



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

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

CFDA NUMBER 12.401

PURPOSE

This program provides funding for the real property operations and maintenance of Army National Guard and Air National Guard facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Required state matching amounts vary from zero to 25 percent in each cooperative agreement. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

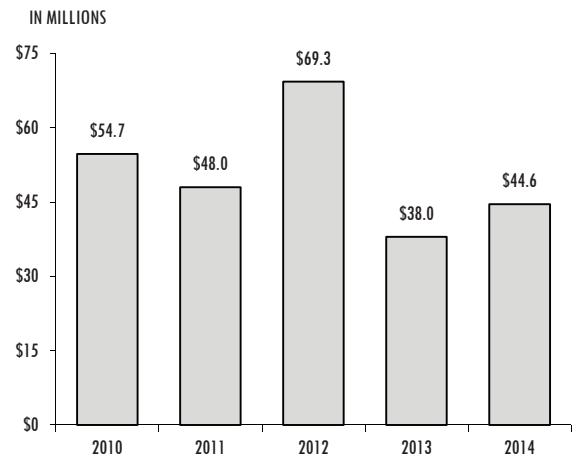
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Grants are for 12 months only. Operations and Maintenance projects are restricted to Army and Air National Guard activities approved by the National Guard Bureau and executed in accordance to National Guard Regulations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Military Department.

**FIGURE 125
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



SOURCE: Texas Military Department.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 97.042

PURPOSE

Funds from Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) may be used to assist state and local emergency centers to maintain and improve emergency management capabilities. Key functional areas of emergency management are (1) Laws and Authorities; (2) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; (3) Hazard Management; (4) Resource Management; (5) Planning; (6) Direction, Control, and Coordination; (7) Communications and Warning; (8) Operations and Procedures; (9) Logistics and Facilities; (10) Training; (11) Exercises; (12) Public Education and Information; (13) Finance and Administration; (14) National Preparedness; and (15) National Incident Management Implementation and Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment/Capability Estimation.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50 percent in cash or in-kind contributions. There are no maintenance of effort requirements.

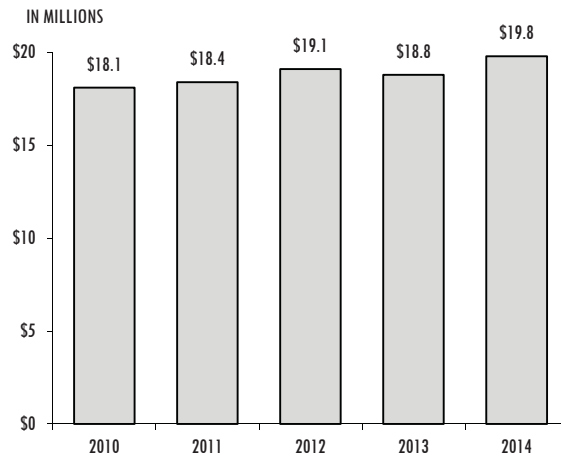
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

FIGURE 126
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER: 97.005

PURPOSE

The State Homeland Security National Training Program contains two programs: the Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) and the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) program. The purpose of the HSNTP is to provide funds for the training needs of state and local first responders. Training programs support nationwide training activities for anti-terrorism preparedness and response, planning, and recovery. The purpose of the CTG is to provide focused training for cyber attacks, medical readiness, and public health resiliency. The CTG program also provides training to address the needs of rural areas.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are made available nationally through competitive, cooperative grant agreements with the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Among other activities, funds may be used for preparedness and response planning and training, including training against cyber attacks, public health emergencies, and complex threats or terrorist attacks. Grant funds may not be used as match for other federal grants or cooperative agreements. Foreign travel and use of funds for construction costs are prohibited.

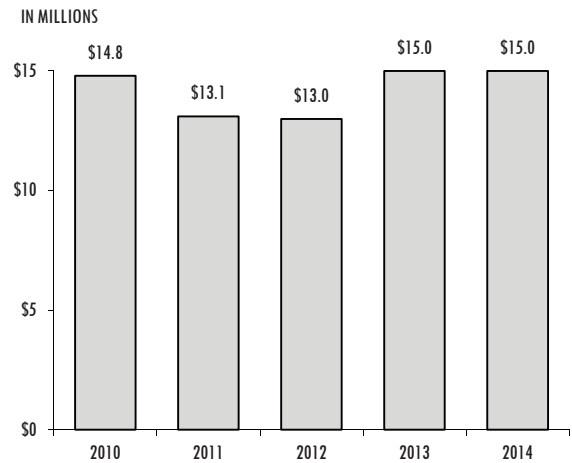
ELIGIBILITY

State and local entities with existing programs or demonstrable expertise relevant to providing first responder preparedness and response training are eligible for funding. Also eligible are multi-state/multi-jurisdictional entities; nonprofit national associations and organizations; nonprofit higher education institutions; and other nonprofits, including community and faith-based organizations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

**FIGURE 127
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014**



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCE: Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Justice distributes all funding for the justice programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget (see **Figure 128**). These grants are intended to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice through innovative state-level leadership and programs. Authorization for several of these programs has expired; however, Congress continues to fund these programs annually through the appropriation process.

The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 reauthorized the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) and the STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program through fiscal year 2011. In 2008, Congress amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) through fiscal year 2012.

FIGURE 128
JUSTICE
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
51	Crime Victim Assistance	\$34.9
52	Crime Victim Compensation	33.5
76	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	14.7
84	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	10.3
90	Stop Violence Against Women Formula Grants	9.1
TOTAL		\$102.5

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

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 16.575

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$500,000. Any remaining funds are distributed based on population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

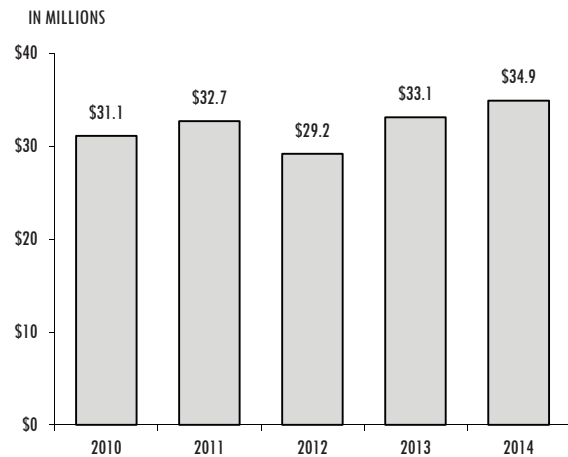
- crisis intervention;
- counseling;
- emergency shelters;
- criminal justice advocacy; and
- emergency transportation.

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

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 129
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

CFDA NUMBER 16.576

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Formula grant funds are based on 60 percent of state funds spent on crime victim compensation two years before the federal grant, other than amounts awarded for property damage. If there are insufficient funds available to distribute on that basis, states receive the same percentage of available funds as they received in the preceding grant year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

Crime Victim Compensation funds may be used to reimburse victims for crime-related expenses attributable to a compensable crime, such as medical expenses and lost wages resulting from a physical injury, expenses for mental health counseling and care, and funeral and burial expenses. Awards to victims are generally contingent upon their reasonable cooperation with law enforcement requests.

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

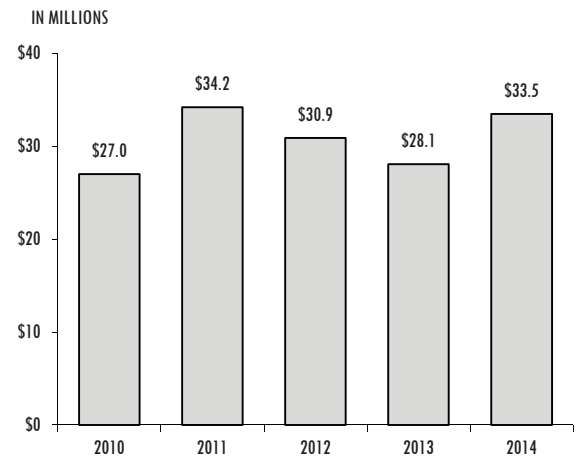
ELIGIBILITY

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

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 130
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 16.738

PURPOSE

The Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program provides states, tribes, and local governments the opportunity to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most by supporting a broad range of activities that prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total amount available for the program. Remaining funds are allocated based on the state's relative share of total U.S. population and violent crime statistics (three-year average). Of the total state allocation, 60 percent is awarded to the state and 40 percent to eligible units of local government. In addition, each state's award has a variable pass-through to local government requirement based on the state's crime expenditures. For fiscal year 2014, the variable pass-through percentage for Texas is 64.09 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

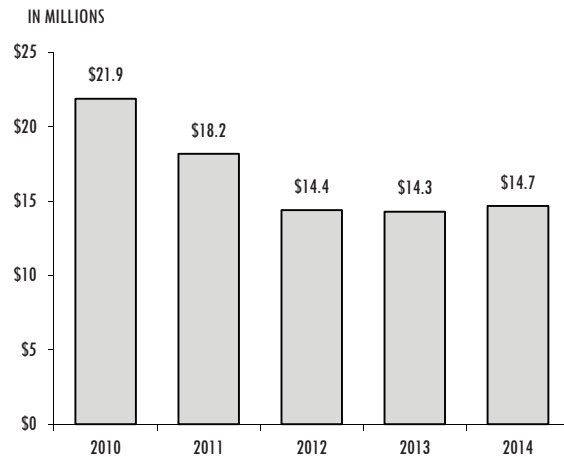
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 131
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 16.606

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

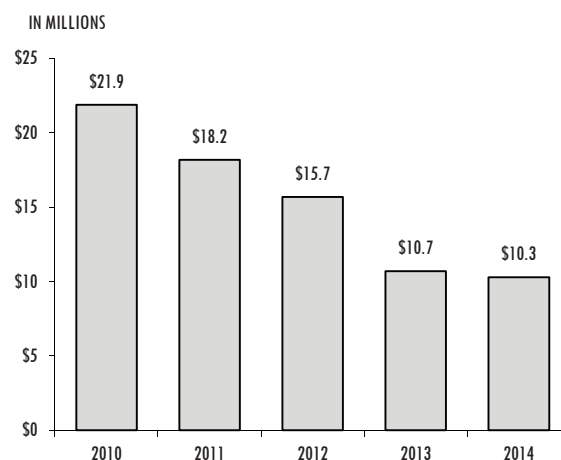
- salaries for corrections officers;
- overtime costs;
- corrections work force recruitment and retention;
- construction of corrections facilities;
- training and education for offenders;
- training for corrections officers related to offender population management;
- consultants involved with offender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

- disaster preparedness continuity of operations for corrections facility.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

FIGURE 132
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: SCAAP awards reimburse previous year expenses. For the above figure, fiscal year refers to the date of funds receipt rather than award year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 16.588

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25 percent. States may satisfy this match requirement through in-kind services. All funds designated as match are restricted to the same uses as the Office of Violence Against Women funds. There is no federal maintenance of effort requirement, but states may require subgrantees to maintain certain funding levels to ensure sufficient matching funds.

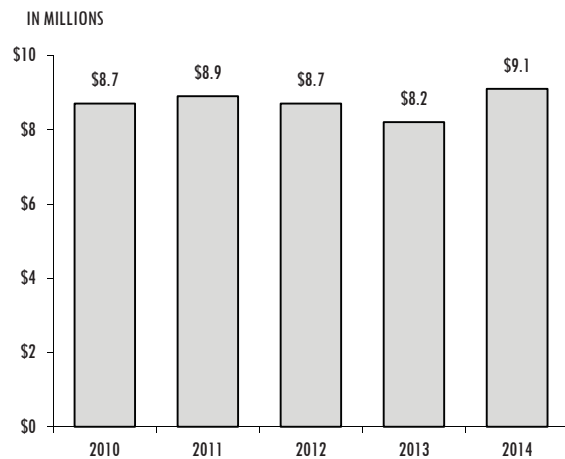
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States must allocate a minimum of 25 percent of each year's grant award to prosecution and law enforcement. States must also allocate a minimum of 30 percent to victim services and a minimum of 5 percent to courts. States may spend remaining funds at their discretion, provided they fulfill statutorily designated purposes. Funds may be used to provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and equipment for apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women. Funds may not be used to supplant funding that would otherwise be available for such activities.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

FIGURE 133
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include four natural resource programs that total \$77.9 million in fiscal year 2014. Federal funding for these programs accounts for less than 1 percent of the top 100 federal funding sources in the budget.

Funds from two of the programs, Sport Fish Restoration and Wildlife Restoration, are distributed to states by the U.S. Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal funding for the Sport Fish Restoration grant comes from federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat and

small engine fuels, import duties, and trust fund interest. For the Wildlife Restoration grant, funding comes from federal excise taxes on archery equipment, firearms, and ammunition. Both of these programs are permanently authorized.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes funding for two programs, Nonpoint Source Control Grants and Performance Partnership Grants (PPG). For PPG, the EPA allows states to combine various grants into one grant so they can address their most important environmental issues.

FIGURE 134
NATURAL RESOURCES
FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2014

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
57	Performance Partnership Grants	\$29.9
61	Wildlife Restoration	24.7
73	Sport Fish Restoration	15.6
96	Nonpoint Source Control Grants	7.7
TOTAL		\$77.9

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation Board; Texas A&M Forest Service.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.605

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

There is no set match for the PPG program. Each state's match is the sum of the minimum state shares for each of the grant programs in each state's PPG. Each of the 20 grants has its own requirements. The 2014 maintenance of effort requirement for the PPG cluster is \$3.6 million.

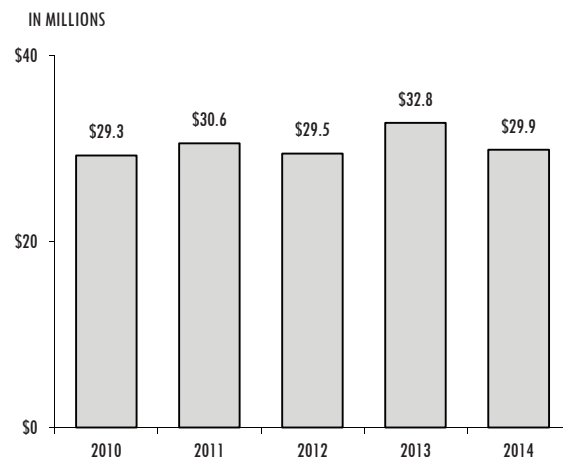
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

FIGURE 135
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.611

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States receive federal reimbursement for up to 75 percent of a project's expense. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project cost from a nonfederal source. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

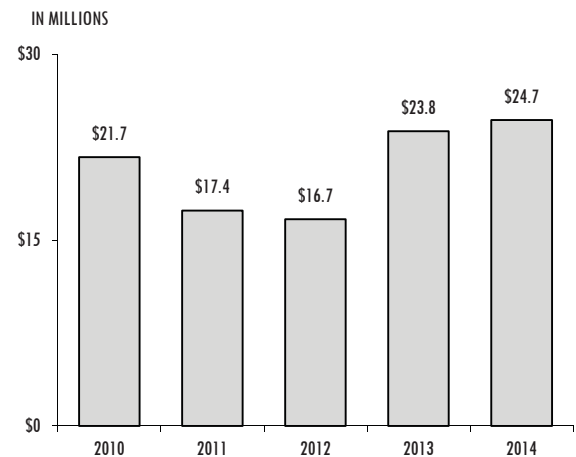
FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 136
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.605

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The program is cost-reimbursed, which means the state covers the full amount of an approved project and then applies for reimbursement for federal assistance for up to 75 percent of the project’s expenses. Each state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a nonfederal source. There is no maintenance of effort requirement.

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for activities including:

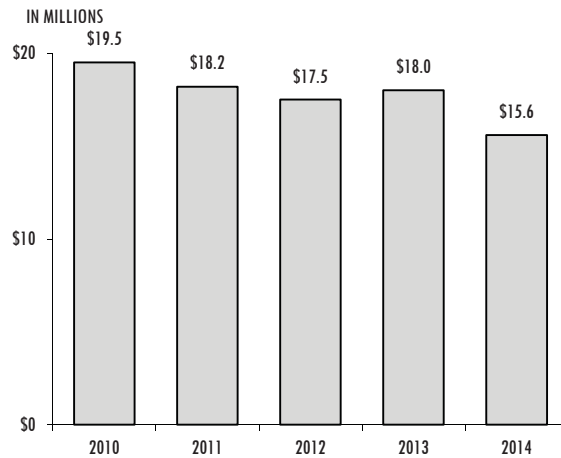
- land acquisition;
- boating access, development and maintenance;
- aquatic research and education projects;
- lake construction and maintenance;
- sport fisheries research, management, and program coordination;
- hatchery construction;
- habitat enhancement;
- administration; and
- technical assistance.

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 137
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NONPOINT SOURCE CONTROL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.460

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

FEDERAL USES/RESTRICTIONS

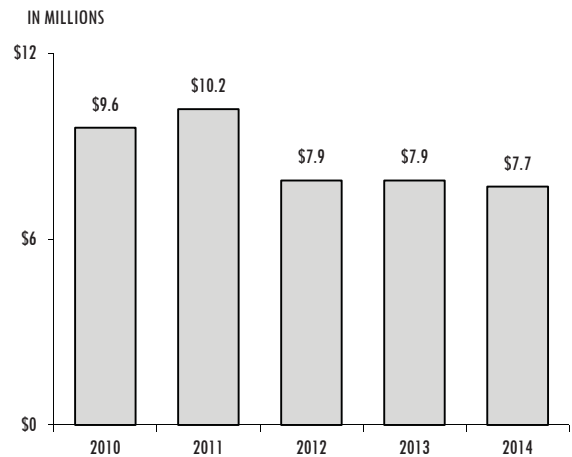
Funds may be used for activities if they are part of the state’s approved Nonpoint Source Management Program.

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

STATE AGENCIES

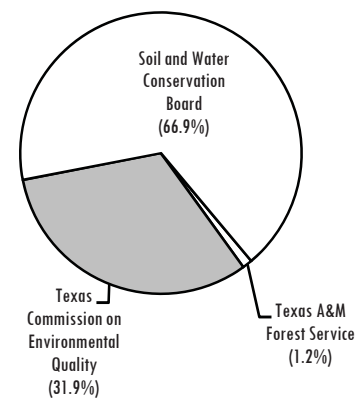
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board; Texas A&M Forest Service.

FIGURE 138
FEDERAL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014



NOTE: Fiscal year 2014 award amount is estimated.
SOURCES: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Soil and Water Conservation Board; Texas A&M Forest Service.

FIGURE 139
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2014



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

ALPHABETICAL GRANT INDEX

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