



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget

Legislative Primer

SUBMITTED TO THE 86TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF

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INTRODUCTION

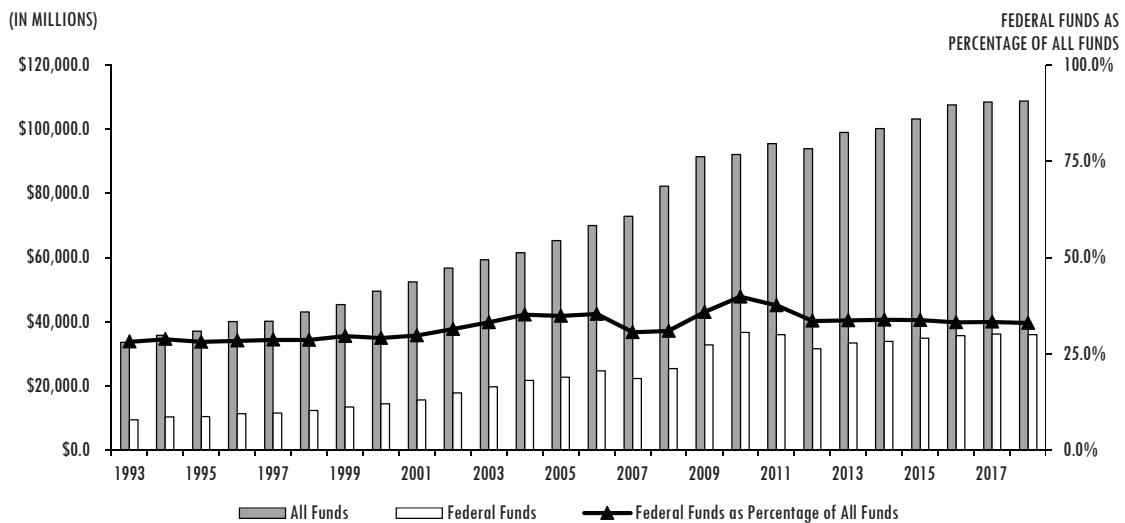
OVERVIEW

For fiscal year 2018, more than 500 federal programs provided grants to state and local government entities in Texas. According to the budgetary analysis organization Federal Funds Information for States, Texas ranked forty-fourth among states in per capita federal spending for grants to state and local governments during fiscal year 2017. During that year, Texas received \$1,436 in federal spending per capita, and the national average was \$1,925 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.

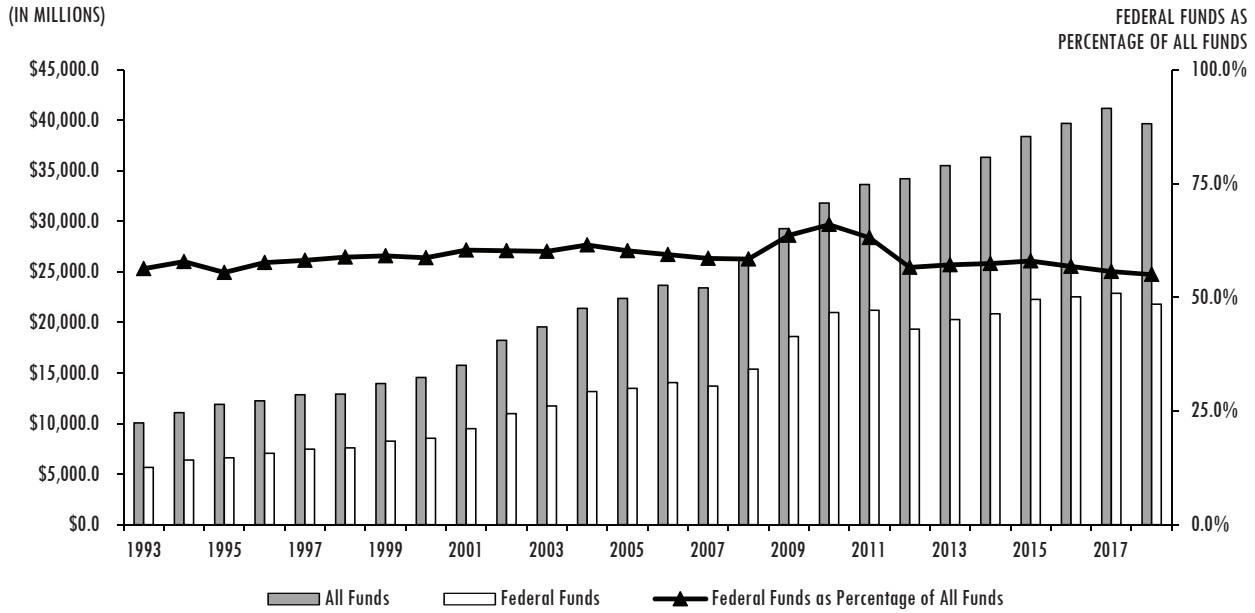
Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the relative growth of Federal Funds within the state budget. **Figure 1** shows that Federal Funds have increased from 28.2 percent of the total state budget for state fiscal year 1993 to 33.0 percent for state fiscal year 2018. Federal Funds as a proportion of the Texas budget peaked during this period at 39.8 percent during state fiscal year 2010 due to funding pursuant to the U.S. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

**FIGURE 1
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, ALL FUNCTIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT
STATE FISCAL YEARS 1993 TO 2018**



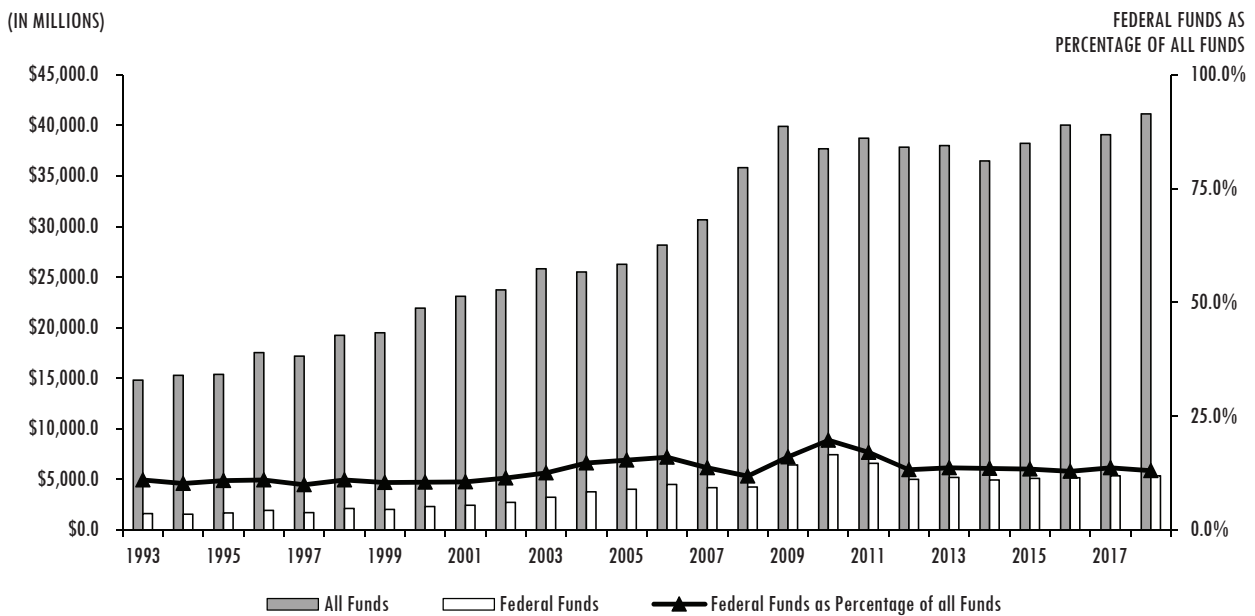
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 2
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 1993 TO 2018



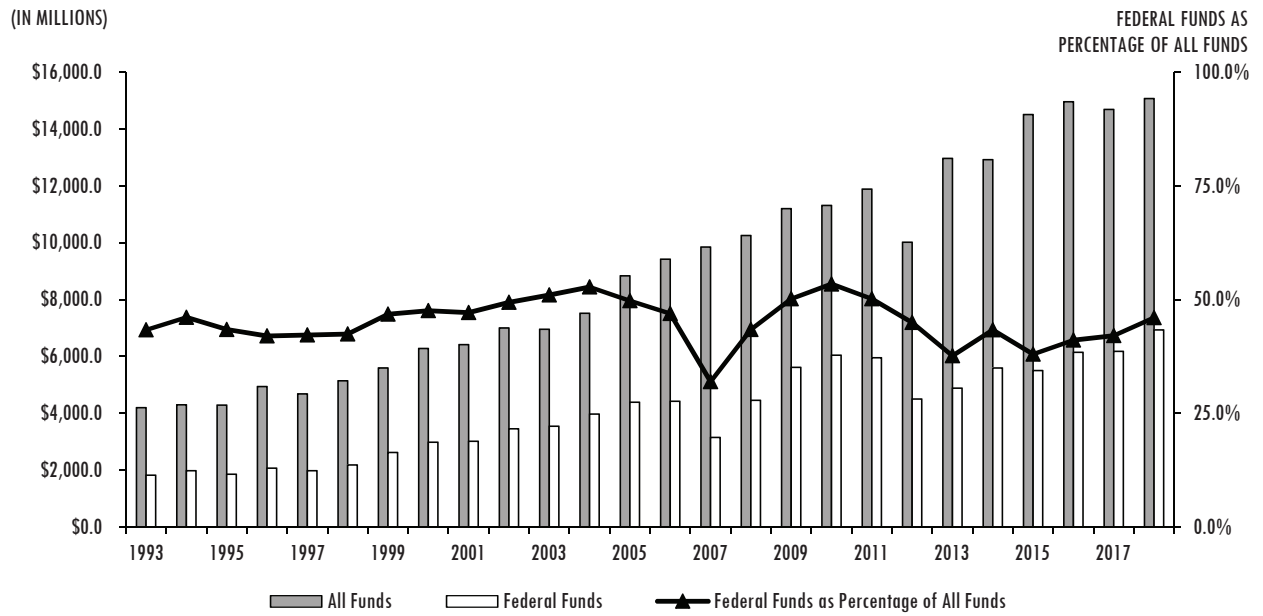
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 3
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, EDUCATION FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 1993 TO 2018



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE 4
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION
STATE FISCAL YEARS 1993 TO 2018



NOTE: The decrease in Federal Funds as a percentage of All Funds during state fiscal year 2007 is attributable primarily to the Texas Department of Transportation's extensive use of the tapered-match financing technique, which accelerated the receipt of Federal Funds during previous years and resulted in a decrease in federal reimbursements during fiscal year 2007.
 SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Federal Funds appropriations for the 2018–19 biennium total \$71.9 billion, a 0.1 percent increase from the 2016–17 estimated biennial expenditures of \$71.8 billion, as shown in **Figure 5**. However, not all federal funding streams directed to Texas are included in these totals. For example, Earned Federal Funds, which are reimbursements to the state for expenditures already paid with state funds, are included in General Revenue Funds. Some federal funding received by higher education institutions and certain Medicaid hospital supplemental payments are not included in Federal Funds totals in state appropriations. In-kind federal contributions, such as vaccines that 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 benefits, unemployment compensation, and Social Security disability payments—are not included in this total because the state does not receive them.

Most of the Federal Funds that Texas receives within the 2018–19 biennial appropriations, 94.9 percent, are for services provided through the Health and Human Services, Business and Economic Development, and Education functions. **Figure 6** shows the amount of Federal Funds received by each function as a percentage of Federal Funds included in the Eighty-fifth Legislature, General

Appropriations Act (GAA), 2018–19 Biennium. **Figure 7** shows each function's Federal Funds appropriations as a percentage of its All Funds budget.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The 2018–19 GAA appropriated \$43.8 billion in Federal Funds to Health and Human Services agencies, which is 61.0 percent of the state's total Federal Funds. Federal Funds for these agencies decreased \$1.6 billion from 2016–17 biennial levels. The Medicaid program is the largest federal funding source and primary budget driver for the Health and Human Services function. The Health and Human Services Commission, which administers the state's Medicaid program, receives 93.4 percent of the function's total Federal Funds. Federal sources constitute approximately 55.5 percent of the state's Health and Human Services budget.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Legislature appropriated \$13.6 billion in Federal Funds to Business and Economic Development agencies for the 2018–19 biennium, an increase of \$1.3 billion from 2016–17 biennial levels. Federal transportation funds that support highway and construction planning account for most of the increase. Two agencies, the Texas Department of Transportation and the Texas Workforce Commission, received 95.6 percent of the function's Federal Funds. Federal

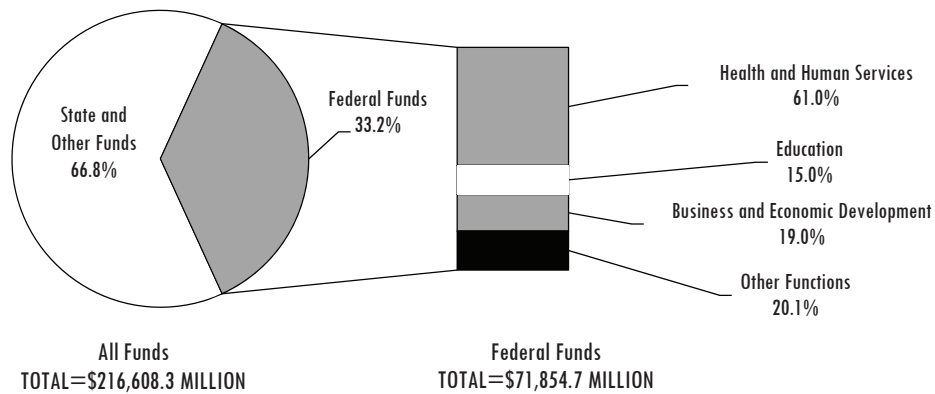
FIGURE 5
FEDERAL FUNDS STATEWIDE SUMMARY, 2016–17 AND 2018–19 BIENNIA

FUNCTION	EXPENDED/BUDGETED 2016–17	APPROPRIATED 2018–19	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$1,005.3	\$1,189.2	\$183.9	18.3%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$45,436.8	\$43,797.5	(\$1,639.4)	(3.6%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,497.2	\$10,767.2	\$270.0	2.6%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$10,217.9	\$10,491.6	\$273.7	2.7%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$279.3	\$275.6	(\$3.7)	(1.3%)
Article IV – Judiciary	\$3.3	\$1.7	(\$1.6)	(48.7%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$647.0	\$598.3	(\$48.7)	(7.5%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$1,860.7	\$1,858.0	(\$2.7)	(0.1%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$12,326.1	\$13,636.9	\$1,310.8	10.6%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$8.6	\$5.9	(\$2.8)	(32.2%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Total, All Functions	\$71,785.1	\$71,854.7	\$69.5	0.1%

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

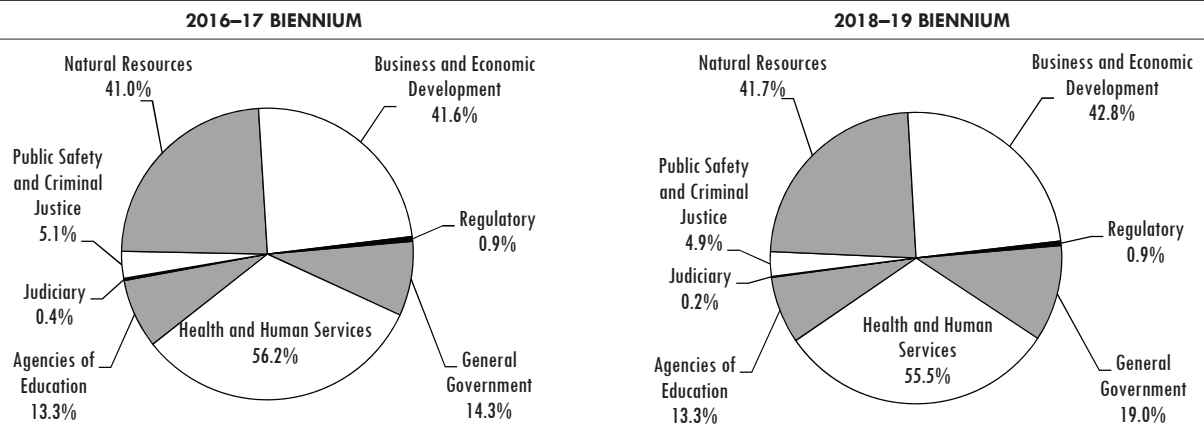
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 6
FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, 2018–19 BIENNIUM**



NOTE: Other Functions include: Natural Resources, 2.6%; General Government, 1.7%; Public Safety and Criminal Justice, 0.8%; Judiciary, less than 0.01%; and Regulatory, less than 0.01%.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 7
FEDERAL FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF STATE FUNCTIONS' ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS, 2016–17 AND 2018–19 BIENNA**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

sources constitute 42.8 percent of the state’s Business and Economic Development budget.

EDUCATION

Education agencies receive the third-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. The Legislature appropriated \$10.8 billion, or 15.0 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds, to Education agencies for the 2018–19 biennium, an increase of \$270.0 million from 2016–17 biennial levels. Funding for school nutrition programs constitute most of the increase. The Texas Education Agency alone receives 97.2 percent of the function’s appropriated Federal Funds. Federal sources account for 13.3 percent of the state’s Education budget.

GRANT PARAMETERS

GRANT TYPES

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

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

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

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

STATE SPENDING COMMITMENT

The state match refers to cost-sharing requirements that accompany the 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 General Revenue Funds.

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

TIME FRAME

Most grants are awarded on a federal fiscal year basis (beginning October 1), which differs from the state fiscal year (beginning September 1) by one month. However, some grants are awarded on a calendar year basis, and others coincide with the school year. Unless otherwise noted, specified awards are based on the federal fiscal year, because grants are not awarded based on state fiscal year.

A grant's duration varies by program. For example, states must expend federal Child Care and Development Block Grant funds within two years after the grant award. Use of TANF Block Grant funds has no expiration date.

Federal Funds that are not expended by the expiration date and are no longer available for state use are called lapsed 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 are subject to federal recovery and reallocation to other states.

The 2018–19 GAA, Article IX, Section 13.01, is the primary rider that appropriates Federal Funds in Texas. However, numerous agency-specific riders authorize, limit, or appropriate Federal Funds or direct the use of unexpended balances. Federal Funds typically 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

The following pages provide basic grant information about the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget, organized by chapter in the following subject areas:

- 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 following information: the purpose of the grant; information regarding how federal allocations to states are determined; match or maintenance-of-effort provisions and dollar amount of the MOE requirement, if available; information regarding allowable federal uses or restrictions; relevant eligibility criteria; and the recipient state agency. For a grant shared by multiple agencies, the proportionate share of funds is shown, unless agencies' funding amounts total less than 5 percent. If funds are shared across functional areas, grant information appears in the chapter covering the area or state agency to which the majority of funds is appropriated. For example, most Federal Funds for child care are appropriated to the Texas Workforce Commission and appear in the chapter on Labor.

A five-year funding history of fiscal year awards is provided, based on data from Federal Funds Information for States and information gathered from federal and state agencies. Congressional rescissions may decrease awarded amounts after the federal appropriations process. Federal award amounts may differ from state-appropriated funding levels for several reasons. Agencies may carry forward Federal Funds from one year to the next. In addition, Federal Funds for employee benefits are not identified in the state budget by specific federal programs.

Certain federal funding streams to the state are not included. For instance, federal funding received by the state for disaster response and recovery purposes are not included because each disaster is unique in scope and size, as is the associated support and response. Federal Funds for such events are considered onetime appropriations because they are not renewed or extended beyond the specific disaster period. Similarly, certain federal funding directly received by higher education institutions, Medicaid hospital supplemental payments, in-kind federal contributions, and direct payments to individuals are not included.

Figure 8 shows the top 100 sources, which constitute 96.2 percent of all federal funding appropriated in the state budget for state fiscal year 2018. An alphabetical index is included at the end of the report for reference.

FIGURE 8
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$22,835.6
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$2,182.7
3	National School Lunch Program	\$1,521.3
4	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,509.1
5	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$1,481.6
6	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$1,093.5
7	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$1,068.3
8	School Breakfast Program	\$633.9
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$540.2
10	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$520.0
11	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$436.5
12	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$413.1
13	Crime Victim Assistance	\$273.9
14	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$257.3
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$252.9
16	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$224.5
17	Highway Planning and Construction - Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$220.0
18	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$204.1
19	Child Support Enforcement – Administration	\$200.9
20	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$179.3
21	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$176.7
22	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$152.3
23	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$151.3
24	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$144.7
25	Disability Determinations	\$143.1
26	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	\$136.1
27	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$132.4
28	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$113.2
29	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$112.8
30	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$110.2
31	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$107.6
32	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$100.6
33	Homeland Security Grants Program	\$89.9
34	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Youth Activities (2)	\$75.7
35	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Adult (2)	\$71.6
36	Community Development Block Grant (3)	\$65.6
37	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Dislocated Worker (2)	\$61.6
38	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$59.5
39	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$57.3

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
40	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$56.4
41	Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements	\$55.1
42	Airport Improvement Program	\$55.0
43	Employment Services	\$50.0
44	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services	\$47.6
45	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$47.5
46	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$45.2
47	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$43.2
48	Trade Adjustment Assistance	\$38.3
49	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$37.6
50	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	\$36.4
51	Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$34.9
52	Immunization Grants	\$34.9
53	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$34.3
54	Community Services Block Grant	\$33.9
55	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$33.3
56	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$32.7
57	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$30.1
58	Performance Partnership Grants	\$29.6
59	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$28.0
60	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$26.6
61	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$25.7
62	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$25.0
63	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$23.8
64	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$23.2
65	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$23.1
66	HIV Prevention Activities	\$22.0
67	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units	\$20.9
68	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$20.5
69	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossing Program	\$19.5
70	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	\$19.3
71	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$19.0
72	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$18.4
73	National Priority Safety Programs	\$18.3
74	Sport Fish Restoration	\$17.6
75	Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service	\$13.3
76	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (4)	\$13.3
77	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	\$11.4

FIGURE 8 (CONTINUED)
TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
78	Library Grants to States	\$11.4
79	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$11.3
80	STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant	\$10.6
81	Guardianship Assistance	\$10.0
82	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (5)	\$10.4
83	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$9.0
84	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	\$9.0
85	Engineering Grants (6)	\$8.7
86	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	\$8.6
87	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	\$8.6
88	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$8.6
89	Rural and Low-income School Program	\$8.5
90	Bus and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program	\$8.5
91	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$8.1
92	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs	\$8.0
93	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$7.5
94	Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	\$6.8
95	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention and Control Grants	\$6.3
96	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	\$6.3
97	Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	\$6.0
98	Cancer Prevention and Control Programs	\$5.9
99	Emergency Food Assistance Program – Administration	\$5.3
100	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$4.3
Total		\$39,462.3

NOTES:

- (1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) For Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, amounts indicate program year rather than fiscal year.
- (3) For Community Development Block Grant, amount does not include federal funding allocated to Texas for costs related to natural disasters.
- (4) For Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, amount does not include direct local appropriations from the U.S. Department of Justice.
- (5) For State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, amount indicates the year in which funds were received rather than the award year.
- (6) For Engineering Grants, amount indicates estimated expenditures rather than the federal award amount received.

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

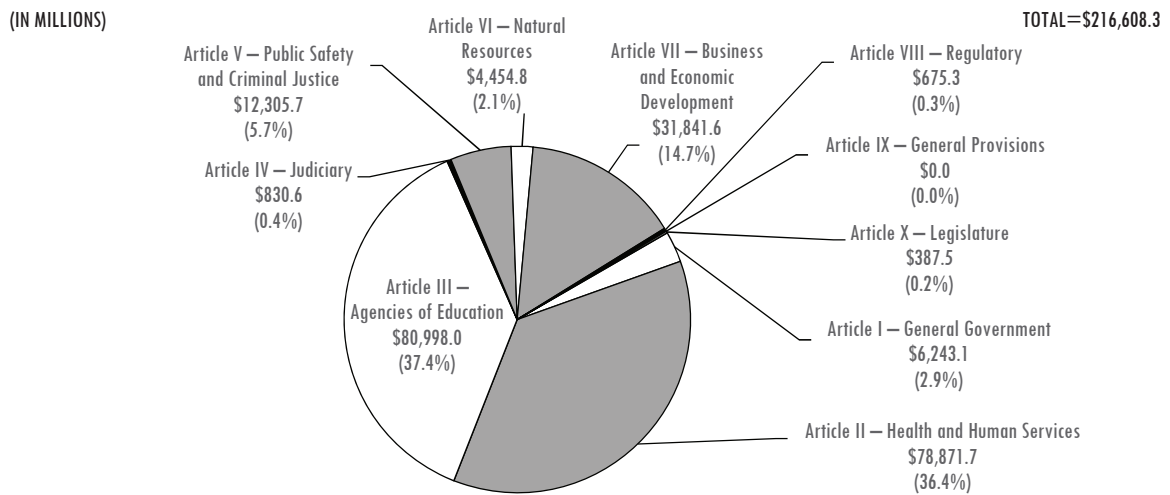
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Funding for health and human services constitutes 36.4 percent of the total All Funds state budget for the 2018–19 biennium (see **Figure 9**).

Federal Funds are essential to health and human services agencies' financing. For the 2018–19 biennium, Federal Funds constitute 55.5 percent of health and human services agencies' appropriations (see **Figure 10**). Many federal

FIGURE 9
STATE BUDGET IN ALL FUNDS
2018–19 BIENNIUM



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

funding sources require the state to contribute General Revenue Funds to draw down the Federal Funds.

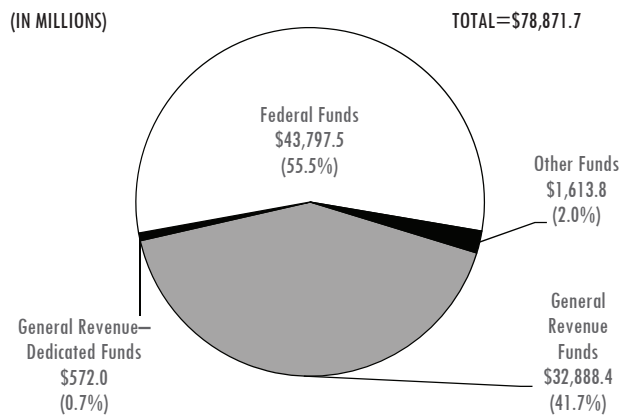
For many health and human services programs, eligibility depends on several factors, including the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), a common income measurement that is determined by the federal government each year. **Figure 11** shows calendar year 2018 FPL amounts by family size and various eligibility levels relevant to programs in Texas.

FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE

The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is the matching requirement that most affects health and human services funding. A state’s FMAP varies each year based on its three-year average per capita income relative to the national per capita income. The federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 increased Texas’ FMAP temporarily from federal fiscal years 2009 to 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 determines the state and federal share of Medicaid, the state’s largest health and human services program. It also applies to adoption assistance, foster care, and child care. The FMAP also is the basis for calculating the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), the federal match rate for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) increased EFMAP for most federally funded services based on it by 23.0 percentage points beginning in fiscal year 2016. **Figure 12** shows Texas’ FMAP and EFMAP levels since federal fiscal year 2007.

**FIGURE 10
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS BY
METHOD OF FINANCE, 2018–19 BIENNIUM**



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

FEDERAL HEALTHCARE REFORM

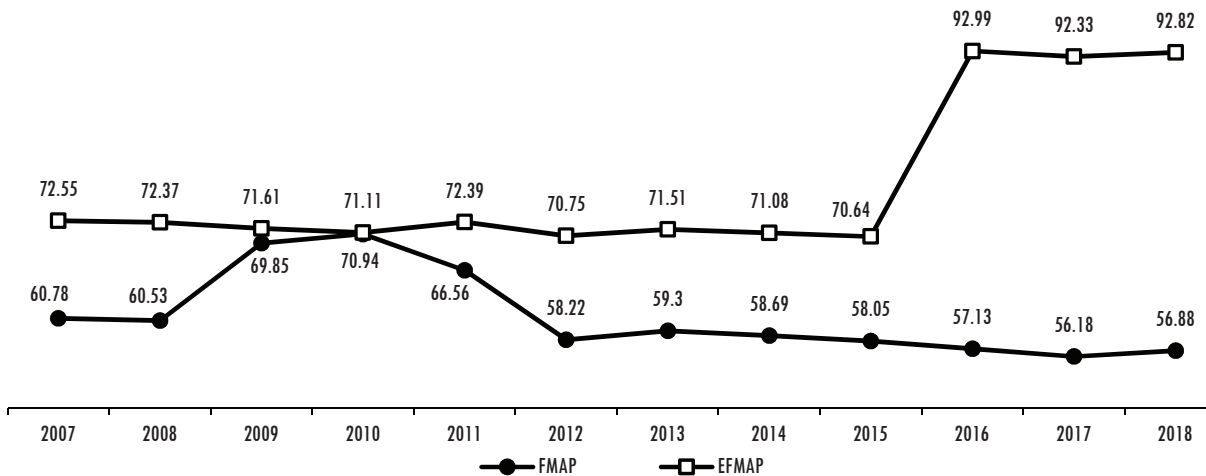
The ACA significantly changed many aspects of the U.S. healthcare and insurance industries. Although the U.S. Supreme Court’s opinion in *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius, 2012*, invalidated the statutory provision requiring states to expand Medicaid eligibility to receive Medicaid funding, the opinion upheld the remainder of the statute. Significant requirements resulting from the ACA include changes to the Medicaid eligibility thresholds and determination processes. These changes resulted in the transition of some children who formerly were eligible for and receiving services in CHIP to the Medicaid program, which occurred primarily during calendar year 2014.

**FIGURE 11
FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) AMOUNTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2018**

FAMILY SIZE	100% FPL	11% FPL	21% FPL	74% FPL	133% FPL	185% FPL	200% FPL	222% FPL	300% FPL
1	\$12,140	\$1,335	\$2,549	\$8,984	\$16,146	\$22,459	\$24,280	\$26,951	\$36,420
2	\$16,460	\$1,811	\$3,457	\$12,180	\$21,892	\$30,451	\$32,920	\$36,541	\$49,380
3	\$20,780	\$2,286	\$4,364	\$15,377	\$27,637	\$38,443	\$41,560	\$46,132	\$62,340
4	\$25,100	\$2,761	\$5,271	\$18,574	\$33,383	\$46,435	\$50,200	\$55,722	\$75,300
5	\$29,420	\$3,236	\$6,178	\$21,771	\$39,129	\$54,427	\$58,840	\$65,312	\$88,260
6	\$33,740	\$3,711	\$7,085	\$24,968	\$44,874	\$62,419	\$67,480	\$74,903	\$101,220
7	\$38,060	\$4,187	\$7,993	\$28,164	\$50,620	\$70,411	\$76,120	\$84,493	\$114,180
8	\$42,380	\$4,662	\$8,900	\$31,361	\$56,365	\$78,403	\$84,760	\$94,084	\$127,140
Each additional person	\$4,320	\$475	\$907	\$3,197	\$5,746	\$7,992	\$8,640	\$9,590	\$12,960

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

FIGURE 12
TEXAS' FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE AND ENHANCED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2007 TO 2018



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

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE EXPANSION AND TEXAS' 1115 WAIVER

During the past 25 years, the Texas Medicaid payment structure increasingly has transitioned from the fee-for-service model toward a managed care model. However, because the substantial Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) supplemental payments were premised on a fee-for-service model, Texas was unable to implement statewide managed care without endangering the payment stream. The Eighty-second Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, 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 five-year project that expanded managed care statewide and implemented a new funding structure to replace UPL payments. The U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services approved HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, Section 1115, which authorizes the Secretary to waive compliance with certain portions of the Medicaid statute. HHSC's Medicaid Transformation Waiver replaced the UPL stream with two separate funding pools. The Uncompensated Care pool partially reimburses providers for costs associated with uncompensated or indigent care. The Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) pool is intended to spur infrastructure or systematic improvements.

The U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services approved the renewal of the waiver through September 30, 2022. Part of the renewal agreement includes the discontinuation of the DSRIP funding pool on September 30, 2021.

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 Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant expired in fiscal year 1998, and the Ryan White AIDS/HIV Programs expired in fiscal year 2013. Despite these expired authorizations, the programs continue to receive appropriations.

The Older Americans Reauthorization Act of 2016 reauthorized certain programs providing nutrition assistance and social services to older adults through fiscal year 2019. These programs include Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services, Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers, and the Nutrition Services Incentive Program. Funding formula changes for these programs specified in the law resulted in increased allocations to the state beginning in fiscal year 2017.

The 21st Century Cures Act of 2016 reauthorized the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block

Grant through fiscal year 2022. The legislation requires that each state uses at least 10 percent of its MHBG funds for evidence-based programs targeting individuals with early serious mental illness.

After a lapse in funding during fiscal year 2018, the Helping Ensure Access for Little Ones, Toddlers, and Hopeful Youth by Keeping Insurance Delivery Stable (HEALTHY KIDS) Act of 2018 reauthorized CHIP through fiscal year 2023. The Advancing Chronic Care, Extenders, and Social Services (ACCESS) Act of 2018 extended CHIP for four additional years, through fiscal year 2027. The 23 percentage-point increase to EFMAP, which is the federal match rate for CHIP, ends in fiscal year 2020, pursuant to the ACA. The HEALTHY KIDS Act provides for an 11.5 percentage-point increase to EFMAP for fiscal year 2020. The federal government will match CHIP services based on EFMAP at a state's regular EFMAP for fiscal year 2021 and subsequently.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 extended the U.S. Social Security Act, Title V, State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program through fiscal years 2019 and 2022, respectively. The legislation also contained the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), which reauthorized the child welfare programs and made significant changes to how states are able to use funds provided by these programs. Previously, Title IV, Part E, funds could be used only to help with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children and related expenses. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the legislation authorizes states to use these funds for prevention services that would enable eligible children to stay with their parents or relatives instead of entering foster care. In addition, the FFPSA aims to curtail the use of congregate or group care for children by placing a new emphasis on family foster homes. In accordance with the FFPSA, the federal government no longer will reimburse states for a child placed in a group setting for more than two weeks unless the child is placed in certain treatment programs or facilities.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 reauthorized the following programs through fiscal year 2023: (1) Emergency Food Assistance Program – Administration; (2) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – State Administration; and (3) the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program. The legislation eliminates bonuses to states with the lowest and most improved payment error rates within SNAP beginning in fiscal year 2019 and increases funding for employment and training programs.

In recent years, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program has been funded by a series of short-term extensions. Most recently, the TANF Extension Act of 2019 extended the program through June 30, 2019.

MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Figure 13 shows the largest federal funding streams for health and human services for fiscal year 2018. References to statutory titles typically refer to the U.S. Social Security Act (e.g., Title IV, Part E), which is 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 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$22,835.6
5	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$1,481.6
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$540.2
11	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$436.5
12	Child and Adult Food Care Program	\$413.1
14	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$257.3
18	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$204.1
19	Child Support Enforcement – Administration	\$200.9
23	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$151.3
24	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$144.7
25	Disability Determinations	\$143.1
26	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	\$136.1
29	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$112.8
40	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$56.4
44	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services	\$47.6
46	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$45.2
51	Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$34.9
52	Immunization Grants	\$34.9
53	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$34.3
56	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$32.7
61	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$25.7
64	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$23.2
66	HIV Prevention Activities	\$22.0
67	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units	\$20.9
72	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$18.4
77	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	\$11.4
79	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$11.3
81	Guardianship Assistance	\$10.0
83	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$9.0
84	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	\$9.0
92	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs	\$8.0
94	Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	\$6.8
95	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention and Control Grants	\$6.3
96	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	\$6.3
97	Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	\$6.0
98	Cancer Prevention and Control Programs	\$5.9
99	Emergency Food Assistance Program – Administration	\$5.3
Total		\$27,493.3

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Health and Human Services Commission; Office of the Attorney General.

MEDICAID (TITLE XIX)

CFDA NUMBER 93.778

PURPOSE

The Medicaid program provides funding to states for payments of medical assistance on behalf of qualifying individuals, including eligible children, pregnant women, parents and caretakers, seniors, and individuals with disabilities.

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 individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For medical assistance, the federal-to-state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is calculated annually based on a comparison of the state's three-year per capita personal income (PCPI) to the national PCPI. The fiscal year 2018 FMAP for Texas was 56.88 percent federal share. Enhanced matches are available for certain other services and activities. For example, the federal share for activities conducted by skilled professional medical personnel or quality review organizations is 75 percent of costs. The federal share for funds used for family planning services or for developing an automated claims processing system is 90 percent. For program administration, the match rate is 50 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must provide the following mandatory benefits:

- inpatient and outpatient hospital services;
- physician services;
- nursing facility care;
- home healthcare;
- 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 medical and dental services for individuals younger than age 21.

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

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.

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

ELIGIBILITY

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

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

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

FIGURE 14
MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY INCOME LIMITS IN TEXAS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, AS OF JANUARY 1, 2018 (1)

Pregnant Women and Infants	203% FPL (\$42,183)
Nondisabled Children (ages 1 to 5)	149% FPL (\$30,962)
Nondisabled Children (ages 6 to 18)	138% FPL (\$28,676)
Nondisabled, Nonpregnant Parents and Caretakers (2)	approximately 18% FPL (\$3,740)
Aged and Disabled (3)	approximately 74% FPL (100% SSI or \$8,984 for an individual)
Long-term Services and Supports (3) (4)	approximately 222% FPL (300% SSI or \$26,951 for an individual)

NOTES:

- (1) Amounts are based on the 2018 Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines.
- (2) Income eligibility for the Nondisabled and Nonpregnant Parents and Caretakers category is based on monthly dollar amounts that differ depending on family size and whether the family includes one or two parents. The eligibility shown is for a single-parent household and a family of three.
- (3) Income eligibility for the Aged and Disabled and Long-term Services and Supports categories is based on the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for an individual.
- (4) Long-term Services and Supports includes individuals age 65 and older and those with disabilities who receive services through a facility such as a nursing home or intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities or through community programs while living at home.

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

- former foster care or adoption-related groups.

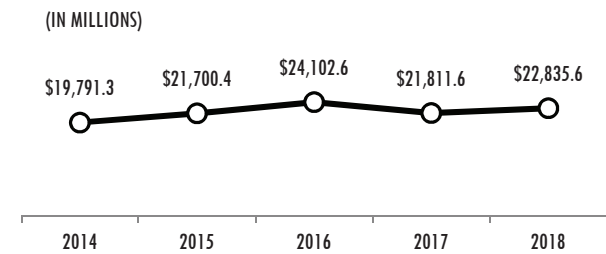
Low-income Medicare beneficiaries who do not qualify for full Medicaid benefits may be eligible to receive limited assistance from Medicaid, referred to as partial dual-eligible beneficiaries. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes at or less than 100 percent of the FPL, Medicaid pays for Medicare Parts A and B premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance, except for Medicare Part D expenses. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes from 100 percent to 135 percent of FPL, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes from 135 percent to 200 percent of FPL, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part A premiums.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 15 shows the Medicaid program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 16** shows each state agency's responsibilities in accordance with the Medicaid program.

FIGURE 15
MEDICAID AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 16
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS, 2018–19 BIENNIUM

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

- School Health and Related Services

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

- Access and Eligibility Services Department
 - Medicaid eligibility determinations
 - Client functional eligibility determination
- Community Services
 - Rehabilitation services
 - Case management for pregnant women
 - Early Childhood Intervention
 - Targeted Case Management
 - Mental health assessments and service coordination
 - NorthSTAR (behavioral health managed care) (2)
 - Youth Empowerment Services (YES) Waiver
- Medicaid and CHIP Services Department
 - Medical and dental checkups for children in the Texas Health Steps Program
 - Medical Transportation Program
 - Vendor Drug Program
 - Texas Health Care Transformation and Quality Improvement Program 1115 Waiver
 - Medicaid client services through either the managed care or fee-for-service programs
 - Screening, case management, and waiver services
 - Community-based and institutional long-term services and supports
- Regulation of long-term care facilities
- Institutes of Mental Disease (mental health hospitals)

**OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
HEALTH SERVICES**

- Newborn Screening
- Case management for children

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

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.767

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on previous payments and spending, growth in the population age 18 and younger, and growth in per capita healthcare costs for each state. States must expend annual allocations within two years. Unspent funds are subject to redistribution to other states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal match varies by state based upon Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP). In Texas, the federal share was 92.82 percent for fiscal year 2018. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

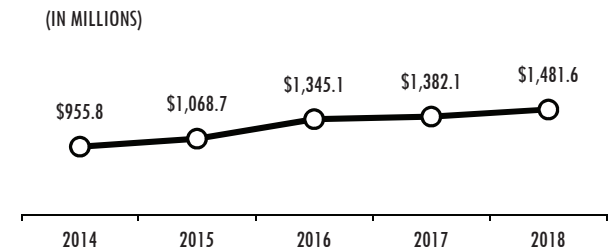
States must provide coverage for certain healthcare services including well-baby and well-child services, age-appropriate immunizations, emergency services, and dental services. No more than 10 percent of Federal Funds may be used for expenditures that are not related to child health assistance, including administrative costs. Cost sharing requirements may apply to CHIP clients based upon household income.

ELIGIBILITY

CHIP covers low-income children age 18 and younger and unborn children of pregnant women who are Texas residents and U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. A child with a family income at or less than 206 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is eligible. Pregnant women with a family income at or less than 207 percent of the FPL also are eligible.

Program eligibility is limited to uninsured children. A waiting period of up to 90 days from eligibility determination to coverage applies for children previously covered by a third-party health benefits plan.

FIGURE 17
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

An annual enrollment fee of \$0, \$35, or \$50 applies, depending on family income. Copayments range from \$0 to \$125 depending on family income and type of service, and are at 5 percent of family income per enrollment period.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 17 shows the CHIP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.558

PURPOSE

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program assists needy families that have children to care for children in their 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 block grant funds are based on the historical level of federal spending on related programs. Contingency funds are available to states that have designated levels of unemployment or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program usage.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must maintain spending at 80 percent of fiscal year 1994 expenditures on related programs, or at 75 percent if the state meets national work participation standards (i.e., 50 percent of all families participating in work activities, and 90 percent of two-parent families participating in work activities). Texas' 75 percent maintenance of effort (MOE) is \$235.7 million, and its 80 percent MOE is \$251.4 million. Because Texas meets the national work participation standards, its MOE is 75 percent. To receive contingency funding, states must maintain spending on low-income families at 100 percent of the fiscal year 1994 level, excluding expenditures on child care. The program has no matching requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States have broad discretion to use the grant funds in any manner that meets the program's purposes. State administrative expenses are capped at 15 percent of grant funds. States may not use funds 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

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.

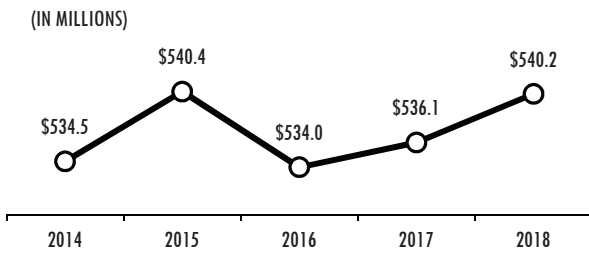
States are authorized to use discretion in their TANF eligibility decisions. In Texas, eligibility for cash assistance is based on budgetary and recognizable needs amounts. For 2018, a family of three in a two-parent household must have a monthly income of \$206 or less. Eligibility requirements for other TANF-funded programs differ by program but include income caps and other criteria such as participation in certain programs.

STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services; Texas Workforce Commission; Texas Education Agency; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

Figure 18 shows the TANF awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 19** shows TANF distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

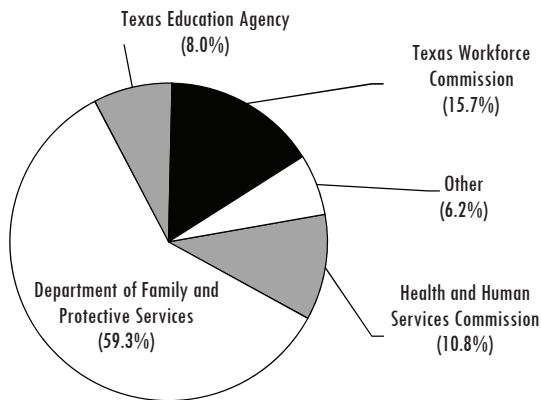
FIGURE 18
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Amounts for each fiscal year include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant funding and contingency funds. Contingency funds include the following amounts: \$49.9 million for fiscal year 2014; \$55.8 million for fiscal year 2015; \$47.8 million for fiscal year 2016; \$49.9 million for fiscal year 2017; and \$53.9 million for fiscal year 2018.

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

FIGURE 19
ESTIMATED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY
FAMILIES FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



SOURCES: Health and Human Services Commission; Department of Family and Protective Services; Texas Workforce Commission; Texas Education Agency; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

CFDA NUMBER 10.557

PURPOSE

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides, at no cost to recipients, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and social service programs to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum women and to infants and young children that have been 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 amounts of funds are reserved for fair-share states, meaning those with lower enrollments of recipients. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed-dollar basis per WIC participant and adjusted annually for inflation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States that receive WIC funding must enter into cost-containment contracts providing rebates for the purchase of infant formula. In addition to food purchases, states may use funds for nutrition education; breastfeeding promotion and support, including the purchase of breast pumps; and screenings and referrals to health and social service programs.

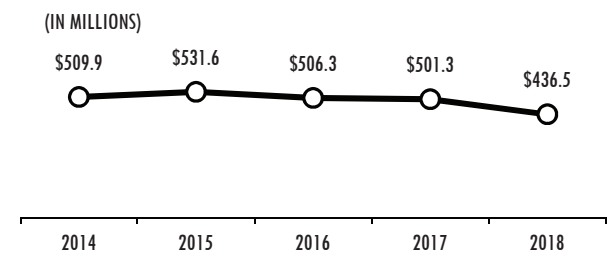
ELIGIBILITY

Women, infants from birth to age one, and children ages one to five are eligible if they are determined to be at nutritional risk and from households with incomes at or less than 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families recipients automatically are income-eligible. In addition, eligible women must be pregnant, breastfeeding up to one year after birth, or nonbreastfeeding postpartum up to six months after birth.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

FIGURE 20
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN AWARDS TO TEXAS FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 20 shows the awards to Texas for WIC from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 provided to elderly or impaired adults in nonresidential day activity facilities and children in nonresidential day-care facilities, in emergency shelters, or attending certain after-school programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive reimbursement for meals based on the number of meals served, by category and type. Category refers to the economic need of the individual served or the designation of the provider. Type refers to breakfast, lunch, snacks, or supper. Sponsoring organizations of day-care homes receive reimbursement for administrative costs based on the number of day-care homes in operation. Each state receives administrative funds in 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 program during the second preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State administration funds for the Child and Adult Care Food Program and any of the school nutrition programs must match or exceed the level of state funding in fiscal year 1977. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$199,124. The program has no matching requirements.

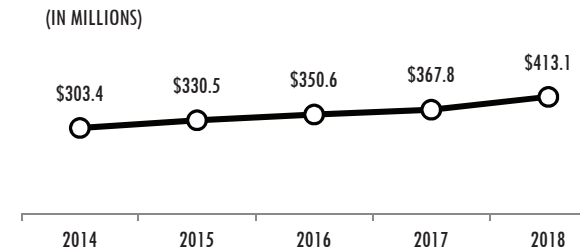
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to reimburse eligible entities for part of the costs of providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and to children and adults in nonresidential day-care and day-activity facilities, including after-school programs. Depending upon the participant category, authorized daily reimbursement per participant ranges from a snack and a meal to three meals. States may use funds for administrative expenses.

ELIGIBILITY

Approved sites providing nonresidential day-care and day-activity services, including after-school programs and emergency shelters, are eligible to participate in the program.

FIGURE 21
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

In child-care facilities, children age 12 and younger, older children with disabilities, and children younger than age 16 of migrant workers are eligible. In after-school programs, children age 18 or younger and older children with disabilities are eligible. Children age 18 or younger who live in emergency shelters are eligible. Adults age 60 and older and adults with functional impairment in day-activity centers are eligible.

Clients who live in households with incomes at or less than 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free meals. Clients with household incomes from 130 percent to 185 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced-price meals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 21 shows the Child and Adult Care Food Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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). Funds also assist in providing employment and training activities to SNAP recipients and nutrition education to low-income individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share for administration activities is 50 percent. A 50 percent match is required for expenditures for employment and training activities that exceed a certain threshold. No match is required for nutrition education. Bonuses are available to states with the lowest and most-improved payment error rates for fiscal year 2018 but are eliminated thereafter. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

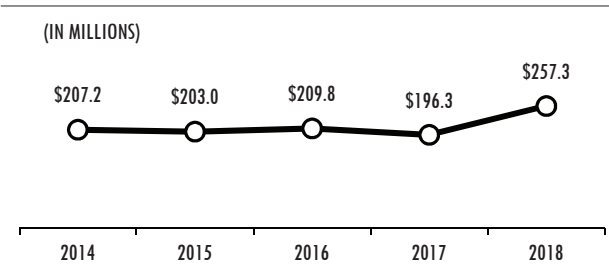
STATE AGENCIES

Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Workforce Commission.

On April 1, 2018, administration of the employment and training portion of this program transferred from the Texas Workforce Commission to the Health and Human Services Commission.

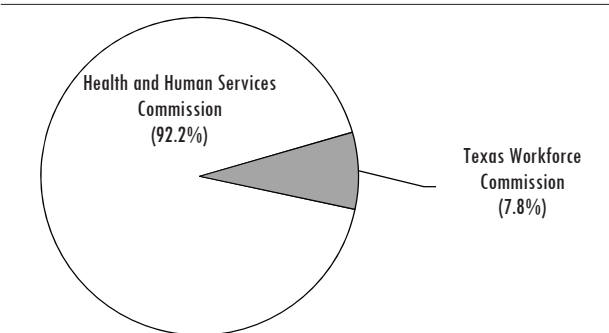
Figure 22 shows the awards to Texas for SNAP administration from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 23** shows SNAP administration distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 22
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – STATE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 23
ESTIMATED SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – STATE ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



NOTE: Percentages do not include transfer of administration of employment and training activities from the Texas Workforce Commission to the Health and Human Services Commission on April 1, 2018.

SOURCES: Health and Human Services Commission; Texas Workforce Commission.

FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.658

PURPOSE

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal-to-state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is a 56.88 percent federal share for fiscal year 2018. The state match for staff or provider training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared at 50 percent each. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

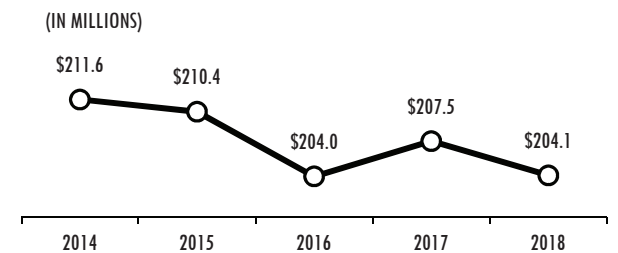
States may use funds for payments on behalf of eligible children to individuals providing foster family homes, to child-care institutions, or to public or nonprofit child-placement agencies. Payments may include the cost of food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to a child, and reasonable travel to the child's home for visitation.

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

ELIGIBILITY

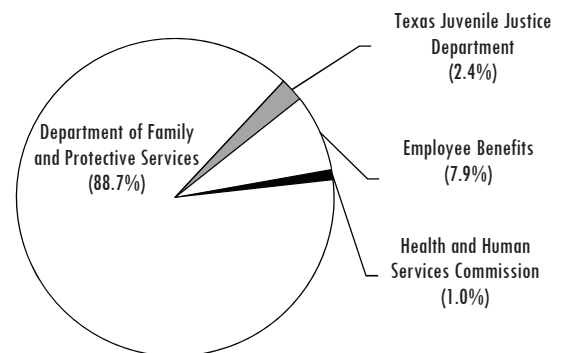
Children must meet the dependent child eligibility requirements of the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program that were in place on July 16, 1996. Within certain conditions, states may opt to extend eligibility until age 21. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, states may pay for up to 12 months of prevention services provided without

FIGURE 24
FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 25
ESTIMATED FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) FUNDS
DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

regard to income to families with children that are determined to be at risk for entering foster care.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 24 shows the foster care Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 25** shows foster care Title IV, Part E, distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 93.563

PURPOSE

Funds for administration are available to: enforce the child 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. States receive incentive payments based on performance in collection of support and in establishing paternity and child support orders.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 34 percent. This program has no maintenance of effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

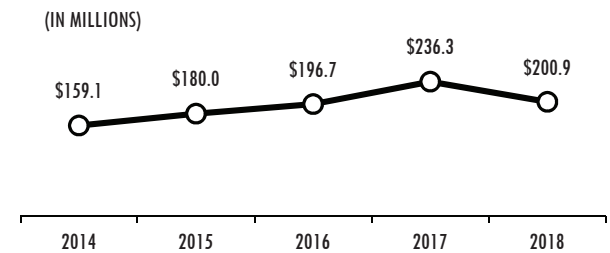
A state must provide child support enforcement services to: (1) individuals who apply for, or are current or past recipients of, federally funded foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance; and (2) other individuals who request these services. The state agency administering the program must attempt to establish paternity and a support obligation from the noncustodial parent. The agency must maintain a system for monitoring compliance with support obligations and must enforce obligations, including through income withholding, within federally established timeframes. States are required to collect an annual fee of \$25 from families that are not recipients of foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or TANF cash assistance. The fee applies only after the state has disbursed \$500 on behalf of the family.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

Figure 26 shows the awards to Texas for child support enforcement administration from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 26
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Office of the Attorney General.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E)

CFDA NUMBER 93.659

PURPOSE

Adoption Assistance funds assist states in subsidizing the adoption of certain children with special needs or circumstances, including children who are older; members of minority groups; 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 individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For adoption assistance, the federal-to-state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is a 56.88 percent federal share for fiscal year 2018. The state match for training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50 percent each. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

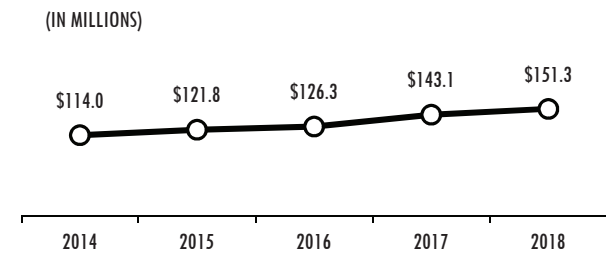
States may use funds for payments to adoptive parents of certain children with special needs or circumstances and for training professional staff and parents involved in adoptions. Parents are eligible for reimbursement for certain nonrecurring costs associated with adoption and adoption assistance payments.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

ELIGIBILITY

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

Federal law requires a gradual removal of adoption assistance eligibility from the 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income requirements and the phase-in of a new applicable child standard. During this transition period from fiscal years 2010 to 2025, states must maintain two eligibility standards by which children may qualify: one for an applicable child and another for a nonapplicable child. The nonapplicable child standard is met

FIGURE 27
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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, for fiscal year 2018, children age two or older before the end of the fiscal year must be considered in accordance to the applicable child standard. Beginning in fiscal year 2025, states must consider eligibility only in accordance to the applicable child standard.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 27 shows the adoption assistance Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.959

PURPOSE

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds assist states in developing and implementing prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities to address alcohol and drug abuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on weighted population factors and a measure that considers differences in service costs among states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

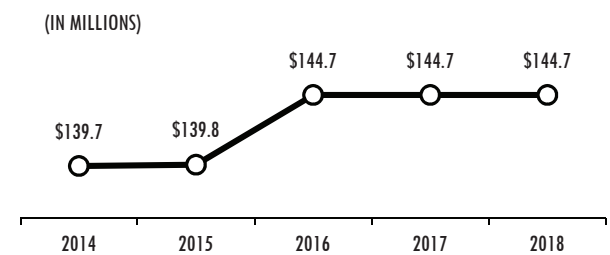
At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average level of expenditures for the two years before the grant year. Texas' fiscal year 2018 maintenance-of-effort requirement was approximately \$40.8 million. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must spend at least 20 percent of the funds for primary preventive services, including the prevention of alcohol and tobacco use by minors. States must spend funds for treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children at a level at least equal to the amount during fiscal year 1994. Administrative expenses are capped at 5 percent. Each state must conduct annual, random, unannounced inspections of tobacco retailers to ensure compliance with its tobacco control laws for youth. States can be penalized for failure to meet targets for decreasing the rate of violations of retail sales of tobacco to minors. States must provide tuberculosis services including counseling, testing, and treatment. States with certain rates of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) must provide early intervention services for substance abusers that are at risk for contracting human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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

FIGURE 28
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 28 shows the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

CFDA NUMBER 96.001

PURPOSE

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

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 OR 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 are not to be used for actual disability payments to individuals; the federal government pays benefits directly to qualifying individuals.

ELIGIBILITY

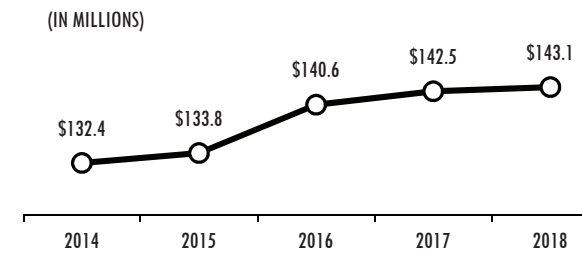
The state receives funds to conduct disability determinations on behalf of the federal government.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 29 shows the awards to Texas for Disability Determinations from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 29
DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

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 on public services; (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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for allowable services, which include: child care; child and adult protective services; child and adult foster care; adult day-activity services; transportation; family planning; training and employment; counseling; meal preparation and delivery; and health support services. Administrative and training costs for personnel delivering services also are allowed.

States may not use funds for: the purchase or improvement of land or facilities; cash payments for costs of subsistence or room and board; wages; medical care; social services provided to individuals living in certain healthcare facilities or to prisoners; educational services that the state typically provides to residents without cost or regard to income; and other services furnished by individuals or entities excluded from program participation.

States may transfer up to 10 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 transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX).

ELIGIBILITY

In Texas, block grant funds support a variety of programs, each with its own eligibility criteria. Eligibility is based primarily on income, age, and need. Some programs have additional eligibility criteria such as resource limits, medical diagnoses, and residency requirements. Programs supported by block grant funds with age and income eligibility criteria for 2018 include the following areas.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

- Adult Community Mental Health, Home Delivered Meals, Consumer Managed Personal Assistant, Emergency Response, Guardianship – age 18 and older;
- Family Care, Day Activity and Health Services for Adults, Adult Foster Care, Residential Care, Special Services to Persons with Disabilities, 24-Hour Shared Attendant Care, Case Management – age 18 and older with annual income at or less than 300 percent of Supplemental Security Income, which is \$26,951 for an individual;
- Women's Health – age 64 and younger with annual income at or less than 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL), which is \$30,350 for an individual;
- Breast and Cervical Cancer – ages 18 to 65 with annual income at or less than 200 percent FPL, which is \$24,280 for an individual;
- Children's Mental Health – age 18 and younger with annual household income at or less than 200 percent FPL; and
- Family Violence – annual income at or less than 200 percent FPL.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- Child Protective Services – age 18 and younger; and
- Adult Protective Services – age 65 and older.

TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

- Child Care and Development – age 13 and younger, or older children with disabilities, from households

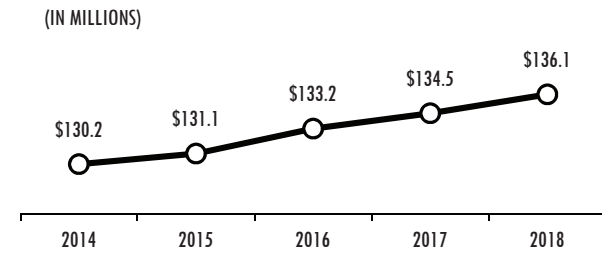
with annual income up to 85 percent of the State Median Income, which is \$61,640 for a family of four in Texas.

STATE AGENCIES

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

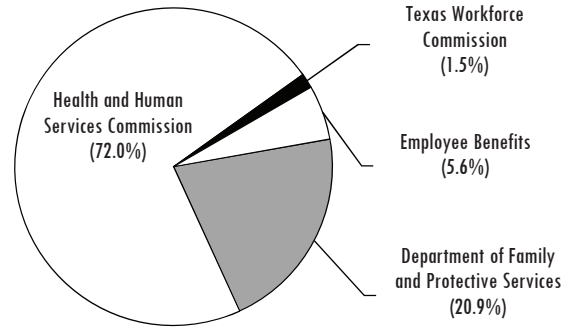
Figure 30 shows the Social Services Block Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. Figure 31 shows Social Services Block Grants distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

**FIGURE 30
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 31
ESTIMATED SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018**



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

HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.917

PURPOSE

HIV Care Formula grants are intended to improve the quality, availability, and continuity of healthcare and support services for individuals with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds according to a formula based on its share of individuals living with HIV or AIDS during the most recent calendar year. States demonstrating a need for additional assistance may receive supplemental funds for medications.

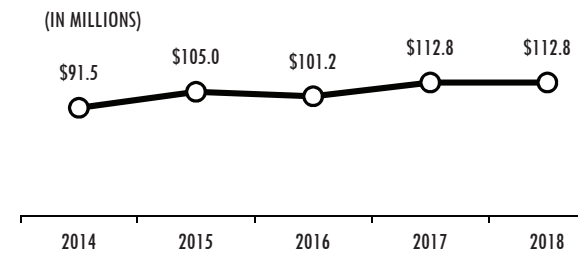
MATCH OF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Each state with more than 1 percent of the total U.S. HIV or AIDS cases reported during the preceding two years must provide nonfederal matching funds of \$1 for each \$2 of federal funding. Grantees must maintain nonfederal funding for HIV-related activities at a level that is not less than the expenditures for such activities during the fiscal year before receiving the grant. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2018 is an estimated \$53.2 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Planning and evaluation and administrative costs each are capped at 10 percent, except that both activities combined may not exceed 15 percent of the grant funds. The state must use 5 percent or \$3.0 million in grant funds, whichever is less, for clinical quality management to assess and ensure that services are consistent with treatment guidelines. The state must use 75 percent of grant funds remaining on core medical services, such as outpatient and ambulatory healthcare, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, oral healthcare, medical case management, and health insurance premiums. Remaining grant funds must be used for support services such as respite care, outreach services, and medical transportation. The amount of grant funds that a state allocates to services provided to infants, children, and women that have HIV or AIDS must at least equal the proportion of these individuals to the total state population of individuals that have HIV or AIDS. Funds may be used to support HIV Care Consortia established within areas most affected by HIV and AIDS. These entities provide a comprehensive

FIGURE 32
HIV CARE FORMULA AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

continuum of healthcare for individuals with HIV or AIDS and other support services.

States may not use grant funds to purchase or improve buildings, except for minor remodeling, or to make payments to recipients of services.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals with incomes up to 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level receive services at no charge. Individuals with higher incomes must be charged fees for services according to their income, capped at 10 percent of annual gross income.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 32 shows the HIV Care Formula grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.958

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on weighted population factors and a measure that considers differences in service costs among states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although the grant has no matching requirements, states must maintain spending at the average amount of expenditures for the previous two fiscal years. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2018 is an estimated \$445.3 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

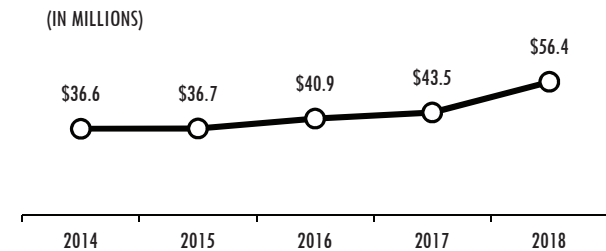
Services must be provided by appropriate, qualified community programs, including community mental health centers, child mental health programs, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, mental health peer-support programs, or mental health primary consumer-directed programs. States must provide systems of integrated services for children with SED. They also must use at least 10 percent of their allocations for evidence-based programs targeting individuals with early SMI. States may use up to 5 percent of grant funds for administrative costs.

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

ELIGIBILITY

Adults with SMI and children with SED are eligible for assistance.

FIGURE 33
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 33 shows the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 and to promote the socialization, health, and well-being of older individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for nutrition services and 25 percent for administration. Each state must spend at least as much in nonfederal funds for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively during the previous three fiscal years for federal Older Americans Act programs, including Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers, and the National Family Caregiver Support Program. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs was an estimated \$4.3 million for state fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

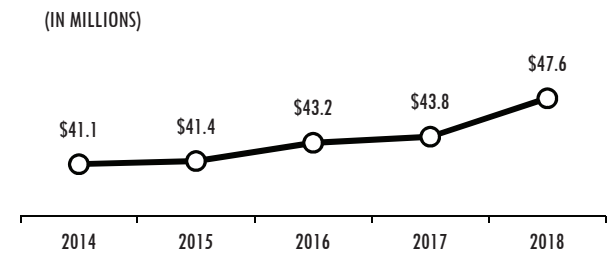
Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses are eligible, as are individuals who are disabled and reside with and accompany an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60. Those with the greatest social or economic need receive priority for meal services.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 34 shows the Nutrition Services Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 34
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING –
NUTRITION SERVICES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.181

PURPOSE

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families provide funds to assist states in implementing and maintaining statewide, comprehensive, coordinated systems to make early intervention services available to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives awards based on its proportionate share of children age two and younger in the U.S. population. No state may receive less than 0.5 percent of the total funds available to all states, or \$0.5 million.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state and local education agencies may not decrease the amount spent on special education and related services during the preceding fiscal year. Texas' fiscal year 2018 maintenance-of-effort requirement was \$48.3 million. The program has no matching requirements.

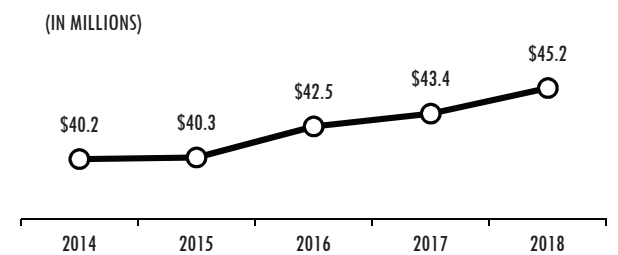
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to conduct the following activities:

- implement and maintain statewide early intervention systems;
- fund direct early intervention services that are not provided by other public or private sources, with the option of continuing services to children with disabilities from age three until they are eligible to enter kindergarten or elementary school;
- expand and improve available services;
- provide free, appropriate, public education to children with disabilities from age three to the beginning of the following school year; and
- initiate, expand, or improve collaborative efforts related to identifying, evaluating, referring, and following up with at-risk infants and toddlers.

States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant, state and local funds.

FIGURE 35
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS
AND FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Infants and toddlers age two and younger with disabilities and their families are eligible to receive services. States may continue to serve children age three and older until they enter or are eligible to enter kindergarten, if the children are eligible for Preschool Grants and previously received program services.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 35 shows the Special Education Grants for Infants and Families awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 Medicare regulatory health and safety standards and conditions of participation.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The federal government reimburses states for the costs of survey and certification activities.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

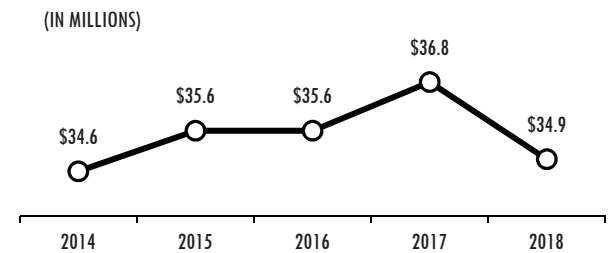
States receive funds for onsite inspection of healthcare service providers and suppliers (e.g., hospitals, nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities, and home health agencies).

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 36 shows the Survey and Certification program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 36
SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

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 A, hepatitis B, varicella, mumps, haemophilus influenzae type B, influenza, and pneumococcal pneumonia.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the following costs and activities:

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

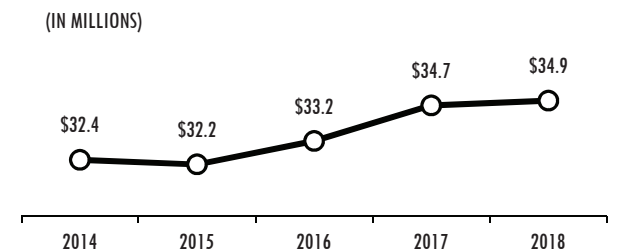
States may provide vaccines purchased with grant funds to private practitioners that agree to perform vaccinations at no charge.

States may not use funds to support research, clinical care, or the purchase of equipment. Funds may supplement, but not supplant, existing state or local immunization services and operations.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

FIGURE 37
IMMUNIZATION GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 37 shows the Immunization Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 maternal and child health programs. These programs are intended to increase access to healthcare for mothers and children, reduce infant mortality and the incidence of preventable disease, and provide services to children with special healthcare needs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on the relative share of funds received in accordance with seven antecedent programs during fiscal year 1981. When funding exceeds the amount appropriated during fiscal year 1983, additional funds are allocated in proportion to the poverty-level population age 17 and younger.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

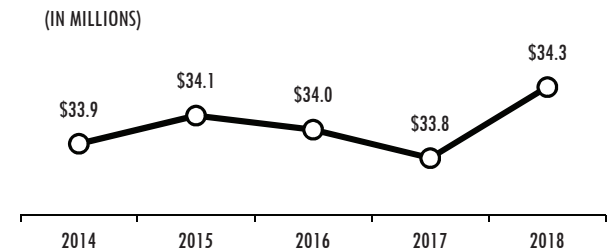
States must provide a \$3 match for every federal \$4 allocated. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures during fiscal year 1989. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement was an estimated \$40.2 million for state fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL USES OR 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 at least 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 toll-free telephone numbers to provide information about participating healthcare providers to parents. States must provide outreach to pregnant women and parents of infants who are eligible for services from the state's Medicaid program and assist them in applying for the program. A 10 percent administrative cap applies.

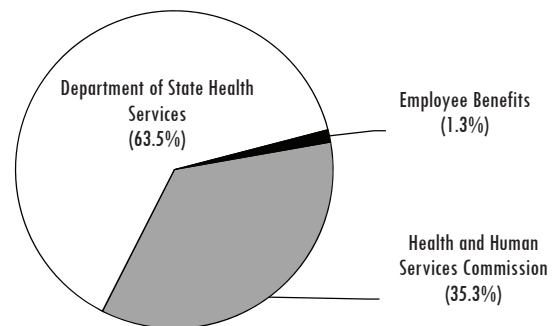
Prohibited uses of grant funds include the following areas: (1) inpatient services other than those provided to children with special healthcare needs or to high-risk pregnant women and infants; (2) cash payments for health services; (3) capital

FIGURE 38
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 39
ESTIMATED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

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

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 38 shows the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 39** shows Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.556

PURPOSE

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program provides funding for community-based family support and preservation services, family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. The program aims to address the following areas: prevent child maltreatment among at-risk families; assure the safety of children and preserve intact families; address problems of families whose children have been placed in foster care; and support adoptive families.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its population of children who received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits during the preceding three fiscal years. Additional funds are available for states to support monthly caseworker visits with children who are in foster care.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. States may not use funds to supplant the level of family preservation and support services existing in 1992. Texas' fiscal year 2018 maintenance-of-effort requirement was \$4.3 million.

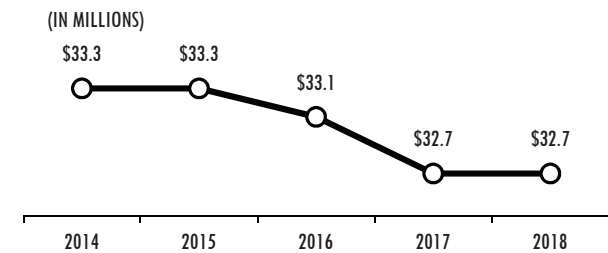
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must spend funds for family preservation, family support services (such as mentoring or parenting skills training), family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. Administrative expenditures are capped at 10 percent of the total allotment. Funds to support monthly caseworker visits must improve the quality of those visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making for the safety, permanency, and well-being of foster children and on activities intended to increase retention, recruitment, and training of caseworkers.

ELIGIBILITY

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;

FIGURE 40
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

facilitate timely family reunification; or promote appropriate adoptions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 40 shows the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.645

PURPOSE

Child Welfare Services State Grants promote states' discretion in the development of a coordinated child and family services program 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 age 20 and younger and three-year average per capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

States may spend no more than 10 percent of funds on administrative costs. The total amount of funds that each state may spend for child care, foster care maintenance payments, or adoption assistance payments may not exceed the total amount of such expenditures for fiscal year 2005. The amount of expenditures of nonfederal funding for foster care maintenance payments that a state may use as a match may not exceed its amount of such expenditures in fiscal year 2005.

ELIGIBILITY

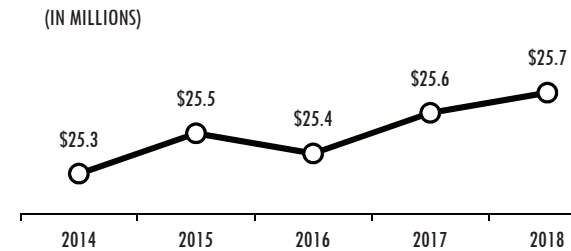
Families and children in need of child welfare services are eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 41 shows the Child Welfare Services State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 41
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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 for services that support individuals age 60 and older and help them to remain in their homes and communities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 percent for supportive services or senior centers and 25 percent for administration. Each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funding for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively for the federal Older Americans Act programs (including Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services and the National Family Caregiver Support Program) for the previous three fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' state fiscal year 2018 maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs was an estimated \$4.3 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

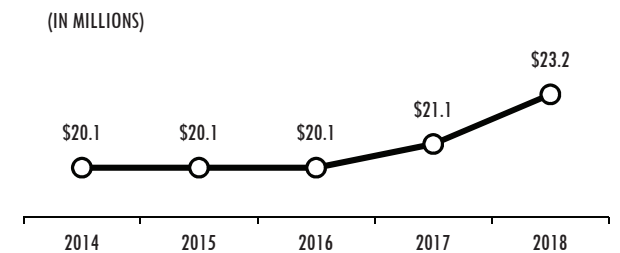
Individuals age 60 and older are eligible. States target services to individuals that have the greatest economic and social needs.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 42 shows the Supportive Services and Senior Centers Program of the Special Programs for the Aging awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 42
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS, AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

CFDA NUMBER 93.940

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

States must spend approximately 75 percent of funding on HIV testing; prevention services for HIV-positive individuals and their partners; condom distribution for people at high risk of contracting HIV; and efforts to align policies to optimize HIV prevention, care, and treatment. In addition, states must conduct the following activities: jurisdictional HIV prevention planning; capacity building and technical assistance; program planning, monitoring, and evaluation; and quality assurance. The remaining funding may be allocated to recommended program components, which may include targeting high-risk populations; social marketing, media, and mobilization; and pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis services.

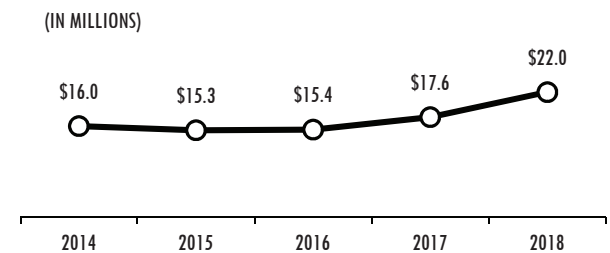
States must spend at least 70 percent of any additional funding received on testing and related services in a healthcare setting.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 43 shows the HIV Prevention Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 43
HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS

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 also review complaints alleging abuse or neglect of patients in healthcare facilities that receive Medicaid payments and may review complaints of the misappropriation of patients' private funds in such facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive reimbursement for 95 percent of their costs during the first 12 quarters, and 75 percent thereafter, computed against a quarterly maximum allowable of the greater of \$125,000 or 0.25 percent of the sums expended by federal, state, and local governments in operating the Medicaid State Plan.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 75 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

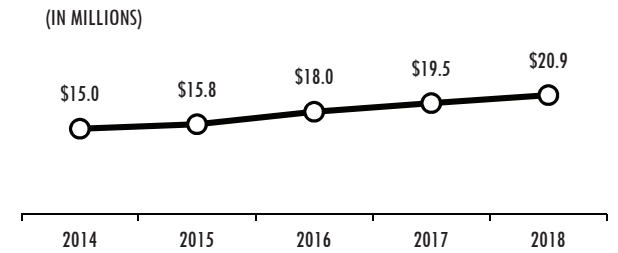
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Fraud control units are separate and distinct from the single state Medicaid agency, but they must enter into an agreement with the Medicaid agency to address compliance with fraud control requirements. Units must employ sufficient professional, administrative, and support staff to carry out duties and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Federal funding is not available for the following activities: routine notification of providers that fraudulent claims may be punished; screening of claims, analysis of patterns of practice, or routine verification of services billed; cases that do not involve substantial allegations or other indications of fraud; or personnel that are not devoted full-time to the unit. Units must make information concerning fraud available to federal investigators and must maintain safeguards to protect the privacy rights of individuals and to prevent the misuse of information.

STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

FIGURE 44
STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 44 shows the State Medicaid Fraud Control Units awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.870

PURPOSE

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program is intended to strengthen and improve maternal, infant, and early childhood programs pursuant to the U.S. Social Security Act, Title V; 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

Each state receives funds based on its proportion of children younger than age five with family incomes less than the Federal Poverty Level.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must maintain nonfederal spending at the same amount as that in the most recently completed fiscal year. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2018 is an estimated \$3.9 million. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 75 percent of the funds for evidence-based home visiting programs. Funds may be expended through the end of the second succeeding fiscal year after the award.

States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant, state and local funds.

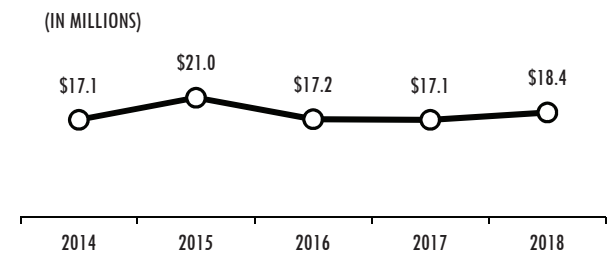
ELIGIBILITY

States may use funds to serve families residing in at-risk communities and low-income families. States must prioritize services to families with a pregnant woman age 20 or younger; 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 active or former members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

FIGURE 45
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

Figure 45 shows the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.053

PURPOSE

The Nutrition Services Incentive Program provides incentives to encourage and reward state's effective and efficient delivery of nutritious meals to individuals age 60 and older.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives available federal funding according to its percentage of meals served nationally through the program during the preceding year. 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 OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses are eligible, as are individuals who are disabled and reside with and accompany an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60.

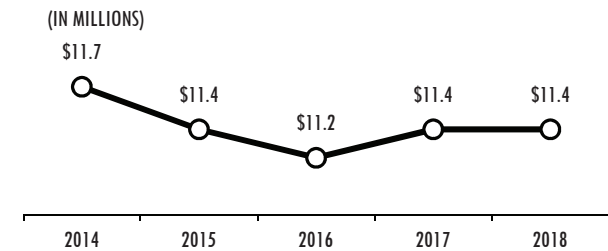
The program prioritizes individuals that have the greatest social or economic need.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 46 shows the Nutrition Services Incentive Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 46
NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.052

PURPOSE

The National Family Caregiver Support program assists states in providing multifaceted systems of support services for family caregivers and grandparents or individuals age 55 and older who are relative caregivers.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its share of the national population age 70 and older. Amounts are reduced proportionately to satisfy minimum allotment requirements for states (0.5 percent of the appropriated amount) and territories (ranging from 0.06 to 0.25 percent of the appropriated amount).

MATCH OF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 25 percent. Each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funds for services and administration as the average amount it spent cumulatively during the previous three fiscal years for the Older Americans Act programs, including Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services and Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Centers and Senior Centers. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs was an estimated \$4.3 million for state fiscal year 2018.

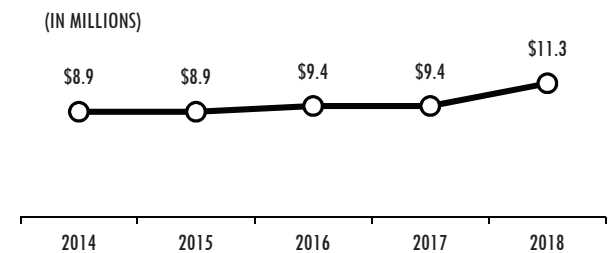
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds 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 funding to provide support services to grandparents and individuals age 55 and older who are relative caregivers of children. States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant, any federal, state, or local funding.

ELIGIBILITY

States must prioritize services to caregivers age 55 and older that have the greatest social and economic need; to family caregivers who provide care to individuals with Alzheimer's

FIGURE 47
NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2016



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

disease or related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction; and to grandparents or individuals age 55 and older who are relative caregivers who provide care to individuals, including children, that have severe disabilities.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 47 shows the National Family Caregiver Support awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 93.090

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal–state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which was a 56.88 percent federal share for fiscal year 2018. The state match for staff or provider training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50 percent each. No maintenance of effort is required.

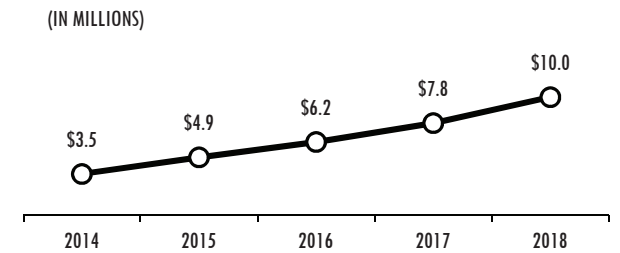
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

Beneficiaries must meet the following eligibility requirements: (1) the child has been removed from the home pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement or as a result of a judicial determination that continuation in the home would not promote the child's welfare; (2) the child has been eligible for foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian; (3) the state or tribe has determined that the permanency options of the child's returning home or adoption are not appropriate; (4) the child demonstrates a

FIGURE 48
GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian, who is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (5) for children age 14 or older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children who are placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement also may be beneficiaries.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 48 shows the Guardianship Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 93.674

PURPOSE

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program provides services targeting older foster youth who are transitioning to adulthood. It funds programs intended to assist current and former foster youth achieve self-sufficiency through educational, employment, and other age-appropriate supports.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State allotments are based on the ratio of the number of children in foster care in each state to the total number of children in foster care nationally. The minimum payable amount to a state is \$500,000.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal government pays 80 percent of the total amount of funds expended by each state up to the amount of funds allocated to the state. The state must provide matching contributions to cover the additional 20 percent of the costs. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

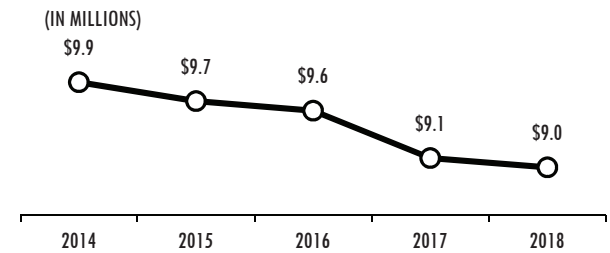
States may use funds to help youth prepare for and obtain employment; to help youth prepare for and enter post-secondary training and educational institutions; for other education, training, and employment services; for housing supports; to provide personal and emotional support to youth through mentor programs; for counseling services; and to provide other age-appropriate support and services.

A state may use no more than 30 percent of its allotment on housing supports. States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant, other funds available for similar purposes.

ELIGIBILITY

The following groups are eligible: children and youth who entered foster care at age 14 or older, foster youth who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18, youth who left foster care to adoption or kinship guardianship after age 16, and former foster care recipients up to age 21. States that operate an extended foster care program for youth up to age 21 may extend services up to 23 years of age.

FIGURE 49
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 49 shows the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 10.582

PURPOSE

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program pays for the provision of fresh fruit and vegetables without charge to certain 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 OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

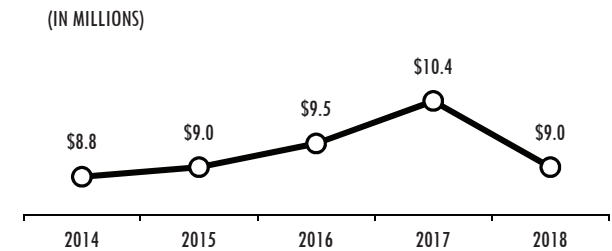
The state selects low-income public and private nonprofit elementary schools for participation based on each school's level of free and reduced-price school meal enrollment. Participating schools must publicize the program within the school and authorize all enrolled children to participate without cost.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 50 shows the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 50
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER 93.116

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on a formula that considers the level of TB morbidity and case complexity in the geographic area. The formula may consider other factors relevant to TB in the area. States may choose to receive a portion of their award in the form of supplies or services.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although no statutory maintenance-of-effort or matching requirements apply, applicants are encouraged to assume part of the project's cost.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use project funds to support personnel and to purchase equipment, supplies, and services related to project activities. They may not use funds to supplant state or local funds available for TB control, to support construction, or for inpatient care.

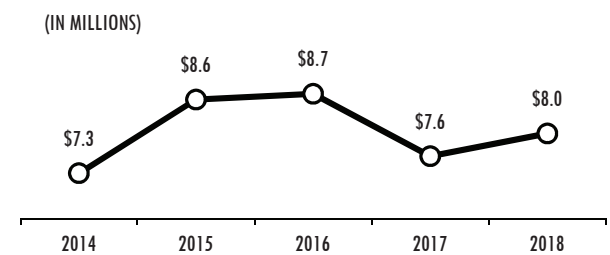
Funds may support screening in homeless shelters, drug treatment facilities, and designated correctional facilities. Funds also may support special projects such as monitoring drug-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB patients, and binational TB projects within border jurisdictions.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 51 shows the Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for TB Control Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 51
PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION

CFDA NUMBER 93.235

PURPOSE

Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education funds support state activities for youth education related to avoiding nonmarital sexual activity and other risk behaviors, including underage drinking and illegal drug use.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations to states are based on the proportion of low-income children in each state to the national population of low-income children.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

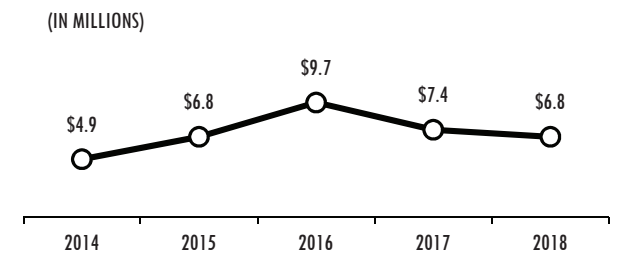
Funds support education regarding sexual risk avoidance that meets certain criteria and covers certain topics. Education must be medically accurate and complete, age-appropriate, and culturally appropriate. Required topics for education include: the individual and societal benefits of personal responsibility; the foundational components of healthy relationships; and how to resist, avoid, and receive help regarding sexual coercion and dating violence. States may use up to 20 percent of funds for rigorous, evidence-based, and independently developed and conducted research regarding sexual risk-avoidance education. States may not use funds to distribute contraception.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 52 shows the Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 52
TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION
AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.977

PURPOSE

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention and Control Grants fund prevention and control programs that are intended to reduce morbidity and mortality by preventing cases and complications of sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Grantees may use funds for STD surveillance activities, including reporting, screening, and follow-up; systems to notify and follow up with sex partners regarding possible STD infection; interstate epidemiological referral; professional education, information distribution, training, and clinical skills-improvement activities; and studies or demonstrations to evaluate or test STD prevention activities.

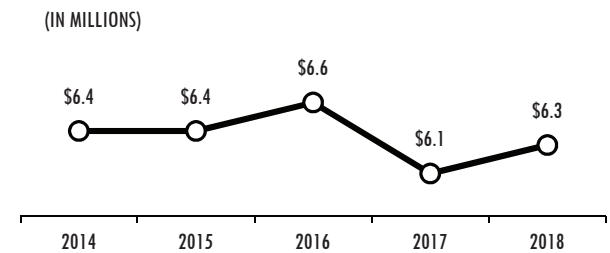
Grantees may not use funds to supplant funds that support the following activities: the provision of existing STD control services, performance of diagnostic tests unless otherwise approved, maintenance of central registries, diagnostic and treatment facilities and services, or purchase of automated data processing equipment.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 53 shows the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention and Control Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 53
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES PREVENTION AND CONTROL AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.758

PURPOSE

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant funds enable states to address their public health needs while meeting the national health objectives of the Healthy People 2020 initiative. Funds target emerging health issues, support prevention efforts to decrease premature deaths and disabilities, support efforts to reduce health disparities, support local community health programs, and establish data and surveillance systems to monitor health status.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation based on the relative share of funds received in accordance with seven antecedent programs during fiscal year 1981. Additional funds are distributed based on population. A state may choose to receive a portion of its award in supplies or equipment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support public health activities including clinical services, preventive screening, laboratory support, outbreak control, workforce training, public education, data surveillance, and program evaluation. States may use funds in various public health areas, including tobacco cessation, rape prevention, and access to necessary medical care. States may use up to 10 percent of funds for administration. A state may transfer up to 7 percent of its fiscal year allotment to the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant. States may not use funds for inpatient services, for cash payments intended for health services, to purchase or improve land or facilities, or to purchase major medical equipment.

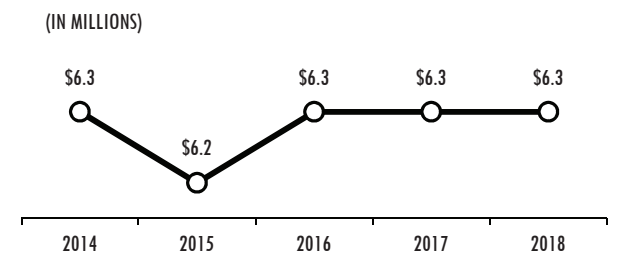
STATE AGENCIES

Department of State Health Services; Office of the Attorney General.

Figure 54 shows the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

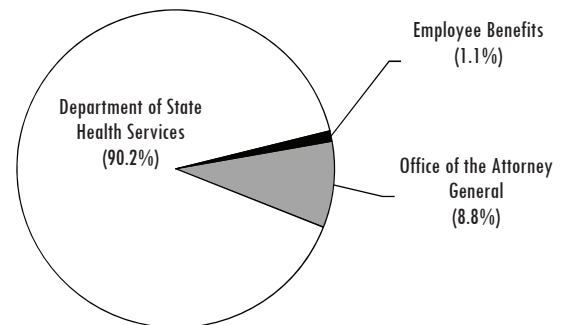
Figure 55 shows Preventive Health and Health Services

FIGURE 54
PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 55
ESTIMATED PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2018



SOURCES: Office of the Attorney General; Department of State Health Services.

Block Grant distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.603

PURPOSE

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments incentivize states to increase annually the number of children in foster care who find permanent homes through adoption or legal guardianship.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Incentive payments are issued annually during the fiscal year subsequent to the earning year. Payment is based on the following four categories: foster child adoptions; foster child legal guardianships; preadolescent adoptions and legal guardianships for children ages 9 to 13; and adoptions and legal guardianships for children age 14 and older. Incentive awards are calculated using base rates for each category multiplied by certain statutory dollar amounts.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must spend funds for services and activities pursuant to the U.S. Social Security Act, Title IV, Parts B and E. States may use payments to supplement, but not supplant, federal or nonfederal funding for services pursuant to Title IV, Parts B or E.

ELIGIBILITY

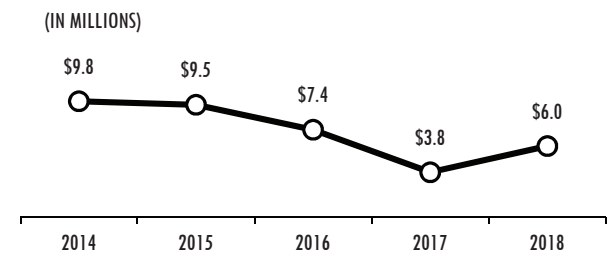
Beneficiaries are children and families eligible in accordance with the U.S. Social Security Act, Title IV, Parts B and E.

STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

Figure 56 shows the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 56
ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE
PAYMENTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER 93.898

PURPOSE

Cancer Prevention and Control Programs funds support state breast cancer and cervical cancer screening services, education for health professionals and the public related to the detection and control of these types of cancer, and cancer screening surveillance programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The grant distribution process to states is competitive. States operating programs that have been approved through a process of peer review and those operating in areas that have a substantial rate of incidence or mortality from breast cancer or cervical cancer receive special consideration.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide nonfederal matching funds of \$1 for every \$3 of federal funding. Nonfederal matching funds may be cash or in-kind contributions. States are required to maintain the average amount of nonfederal expenditures for breast cancer and cervical cancer programs and activities for the preceding two fiscal years. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$2.5 million for state fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use no more than 10 percent of funds for administrative expenses. At least 60 percent of funds must support breast cancer and cervical cancer screening. Breast and cervical cancer screenings are provided at no cost to women with incomes at less than the Federal Poverty Level. Services and activities must be available statewide, and states may not use funds for inpatient hospital services.

ELIGIBILITY

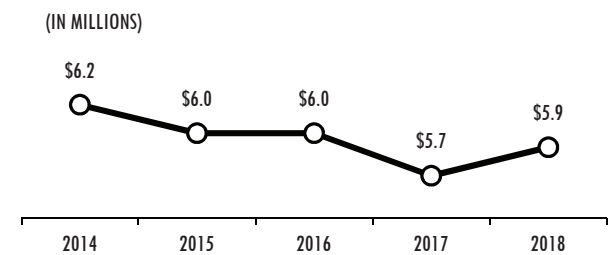
States must prioritize screening services to low-income women. Women that do not have coverage for screening services are eligible to receive those services.

STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 57 shows the Cancer Prevention and Control Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 57
CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS
AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – ADMINISTRATION

CFDA NUMBER 10.568

PURPOSE

Administration funds for the Emergency Food Assistance Program provide financial assistance to states for administrative expenses in supplementing the diets of low-income individuals, including elderly people, by providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance at no cost.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Sixty percent of funds allocated are based on a state's national share of individuals with family incomes at less than the Federal Poverty Level, and 40 percent on its national share of unemployed individuals.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must match administrative funds that are not passed through to local emergency feeding organizations on a one-to-one basis. This program has no maintenance-of-effort requirements.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

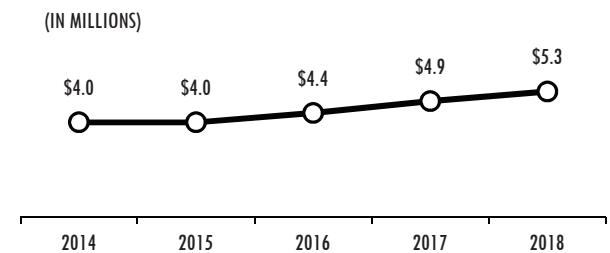
States may use administration funds for activities related to processing, storing, transporting, and distributing commodities; determining eligibility, verification, and documentation; providing information to individuals receiving commodities concerning appropriate storage and preparation; publishing announcements concerning distribution; and record keeping, auditing, and other administrative procedures. States must pass through at least 40 percent of administrative funds to local emergency feeding organizations for their administrative expenses, or spend those funds on behalf of the organizations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 58 shows the Emergency Food Assistance Program for administration to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 58
EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM –
ADMINISTRATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

LABOR

INTRODUCTION

Ten labor programs, totaling \$1.4 billion, are among the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services distributes the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds. The U.S. Department of Education distributes Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States. The remaining seven grants originate from the U.S. Department of Labor.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014 authorized the following four labor programs included in the top 100: WIOA – Youth, WIOA – Adult, WIOA – Dislocated Workers, and Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States. WIOA authorizes these programs through fiscal year 2020.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014 authorized and provided funding for this block

grant through fiscal year 2020. CCDBG requires states to reserve a certain amount of childcare funds each year for activities that are intended to improve the quality of, options for, and access to childcare. This reserved amount increases every two fiscal years until reaching 9 percent in the fifth fiscal year after enactment and thereafter. For fiscal year 2018, Texas was required to reserve 8 percent of funds for this purpose. Beginning in fiscal year 2016, Texas was required to reserve an additional 3 percent of funds to improve the supply and quality of childcare programs.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through June 30, 2021. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Extension Act of 2019 extended funding for the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds through June 30, 2019.

Figure 59 shows rankings and amounts for the federal labor funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 59
LABOR FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
10	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$520.0
15	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$252.9
16	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$224.5
27	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$132.4
34	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Youth Activities (1)	\$75.7
35	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Adult (1)	\$71.6
37	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Dislocated Worker (1)	\$61.6
43	Employment Services	\$50.0
48	Trade Adjustment Assistance	\$38.3
87	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	\$8.6
Total		\$1,435.6

NOTE: (1) For Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, funding amounts indicate program year rather than fiscal year.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Veterans Commission; U.S. Department of Labor.

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 childcare, improves the quality and availability of childcare services, expands child development programs, and establishes education services to support parents.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its population of children younger than age five and its per capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

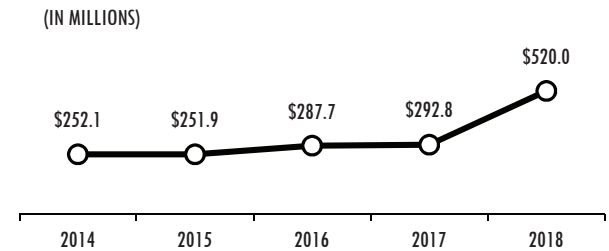
Administrative expenses for each state are capped at 5 percent of the combined totals of the CCDBG and the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds that it receives. For fiscal year 2018, states must use at least 8 percent of the combined funds to improve childcare quality and availability, including activities such as comprehensive consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans, monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for childcare staff. States must spend at least 3 percent of funds on activities to improve the quality of infant and toddler care and must establish a sliding-fee scale to provide assistance to low-income working families.

Except for minor remodeling or upgrading to meet childcare standards, states may not spend funds on capital improvements. Grantees must give parents the option of receiving vouchers or certificates to facilitate choice in selecting childcare providers. Funds may not support services provided during the regular school day to students enrolled in grades one to 12. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state general revenue funds for childcare assistance.

ELIGIBILITY

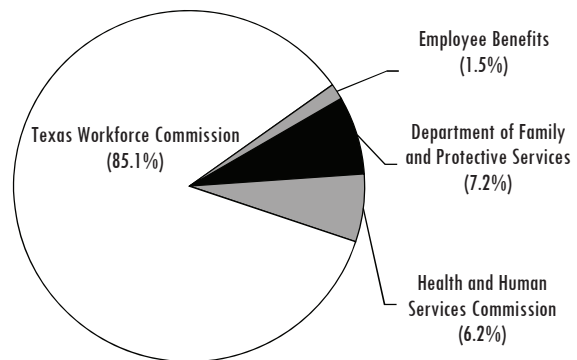
Children age 12 and younger are eligible. Children up to age 19 who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care or are under court supervision also are eligible.

FIGURE 60
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 61
ESTIMATED CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

An eligible family’s household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income, which during fiscal year 2018 was \$61,640 for a family of four in Texas.

An eligible child must meet one of the following requirements: (1) reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program; or (2) receive, or be in need of, protective services.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 60 shows the CCDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 61** shows CCDBG distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.126

PURPOSE

Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States fund programs of vocational rehabilitation (VR) that prepare individuals with disabilities to engage in competitive, integrated employment.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds based on population, weighted by per-capita income.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 21.3 percent for VR services. The federal share for expenditures made for the construction of a rehabilitation facility may not exceed 50 percent. At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. The maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2018 was an estimated \$65.8 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

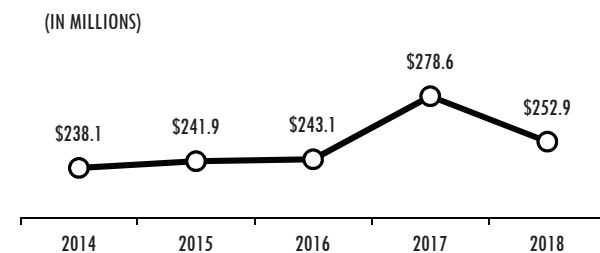
Funds provide the following vocational rehabilitation services: assessment; counseling; vocational and other training; job placement; reader services for the blind; interpreter services for the deaf; medical and related services; prosthetic and orthotic devices; rehabilitation technology; transportation to secure vocational rehabilitation services; maintenance during rehabilitation; and other goods and services necessary for an individual with a disability to achieve employment. Funds also may be used to provide VR services for the benefit of groups of individuals with disabilities. Each state is required to reserve and use at least 15 percent of funds to provide or arrange for the provision of pre-employment transition services to students with disabilities.

ELIGIBILITY

Individuals who will be of working age when services are completed are eligible. An eligible individual must have a physical or mental impairment that constitutes or results in a substantial impediment to employment and the need for vocational rehabilitation services.

Services are available to eligible individuals regardless of income. Economic resources guidelines apply to some purchased services.

FIGURE 62
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 62 shows the Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

CFDA NUMBER 93.596

PURPOSE

Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds assist states in providing childcare to low-income families. States may use funds to assist parents in achieving independence from public assistance, promote parental choice, provide consumer education information, and implement state regulatory standards (e.g., licensing, safety) relating to childcare.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

This grant program has two funding sources. For matching funds, allocations are based on the proportion of children age 12 and younger 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, childcare programs.

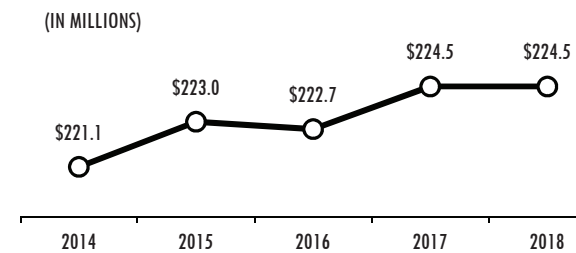
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

To receive matching funds, at a minimum, states must maintain spending at the level of expenditures for the former programs for fiscal years 1994 or 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, a 56.88 percent federal share for fiscal year 2018. Federal regulations authorize states to count certain prekindergarten expenditures for low-income families for up to 20 percent of the MOE and 30 percent of the state match. State match also may include local public funds and donated private funds. For mandatory funds, no match or MOE is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 70 percent of the total grant amount to provide childcare assistance to families who are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), are attempting through work activities to transition from TANF, or are at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. Administrative costs are capped at 5 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. For fiscal year 2018, states must use at least 8 percent of the combined funds to improve quality and availability of childcare. This improvement includes activities such as consumer education, resource and referral services, provider grants and loans,

FIGURE 63
CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

monitoring and enforcement of requirements, training and technical assistance, and improved compensation for childcare staff. States must spend at least 3 percent of the combined award on activities to improve the quality of infant and toddler care and must establish a sliding-fee scale to provide assistance to low-income working families.

Except for minor remodeling or upgrading to meet childcare standards, states may not spend funds on capital improvements. Grantees must give parents the option of receiving vouchers or certificates to facilitate choice in selecting childcare providers. Funds may not support services provided during the regular school day to students enrolled in grades one to 12. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state general revenue funds for childcare assistance.

ELIGIBILITY

Children age 12 and younger are eligible. Children up to age 19 who are physically or mentally unable of self-care or are under court supervision also are eligible.

An eligible family's household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income, which for fiscal year 2018 was \$61,640 for a family of four in Texas.

An eligible child must meet the following requirements: (1) reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program; or (2) receive, or be in need of, protective services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 63 shows the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 former service members.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program operations initially are funded according to nationally developed workload projections based on economic assumptions. States then receive additional quarterly funds based on actual workloads.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State workforce agencies may use funds only to administer federally approved unemployment compensation or other approved workforce programs. Funds are not used for payments to unemployed individuals.

ELIGIBILITY

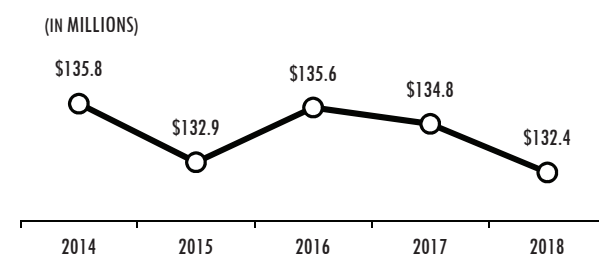
State workforce agencies administering federally approved unemployment insurance programs are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 64 shows the Unemployment Insurance Administration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 64
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES

CFDA NUMBER 17.259

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Youth Activities program helps low-income youth acquire the educational and occupational skills, training, and support needed to achieve academic and employment success and to transition successfully to careers and productive adulthood.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

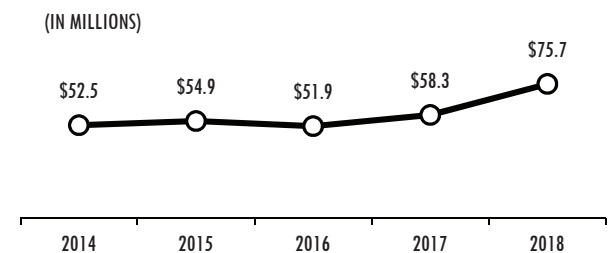
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Dislocated Worker, WIOA – Youth, and WIOA – Adult funds may be reserved by a state's governor for statewide workforce investment activities. Up to 5 percent of funds may be used by the state for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

Funds may be used for youth employment and training activities and to provide mentoring opportunities, supportive services, incentives for recognition and achievement, and opportunities for leadership, development, and decision-making. At least 75 percent of funds must support out-of-school youth. At least 20 percent of funds received by local workforce boards must support work experience. Funds may not be used to develop or implement education curricula for school systems in the state.

FIGURE 65
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Funding amounts indicate program year rather than fiscal year.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24 and in-school youth ages 14 to 21 are eligible.

Ninety-five percent of youth served must meet at least one of the following requirements: (1) 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; (2) receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits; (3) qualify as a homeless individual; or (4) be in foster care.

Youth not meeting these requirements must be: (1) deficient in basic literacy skills; (2) a school dropout; (3) homeless; (4) a runaway; (5) a foster child; (6) pregnant or a parent; (7) an offender; or (8) in need of additional assistance to complete education or secure and hold employment.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 65 shows the WIOA – Youth Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – ADULT

CFDA NUMBER 17.258

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Adult program helps unemployed individuals and other job seekers obtain employment through job search assistance and training opportunities. Additionally, this program helps individuals with disabilities better prepare for and engage in competitive, integrated employment.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

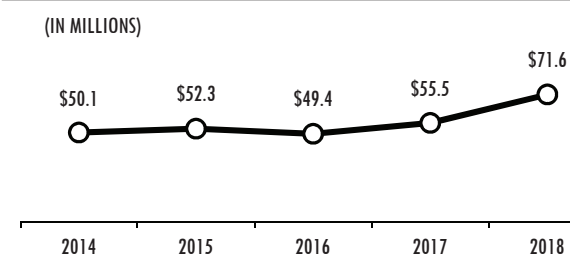
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Dislocated Worker, WIOA – Youth, and WIOA – Adult funds may be reserved by a state's governor for statewide workforce investment activities. Up to 5 percent of funds may be used by the state for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

Two levels of services, career and training, are available to job seekers. Career services provide basic and individualized career services. Training services equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. Most services for adults are provided through American Job Centers, also known as one-stop career centers or workforce centers. WIOA authorizes funds to be used to provide career services, including eligibility determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Participants also receive training services

FIGURE 66
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT –
ADULT AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Funding amounts indicate program year rather than fiscal year.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

associated with job opportunities in their communities, including occupational training, work-based training, and basic skills training.

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

ELIGIBILITY

Adults age 18 and older are eligible. Priority for employment and training activities must be given to veterans, recipients of public assistance, low-income individuals, or low-skilled individuals. States and local areas establish procedures for applying the priority requirements.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 66 shows the WIOA – Adult awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – DISLOCATED WORKER

CFDA NUMBER 17.278

PURPOSE

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – Dislocated Worker program aims to help dislocated workers secure employment by providing them with job search assistance, career services, and training that builds their skills to meet labor market needs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Of the total funds appropriated for WIOA – Dislocated Workers, 80 percent is distributed based equally on the state's share of unemployed individuals, its share of unemployed individuals greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force, and its share of individuals unemployed 15 or more weeks. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions, which guarantees states a percentage of prior-year funding, and a limit established at 130 percent of the state's relative share of the previous year's allotment.

The remaining 20 percent is available at the discretion of the U.S. Secretary of Labor to respond to mass layoffs, plant or military base closings, and natural disasters, or for technical assistance and demonstration projects.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

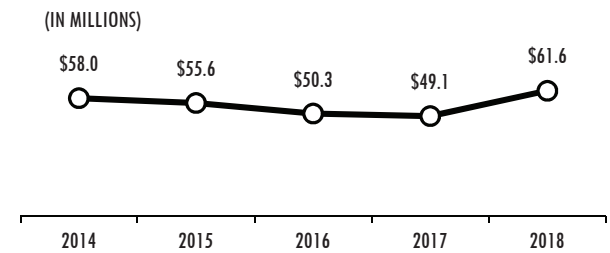
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Dislocated Worker, WIOA – Youth, and WIOA – Adult funds may be reserved by a state's governor for statewide workforce investment activities. In addition, a state's governor may reserve up to 25 percent of WIOA – Dislocated Worker funds for statewide rapid response activities. Up to 5 percent of funds may be used by the state for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

Two levels of services, career and training, are available to job seekers. Career services provide basic and individualized services. Training services equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. Most services for dislocated workers are provided through American Job Centers, also known as one-stop career centers or workforce centers. WIOA authorizes funds for career services, including eligibility

FIGURE 67
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – DISLOCATED WORKER AWARDS TO TEXAS
PROGRAM YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Funding amounts indicate program year rather than fiscal year.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Other services include comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, counseling, career planning, and supportive services, such as transportation and childcare. Participants also receive training services associated with job opportunities in their communities.

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

ELIGIBILITY

Beneficiaries include the following individuals: 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; displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but no longer are supported by that income; and spouses of members of the armed forces in certain circumstances. Priority is given to veterans and public assistance recipients.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 67 shows the WIOA – Dislocated Worker awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CFDA NUMBER 17.207

PURPOSE

The Employment Services program provides various career services without charge to job seekers or to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state receives two-thirds of available funds based on its national share of the civilian labor force and one-third based on its national share of unemployed individuals. Both shares are based on data available for the most recent calendar year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support services related to a labor exchange system, such as job search assistance; referral and placement assistance; recruitment services; skills assessment; and career guidance. Of the total sum allotted to each state, the governor reserves 10 percent to provide performance incentives, to provide services for groups with special needs, and to fund the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering job services.

ELIGIBILITY

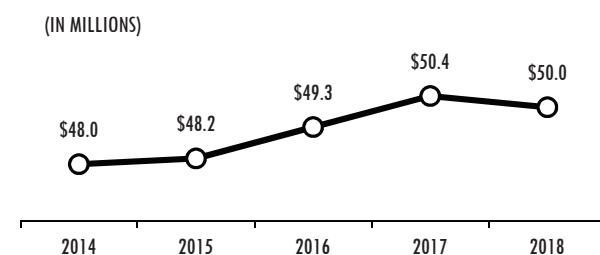
Employers seeking workers and prospective employees are eligible to receive assistance, with priority given to veterans. Specialized services may be available to individuals with disabilities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, released offenders, youth, minorities, and older workers.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 68 shows the Employment Services awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 68
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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 jobs, or whose work hours or wages are decreased as a result of increased imports or a shift in production to foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A group of workers, a recognized union representative, an official of the workers' firm, or a duly authorized representative may petition the U.S. 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 the following factors: (1) the number or proportion of workers separated or at risk for separation; (2) decreases in sales or production; and (3) increases of imports similar to or directly competitive with articles produced by the workers' employer. The amount of distributed funds depends on the number of workers approved for benefits in accordance with Secretary of Labor certifications.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

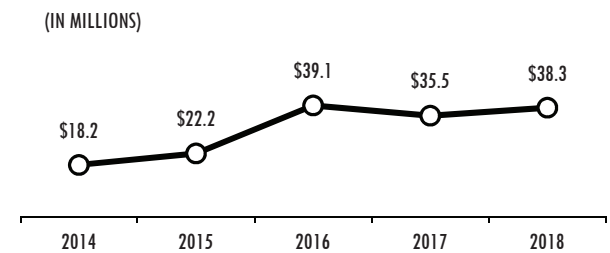
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Individual workers covered by a certification of eligibility can apply for individual determinations of eligibility to receive benefits. Services provided include testing and counseling, job search assistance allowances and relocation, training, and payment of weekly trade readjustment allowances. Unemployment compensation and extended benefits must be exhausted before claimants may receive trade readjustment allowances. Administrative costs may not account for more than 10 percent of a state's allocation. 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. To be eligible for trade readjustment allowance payments, an individual's unemployment or underemployment must have begun on or after the date specified in the certification, and must begin within two years

FIGURE 69
TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor.

of the date the group's certification was issued or before any specified termination date. The individual must be enrolled in a qualified job training program, have completed certain training, or have received a waiver.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 69 shows the Trade Adjustment Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 17.801

PURPOSE

The Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program provides individualized job assistance and training services for veterans, particularly those with service-connected disabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are allocated based on each state's share of veterans seeking employment nationally.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to employ specialists who provide job assistance and training services to veterans. Job and training activities include outreach, case management, and services that promote job retention. Specialists may not perform duties that are not related directly to meeting veterans' employment needs.

ELIGIBILITY

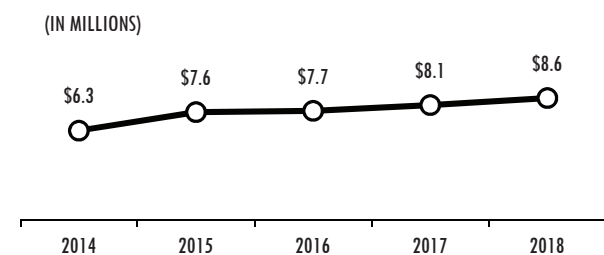
Disabled veterans and veterans who are economically or educationally disadvantaged receive priority for services through the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Veterans Commission.

Figure 70 shows the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 70
DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Texas Veterans Commission.

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. These grants are intended to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice through innovative state-level leadership and programs. Although authorization for several of these programs has expired, the U.S. Congress continues to fund them annually through the appropriation process.

The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, in accordance with the

Immigration and Nationality Act, reauthorized the State Criminal Alien Assistance 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 through fiscal year 2012. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 reauthorized the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant program through fiscal year 2018.

Figure 71 shows rankings and amounts for the federal justice funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 71
JUSTICE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
13	Crime Victim Assistance	\$273.9
76	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	\$13.3
80	STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant	\$10.6
82	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$10.4
Total		\$308.2

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

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE

CFDA NUMBER 16.575

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$500,000 from the federal Crime Victims Fund. Remaining funds are allocated based on the state's relative share of the total U.S. population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR 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. Funds support programs that provide the following services:

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

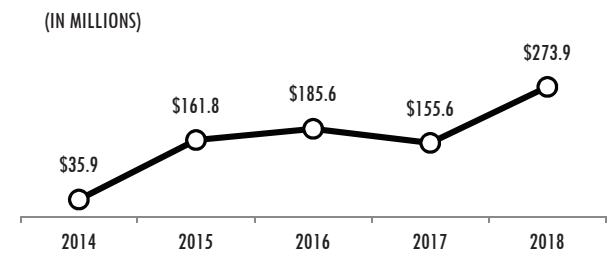
States must prioritize programs that aid victims of sexual assault, spousal abuse, or child abuse, and programs that serve previously underserved victims of violent crimes. Each state must also identify underserved victims of violent crimes and set aside additional funds for them. States may not use grant dollars to supplant state funds but may use up to 5 percent of a grant for administrative and training purposes.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 72 shows the Crime Victim Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 72
CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT

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. The program supports a 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 the three-year average of violent crime statistics. Of the total state allocation, 60 percent is awarded to the state, and 40 percent is awarded directly to eligible units of local government. In addition, each state's award requires a variable pass-through to local governments based on the state's crime expenditures. For fiscal year 2018, the variable pass-through percentage for Texas is 65.2 percent.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

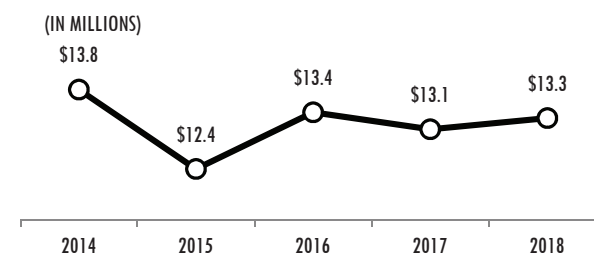
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

JAG priority areas include decreasing gun violence and increasing the number of body-worn cameras available for law enforcement officers. Funds may be used to support multiple-purpose areas that include the following: 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 may not be used to supplant state and local funds or for land acquisition and construction other than penal or correctional facilities.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

FIGURE 73
BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Amounts do not include direct local appropriations from the U.S. Department of Justice.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 73 shows the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT

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, and victim services and advocacy in cases involving violent crimes against women.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base amount of \$600,000. Any funds remaining after the base allocations have been distributed are awarded to each state based on the state’s relative share of the total U.S. population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25 percent. States may satisfy this match requirement through in-kind services. No federal maintenance of effort is required, but states may require subgrantees to maintain certain funding levels to ensure sufficient matching funds.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

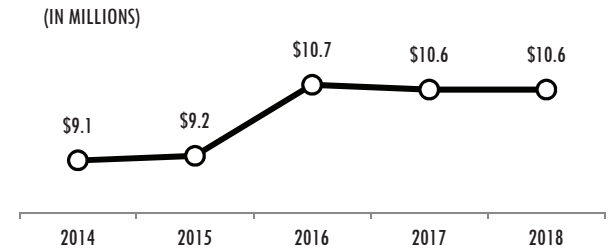
States must allocate at least 25 percent of each year’s grant award to prosecution and 25 percent to law enforcement. States must also allocate at least 30 percent to victim services and at least 5 percent to courts. States may spend remaining funds at their discretion, provided they fulfill statutorily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

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 74 shows the STOP Violence Against Women Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 74
STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AWARDS TO TEXAS,
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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 for incarcerating criminal aliens convicted of one felony or two misdemeanor offenses and incarcerated for at least four consecutive days. States and local government entities may also use funds to expedite the transfer of custody for certain deportable aliens.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A per diem rate for each jurisdiction is calculated using state and local government applicants' financial data. The formula takes into account corrections-related salary costs and inmate data, including qualifying undocumented criminal aliens and total inmate days. Final SCAAP payments are adjusted by the annual appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

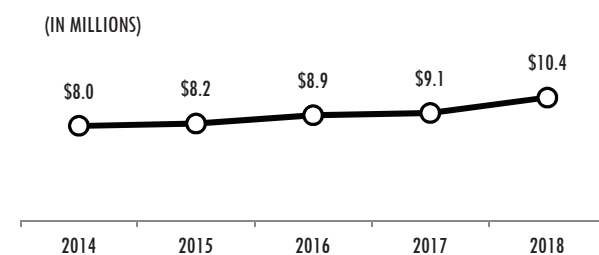
None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Beginning in fiscal year 2007, states and units of local government must use SCAAP funds for correctional purposes only. Acceptable uses of SCAAP funds are limited to:

- salaries and wages paid to employees who work in support of corrections facilities, including administrative support and overtime costs;
- corrections workforce recruitment and retention;
- construction of corrections facilities;
- repair and maintenance costs reasonably attributed to the operation of corrections facilities;
- training and education for offenders;
- training for corrections officers related to offender population management;
- consultants involved with offender populations;
- medical and mental health services;
- vehicle rental or purchase for transport of offenders;

FIGURE 75
STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: State Criminal Alien Assistance Program awards reimburse for the previous year's expenses. Fiscal year refers to the date funds were received rather than the award year.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- prison industries;
- prerelease and reentry programs;
- technology involving offender management and interagency information sharing; and
- disaster preparedness continuity of operations for corrections facilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Figure 75 shows the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal year 2018, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$5.5 billion for education. Most of this funding is distributed to Texas on a formula basis. Federal grants awarded on a competitive basis directly to local educational agencies (LEA) are not included in this report.

Approximately 59 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 of most of the remaining funds. The Department of Education distributes most of the grants to states each July from the appropriations for that federal fiscal year, which begins the preceding October 1.

Although most programs in this chapter fund educational or related services for kindergarten to grade 12, three programs affect agencies associated with institutions of higher education. The Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service 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. Engineering Grants support engineering education and research.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was enacted in December 2015. ESSA reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, which governs federal education programs for kindergarten to grade 12. ESSA programs are authorized for four fiscal years, 2017 to 2020. Its provisions were implemented fully during school year 2017–18.

ESSA renamed Improving Teacher Quality State Grants as Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, initiated the process of phasing out the hold-harmless base allocation, and changed formula allocation percentages. For fiscal year 2017, 65 percent of the allocation to each state was based on its national share of students ages 5 to 17 living in poverty, and 35 percent was based on its share of all students ages 5 to 17. Beginning in fiscal year 2018, the allocation percentages change by 5 percent annually until they equal 80 percent and

20 percent, respectively, in fiscal year 2020. Beginning in fiscal year 2023, the hold-harmless provision will expire, and grants will be distributed by formula.

ESSA increases funding for Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies. Starting in fiscal year 2017, Texas is required to set aside 7 percent of its funding for school improvement. Texas' allocations are estimated to increase from \$1.4 billion for fiscal year 2016 to \$1.5 billion for fiscal year 2020. This increase is due, in part, to increased federal funding authorization intended to offset the additional funds that states must set aside for school improvement.

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

EDUCATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 reauthorized the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The 2004 legislation set appropriation levels for IDEA Part B programs, except Special Education Preschool Grants, for fiscal year 2011 and sums “as necessary” for 2012 and subsequent fiscal years. The U.S. Congress provides funding for this program through its annual appropriation process.

CHILD NUTRITION

Federal authorization for the Summer Food Service Program for Children and Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses expired at the end of fiscal year 2015. The U.S. Congress provides funding for these programs through its annual appropriation process.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 reauthorized the Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service and the Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations through fiscal year 2023. The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act of 2018

reauthorized the Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States. The law takes effect July 1, 2019, and extends authorization for the program through June 30, 2025.

MAJOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Figure 76 shows education programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget.

FIGURE 76
EDUCATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
3	National School Lunch Program	\$1,521.3
4	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,509.1
7	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$1,068.3
8	School Breakfast Program	\$633.9
21	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$176.7
28	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$113.2
31	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$107.6
32	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$100.6
39	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$57.3
45	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$47.5
49	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$37.6
59	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$28.0
63	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$23.8
65	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$23.1
75	Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service	\$13.3
85	Engineering Grants	\$8.7
86	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	\$8.6
89	Rural and Low-income School Program	\$8.5
91	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$8.1
Total		\$5,495.2

NOTE: For Engineering Grants, amounts are for estimated expenditures rather than the federal award received.
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

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 afterschool educational or enrichment programs. The program encourages the 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 also receive commodity foods for distribution. Basic cash reimbursement rates from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019, are \$3.31 per free lunch, \$2.91 per reduced-price lunch, and \$0.31 per paid lunch. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for schools that serve at least 60 percent of lunches free or at a reduced price and schools that meet updated meal pattern requirements.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State revenues for program purposes must be 30 percent or more of the amount of Federal Funds provided to the state for the National School Lunch Program during school year 1980–81, which equals \$14.6 million for Texas. However, if a state's per capita income for a school year is less than the national average, then the state's annual maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement is decreased proportionately. Because of this annual adjustment, Texas' MOE historically has been decreased slightly from the base requirement. No state match is required.

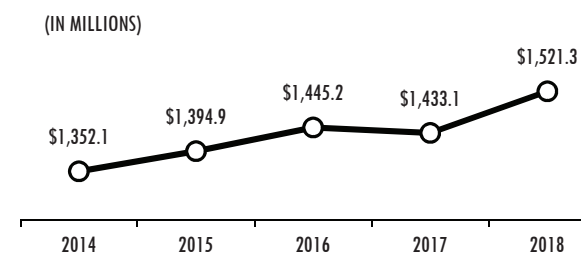
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

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 less than 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and at a reduced

FIGURE 77
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

price to children from families with income levels more than 130 percent but less than 185 percent of the FPL. Children from households that are certified to receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits automatically are eligible for free meals. Foster children, homeless children, runaway children, migrant children, children receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Medicaid benefits, and children in early literacy programs may be eligible for free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 77 shows the National School Lunch Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.010

PURPOSE

The federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part A, provides grants to local educational agencies (LEA) to assist them with improving educational services for children in high-poverty schools who are failing or at risk of failing to meet state academic standards.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive funds through four formulas that are based primarily on U.S. Census poverty data and the cost of education in each state.

BASIC GRANTS

This formula is based on the number of children (ages 5 to 17) living at less than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) multiplied by 40 percent of the state's average per-pupil expenditure.

CONCENTRATION GRANTS

These funds are distributed to LEAs receiving Basic Grants with an enrollment of more than 6,500 students (ages 5 to 17) from low-income families or a poverty rate greater than 15 percent.

TARGETED GRANTS

Targeted funds are based on the weighted number of children ages five to 17 living at less than the FPL, using a five-tiered weighting system, multiplied by 40 percent of the state's average per-pupil expenditure.

EDUCATION FINANCE INCENTIVE GRANTS

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

The formulas for Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive funds include hold-harmless provisions that guarantee a percentage of the previous year's funding to LEAs, depending on the number of children at less than the FPL. These provisions include the following percentages: 95 percent if children living at less than the

FPL make up at least 30 percent of enrollment; 90 percent if children living at less than the FPL make up from 15 percent to 30 percent of enrollment; and 85 percent if children living at less than the FPL make up less than 15 percent of enrollment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must be 90 percent or more of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. No match is required.

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

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ESSA increases the funds that states must reserve for school improvement. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, each state must reserve the greater of 7 percent of its allocation or the amount the state reserved for school improvement plus the amount of federal School Improvement Grant funds it received for fiscal year 2016.

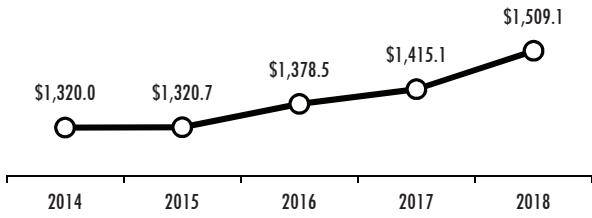
STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 78 shows the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 78
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018

(IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.027

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives a base allocation equal to the amount received for fiscal year 1999. Additional funds are distributed based on each state’s population of children ages three to 21. Eighty-five percent of these funds are distributed based on the state’s overall population of this age group, and 15 percent based on the number of these children living at less than the Federal Poverty Level. Federal provisions also include minimum and maximum allocation requirements.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state and local educational agencies must not decrease financial support for special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year. For fiscal year 2018, the level of state financial support must at least equal the fiscal year 2017 level of support of \$1.5 billion. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

ELIGIBILITY

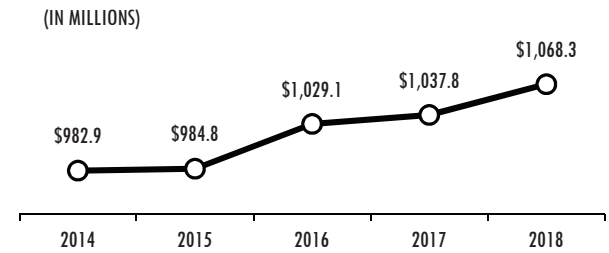
Students ages 3 to 21 who have disabilities are eligible for services.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 79 shows the Special Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 79
SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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 provided to children at public and private schools.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive letters of credit to reimburse public and private schools for each breakfast served. Basic cash reimbursement rates from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019, are \$1.79 per free breakfast, \$1.49 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.31 per paid breakfast. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for schools that serve 40 percent or more of lunches through the National School Lunch Program for free or at a reduced price.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

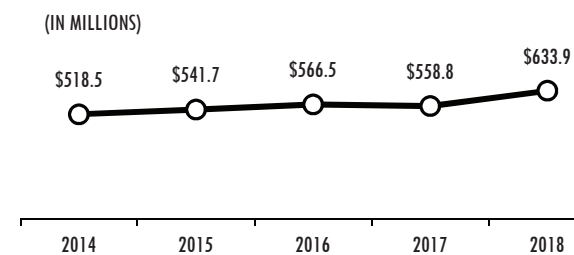
ELIGIBILITY

All children enrolled in schools where the program is operating may participate. Breakfast is served free to children from families with income levels at or less than 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and at a reduced price to children from families with income levels greater than 130 percent but less than 185 percent of the FPL. Children from households that are certified to receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits automatically are eligible for free meals. Foster children, homeless children, runaway children, migrant children, children receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Medicaid benefits, and children in early literacy programs may be eligible for free meals.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Juvenile Justice Department; Texas Military

FIGURE 80
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Department; Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 80 shows the School Breakfast Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.367

PURPOSE

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants are intended to increase student academic achievement through strategies such as improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers, principals, and assistant principals in schools. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) renamed Improving Teacher Quality Grants to Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a hold-harmless base allocation equal to a percentage of each state’s fiscal year 2001 Eisenhower Professional Development and Class Size Reduction Program funds award. For fiscal year 2018, Texas’ base allotment was \$119.3 million.

Additional funds are distributed with a percentage based on each state’s population of children ages five to 17 and the remainder based on each state’s number of children in this age group from families with incomes at less than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). For 2018, these percentages are 30 percent and 70 percent, respectively.

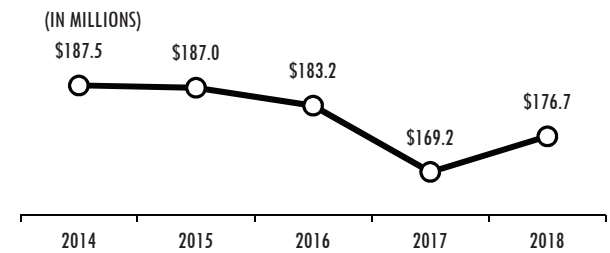
ESSA gradually eliminates the program’s 2001 hold-harmless base allotment. Fiscal year 2001 base allotments decrease by 14.29 percent annually from fiscal years 2017 to 2022 and expire in fiscal year 2023. ESSA also changes the percentages used in the annual allocation formula. Beginning in fiscal year 2018, the allotment percentages change by 5 percent annually until the allocation ratio reaches 20 percent based on population and 80 percent based on FPL, in fiscal year 2020.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For local educational agencies (LEA), the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. No match is required.

Pursuant to ESSA, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may

FIGURE 81
SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education can grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet the MOE requirement due to exceptional circumstances or a precipitous decrease in state resources.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95 percent of awards for subgrants to LEAs. States may use up to 1 percent of the total award for administration costs and up to 3 percent for subgrants to LEAs to fund state activities for principals and other school administrators. These activities may include reforming teacher and principal certification programs, supporting efforts to train teachers, and establishing or expanding school leader preparation academies. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 81 shows the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.365

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive 80 percent of the funds based on the number of ELL students and 20 percent based on the number of immigrant children residing in the state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For local educational agencies (LEA), the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must not be less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. No match is required.

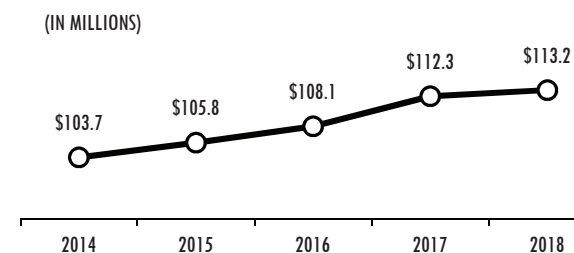
Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not meet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

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95 percent of their allocation to award subgrants to LEAs. Up to 15 percent of the subgrants may be awarded to LEAs experiencing a significant increase in enrollment of immigrant youth and children.

States may retain up to 5 percent of the state allocation for professional development activities, coordinating subgrants, technical assistance, and recognizing subgrantees through financial awards. Administrative costs are capped at 60 percent of the amount that a state retains or \$175,000, whichever is greater.

FIGURE 82
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANT
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

LEAs must use funds to increase the English proficiency of ELL students by providing high-quality language instruction; professional development to teachers and other educational personnel to improve assessments and instruction; and enhanced instructional opportunities. Funds may be used for identifying, acquiring, and upgrading curricula, instruction materials, educational software, and assessment procedures.

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 82 shows the English Language Acquisition State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

CFDA NUMBER 84.287

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on the proportion of its share of the federal Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies funds in the previous fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For local education agencies (LEA), the combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year, must be at least 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. No match is required.

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

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

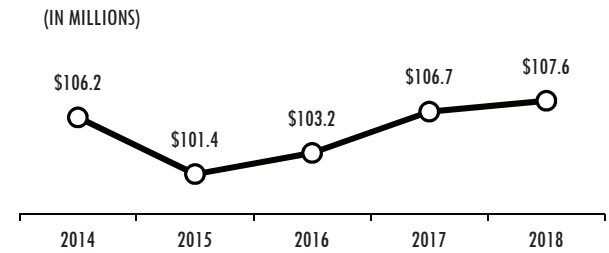
Projects funded must establish or expand activities in community learning centers. Funds must supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds.

States may use up to 2 percent of funds for administrative purposes. Up to 5 percent of funds may be used for monitoring, evaluating, and training activities to ensure high-quality programs.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

FIGURE 83
21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 83 shows the 21st Century Community Learning Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.048

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its population in three age groups and average per capita income during the previous three years. The age groups are ages 15 to 19, weighted 50 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

States must match Federal Funds used for administration per dollar. A state must maintain its level of spending for CTE on either an aggregate or per-student basis for the second preceding fiscal year. For fiscal year 2018, Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$2.7 billion.

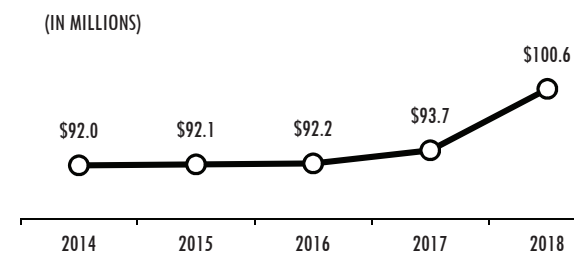
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must distribute at least 85 percent of funds to local educational agencies (LEA) and eligible institutions that provide postsecondary education. Up to 10 percent of distributed funds may be awarded to entities in rural areas and areas with high numbers or percentages of CTE students. States may retain up to 5 percent or \$250,000, whichever is greater, for administration. Up to 10 percent may be used for leadership activities; of this amount, 1 percent must be used to assist individuals in state institutions, and from \$60,000 to \$150,000 must be used to fund services to prepare individuals for nontraditional fields. States must use funds to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

ELIGIBILITY

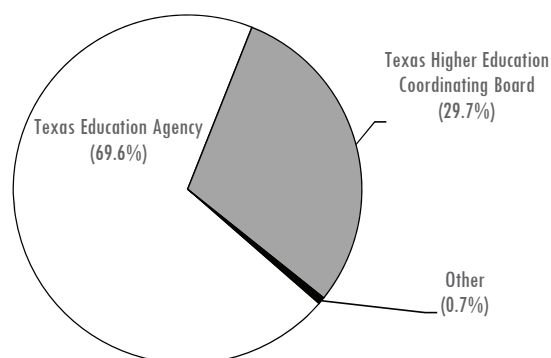
Eligible recipients include LEAs, two-year and four-year colleges and universities that offer subbaccalaureate CTE programs, area CTE centers, and postsecondary education institutions operated by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Education.

FIGURE 84
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 85
ESTIMATED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANT DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 84 shows the Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 85** shows Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 84.002

PURPOSE

Adult Education Basic Grants to States help adults become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment, acquire English language skills, obtain skills necessary to help the educational development of their children, and complete secondary school education.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

After receiving an initial allotment of \$250,000, each state receives its allotment of remaining funds based on the ratio of its population of individuals age 16 and older that do not have high school diplomas or the equivalent to the national population of such individuals. States receive a minimum of 90 percent of their allotments for the preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

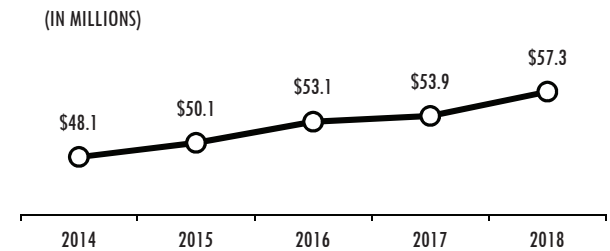
To receive funds, a state must make a nonfederal contribution of at least 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and literacy activities. The match may be cash or in-kind services.

Nonfederal expenditures for adult education and literacy during the second year before the grant year must be a minimum of 90 percent of nonfederal expenditures during the third year before the grant year. Maintenance of effort (MOE) may be calculated per student or by total expenditure. The MOE requirement may be waived for one year if the decrease in expenditures was due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances. Texas' MOE requirement for program year 2018 is \$21.0 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

State administrative costs are capped at 5 percent or \$85,000, whichever is greater. No more than 12.5 percent of the funds may be used for state leadership activities, including professional development; remaining funds must be used to support local programs and education for institutionalized individuals. Local activities include services or instruction in adult education and literacy services, including workplace literacy services, or family literacy services. A portion of the program's funds must be used for English literacy and civics education services to immigrants and other populations with

FIGURE 86
ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information to States.

limited English proficiency. 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 or required to be enrolled in secondary school pursuant to state law, and if they lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills or do not have 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 86 shows the Adult Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 84.011

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed based on a formula that includes the number of eligible migrant children ages three to 21 that reside within the state, the number of eligible migrant children in this age group that receive state-provided services during the summer, and 40 percent of each state's average per-pupil expenditure. Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act, each state receives a minimum of 90 percent of the previous year's allocation for fiscal years 2017 to 2019.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

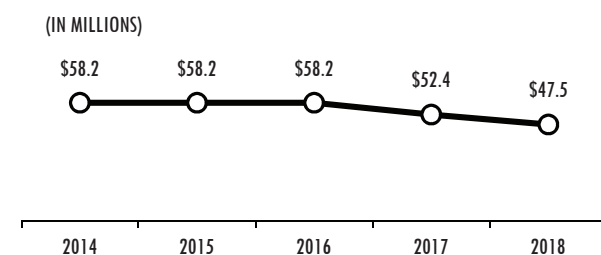
Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 87 shows the Migrant Education State Grant program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 87
MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

CFDA NUMBER 10.559

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Program allocations are based on the number of eligible meals served and authorized administrative and operating costs. Administrative funds are awarded to states based on the program award for the previous fiscal year at the following rates: 20 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 during the previous fiscal year. Additional administrative funds may be awarded based on changes in the size of a state program at the discretion of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

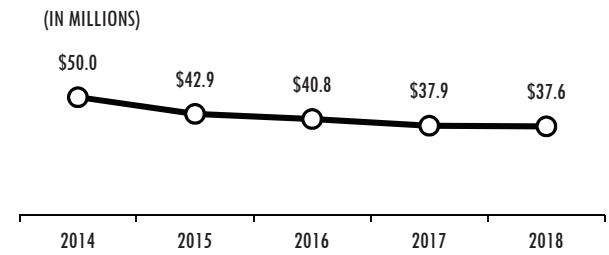
Funds assist eligible institutions that provide free meals to low-income children. The program operates primarily from May to September. Authorized program operating costs include the cost of food used, nonfood supplies, and space for the food service. Authorized program administrative costs include activities related to planning, organizing, and administering the program. State administrative funds may be used for salaries, travel, and providing technical assistance to participating institutions.

ELIGIBILITY

Children age 18 and younger, or disabled individuals older than age 18 who participate in school programs for the mentally or physically disabled, are eligible.

An institution that conducts a regularly scheduled children’s program for low-income children or that is located in a designated low-income area is eligible for participation. Eligible institutions include public or nonprofit private schools, summer camps, colleges, universities, and state and local governmental entities.

FIGURE 88
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Open sites serve free meals to any child. These must be located in a school attendance area in which at least half of the children are eligible for free or reduced-price meals in accordance with the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. Closed sites serve free meals to enrolled children, at least half of whom are eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 88 shows the Summer Food Service Program for Children awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 childcare facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Administrative funds for school nutrition programs are allocated based on an amount equal to 1 percent to 1.5 percent of the total funds that the state used for National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and School Milk programs during the second preceding fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State administration funds for any of the school nutrition programs and the Child and Adult Care Food Program must meet or exceed the level of state funding in 1977. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$199,124. No match is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

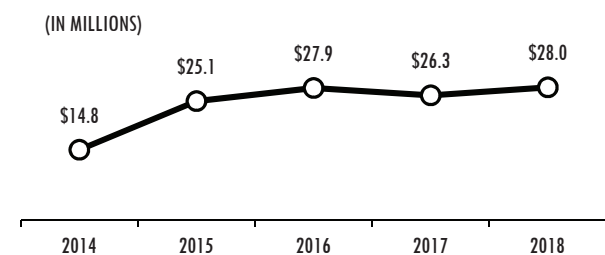
Funds may be used for salaries, travel expenses, and the purchase of supplies, equipment, and services associated with the administration of the state's child nutrition program.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

Figure 89 shows the Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 89
CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

GRANTS FOR STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

CFDA NUMBER 84.369

PURPOSE

Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities provide funds for the following purposes: to help states develop standards and high-quality assessments pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act; to support the administration of those assessments and to carry out other activities intended to hold local educational agencies (LEA) accountable for results; and to help students attain challenging academic standards linked to college-readiness and career-readiness.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base allocation of \$3.0 million, after which remaining funds are allocated based on each state’s share of the national student population ages 5 to 17.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

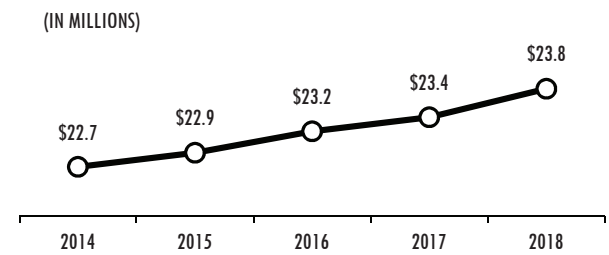
All of the funds must be allocated for state-level activities. Authorized uses include developing state assessments and standards, administering assessments, and other assessment activities. Other assessment activities include the following actions: (1) ensuring appropriate accommodations for English language learners (ELL) and children with disabilities; (2) improving assessments for ELL students and English language proficiency; (3) refining assessments to ensure their alignment with state academic standards and curricula; (4) developing alternative assessments for children with disabilities; (5) measuring and evaluating student academic achievement; and (6) developing report cards and reports.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 90 shows the Grants for State Education Assessments and related activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 90
STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED
ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 84.173

PURPOSE

Special Education Preschool Grants fund special education and related services for children ages three to five 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 previous year's level, 85 percent of the additional funds are distributed based on the state's percentage of the total number of children ages three to five in the general population. The remaining 15 percent is distributed based on the percentage of children ages three to five in each state who are living at less than the Federal Poverty Level.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

State and local educational agencies (LEA) may not decrease financial support for special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year. For fiscal year 2018, the level of state financial support must at least equal the fiscal year 2017 level of support of \$1.5 billion. No match is required.

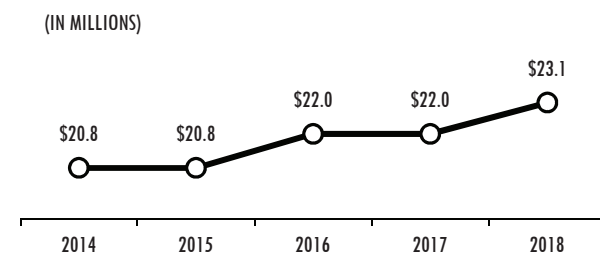
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may retain up to 25 percent of the amount they received for fiscal year 1997 for the Preschool Grants Program for state-level activities, adjusted upward annually by a growth factor. Up to 20 percent of the amount retained by the state may be used for administrative purposes. Other allowable state-level uses include the following areas: support services; direct services for eligible children; activities to meet state goals for the education of children with disabilities; supplements to other funds used to develop and implement a statewide coordinated services system; and early intervention services. Funding that is not retained by the state must be distributed to LEAs. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant state, local, and other federal funding.

ELIGIBILITY

Children ages three to five who have disabilities are eligible. At the state's discretion, children age two that have

FIGURE 91
SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

disabilities and will reach age three during the school year also may be eligible.

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Education Agency; Texas School for the Deaf.

Figure 91 shows the Special Education Preschool Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

SMITH–LEVER ACT COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

CFDA NUMBER 10.500

PURPOSE

The Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service Program provides funds to institutions established pursuant to the federal Land-Grant College Act of 1862. These funds support the development of practical applications of research knowledge and demonstrations of improved practices or technology 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 a share of the amount of program funds available in 1962. Of any additional funds distributed to states, 20 percent is shared equally, 40 percent is allocated according to the ratio of each state’s rural population to the national rural population, and the remainder is allocated according to the ratio of each state’s farm population to the national farm population.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must match Federal Funds per dollar. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Land-grant institutions may use funds 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. Institutions may not use funds to purchase, build, repair, or renovate buildings.

ELIGIBILITY

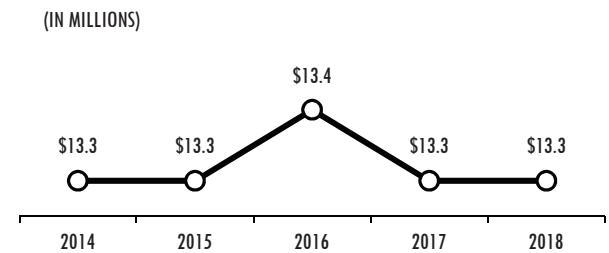
State-designated land-grant institutions are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Figure 92 shows the Smith–Lever Act Cooperative Extension Service Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 92
SMITH–LEVER ACT COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ENGINEERING GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 47.041

PURPOSE

U.S. National Science Foundation Engineering Grants are intended to improve the economy and quality of life nationwide through engineering education and research.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The National Science Foundation reviews grant proposals based on National Science Board and other criteria. Allocations are awarded competitively.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Some grants have match or maintenance-of-effort requirements, and others have none.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

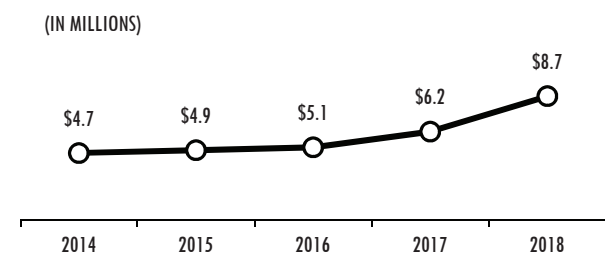
Grantees may use funds to pay for research, salaries and wages, equipment, supplies, travel, publication, and other direct or indirect costs. Funds must be used for the purposes specified in each grant proposal.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 93 shows the Engineering Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 93
ENGINEERING GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



NOTE: Amounts represent expenditures, not awards received. Fiscal year 2018 expenditures are estimated.

SOURCE: Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station.

HATCH ACT PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

CFDA NUMBER 10.203

PURPOSE

Hatch Act Payments support agricultural research at State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES), including cooperative research among multiple states. Funds assist in the efficient production, marketing, distribution, and use of farm products.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The national funding level uses the 1955 appropriation as the base year. If the U.S. Congress makes additional funds available, at least 25 percent is awarded to SAES that conduct cooperative research among multiple states. States share 20 percent equally, and the remainder is allocated by the ratio of each state’s rural and farm population to the national rural and farm populations.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must match Federal Funds per dollar. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support original research, investigations, and experiments that contribute to the U.S. agricultural industry. Funds may be used for disseminating the results of such research, employee benefits, administrative planning, the purchase and rental of land, and the construction, acquisition, alteration, or repair of buildings necessary to conduct research. Up to 25 percent of funds may support integrated cooperative research and extension activities that involve working with at least one other state’s experiment station.

ELIGIBILITY

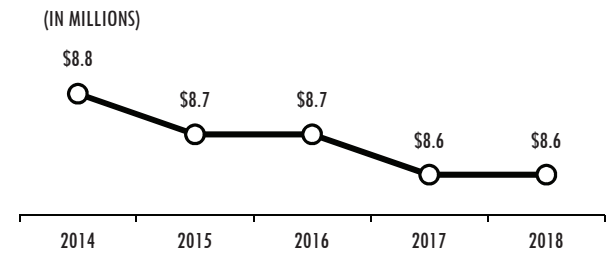
SAES are eligible for funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M AgriLife Research.

Figure 94 shows the Hatch Act Payments awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 94
HATCH ACT PAYMENT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOL PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 84.358

PURPOSE

The Rural and Low-income School (RLIS) Program provides financial aid to rural school districts for activities that improve teaching, learning, and student achievement.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's allotment is determined by the ratio of the number of students in average daily attendance in all local educational agencies (LEA) that are eligible to participate in the RLIS program to the number of such students in all states. An LEA is eligible for RLIS if it meets the following requirements: (1) at least 20 percent of its schoolchildren ages five to 17 are from families with incomes less than the Federal Poverty Level; and (2) all the LEA's schools have been designated a Locale Code of 32, 33, 41, 42, or 43, as determined by the National Center for Education Statistics.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

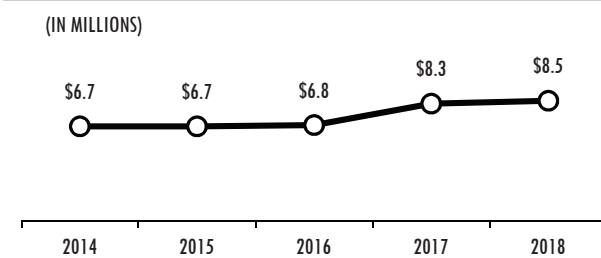
Grantees may use up to 5 percent of funds for administrative costs and technical assistance. They may use funds for teacher recruitment, retention, or development; education technology; and parental involvement activities. Grantees also may use funds for activities authorized pursuant to the following provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act: Title I, Part A; Title II, Part A; Title III; and Title IV, Part A. Federal funding must supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funding.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 95 shows the RLIS Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 95
RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOL PROGRAM AWARDS
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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 to states for the support of homeless children and youth so that they have access to the same free, appropriate public education available to other children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on the proportion of its share of the federal Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies funds during the same fiscal year.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

The state’s education agency must distribute 75 percent of its award as subgrants to local educational agencies (LEA). LEAs must use the subgrants for allowable activities including enriched instruction, transportation, healthcare referrals, and teacher professional development. Services must expand or improve, not replace, regular academic services.

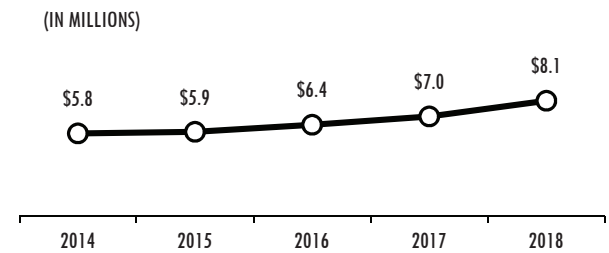
The state’s education agency may use remaining funds for the following activities: establishing an office of the coordinator for Education for Homeless Children and Youth, which gathers and publishes information on homeless children and youth and barriers they face to regularly attending school; developing and implementing a state plan for the education of homeless children and youth; offering services to improve the identification, enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youth; and offering professional development activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 96 shows the Education for Homeless Children and Youth awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 96
EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

For fiscal year 2018, 14 of the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$4.0 billion for transportation. Financing for the state's transportation needs is supported primarily by federal highway and transit funds received from the U.S. Department of Transportation, as authorized by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The legislation authorized funding from fiscal years 2016 to 2020 for 13 of the transportation programs included in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget.

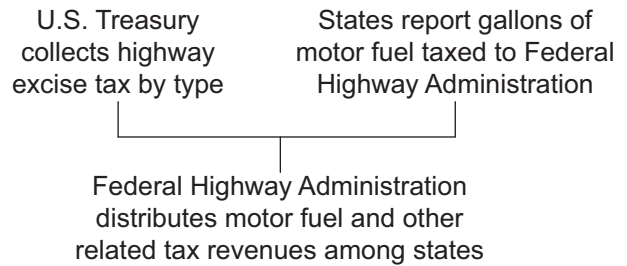
Federal authorization for the remaining program, the Airport Improvement Program, expired in fiscal year 2017. Since then, the program has operated and received funding through two short-term extensions. Most recently, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended funding and authority through September 30, 2018.

SOURCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal Highway Trust Fund (HTF) was established as a user-supported fund intended to finance highways with taxes. Federal excise taxes are levied on gasoline, diesel, gasohol, special fuels (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas), tires, truck and trailer sales, and heavy vehicle use (based on weight). Revenues are distributed into two accounts within the HTF, the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. The FAST Act extended the heavy vehicle use tax through fiscal year 2023. It also extended motor fuel and nonmotor fuel excise taxes at the same rates through fiscal year 2022. Receipts from user fees are projected to fall short of outlays. Therefore, the FAST Act contains additional revenue provisions to maintain the HTF's solvency through fiscal year 2020, including certain transfers from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.

Formulas for distributing federal-aid funds for apportioned highway programs, such as the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG), National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Metropolitan Planning Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and the new National Highway Freight Program, use the motor fuel and other excise taxes attributed to each state as

FIGURE 97
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

distribution factors. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) analyzes state-generated reports on motor fuel and alternative fuels consumed and taxed to develop final estimates of the user tax revenues attributable to each state.

Figure 97 shows the transfer of state motor fuel taxes to the U.S. Department of Treasury for deposit into the HTF for distribution to states.

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), 2012, implemented a new approach to apportionment formulas that was significantly different from the methodology in the previous transportation authorization. MAP-21 funding authorizations allocated a lump sum for all apportioned programs each year. The FAST Act maintains the majority of MAP-21's process for apportioning federal-aid highway funds. However, the FAST Act reserves specified supplemental amounts for the NHPP for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 and for the STBG from fiscal years 2016 to 2020. The amount remaining after deducting these supplemental funds is the base apportionment. The FHWA calculates an initial amount for each state in each of the following categories: base apportionment, supplemental NHPP funds, and supplemental STBG funds. Pursuant to the FAST Act, the FHWA calculates these amounts based on the state's share of apportionments for fiscal year 2015. The FHWA adjusts these initial amounts to ensure that no state receives, cumulatively across the three funding categories, less than \$0.95 of every \$1.00 it contributed to the HTF Highway Account. The FHWA then allocates and apportions funding to each state and for each program according to statutory formulas.

The FAST Act authorized \$226.3 billion in budget authority for federal-aid highway programs nationally from fiscal years 2016 to 2020. This amount includes \$225.2 billion in contract authority starting at \$43.1 billion for fiscal year 2016 and increasing approximately 2 percent annually to \$47.1 billion for fiscal year 2020. The FAST Act also authorizes \$1.1 billion from fiscal years 2016 to 2020 that is subject to appropriation. Rescissions are reductions of unobligated federal funding that was appropriated by previous legislation. **Figure 98** shows federal transportation rescissions to Texas transportation apportionments applied from fiscal years 2007 to 2017. The FAST Act authorized a rescission of \$7.6 billion of unobligated contract authority nationally for fiscal year 2020.

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. **Figure 99** shows the distribution of the seven major sources of federal funding for highway planning and construction for fiscal year 2017.

REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Federal transportation programs do not operate like many other federal grant programs, which distribute funds to states in advance for the completion of projects. Instead, the FHWA reimburses each state from amounts made available to states for the federal share of the cost of work completed on approved projects. The following process

**FIGURE 98
FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FUNDING RESCISSIONS TO TEXAS TRANSPORTATION APPORTIONMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 2007 TO 2017**

YEAR	AMOUNT (IN MILLIONS)
2007	\$300.8
2008	\$258.0
2009	\$272.4
2010	\$190.4
2011	\$201.3
2017	\$85.3
Total	\$1,308.2

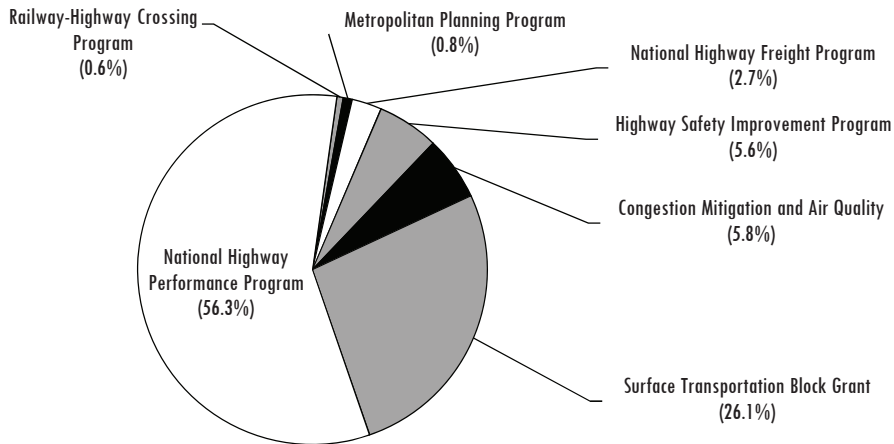
NOTE: No rescissions were authorized for fiscal years 2012 to 2016.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation.

shows how the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) receives reimbursements:

- contractor performs work and bills TxDOT;
- TxDOT processes the bill and pays the contractor;
- TxDOT bills FHWA; and
- FHWA processes the bill and reimburses TxDOT.

Depending on the type of project, the time from the obligation of available federal funding to reimbursement can vary from a few days to several years. Contract authority bases the obligation of funds on amounts authorized in the FAST Act only. Annual federal appropriations for

**FIGURE 99
ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION FOR HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FISCAL YEAR 2017**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

transportation include the formulas necessary for reimbursements that set or confirm obligation limitations established in the FAST Act.

APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION LIMITATION

FAST Act-authorized funds are distributed to states by apportionment, as prescribed by a statutory formula, or by allocation based on eligibility criteria or competition. The U.S. Department of Transportation adds the amounts of new apportionments or allocations to the program's unused balance from previous years. Increased fuel economy in vehicles and a decrease in gasoline consumption has depleted the HTF prematurely each year. The FAST Act established an obligation limitation of \$42.4 billion for fiscal year 2016, increasing each year to \$46.4 billion for fiscal year 2020. Limits on total obligations that can be incurred during a

fiscal year control the rate of annual federal expenditures. The U.S. Congress may adjust the statutory limitations in the annual federal appropriations act based upon updated revenue estimates.

Each fiscal year, a state receives an overall obligation limitation that covers all of its programs, except those that either are exempt or receive special consideration. A state has the discretion to transfer program funds based upon its needs, as long as it does not exceed the limit. Any unobligated balance of apportionments or allocations that a state has remaining at the end of a fiscal year is carried over to the following fiscal year for use by the state, unless those funds are not obligated during the availability period, at which point the apportionment lapses.

Figure 100 shows rankings and amounts for the federal transportation funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 100
TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$2,182.7
6	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$1,093.5
17	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$220.0
20	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$179.3
30	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$110.2
42	Airport Improvement Program	\$55.0
47	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$43.2
57	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$30.1
60	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$26.6
69	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program	\$19.5
70	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	\$19.3
71	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$19.0
73	National Priority Safety Programs	\$18.3
90	Bus and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program	\$8.5
Total		\$4,025.2

SOURCES: Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Texas Department of Transportation.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among the apportioned highway programs by formula. NHPP funding is 63.7 percent of the state's base apportionment that remains after deducting funding for the National Highway Freight Program, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, and the Metropolitan Planning Program. A state's NHPP formula funds are increased by the state's share of the NHPP supplemental apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

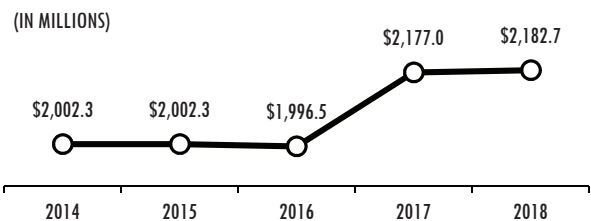
The federal share of costs is 90 percent for U.S. Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

- bikeways and pedestrian walkways;
- truck parking facilities;
- ferries and ferry terminals;
- technology assistance for NHS-related data collection, traffic monitoring, and intelligent transportation systems;

FIGURE 101
NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

- installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment;
- reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of a bridge on a non-NHS federal-aid highway; and
- a project to reduce the risk of failure of critical NHS infrastructure.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their NHPP apportionments each fiscal year to the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, National Highway Freight Program, and Transportation Alternatives.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 101 shows the NHPP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) provides flexible funding to address state and local transportation needs. STBG provides funds for states and localities to use on any federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System (NHS); any tunnel-and-bridge project on public roads; pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure; and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among the apportioned highway programs by formula. The STBG apportionment is equal to 29.3 percent of the state's base apportionment remaining after deducting National Highway Freight Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, and Metropolitan Planning Program funds. A state's STBG formula funds are increased by the state's share of the STBG supplemental apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

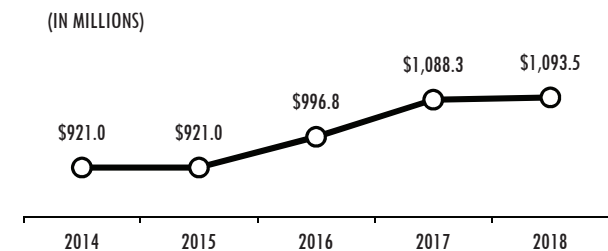
The federal share of costs is 90 percent for interstate system projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and innovative project delivery methods or design approaches. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States use federal funding for STBG primarily for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, maintenance, and operational improvements of federal-aid highways. They also may use funds for certain capital transit costs, such as buses and bus facilities, bicycle trails, and pedestrian walkways. Capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring and management also are allowable.

A state may use STBG funds to establish and operate a state office to help develop, implement, and oversee public-private partnerships that are eligible to receive federal highway or transit funding. States also may use the funds to pay stipends to unsuccessful bidders in certain circumstances. The U.S.

FIGURE 102
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO
TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

Department of Transportation also may, at a state's request, use the state's STBG funding to pay the subsidy and administrative costs for Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act credit assistance for an STBG-eligible project.

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

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their STBG apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, National Highway Freight Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. Additionally, the governor of a state that shares a land border with Canada or Mexico may designate up to 5 percent of STBG funds for certain border infrastructure projects.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 102 shows the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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. States use this funding to collect state traffic, road, and highway safety data on highway fatalities, injuries, and other state and federal safety priorities. States use these data to identify road hazards, make road repairs, modify highway designs to be safer, and implement highway safety improvements.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among the apportioned highway programs by formula. The HSIP apportionment is equal to 7 percent of the state's remaining base apportionment after deducting funds for the National Highway Freight Program, the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, and the Metropolitan Planning Program.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

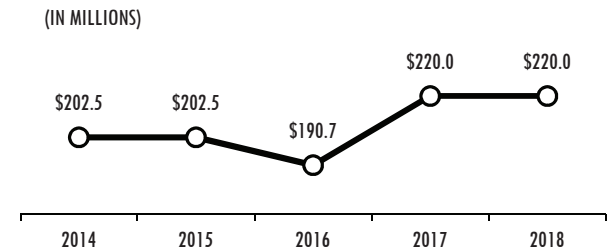
The federal share of costs is 90 percent. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements and workforce development. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must develop and implement a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) that defines state safety goals and describes a program of strategies to improve safety. States can use HSIP funds on any safety project, whether related to infrastructure or not, that is consistent with the state's SHSP and corrected or improved highways, safety problems, and hazardous roads. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act limits HSIP eligibility to projects specified in statute, most of which are related to infrastructure safety.

A state may transfer up to 50 percent of its HSIP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, National Highway Freight Program, Surface Transportation Block Grant, Transportation Alternatives, and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program.

FIGURE 103
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO
TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 103 shows the HSIP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) provides a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects to reduce congestion, and programs to help meet the requirements of the federal Clean Air Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among the apportioned highway programs by formula. The CMAQ apportionment is equal to the amount of the state's base apportionment remaining after deducting funding for the National Highway Freight Program, multiplied by the ratio of the state's CMAQ apportionment for fiscal year 2009 to the state's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment for fiscal year 2009.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

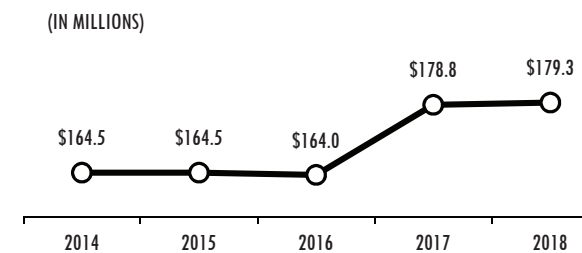
The federal share of costs is 90 percent for federal Interstate System projects and 80 percent for other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for workforce development and certain safety improvements. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use federal funding to establish traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities that contribute to attainment of an air quality standard. States may use funds to support public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, travel-demand management strategies, alternative fuel vehicles, facilities serving electric or natural gas-fueled vehicles, and the installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment.

States containing areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (nonattainment areas) and former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas) must set aside a portion of their CMAQ funds to address particulate matter emissions in these areas. Acceptable uses of CMAQ set-aside funds to mitigate particulate matter emissions include diesel retrofits, port-related equipment,

FIGURE 104
CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration.

and alternative-fuel vehicle purchases. States with low population density that meet certain criteria are exempt from the particulate matter set-aside.

A state may transfer up to 50 percent of its CMAQ apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, National Highway Freight Program, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, Transportation Alternatives, and the Highway Safety Improvement Program.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 104 shows the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

States use National Highway Freight Program (NHFP) funds to improve the efficient movement of freight on the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among apportioned highway programs by formula. A state's NHFP funding equals the total authorized national NHFP funding for the fiscal year multiplied by the ratio of the state's base apportionment to the total national base apportionment. NHFP funding was apportioned to states beginning in fiscal year 2016.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90 percent for federal Interstate System projects and 80 percent for all other projects and activities. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements. No maintenance of effort is required.

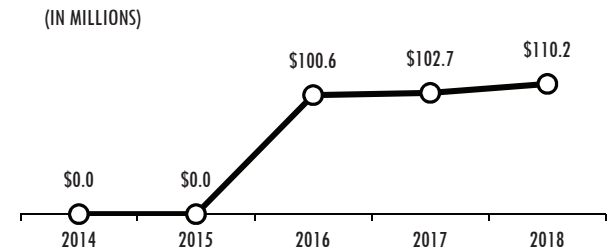
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

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

A state may transfer up to 50 percent of its NHFP apportionment each fiscal year to the National Highway Performance Program, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality

FIGURE 105
NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration.

Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Transportation Alternatives.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 105 shows the National Highway Freight Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.106

PURPOSE

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides funding to assist public-use airports with planning, maintenance, and development to meet civil aeronautics needs. AIP also invests in transportation, environmental protection, and airport infrastructure to promote long-term economic benefits.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

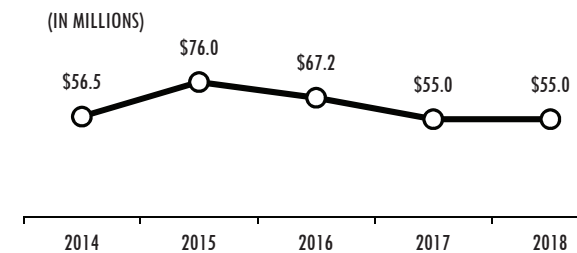
MATCH OR METHOD OF FINANCE

The federal share of project costs differs depending on the type of airport. The federal share typically is 75 percent for large and medium airports and 90 percent for other airports, with some exceptions. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

SBGP authorizes states to assume the FAA's administrative responsibilities for nonprimary airports. Each state's SBGP is governed by a memorandum of agreement between the FAA and the state that outlines the responsibilities of both entities. The state must ensure that projects administered in accordance with SBGP comply with federal requirements.

FIGURE 106
AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Aviation Administration.

A state must use SBGP funds for airport development and planning and airport noise compatibility programs. Eligible projects include runway, taxiway, and apron construction; airfield lighting signage and drainage; land acquisition; weather observation stations; and safety-area improvements.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 106 shows the Airport Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 20.509

PURPOSE

Rural Areas Formula Grants provide funds to support public transportation in communities with populations of less than 50,000. The program's purpose includes the following goals:

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

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

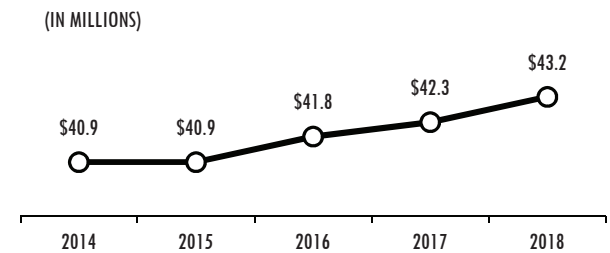
Funds are apportioned to states by the following statutory formula based on the latest census figures of areas with populations of less than 50,000:

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

FIGURE 107
RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 107 shows the Rural Areas Formula Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.218

PURPOSE

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

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

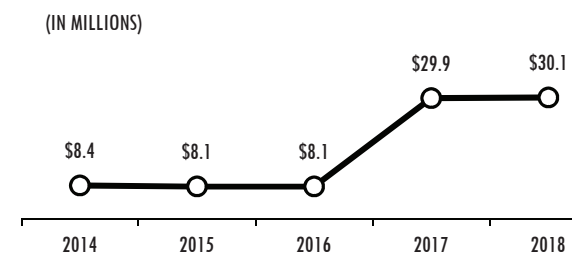
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

MCSAP provides funding to states through basic and incentive grants. The majority of funding is allocated to states through basic grants. States receive basic grant funds each year according to a formula based on four equally weighted (25 percent) factors: (1) all vehicle miles traveled; (2) calendar year 1997 road miles for all highways; (3) U.S. Census Bureau annual estimates for population; and (4) special fuel consumption (net consumption after reciprocity adjustment) as defined by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA).

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

- decreasing the number of fatal accidents involving large trucks;
- decreasing the rate of fatal accidents involving large trucks or maintaining a rate of fatal accidents involving large trucks that is among the lowest 10 percent for MCSAP recipients and is not higher than the rate the state achieved most recently;
- uploading CMV accident reports in accordance with FMCSA policy guidelines;
- verifying commercial driver licenses during all roadside inspections; and
- uploading CMV inspection data in accordance with FMCSA policy guidelines.

FIGURE 108
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs for the combined grant is 85 percent. In addition to the state's match requirement, each state's maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement is equal to the MCSAP lead agency's average expenditure for eligible activities during fiscal years 2004 and 2005. An MCSAP lead agency may request an adjustment to the MOE requirement. If approved, the adjustment is valid for one year, and a state must reapply each fiscal year.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

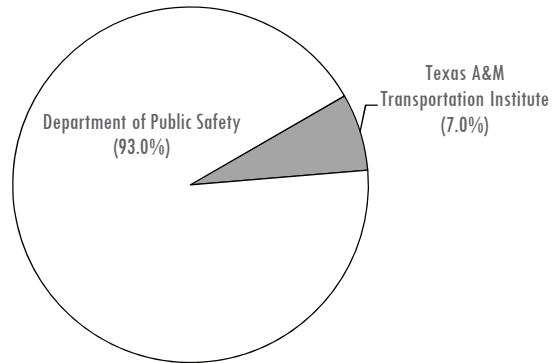
STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 108 shows the MCSAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 109** shows

MCSAP distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 109
ESTIMATED MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



SOURCES: Department of Public Safety; Texas A&M Transportation Institute.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Planning Program (MPP) establishes a cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive framework for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas. MPP provides funds to states for distribution to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to develop metropolitan-area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among apportioned highway programs by formula. The MPP apportionment is equal to the amount of the state's base apportionment remaining after deducting National Highway Freight Program (NHFP) funding, plus the state's NHFP apportionment, multiplied by the ratio of the state's MPP apportionment for fiscal year 2009 to the state's total Highway Planning and Construction apportionment for fiscal year 2009. Total MPP funding equaled \$342.7 million nationally for fiscal year 2018.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

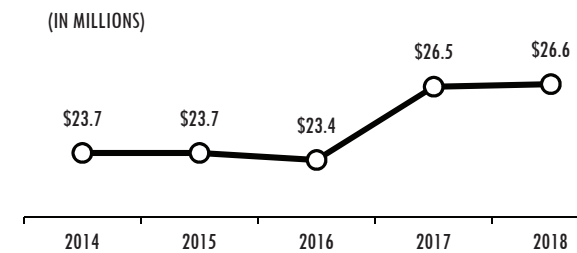
The federal share of costs is 80 percent. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for innovative project delivery methods. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States are required to establish statewide transportation plans. They may use federal funding for the development of metropolitan-area transportation plans and for studies related to transportation management, operations, capital requirements, and economic feasibility. States must distribute funds to MPOs using a formula developed in consultation with the MPOs and approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

FIGURE 110
METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration.

States may not transfer MPP funds to other apportioned programs.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 110 shows the Metropolitan Planning Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.205

PURPOSE

The Railway–Highway Crossings Program provides funds for safety improvements to reduce the number of fatalities, injuries, and crashes at public railway–highway grade crossings.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

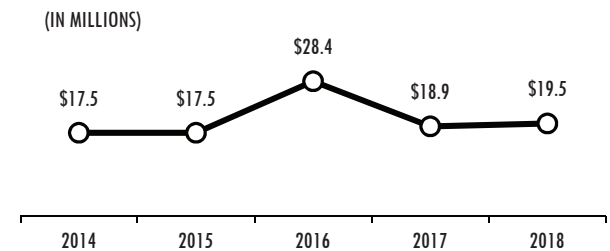
The federal share is 90 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Each state is required to set aside 50 percent of its apportionment for the installation of protective devices at railway–highway crossings. Each state also must conduct and systematically maintain a survey of all railway–highway crossings that may require separation, relocation, or protective devices, and implement a schedule of projects for this purpose. Railroads participating in a hazard elimination project may be 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 Crossings funds for compilation and data analysis of the state’s annual report to the federal government.

Funds set aside for the Railway–Highway Crossings Program may not be transferred to other apportioned programs. However, if a state demonstrates to the U.S. Department of Transportation that it has met all its needs for installation of

FIGURE 111
RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM AWARDS TO
TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Federal Highway Administration.

protective devices at railway–highway crossings, the state may use program funds for any purpose eligible in accordance with HSIP.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 111 shows the Railway–Highway Crossings Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

ENHANCED MOBILITY OF SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

CFDA NUMBER 20.513

PURPOSE

The Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities program provides financial assistance to meet the needs of seniors, age 65 and older, and individuals with disabilities who live in areas where public transportation services are unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) apportions funds based on the relative share of seniors and individuals with disabilities in each of three community types. DOT apportions 60 percent of funds directly to large urbanized areas with populations greater than 200,000. States receive 20 percent of funds for use in small urbanized areas with populations ranging from 50,000 to 200,000. In addition, states receive 20 percent of funds for use in rural areas with populations of less than 50,000. State or local government entities that operate public transportation services also may be eligible for grant funds.

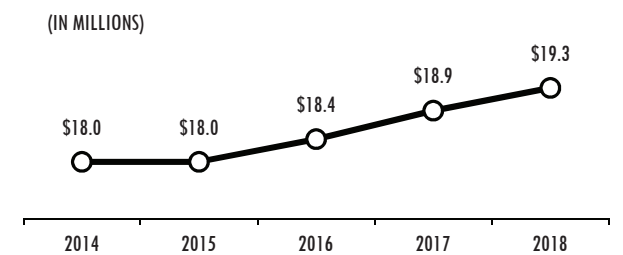
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of eligible capital costs is 80 percent. The federal share of eligible operating costs is 50 percent. Administrative costs are funded at 100 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Recipients can use up to 10 percent of their apportionments for administrative costs. At least 55 percent of program funds must be used for capital projects. These projects can include: buses and vans; wheelchair lifts, ramps, and securement devices; transit-related information technology systems including systems for scheduling, routing, and one-call notification; and mobility management programs. The remaining 45 percent may be used for other nontraditional projects, which include capital planning and operating expenses for new public transportation services or transportation alternatives intended to assist individuals with disabilities and seniors in addition to those required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

FIGURE 112
ENHANCED MOBILITY OF SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 112 shows the Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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.

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 of all states; and
- 25 percent is based on the ratio of public road miles in the state to total public road miles nationwide.

The state's political subdivisions must use at least 40 percent of this apportionment to carry out local highway safety programs.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

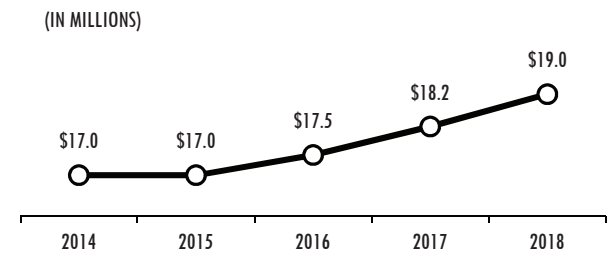
The federal share of costs is 80 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

To qualify for funding, states must submit an annual highway safety plan to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for approval. States may not use funds to purchase, operate, or maintain an automated traffic enforcement system. Funds must be used for nonconstruction costs of highway safety programs. 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 public outreach campaigns about roadway safety;

FIGURE 113
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

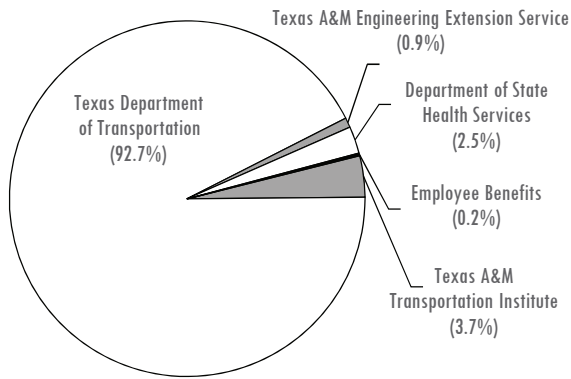
- developing programs to reduce injuries and deaths resulting from accidents involving motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- developing programs to reduce the number of drivers who speed or who drive while impaired; and
- implementing programs to improve traffic safety for teenage drivers.

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 113 shows the State and Community Highway Safety Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 114** shows State and Community Highway Safety Grants distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 114
ESTIMATED STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY
GRANTS DISTRIBUTION
FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER 20.616

PURPOSE

National Priority Safety Programs provide funding to states through Occupant Protection, State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements, Impaired Driving Countermeasures, Distracted Driving, Motorcyclist Safety, and State Graduated Driver Licensing grants to address national priorities for reducing highway injuries and deaths.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

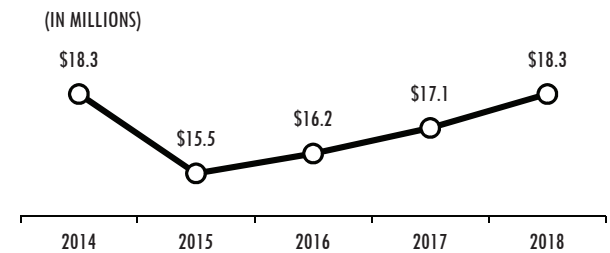
The federal share for each program is 80 percent. Occupant Protection, State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements, and Impaired Driving Countermeasures grants have maintenance-of-effort requirements. For each of these programs, a state must maintain its aggregate expenditures at or greater than the average of such expenditures during fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for the following activities:

- conducting a program to educate the public about proper use and installation of child safety seats and to distribute child safety seats to low-income families;
- making data program improvements to core highway safety databases;
- conducting high-visibility enforcement efforts;
- educating the public about the dangers of texting or using cell phones while driving;
- improving motorcyclist safety training curricula; and

FIGURE 115
NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

- conducting traffic safety programs for teenagers.

ELIGIBILITY

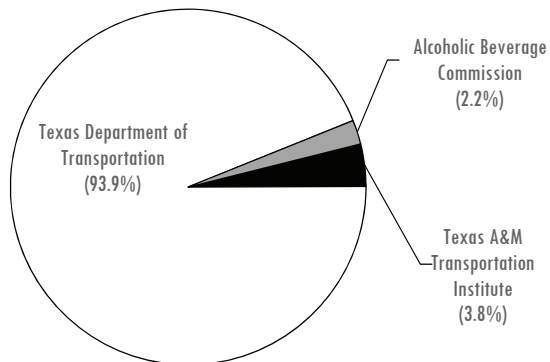
Each program has its own eligibility criteria. For most of the National Priority Safety Programs, states may qualify for a grant based on the existence of a conforming state statute or plan. To qualify for a grant on this basis, the statute must be enacted by the application due date, must be in effect,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

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 115 shows the National Priority Safety Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018. **Figure 116** shows National Priority Safety Programs distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 116
ESTIMATED NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS
DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2018



SOURCES: Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Texas Department of Transportation; Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

BUS AND BUS FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 20.526

PURPOSE

The Bus and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program provides funding to states and designated recipients to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

This program has three components. The first component is a formula allocation established through the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act. The remaining two components include the bus and bus facilities competitive grant program that awards grants based on asset age and condition, and a low-emissions or no-emissions bus deployment program.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of net project costs may not exceed 80 percent. The federal share may be 85 percent for the cost of a vehicle that complies with the federal American with Disabilities Act and the Clean Air Act or 90 percent for the cost of vehicle-related equipment or facilities attributable to compliance with these requirements. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

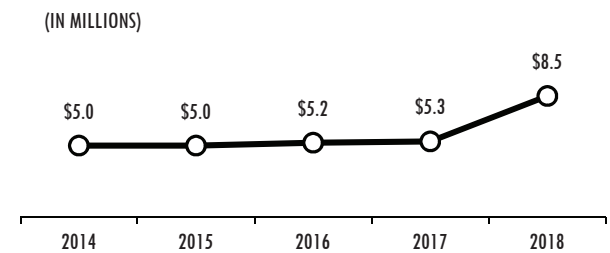
Allowable uses include capital projects to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses, vans, and related equipment. States also may use grants to construct bus-related facilities, including technological changes or innovations to modify low-emission or no-emission vehicle or facilities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 117 shows the Bus and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 117
BUS AND BUS FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Texas Department of Transportation.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$305.1 million for housing and community development. Federal funding for these housing and community-related projects are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These grants provide funds for projects and programs that are intended to improve the living conditions of low-income individuals.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

Federal authorizations for five of the 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

Partnerships programs expired September 30, 1994. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 authorized funding of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program through federal fiscal year 2011. The two programs distributed by HHS, Community Services Block Grants and the Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program, expired September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2007, respectively. The U.S. Congress continues to provide funding for these programs through its annual appropriation process. The Museum and Library Services Act of 2018 reauthorized funding for Library Grants to States through federal fiscal year 2025.

Figure 118 shows rankings and amounts for the federal housing and community development funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 118
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
22	Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$152.3
36	Community Development Block Grant	\$65.6
54	Community Services Block Grant	\$33.9
55	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$33.3
78	Library Grants to States	\$11.4
88	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$8.6
Total		\$305.1

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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 to meet 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 less than \$1.975 billion, states are allocated funds based on each state's fiscal year 1984 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 a hold-harmless rule, no state receives fewer funds than its fiscal year 1984 relative share. This allocation method is known as the Tier II formula. When the total federal appropriation is equal to or greater than \$2.25 billion, an additional hold-harmless rate takes effect. This allocation method is known as the Tier III formula. The fiscal year 2018 national appropriation was \$3.6 billion; therefore, the Tier III formula was used.

In addition to the formula allocations, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also distributes an emergency and contingency allocation that is discretionary and typically reserved for instances of severe weather and disasters.

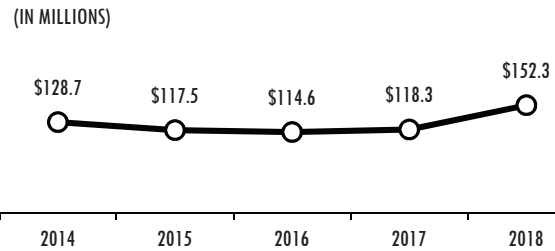
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

No match is required; however, states can earn additional LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive Grants based on nonfederal resources that provide additional benefits and services to LIHEAP-eligible households. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

FIGURE 119
LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

decrease their home energy needs and, thereby, the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

ELIGIBILITY

States may provide LIHEAP assistance to households with incomes that do not exceed the greater of 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (\$37,650 for a family of four for calendar year 2018) or 60 percent of the state median income (\$43,511 for a family of four for fiscal year 2018). Grantees may establish lower income eligibility levels, but they may not set the limit at less than 110 percent of the FPL (\$27,610 for a family of four for calendar year 2018).

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 119 shows the LIHEAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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. Funds help to provide housing and suitable living environments, and to expand economic opportunities, principally for individuals with low or moderate income.

Additionally, CDBG funds aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight by meeting community development needs that have a particular urgency. This urgency includes existing conditions that 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 equal to or greater than 50,000 and urban counties with populations equal to or greater than 200,000 receive CDBG funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Areas that are not metropolitan cities or part of an urban county are referred to as nonentitlement areas. States receive allotments for distribution to nonentitlement areas based on the greater of the amounts calculated in accordance with two formulas. The first formula is based on each state's percentage share of the total of three weighted factors: nonentitlement population (25 percent), nonentitlement population less than the Federal Poverty Level (50 percent), and the number of housing units in nonentitlement areas with one person or more per room (25 percent). The factors in the second formula are population, poverty, and age of housing, weighted 20 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent, respectively.

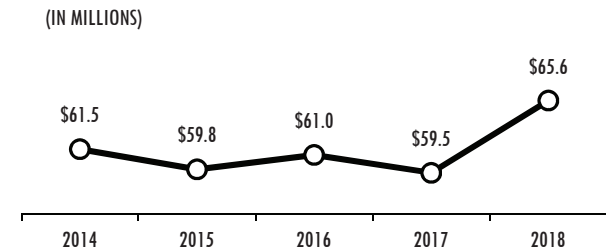
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For state administration of the program, after an initial allowance of \$100,000 with no match, states may take an additional allowance of up to 3 percent of the grant amount but must match expenditures per dollar. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must distribute CDBG funds to units of local government (counties, towns, etc.) in nonentitlement areas.

FIGURE 120
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

At least 70 percent of the funds must be used for the benefit of low-income and moderate-income individuals. Eligible activities are directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, or provision of improved community facilities and services. These activities may include: acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of certain public works facilities and improvements, such as streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities, and other public works; demolition and clearance; rehabilitation of public and private buildings, including housing; code enforcement; relocation payments and assistance; administrative expenses; economic development; planning activities; and certain public services with some restrictions.

ELIGIBILITY

CDBG funds benefit low-income and moderate-income individuals. For nonmetropolitan areas, low income and moderate income is defined as 80 percent of the median income for nonmetropolitan areas of the state or of the county, whichever is higher.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 120 shows the CDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

CFDA NUMBER 93.569

PURPOSE

The Community Services Block Grant provides financial assistance to states and local communities to help decrease poverty, revitalize low-income communities, and encourage self-sufficiency among low-income families and individuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive the same share of funds received in fiscal year 1981 pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. If the federal appropriation exceeds \$345.0 million, all states receive no less than 0.5 percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR 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 the community.

States must use at least 90 percent of funds for grants to locally based community action agencies and organizations that serve low-income families. States may use up to \$55,000 or 5 percent of their allotments, whichever is greater, for administrative costs.

ELIGIBILITY

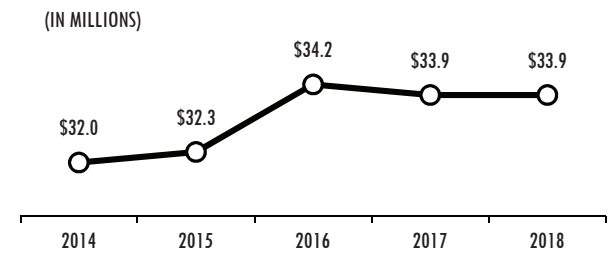
Households with income at or less than 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$31,375 for a family of four for calendar year 2018) are eligible for assistance.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 121 shows the Community Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 121
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 14.239

PURPOSE

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds increase the supply of affordable housing, particularly rental housing, for low-income individuals. Funds are provided to states and units of local government to develop and implement strategies and programs to achieve adequate supplies of affordable housing.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Out of the HOME funds appropriated each year, 40 percent is allocated to states, and the remaining 60 percent is allocated to units of local government. All states are eligible for HOME funds and receive either a formula allocation or \$3.0 million, whichever is greater. The following factors are used to calculate a state's formula allocation. The first four factors are weighted 0.2, and the last two factors are weighted 0.1:

- occupied rental units with at least one of four issues – 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);
- rental units that were built before 1950 and are occupied by low-income households;
- rental units described with one of four issues are multiplied by the ratio of the cost of producing housing for a jurisdiction divided by the national cost;
- number of families at or less than the federal poverty level;
- population of a jurisdiction multiplied by a net per-capita income; and
- rental units where the household head's income is at or less than the Federal Poverty Level; this number is multiplied by the ratio of the national rental unit vacancy rate divided by the jurisdiction's rental unit vacancy rate.

- For 20 percent of the funds allocated to states, each state's share is the ratio of the weighted factors for the entire state to the corresponding factors for all states. For 80 percent of the funds allocated to states, each state's share is the ratio of the weighted factor for all units of local government within the state that do not receive a formula allocation directly from the federal agency, to the corresponding factors for the total for all states.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

HOME funds can be used for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, assistance to home buyers, acquisition of housing, and new housing construction. Funding also may be used for other necessary and reasonable activities related to the development of nonluxury housing, such as site acquisition, site improvements, demolition, and relocation. Funds may not be used for public housing modernization, matching funds for other federal programs, reserve accounts, operating subsidies for rental housing annual contributions contracts, or activities in accordance with the Low-income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990, except for priority purchasers. Ten percent of a jurisdiction's allocation may be used for administrative costs.

ELIGIBILITY

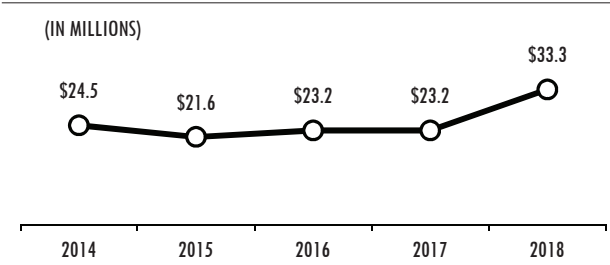
For rental housing, at least 90 percent of HOME funds must benefit low-income and very low-income families whose incomes are at or less than 60 percent of the area median income. The remaining 10 percent must benefit families whose incomes are at less than 80 percent of the area median income. Assistance to homeowners and homebuyers must be to families whose incomes are at less than 80 percent of the area median income.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 122 shows the HOME Investment Partnerships Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 122
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

LIBRARY GRANTS TO STATES

CFDA NUMBER 45.310

PURPOSE

The Library Grants to States program provides funds to State Library Administrative Agencies to promote improvement in library services. These funds facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries to develop educated and informed communities. States and subrecipients partner with community organizations to provide various services and programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a minimum allotment set by the U.S. Congress (\$680,000 for fiscal year 2018) and an additional amount based on the most recent population estimates available on the first day of the fiscal year from the U.S. Census Bureau.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

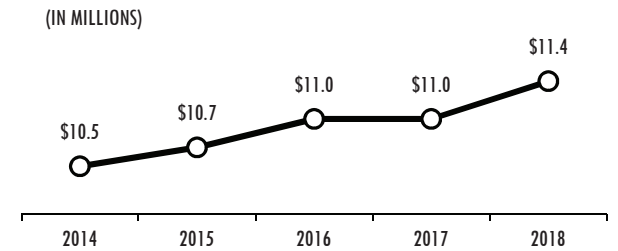
The state match is 34 percent. State expenditures for library programs and services in the year before the award year may not be less than the average of the total expenditures for the second, third, and fourth years preceding the award year. The maintenance of effort required for the fiscal year 2018 award is \$5.9 million.

FEDERAL USES OR 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 and educational resources in multiple formats in all types of libraries;
- develop library services that provide users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international electronic networks;
- establish or enhance 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 individuals with diverse geographic, cultural, and

FIGURE 123
LIBRARY GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

socioeconomic backgrounds; individuals with disabilities; and individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills;

- target library and information services to help increase access and ability to use information resources for individuals who have difficulty using libraries and for underserved urban and rural communities, including children from birth to age 17 from families with incomes at less than the Federal Poverty Level; and
- provide training and professional development to enhance the skills of the library workforce and leadership, and to enhance recruitment of individuals to become professionals in the field of library and information services.

ELIGIBILITY

State library agencies are eligible for this program. Through activities and services provided, beneficiaries include users of libraries and information services.

STATE AGENCY

Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

Figure 123 shows the Library Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 14.231

PURPOSE

Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) funds are available to states and other jurisdictions for homelessness prevention. Funding is provided to engage homeless individuals and families; operate, improve, and increase emergency shelters; provide essential services for shelter residents; and conduct street outreach to homeless individuals and families and assist with rapid rehousing.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan cities with a population equal to or greater than 50,000 and urban counties with populations of 200,000 or greater receive funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The percentage of funds allocated to states, metropolitan cities, and urban counties is equal to the percentage of the total amount available through the Community Development Block Grant for the previous fiscal year.

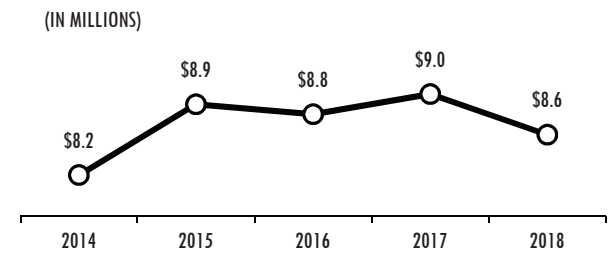
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must match all but \$100,000 of their awards. States must pass on the benefits of that \$100,000 exception to subrecipients that are least capable of providing matching amounts. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must subgrant all of their ESG funds, except funds for administrative costs and Homeless Management Information System costs to units of local government or private nonprofit organizations. Funds can be used to carry out five eligible program components, including street outreach, the provision of adequate emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid rehousing of homeless individuals and families, and Homeless Management Information System database costs. States may use up to 7.5 percent of their grant allocations for administrative costs. States are required to share administrative funds with grant subrecipients that are units of local government and may share these funds with subrecipients that are nonprofit organizations.

FIGURE 124
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

ELIGIBILITY

Homeless individuals and families are eligible to receive street outreach and emergency shelter services. Individuals and families seeking homelessness prevention assistance or rapid rehousing assistance must be at risk of homelessness.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 124 shows the ESG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

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 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The enactment of the federal Homeland Security Act, 2002, established the DHS and placed several agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), within DHS' supervision. In 2007, the Center for Domestic Preparedness became part of FEMA. DHS administers congressional appropriations that previously were allocated to these individual agencies.

NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Public Assistance Grant Program (PA) are reimbursement-

based federal funding sources awarded in response to federally declared disasters. States and local governments receive HMGP funds to make long-term infrastructure repairs intended to mitigate the effects of disasters. PA grants provide assistance to state and local entities for debris removal; emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities. Subject to eligible expenditures, reimbursements rates vary by disaster. This report does not include HMGP and PA grant information because these grants are not awarded to states on a regular basis.

MAJOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Figure 125 shows the largest federal funding sources for security and defense programs for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 125
HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100
FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
33	Homeland Security Grants Program	\$89.9
38	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$59.5
41	Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements	\$55.1
62	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$25.0
68	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$20.5
Total		\$250.0

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

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.067

PURPOSE

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) provides federal support for state and local programs that pay for equipment, training, and planning to prepare and respond to terrorist threats and other hazards. The program includes three related state grants.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM

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

URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE

The Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI) program provides financial assistance to states that contain metropolitan areas designated as high-security risk areas. 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. The three UASI-eligible metropolitan locations in Texas for fiscal year 2018 are the Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington, Houston, and San Antonio areas.

OPERATION STONEGARDEN

The Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) program provides financial support for enhanced cooperation and coordination among state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies to secure international land and water borders and travel corridors.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) uses an analytical model to consider risk criteria, based upon ongoing intelligence analysis and threat assessments, in awarding the majority of SHSP, UASI, and OPSG funding. DHS defines risk as the product of three principal variables:

- threat – the likelihood of an adversary attempting an attack;

- vulnerability – the likelihood that an attempted attack would be successful; and
- consequence – the expected effects of an attack.

The analysis considers threats from international terrorist groups and from domestic violent extremists, including individuals inspired by terrorists abroad.

SHSP receives a base allocation of 0.35 percent of the total federal HSGP appropriation. DHS awards the remaining funds based on each state's risk criteria and the anticipated effectiveness of proposed projects. DHS distributes UASI allocations according to its determination of vulnerability in certain metropolitan areas, based on its analysis of federally determined risk factors and risk assessments provided by states.

OPSG funding is available only to states bordering Canada and Mexico or to states with international water borders, (e.g., Florida's water boundary with Cuba). DHS allocates OPSG funds using a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) sector-specific border risk methodology. Threat and vulnerability are evaluated based on specific operational data from DHS and CBP. The presence of the following threat components in each sector are used to determine the overall threat score: terrorism, criminal aliens, drug trafficking organizations, and alien smuggling organizations.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

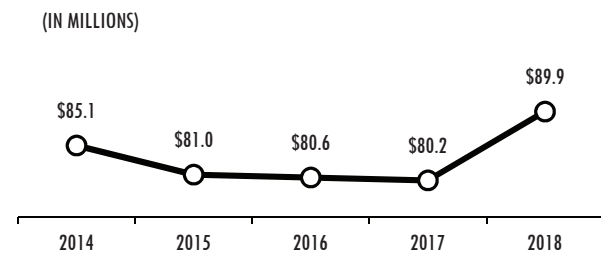
States must dedicate at least 25 percent of SHSP funds and 25 percent of UASI funds toward Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities. States must obligate at least 80 percent of their SHSP and UASI funds to local governments.

STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 126 shows the HSGP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 126
HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

CFDA NUMBER 12.401

PURPOSE

This program provides funding support to the U.S. Army and Air National Guard for minor construction, maintenance, repair or operation of facilities, and for mission operational support performed by recipients as authorized by the National Guard Bureau through Operations and Maintenance (O&M) appropriated funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The program has no statutory formula. Funds are available to all U.S. states and territories. The National Guard Bureau annually reviews and approves requests for project and activity execution. Agreements are funded at the beginning of the fiscal year or through quarterly allotments.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Required state matching amounts vary from 0 percent to 50 percent in each cooperative agreement. States may not use program income to meet the matching requirement. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

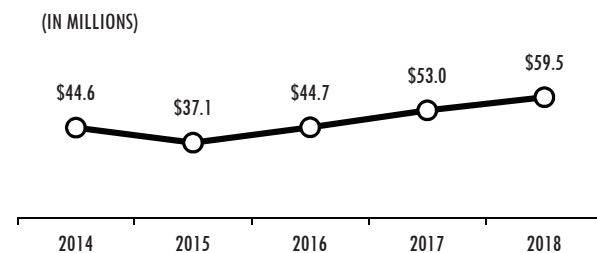
Grants are funded for 12 months. O&M projects are restricted to Army and Air National Guard activities that are approved by the National Guard Bureau and executed in accordance with its regulations.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Military Department.

Figure 127 shows the National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 127
NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Texas Military Department.

HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ALIGNED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

CFDA NUMBER 93.074

PURPOSE

The Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Aligned Cooperative Agreements provide technical assistance and resources to improve preparedness and response capabilities in communities. Alignment of the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP), which focuses on private healthcare and medical systems, and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP), which focuses on the public health system, facilitates collaboration among these two discrete sectors.

HPP funds support activities for countering potential terrorist threats to civilian populations through the following activities:

- planning and preparation for improved hospital capacity to respond to bioterrorism and health hazards;
- maintaining emergency reserves of medical supplies; purchasing equipment; and
- researching new treatments and diagnostic tools.

PHEP funds support 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.

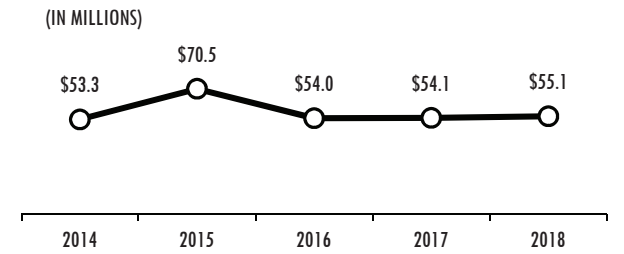
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive HPP funds in the form of cooperative agreements according to a formula. The formula 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, and an amount equal to the state’s proportional share of the national population. To receive PHEP funds, the state must participate in the Emergency System of Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals. For fiscal year 2018, the minimum amount a state may receive is \$3,958,693.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must account for and report the federal matching and maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements separately. The state match for the HPP and PHEP programs is 10 percent.

FIGURE 128
HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ALIGNED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

For the MOE, each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funding as the average amount it spent for the two previous fiscal years. According to the Department of State Health Services, Texas has spent no state funds for healthcare preparedness and public health security for MOE purposes. As such, no MOE amount is reportable.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to meet certain preparedness goals in the National Health Security Strategy, including integration, public health, coordination, and continuity of operations. State agencies administering HPP funds should use at least 75 percent of funds to facilitate the maintenance of health capabilities, to build state and community preparedness, and to benefit eligible healthcare entities.

States may not use HPP and PHEP funds for research; for clinical care, except as allowed by law; to purchase furniture, equipment, or clothing; for construction or major renovations; for the payment or reimbursement of backfilling costs for staff; or for the purchase of a house or living quarters under quarantine. States must use funds to supplement, but not supplant, other federal, state, and local public funds provided for these activities.

STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 128 shows the HPP and PHEP Aligned Cooperative Agreements awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.005

PURPOSE

The State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP) funds training needs for state and local emergency responders through cooperative agreements. HSNTP training programs focus on addressing national preparedness gaps, correlating training needs with exercise activities and outcomes, incorporating the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal, and making training available nationwide. HSNTP provides grants through two programs: the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) and Continuing Training Grants (CTG). Key focus areas for the CTG program include: cybersecurity, economic recovery, housing, logistics and supply chain management, and tribal and rural preparedness.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are available nationally through cooperative grant agreements with the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

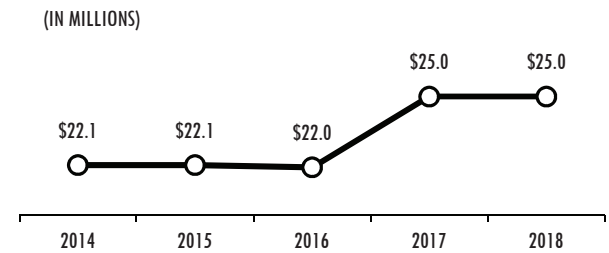
Funds may be used for the development and delivery of all-hazards training for emergency responders. FEMA may transfer any course material to another organization to ensure program sustainability.

ELIGIBILITY

Nonfederal organizations must be members of the NDPC to be eligible for funding. The Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service is one of five eligible applicants nationally for fiscal year 2018.

State and local units of government, public institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and tribal entities with existing programs or demonstrable expertise relevant to provide first-responder preparedness and response training are eligible to receive funding through the CTG program. Grant recipients must administer an existing training program consistent with the National Incident Management System.

FIGURE 129
HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

Figure 129 shows the HSNTP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAM

CFDA NUMBER 97.042

PURPOSE

Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG) funds assist state and local governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. EMPG supports the National Preparedness Goal's associated mission areas and core capabilities. Key activities include: a whole-community approach to security and emergency management; strengthening and updating emergency programs; and completing State Preparedness Reports, including the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process. EMPG supports investments that improve the ability of jurisdictions nationwide to perform the following actions:

- prevent a threatened or actual act of terrorism;
- protect residents, visitors, and assets against threats and hazards;
- mitigate the loss of life and property by lessening the effects of disasters;
- respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophe; and
- recover from a catastrophe through the timely restoration and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

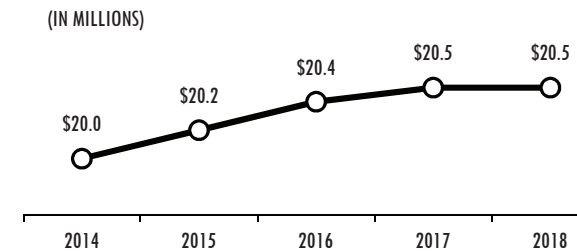
MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 50 percent in cash or in-kind contributions. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use EMPG funds for necessary and essential expenses involved in the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management

FIGURE 130
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

programs. They may use up to 5 percent of the funding awarded for management and administration purposes associated with the grant award. When applicable, funding supports deployable assets that can be utilized throughout the U.S. through automatic assistance and mutual aid agreements, including but not limited to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. States may use EMPG funds to deliver federal assistance for specified program activities subject to terms and conditions established by the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

Figure 130 shows the EMPG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include five natural resource programs that total \$95.4 million for fiscal year 2018. Federal funding for these programs accounts for less than 1 percent of the top 100 federal funding sources in the budget.

Funds from the Sport Fish Restoration program and the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education program are distributed to states by the U.S. Department of Interior's (DOI) Fish and Wildlife Service. Sources of federal funding for the Sport Fish Restoration program include federal excise taxes on fishing equipment, motorboats, small engine fuels, import duties, and trust fund interest. Funding sources for the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education program include federal excise taxes on archery equipment, firearms, and ammunition. Both programs are authorized permanently.

The DOI's National Park Service distributes Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning funds from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, 2019, permanently authorizes the LWCF.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes funding for two programs, Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) and Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants. The EPA authorizes each state to combine various grants into one PPG to address its most important environmental issues. Authorization for Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants expired in 1991. However, the program has been funded annually through the congressional appropriations process.

Figure 131 shows rankings and amounts for the natural resources funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the Texas budget for fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 131
NATURAL RESOURCES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, FISCAL YEAR 2018

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
50	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	\$36.4
58	Performance Partnership Grants	\$29.6
74	Sport Fish Restoration	\$17.6
93	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$7.5
100	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$ 4.3
Total		\$95.4

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Parks and Wildlife Department.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.611

PURPOSE

The Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education program funds activities that support the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and mammals and their habitats. The program also supports public access to wildlife resources, hunter education and development, and management of shooting ranges.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives one award from the Wildlife Restoration Program based on two separate allocations from the federal Wildlife Restoration Account. One of these allocations is made from an account for hunter safety, and it is distributed based on a state’s percentage share of population from the most recent census. States receive from 1 to 3 percent of all hunter safety funds through this allocation. 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 then is based on two equally weighted factors: the state’s total land area and total number of hunting license holders. At the end of the allocation process, each state receives from 0.5 to 5 percent of the year’s total program apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Each state receives federal reimbursement for up to 75 percent of a project’s expense. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the total project cost from a nonfederal source. No maintenance of effort is required.

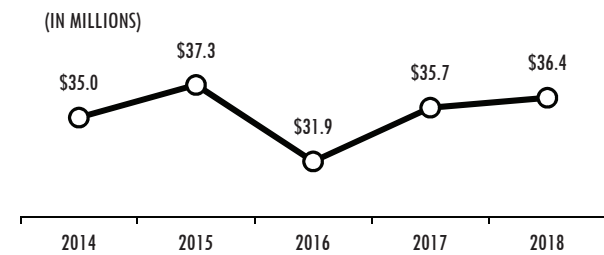
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for conservation and management of wild birds and mammals and habitat restoration, selection, rehabilitation, and improvement. Projects also should provide public access to wildlife resources and hunter education. Authorized activities include land acquisition, development (including shooting ranges), research, and coordination. States are not authorized to use funds for law enforcement or public relations activities.

STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

FIGURE 132
WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Figure 132 shows the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.605

PURPOSE

Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) are intended to utilize the capacities of states, tribes, and interstate agencies and provide greater opportunity to direct resources to the most urgent environmental issues in each state. PPGs promote innovative strategies to address water, air, and waste issues while improving environmental performance, increasing administrative savings, and strengthening partnerships with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

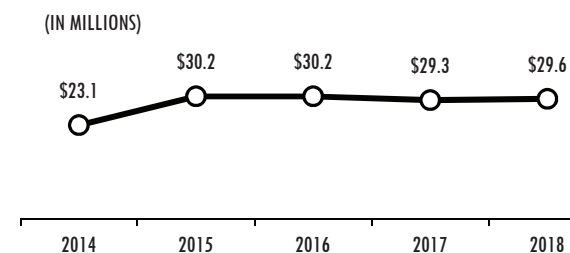
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- Air Pollution Control;
- Water Pollution Control;
- Nonpoint Source Management;
- Wetlands Program Development;
- Public Water System Supervision;
- Underground Water Source Protection;
- Hazardous Waste Management;
- Underground Storage Tanks;
- Radon Assessment and Mitigation;
- Lead-based Paint Activities;
- Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring;
- Pollution Prevention Incentives for States;
- Pesticide Cooperative Enforcement;
- Pesticides Program Implementation;
- Pesticide Applicator Certification and Training;
- Environmental Information Exchange Network;
- Brownfields State and Tribal Response Program;
- Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health;
- Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes; and
- General Assistance Grants to Indian Tribes.

The PPG program combines formula funding and competitive grants that are awarded individually to states. A

FIGURE 133
PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

state first must be selected in the competitive process for each grant award to include the grants in its PPG. Each state's total PPG award is based on those individual grant awards.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The match is not set for the PPG program. Each state's match is the sum of the minimum state shares for each of the grant programs in the state's PPG. Some grant programs do not have matching requirements; others require up to a 50 percent match. A state may use excess matching funds from one program to meet the match requirement of another program.

Some programs, including Water Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control grants, have maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements. The fiscal year 2018 MOE requirement for the Water Pollution Control grant was \$3.6 million for Texas. For the Air Pollution Control grant, each state is required to meet only the MOE requirement or match requirement, whichever is greater. For fiscal year 2018, the MOE requirement was in effect for the Air Pollution Control grant, and the amount for Texas was \$4.6 million.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

STATE AGENCIES

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Figure 133 shows the PPG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

CFDA NUMBER 15.605

PURPOSE

Sport Fish Restoration funds support activities intended to restore, conserve, manage, or enhance sport fish populations; manage the public use of resources; educate the public about aquatic resources; and provide boating access to public waters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations for the Sport Fish Restoration program are apportioned by 40 percent based on the state’s land and water area and 60 percent based on its number of paid fishing license holders. Each state or territory may receive no more than 5 percent and no less than one-third of 1 percent of each year’s total apportionment.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The program is cost-reimbursed, which means that 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. No maintenance of effort is required.

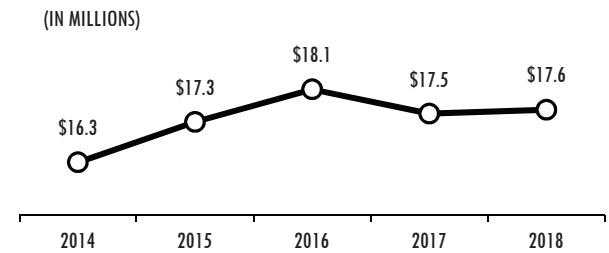
FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the following activities:

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

States may not use funds for law enforcement, public relations-related activities, or activities conducted for the primary purpose of generating revenue.

FIGURE 134
SPORT FISH RESTORATION AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

STATE AGENCY

Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 134 shows the Sport Fish Restoration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

CFDA NUMBER 66.460

PURPOSE

Nonpoint source water pollution results from runoff of natural and human-made pollutants and is not attributable to a single polluter. Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants assist states in developing management programs to improve water quality in impaired waters through best management practice installation for animal wastes, sediment, pesticide and fertilizer control, watershed planning, and educational programs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The total funds available for Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants are multiplied by each state's applicable percentage. This percentage 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. A state may receive up to 15 percent of the total appropriation.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

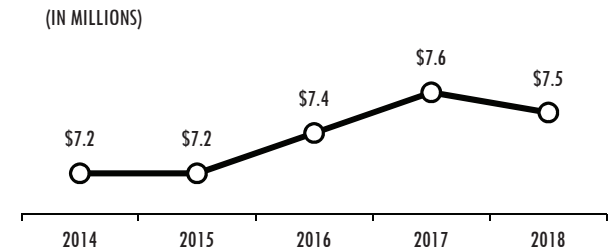
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants are administered as reimbursements. Each state must provide at least 40 percent of project costs from nonfederal sources. In addition, each state must maintain its aggregate expenditures from all other sources at or greater than the average level of expenditures during fiscal years 1985 and 1986 for programs to control pollution added to navigable waters in the state and to improve the quality of such waters.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Up to 10 percent of the funds that the state receives each year can be used for administrative costs. Each state must have an assessment report and management plan approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The state must make satisfactory progress at decreasing pollutant loadings.

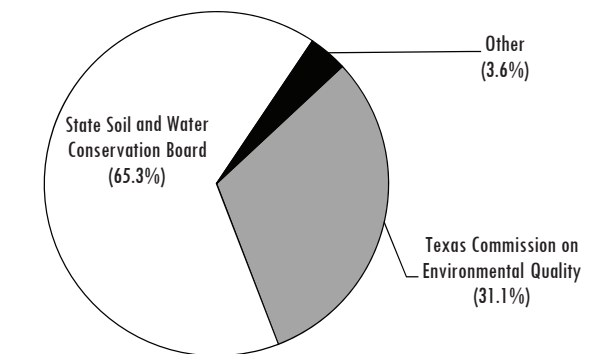
States may use Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant funds for nonregulatory programs for enforcement, technical and financial assistance, education, training, demonstration projects, eligible nonpoint source monitoring, and planning activities.

FIGURE 135
NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

FIGURE 136
NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS FISCAL YEAR 2018



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

STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 135 shows the Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

Figure 136 shows Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2018.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PLANNING

CFDA NUMBER 15.916

PURPOSE

States use Outdoor Recreation, Acquisition, Development, and Planning funds to acquire and develop lands for public outdoor recreation purposes. Funds may support a range of projects including community parks, picnic areas, sports fields, and related indoor infrastructure such as restrooms.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives the same base allocation. Additional funds are distributed based on factors such as each state’s need, its share of the national population, outdoor recreation resources used by individuals from outside of the state, and the federal resources and programs within the state.

MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

A 50 percent match is required. Matching funds may be provided from state, local, nongovernmental, or private sources in the form of cash or in-kind contributions such as land, services, and materials. No maintenance of effort is required.

FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for costs needed to support the planning, acquisition, or development of lands and facilities that will provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public. Outdoor recreation areas and facilities must be owned publicly, open to the general public, and not limited to special groups.

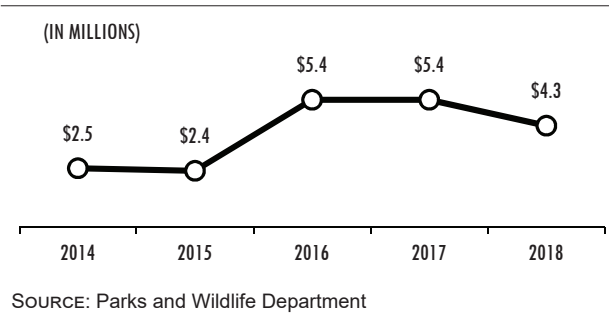
States may not use funds to acquire lands or facilities for certain purposes, including for the support of semiprofessional or professional athletics or for nonoutdoor purposes such as dining facilities and overnight accommodation. They also may not use funds for operation and maintenance activities.

STATE AGENCY

Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 137 shows the Outdoor Recreation, Acquisition, Development, and Planning awards to Texas from fiscal years 2014 to 2018.

FIGURE 137
OUTDOOR RECREATION, ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT,
AND PLANNING AWARDS TO TEXAS
FISCAL YEARS 2014 TO 2018



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