

## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

# Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget

## Legislative Primer

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

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**OCTOBER 2023**

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# CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.....</b>	<b>13</b>
MEDICAID (TITLE XIX) .....	18
CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM .....	21
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES.....	22
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM .....	24
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN.....	25
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION .....	26
FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) .....	27
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – STATE ADMINISTRATION .....	28
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E) .....	29
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT .....	30
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) .....	31
HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS .....	32
DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS .....	33
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT .....	34
OPIOID STATE TARGETED RESPONSE .....	35
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES.....	36
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES .....	37
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT .....	38
STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS .....	39
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – NUTRITION SERVICES .....	40
IMMUNIZATION GRANTS .....	41
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS.....	42
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS.....	43
HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES .....	44
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM.....	45
STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS.....	46
GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE .....	47
NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM.....	48
NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM .....	49
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM.....	50

CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS ..... 51

PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS  
FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS ..... 52

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – ADMINISTRATION..... 53

PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM..... 54

**EDUCATION..... 55**

TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES..... 57

SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES..... 59

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM..... 60

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM..... 62

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN ..... 63

SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANTS ..... 64

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANTS ..... 65

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS..... 66

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES..... 67

STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM..... 69

ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES..... 70

CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ..... 71

MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM..... 72

SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS..... 73

GRANTS FOR STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES ..... 74

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICES..... 75

PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS PURSUANT TO THE HATCH ACT..... 76

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH..... 77

RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOL PROGRAM..... 78

**TRANSPORTATION..... 79**

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION –  
NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM ..... 82

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION –  
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM ..... 84

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ..... 86

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION –  
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ..... 87

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – CONGESTION MITIGATION  
AND AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM..... 88



HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM .....	89
RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANTS.....	90
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.....	91
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM.....	92
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM.....	93
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS – ENHANCED MOBILITY OF SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.....	94
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS.....	95
NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS .....	96
<b>LABOR .....</b>	<b>97</b>
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT .....	98
CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS.....	99
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION.....	100
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES.....	101
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES .....	102
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – DISLOCATED WORKER.....	103
WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – ADULT.....	104
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES .....	105
TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE .....	106
JOBS FOR VETERANS STATE GRANTS .....	107
<b>HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>109</b>
LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.....	110
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT .....	111
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM .....	112
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT.....	114
HOUSING TRUST FUND .....	115
LIBRARY GRANTS TO STATES.....	116
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM .....	117
<b>JUSTICE.....</b>	<b>119</b>
CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE.....	120
CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION .....	121

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ..... 122

BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT ..... 123

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT ..... 124

**NATURAL RESOURCES ..... 125**

    GOMESA GRANTS ..... 126

    PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS ..... 127

    WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION..... 128

    SPORT FISH RESTORATION ..... 129

    OUTDOOR RECREATION ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PLANNING ..... 130

    NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS..... 131

**HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE ..... 133**

    PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS..... 134

    EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAM..... 135

    HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM..... 136

    BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM..... 138

    STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM..... 139

    NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS ..... 140

**ALPHABETICAL GRANT INDEX ..... 141**

# INTRODUCTION

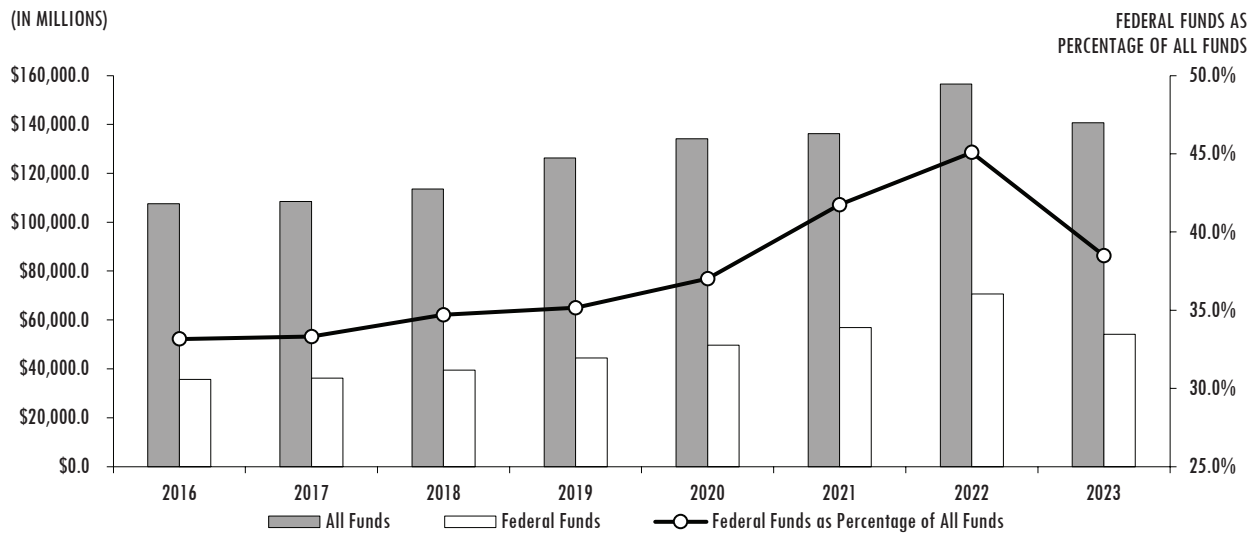
## OVERVIEW

More than 500 federal programs provide grants to state and local government entities in Texas. According to the budgetary analysis organization Federal Funds Information for States, Texas ranked forty-seventh among states in per capita federal spending for grants to state and local governments during fiscal year 2019. During that year, Texas received \$1,538 in federal funding per capita, and the national average was \$2,037 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.

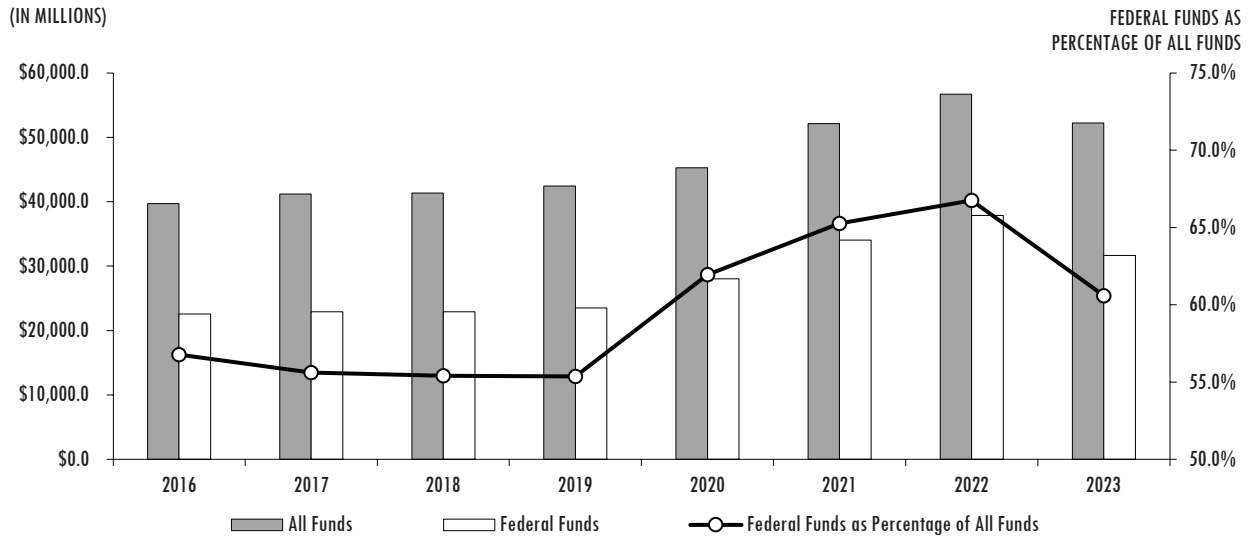
Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the relative growth of Federal Funds in the Texas budget overall and within key functions of the state budget that receive the most Federal Funds. These figures show expended and budgeted amounts for the 2022–23 biennium. Figure 1 shows that Federal Funds have increased from 33.2 percent of the total state budget for state fiscal year 2016 to 38.5 percent for state fiscal year 2023.

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



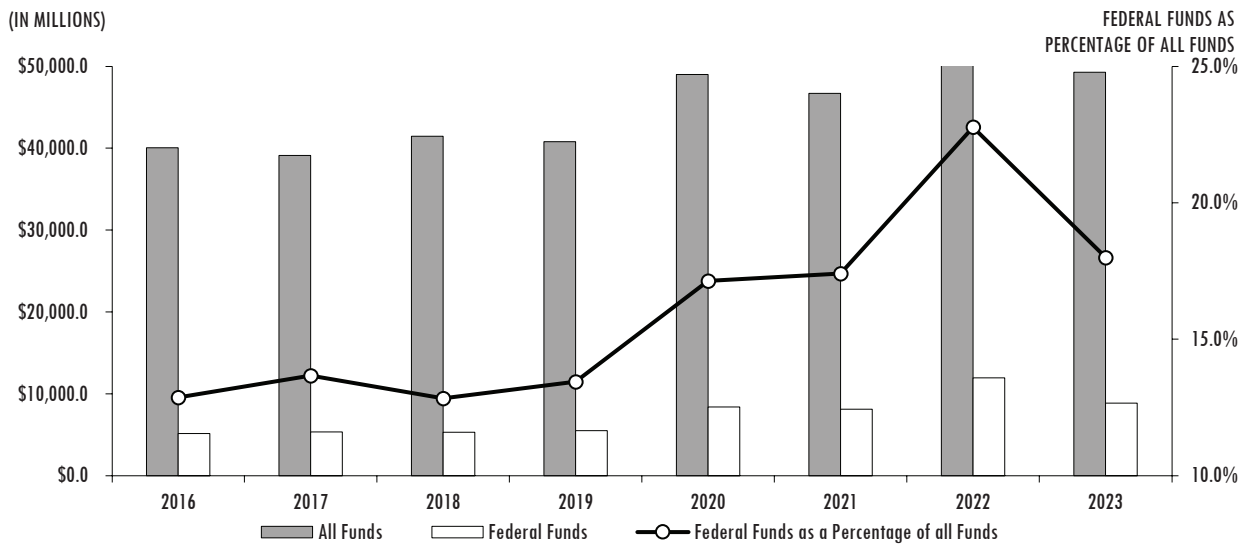
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

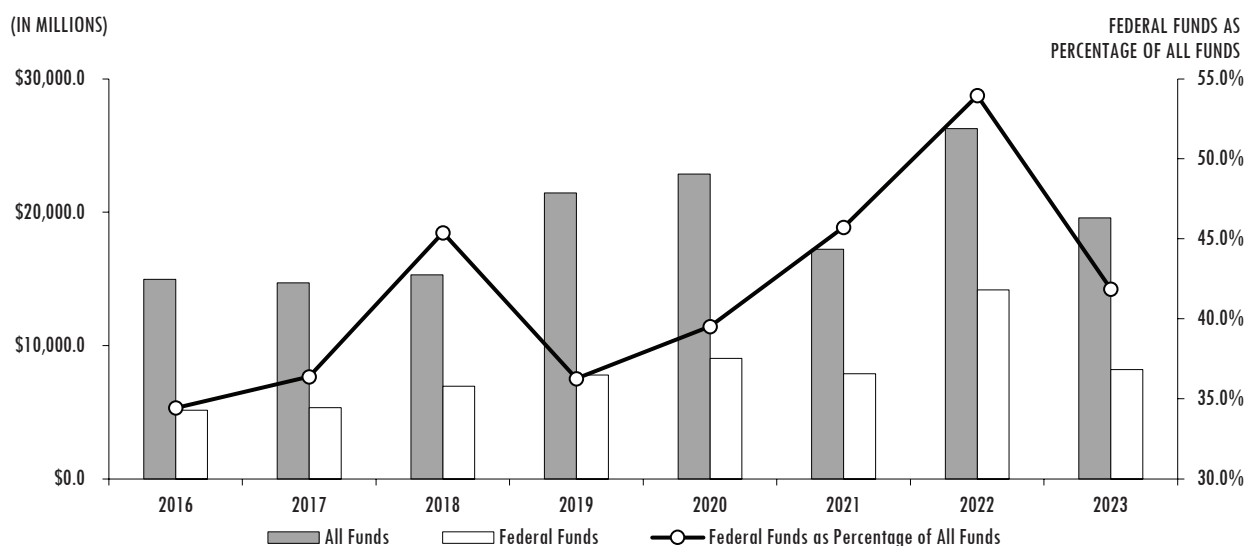
**FIGURE 3**  
**FEDERAL FUNDS AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL FUNDS, EDUCATION FUNCTION**  
**STATE FISCAL YEARS 2016 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.



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



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Estimated Federal Funds appropriations for the 2022–23 biennium total \$124.7 billion, a 17.1 percent increase from the 2020–21 estimated biennial expenditures of \$106.5 billion, as shown in **Figure 5**. However, not all federal funding provided to the state is included in these totals. For

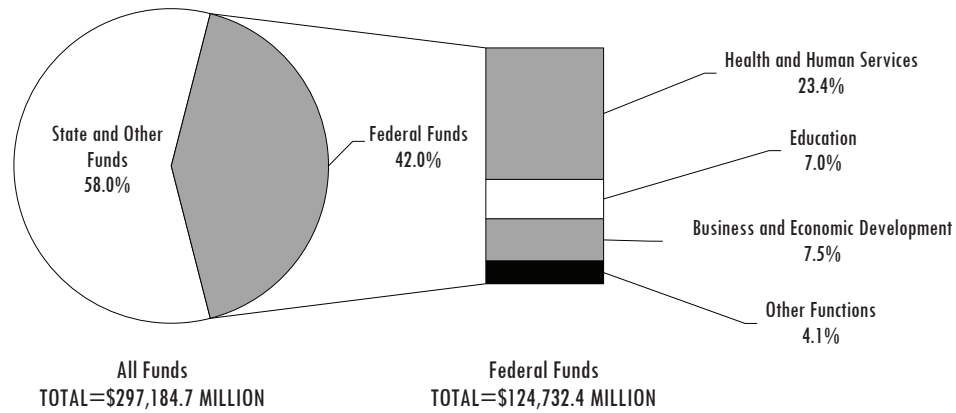
example, Earned Federal Funds, which are reimbursements to the state for expenditures already paid with state funds, are included in General Revenue Funds. Some federal funding received by higher education institutions and certain Medicaid hospital supplemental payments are not included in Federal Funds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

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

FUNCTION	EXPENDED/BUDGETED 2020–21	EXPENDED/BUDGETED 2022–23	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$1,608.0	\$2,727.0	\$1,118.9	69.6%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$62,074.4	\$69,491.4	\$7,417.0	11.9%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$16,526.0	\$20,808.8	\$4,282.8	25.9%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$12,249.3	\$13,461.1	\$1,211.8	9.9%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$4,276.7	\$7,347.7	\$3,071.0	71.8%
Article IV – Judiciary	\$4.4	\$14.9	\$10.5	240.9%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$2,443.5	\$1,474.7	(\$968.8)	(39.6%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,917.6	\$7,787.0	\$869.4	12.6%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$16,904.6	\$22,360.1	\$5,455.5	32.3%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$9.3	\$68.6	\$59.3	637.9%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$106,487.8</b>	<b>\$124,732.4</b>	<b>\$18,244.6</b>	<b>17.1%</b>

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, 2022–23 BIENNIUM**



NOTE: Other Functions include: Natural Resources, 6.5%; General Government, 1.5%; Public Safety and Criminal Justice, 2.3%; Judiciary, less than 0.01%; and Regulatory, less than 0.01%.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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

Most of the Federal Funds that the state received within the 2022–23 biennial appropriations, 90.3 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 in the 2022–23 biennium.

**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

The Eighty-seventh Legislature, General Appropriations Act (GAA), 2022–23 Biennium, appropriated \$69.5 billion in Federal Funds to Health and Human Services agencies, which is 58.0 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds. Federal Funds for these agencies increased \$7.4 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. The Medicaid program is the largest federal funding source and primary budget driver for the Health and Human Services function. In the 2022–23 GAA, federal sources constitute approximately 63.8 percent of the state’s Health and Human Services appropriations.

**BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Legislature appropriated \$22.4 billion in Federal Funds to Business and Economic Development agencies for the 2022–23 biennium, an increase of \$5.5 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. This amount represents 17.9 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds. Federal sources constitute 48.8 percent of the state’s Business and Economic Development appropriation.

**EDUCATION**

Education agencies receive the third-largest portion of Federal Funds in the state budget. The Legislature appropriated \$20.8 billion, or 16.7 percent of the state’s total Federal Funds, to Education agencies for the 2022–23 biennium, an increase of \$4.3 billion from 2020–21 biennial levels. Federal sources account for 20.5 percent of the state’s Education appropriation.

**GRANT PARAMETERS**

**GRANT TYPES**

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

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

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

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

### **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 to supplement state funding with Federal Funds.

### **TIME FRAME**

Most grants are awarded for a federal fiscal year beginning October 1, which differs from the Texas fiscal year beginning September 1 by one month. However, some grants are awarded by calendar year, 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 the 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 no longer are 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 2022–23 GAA, Article IX, Section 13.01, is the primary rider that appropriates Federal Funds in Texas. However, several agency-specific riders authorize, limit, or appropriate Federal Funds or direct the use of unexpended balances. Federal Funds typically are estimated in the GAA, and amounts received greater than specific appropriations are available to agencies. State agencies may carry forward Federal Funds from one year to the next, subject to the governing provisions of the federal grant.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Federal Funds award amounts shown in the *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget* for future fiscal years are estimated. Legislative Budget Board (LBB) staff used a range of methodologies to project estimated federal funding awards. To choose a projection methodology for each program, LBB staff considered data availability, historical funding trends, and factors specific to each program. Most often, LBB staff calculated a compound annual growth rate of the award across a historical range of values and used that rate of growth to estimate projected award amounts in future years. This methodology is intended to minimize volatility and provide reasonable estimates for projected years. When compound annual growth rate does not provide a reasonable estimate, the LBB uses an alternative methodology to project award amounts. Depending on the program, these alternative methodologies include carrying forward the most recent award amount into future fiscal years, averaging of historical award amounts, and program-specific formula-based estimates.

## FEDERAL FUNDING RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In January 2020, the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a national public health emergency in response to the emerging COVID-19 pandemic. From March 6, 2020, to March 11, 2021, the U.S. Congress passed six major federal relief spending bills in response to the pandemic: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA); Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA); Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act; Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (PPHCEA); Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act; and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

The appropriated funds in these bills were intended to adjust certain federally funded programs in their transition in client delivery and functionality during the pandemic. Excluding direct allocations to local entities and nonstate agencies, Texas has received an estimated \$80.1 billion in financial support as of August 31, 2022, to help respond to and mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

State agencies, institutions of higher education, and state courts received 672 total awards from the six federal relief bills. Many awards were supplemental to existing programs and followed amended program guidance, as directed by the legislation and the awarding federal agency. New programs established by Congress in the relief legislation, such as the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund and the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, were required to follow the rules and regulations set by the legislation and subsequent guidance.

The following awards account for more than 77.4 percent of the total funds that passed through the state Treasury.

**Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)** grants assisted the Texas Education Agency and local education agencies (LEA) in transitioning to remote education during the early months of the pandemic and subsequently transitioning back to in-person learning. Allowable uses included personal protective equipment (PPE), diagnostic testing, ventilation repairs in schools, and facilitating spaces for physical distancing. Texas received the following three ESSER awards: \$1.3 billion from ESSER I (CARES Act); \$5.5 billion from ESSER II (CRRSA); and \$12.4 billion from ESSER III (ARPA). Guidance for all three awards authorized

at least 90.0 percent of funds to be passed through to LEAs based on their proportions of funds received during a school year pursuant to the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part A. Typically, LEAs used funds to address the effects of the pandemic and to support teacher salary increases and the hiring of additional teachers; to provide student services (e.g., counseling, nursing); and to fund technology improvements. Guidance capped the expenditure of ESSER funds at 10.0 percent for state activities and administrative costs. TEA used its portion to remediate learning loss due to the pandemic, provide PPE and rapid COVID-19 testing, support remote learning, and provide supplemental special education services.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided **Public Assistance grants** to state, local, and tribal governments and entities to protect public health and safety. This funding included support for costs associated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Emergency Operations Centers and pandemic-response training, PPE and sanitation, emergency medical care, and medical sheltering. As of August 31, 2022, Texas had received \$12.7 billion in FEMA Public Assistance grants reimbursements, administered by the Texas Division of Emergency Management. Statutorily, the minimum cost-share percentage for Public Assistance grants is 75 percent federal and 25 percent state. A 100 percent cost share was in place for Public Assistance project obligations related to the COVID-19 pandemic from January 27, 2020, until July 2, 2022, when the federal cost share decreased to 90 percent.

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

*continued on next page*

## FEDERAL FUNDING RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

### CONTINUED

benefits, technology purchases to facilitate remote working by agency staff, and PPE and testing equipment.

Institutions of higher education received at least three distributions from the **Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund** (HEERF) through the CARES Act, CRRSA, and ARPA. Texas used these funds to cover costs incurred when institutions transitioned to online instruction, to provide additional financial aid to students for increased costs due to the pandemic, and to facilitate the return to on-campus instruction by providing PPE, testing, and similar assistance. In total, Texas institutions received \$1.0 billion from HEERF I (CARES Act), \$1.7 billion from HEERF II (CRRSA), and \$3.0 billion from HEERF III (ARPA). Each institution received at least two awards from each act—the student aid portion for public and nonprofit institutions and the institutional portion for public and nonprofit institutions. Additional HEERF funding was awarded to historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions in Texas.

The CARES Act and CRRSA provided two awards to the **Governor’s Emergency Education Relief** (GEER) Fund to support technology infrastructure, remote-education professional development, and certain academic and student support programs. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board received \$307.0 million from GEER I through the CARES Act, and \$287.5 million from GEER II through CRRSA for distribution to institutions of higher education and select local education agencies that have been affected significantly by the pandemic. The institutions used these funds to continue providing educational services to students and to assist in operational costs that were affected by the pandemic.

The Families First Coronavirus Relief Act authorized a 6.2 percentage-point increase for the **Federal Medical Assistance Percentage** (FMAP) used to determine the amount of federal matching funds for certain social services administered by the state, such as Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program. The increase in FMAP retroactively was made available starting January 1, 2020. In exchange for receiving the increase, states were required to provide continuous eligibility to those enrolled in Medicaid regardless of any changes in circumstances such as aging out of an eligibility group, changes in income, or failure to pay premiums. The

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 established a timeline for phasing out the increase in FMAP for participating states. From April 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, states may review Medicaid eligibility and disenroll clients that no longer qualify. The increase in FMAP will be scaled back each federal fiscal quarter starting January 1, 2024, until it is no longer applicable.

As established in ARPA, **Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds** support the continuing efforts of states, local, and tribal governments in responding to and recovering from the pandemic. Texas received \$15.8 billion directly from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery (CSFR) funding. In addition, \$10.5 billion in Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery (CLFR) funding was delivered in direct aid to counties, major cities, and nonentitlement units, which are local governments typically serving populations of 50,000 or less. State and local recovery funds are intended to support families and businesses struggling with public health and economic effects; to maintain public services; and to make investments that support long-term growth. Funds may be used to replace lost public sector revenue, respond to the public-health and negative economic effects caused by the pandemic, provide premium pay for essential workers, and build sewer, water, and broadband infrastructure. States may not use funds to pay debt services or replenish reserve funds. Funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and fully expended by December 31, 2026.

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

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



**ORGANIZATION**

The remainder of this report provides 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;
- justice;
- natural resources; and
- homeland security and defense.

The description for each funding source includes the following information: the purpose of the grant; information regarding how federal allocations to states are determined; match or MOE provisions and dollar amounts of the MOE requirements, if available; information regarding allowable federal uses or restrictions; relevant eligibility criteria; and the recipient state agency. For a grant shared by multiple agencies, the proportionate share of funds is shown, unless the primary agency receives more than 95 percent of the funding. If funds are shared across functional areas, grant information appears in the chapter covering the area or state agency to which the majority of funds is appropriated. For example, most Federal Funds for childcare are appropriated to the Texas Workforce Commission 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.

**NOTE:** Certain federal funding sources to the state are not included in the estimates of the *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources*. 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. Federal Funds for such events are considered onetime appropriations because they are not renewed or extended beyond the specific disaster period. This edition of the *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget* includes a separate section detailing **Federal Funding Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic**, which appears on pages 6 to 7. Additionally, certain federal funding directly received by higher education institutions, Medicaid hospital supplemental payments, in-kind federal contributions, and direct payments to individuals are not included.

**Figure 7** shows the top 100 sources of federal funding in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium. An alphabetical index is included at the end of this report for reference.

**FIGURE 7**  
**TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$59,510.8
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$4,697.8
3	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$3,220.3
4	Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	\$2,957.1
5	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$2,489.2
6	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$2,236.0
7	National School Lunch Program	\$2,047.1
8	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,233.1
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$1,133.3
10	School Breakfast Program	\$867.2



**FIGURE 7 (CONTINUED)**  
**TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
11	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$785.9
12	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	\$782.4
13	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$647.6
14	Child Care and Development Block Grant Mandatory and Match	\$507.6
15	Child Support Enforcement – Administration	\$495.4
16	Airport Improvement Program	\$491.9
17	Unemployment Insurance	\$484.8
18	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$473.6
19	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$467.4
20	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$441.2
21	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$414.5
22	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$385.4
23	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$381.0
24	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$360.1
25	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$306.3
26	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$289.9
27	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$285.1
28	Social Services Block Grants	\$278.1
29	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$252.7
30	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$241.2
31	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$238.2
32	Crime Victim Assistance	\$233.8
33	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$232.3
34	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	\$232.1
35	Disability Determinations	\$205.5
36	Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) Grants	\$162.7
37	Community Development Block Grant (3)	\$138.6
38	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act —Youth Activities (2)	\$129.4
39	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$125.9
40	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Dislocated Worker (2)	\$125.4
41	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$124.5
42	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Adult (2)	\$122.6
43	Opioid State Targeted Response	\$109.5
44	Employment Services	\$105.3
45	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$96.0
46	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$91.7
47	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$80.1
48	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$74.7
49	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$71.2

**FIGURE 7 (CONTINUED)**  
**TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
50	Community Services Block Grant	\$71.2
51	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$70.9
52	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$68.3
53	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services	\$67.7
54	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$63.3
55	Immunization Grants	\$62.7
56	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$61.1
57	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$60.7
58	Performance Partnership Grants	\$58.4
59	Housing Trust Fund	\$58.4
60	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$57.6
61	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$55.5
62	HIV Prevention Activities	\$53.9
63	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$51.2
64	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	\$50.5
65	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$49.3
66	Trade Adjustment Assistance	\$48.2
67	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$48.2
68	Crime Victim Compensation	\$42.9
69	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$42.7
70	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program	\$41.3
71	Enhanced Mobility Grants for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	\$40.9
72	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$40.8
73	Sport Fish Restoration	\$39.2
74	Homeland Security Grant Program	\$38.7
75	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$38.6
76	National Priority Safety Programs	\$35.2
77	State Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	\$32.1
78	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (5)	\$31.5
79	Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$31.2
80	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	\$30.3
81	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$29.9
82	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$28.6
83	Cooperative Extension Service	\$28.0
84	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (4)	\$27.0
85	Guardianship Assistance	\$25.8
86	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$23.9
87	Library Grants to States	\$23.8
88	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$23.2

**FIGURE 7 (CONTINUED)**  
**TOP 100 FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
89	STOP Violence Against Women Grant	\$22.1
90	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	\$21.2
91	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$19.0
92	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$18.8
93	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	\$18.5
94	Cancer Prevention and Control Programs	\$16.1
95	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$15.8
96	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$15.5
97	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs	\$15.2
98	Emergency Food and Assistance Program – Administration	\$14.2
99	Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant	\$12.6
100	Rural and Low-income School Program	\$10.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$93,815.8</b>

## NOTES:

- (1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) For Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, amounts represent 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 the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, amount indicates the year in which funds were received rather than the award year.

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

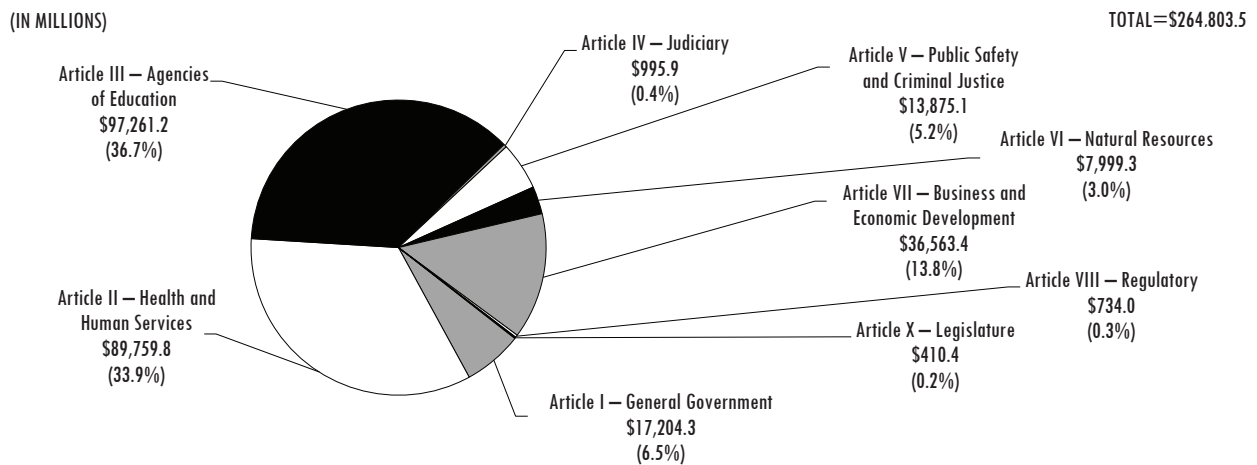
Funding for health and human services constitutes 33.9 percent of the total All Funds state budget for the 2022–23 biennium, as shown in **Figure 8**.

Federal Funds are essential to health and human services agencies' financing. For the 2022–23 biennium, Federal

Funds constitute 59.7 percent of health and human services agencies' appropriations, as shown in **Figure 9**. Several federal programs require the state to contribute General Revenue Funds to draw down the Federal Funds.

For several health and human services programs, eligibility depends on various factors, including the federal poverty

**FIGURE 8**  
**TEXAS BUDGET IN ALL FUNDS**  
**2022–23 BIENNIUM**



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

level (FPL), a common income measurement that is determined by the federal government each year. **Figure 10** shows calendar year 2021 FPL amounts by family size and various eligibility levels relevant to programs in Texas.

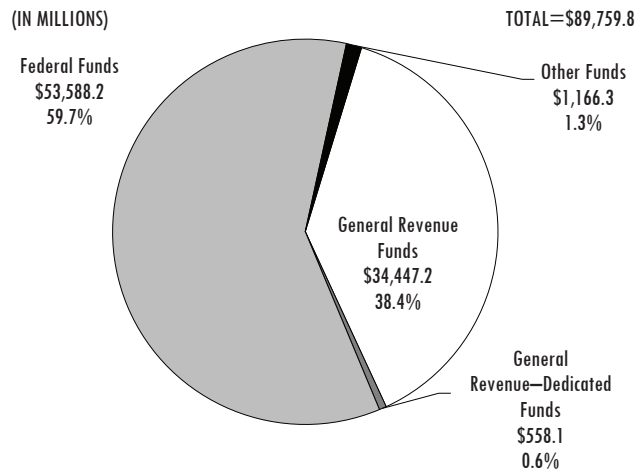
**FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE AND ENHANCED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE**

The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is the matching requirement that has the most substantial effect on health and human services funding. A state’s FMAP varies each year based on its three-year average per capita income relative to the national per capita income.

Because of the volume of spending governed by the FMAP, small incremental changes in the rates can result in millions of dollars’ worth of increases or decreases in state expenditures. The FMAP determines the state and federal share of Medicaid, the state’s largest health and human services program. It also applies to adoption assistance, foster care, and childcare. The FMAP also is the basis for calculating the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), which is the federal match rate for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because the federal and state fiscal calendar cycles do not align, one month each year records a slight change in rate.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) offered states an additional 6.2 percentage points in the FMAP, which results in a 4.3 percentage-point increase to the EFMAP for CHIP. These increases are available from January 1, 2020, through

**FIGURE 9  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS BY  
METHOD OF FINANCE, 2022–23 BIENNIUM**



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

the duration of the public health emergency. **Figure 11** shows Texas’ FMAP and EFMAP levels from federal fiscal years 2009 to 2022.

**TEXAS’ 1115 WAIVERS**

During the past 25 years, the Texas Medicaid payment structure has transitioned from the fee-for-service model toward a managed care model. However, because the substantial Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) supplemental payments were premised on a fee-for-service model, Texas was unable to implement statewide managed

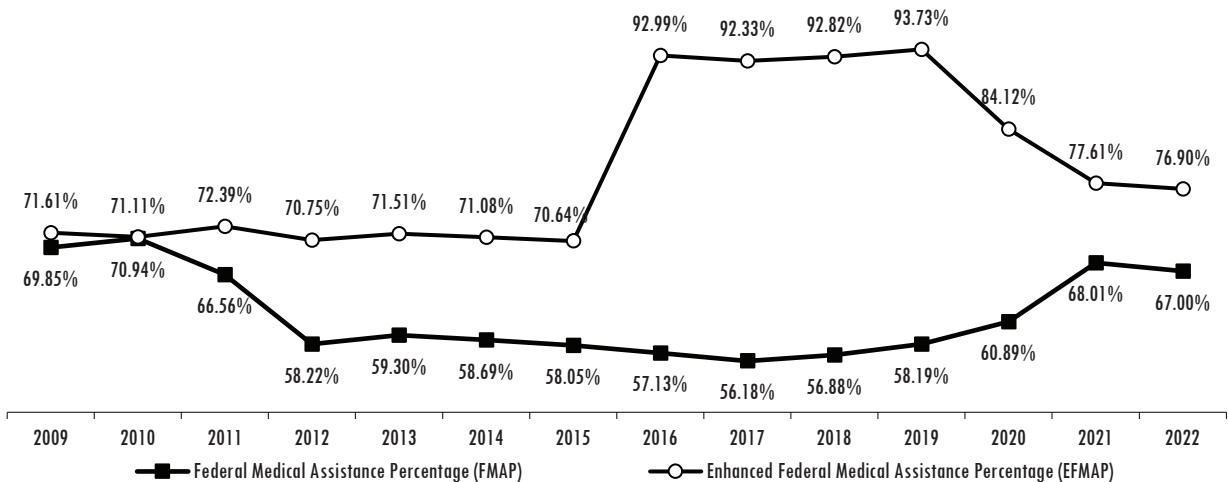
**FIGURE 10  
FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) AMOUNTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2021**

FAMILY SIZE	100% FPL	11% FPL	21% FPL	74% FPL	133% FPL	185% FPL	200% FPL	222% FPL	300% FPL
1	\$12,880	\$1,417	\$2,705	\$9,531	\$17,130	\$23,828	\$25,760	\$28,594	\$38,460
2	\$17,420	\$1,916	\$3,658	\$12,891	\$23,169	\$32,227	\$34,840	\$38,672	\$52,260
3	\$21,960	\$2,416	\$4,612	\$16,250	\$29,207	\$40,626	\$43,920	\$48,751	\$65,880
4	\$26,500	\$2,915	\$5,565	\$19,610	\$35,245	\$49,025	\$53,000	\$58,830	\$79,500
5	\$31,040	\$3,414	\$6,518	\$22,970	\$41,283	\$57,424	\$62,080	\$68,909	\$93,120
6	\$35,580	\$3,914	\$7,472	\$26,329	\$47,321	\$65,823	\$71,160	\$78,988	\$106,740
7	\$40,120	\$4,413	\$8,425	\$29,689	\$53,360	\$74,222	\$80,240	\$89,066	\$120,360
8	\$44,660	\$4,913	\$9,379	\$33,048	\$59,398	\$82,621	\$89,320	\$99,145	\$133,980
Each additional person	\$5,220	\$574	\$1,096	\$3,863	\$6,943	\$9,657	\$10,440	\$11,588	\$15,660

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



**FIGURE 11**  
**TEXAS' FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE AND ENHANCED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE**  
**FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2022**



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

care without endangering the payment structure. The Eighty-second Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, directed the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to implement Medicaid managed care statewide while simultaneously protecting the supplemental funding structure.

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 payments with two separate funding sources. The Uncompensated Care funding source partially reimburses providers for costs associated with uncompensated or indigent care. The temporary Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program is intended to spur infrastructure or systematic improvements.

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

the state away from the DSRIP funding program, which is a federal requirement.

In January 2020, Texas received approval for a Section 1115 waiver for its Healthy Texas Women (HTW) program, which provides five years of support for comprehensive women's health services for low-income women ages 18 to 44. The HTW waiver effectively moves the General Revenue Funds-supported program into Medicaid.

HHSC also submitted a Section 1115 waiver amendment in May 2022, following the passage of House Bill 133, Eighty-seventh Legislature, Regular Session, 2021, which extends coverage from 60 days to six months following birth or an involuntary miscarriage, pending federal approval of the waiver. Because CMS has not approved the waiver yet, this provision of the legislation has not been implemented, and postpartum coverage under the Texas Medicaid program remains at 60 days.

## REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

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

The Older Americans Reauthorization Act of 2020 reauthorized certain programs providing nutrition assistance and social services to older adults through fiscal year 2024.

These programs include Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services, Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers, and the National Family Caregiver Support Program. Funding formula changes for these programs specified in the legislation resulted in increased allocations to the state beginning in fiscal year 2020.

The 21st Century Cures Act of 2016 reauthorized the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant through fiscal year 2022. The legislation requires each state to use 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 and provided an 11.5 percentage-point increase to the EFMAP through September 30, 2020. The Advancing Chronic Care, Extenders, and Social Services (ACCESS) Act of 2018 extended CHIP for an additional four years, through fiscal year 2027.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 extended the U.S. Social Security Act, Title V, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program through fiscal year 2022. The legislation authorizes states to use funds for prevention services that would enable eligible children to stay with their parents or relatives instead of entering foster care. The legislation also contained the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), which aims to curtail the use of congregate or group care for children by emphasizing 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. Texas delayed implementation of certain provisions of FFPSA due to having limited providers that offer evidence-based services and lacking Qualified Residential Treatment Programs to serve children with the greatest levels of needs. The state is waiting for clarification from the federal government about certain provisions and cannot increase capacity until it receives that guidance.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 reauthorized the Emergency Food Assistance Program – Administration and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) –

State Administration through fiscal year 2023. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, the legislation eliminates bonuses to states with the lowest and most improved payment error rates within SNAP and increases funding for employment and training programs.

In recent years, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program has been funded by a series of short-term extensions.

## MAJOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

**Figure 12** shows the largest federal funding programs for health and human services for the 2020–21 biennium. References to statutory titles typically refer to the U.S. Social Security Act (e.g., Title XIX; Title IV, Part E), which is the authorizing legislation for several health and human services programs.

**FIGURE 12**  
**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100**  
**2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
1	Medicaid (Title XIX)	\$59,510.8
4	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$2,957.1
9	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$1,133.3
11	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$785.9
12	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$782.4
15	Child Support Enforcement – Administration	\$495.4
19	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E)	\$467.4
23	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration	\$381.0
24	Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E)	\$360.1
26	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$289.9
28	Social Services Block Grants	\$278.1
30	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$241.2
35	Disability Determinations	\$205.5
41	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$124.5
44	Opioid State Targeted Response	\$109.5
46	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$91.7
48	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$74.7
51	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	\$70.9
52	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers	\$68.3
53	Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services	\$67.7
55	Immunization Grants	\$62.7
57	Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$60.7
61	Child Welfare Services State Grants	\$55.5
62	HIV Prevention Activities	\$53.9
75	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$38.6
77	State Medicaid Fraud Control Unit	\$32.1
85	Guardianship Assistance	\$25.8
86	National Family Caregiver Support Program	\$23.9
90	Nutrition Services Incentive Program	\$21.2
92	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$18.8
94	Cancer Prevention and Control Programs	\$16.1
97	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs	\$15.2
98	Emergency Food and Assistance Program – Administration	\$14.2
99	Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant	\$12.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$68,946.7</b>

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) rate to the national PCPI. The fiscal year 2021 FMAP for Texas was 61.81 percent federal share; however, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Congress approved a 6.2 percentage-point increase to FMAP for certain Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program expenditures, which increased Texas' FMAP to 68.01 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 of 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;

- family planning services;
- rural health clinic services;
- laboratory and X-ray services;
- transportation to medical care;
- pharmacy services;
- certified pediatric and family nurse practitioner services;
- Federally Qualified Health Center services;
- tobacco cessation counseling for pregnant women;
- free-standing birth center services, when licensed or otherwise recognized by the state;
- nurse-midwife services; and
- early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment for individuals younger than age 21.

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

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 13** shows income limits for various categories of eligibility in Texas.

**FIGURE 13**  
**MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY INCOME LIMITS IN TEXAS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE**  
**AS OF JANUARY 2021 (1)**

Pregnant Women and Infants	198% FPL (\$43,006)
Nondisabled Children (ages 1 to 5)	144% FPL (\$31,277)
Nondisabled Children (ages 6 to 18)	133% FPL (\$28,888)
Nondisabled, Nonpregnant Parents and Caretakers (2)	approximately 13% FPL (\$2,824)
Medically Needy Pregnant Women and Children	15% FPL (\$3,258)
Aged and Disabled (3)	74% FPL (100% SSI or \$9,442 for an individual)
Long-term Services and Supports (3) (4)	222% FPL (\$28,327 for an individual)

## NOTES:

- (1) Amounts are based on the 2020 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 with a three-person family.
- (3) Income eligibility for the Aged and Disabled and Long-term Services and Supports categories is based on the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for an individual.
- (4) Long-term Services and Supports 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.

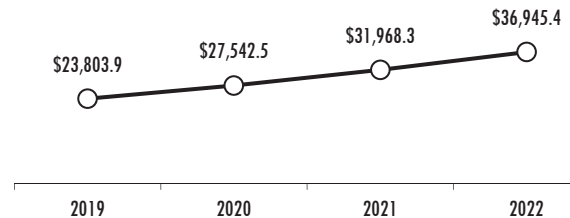
Some individuals qualify automatically for Medicaid because of their participation in certain programs, including disabled individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income and children in foster care. The following other categories of individuals are eligible to receive Medicaid services:

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

Low-income Medicare beneficiaries who do not qualify for full Medicaid benefits may be eligible to receive limited assistance from Medicaid; they are referred to as partial dual-eligible beneficiaries. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes at or less than 100 percent of the FPL, known as Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries, Medicaid pays for Medicare Parts A and B premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes up to 120 percent of FPL, known as Specified Low-income Medicare Beneficiaries, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums. For partial dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes of at least 120

**FIGURE 14**  
**MEDICAID AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2022**

(IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

percent but less than 135 percent of FPL, known as Qualified Individuals, Medicaid pays for Medicare Part B premiums. Qualified Disabled Working Individuals are those partially dual-eligible beneficiaries with incomes up to 200 percent of FPL and for whom Medicaid pays for Part A premiums.

## STATE AGENCIES

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

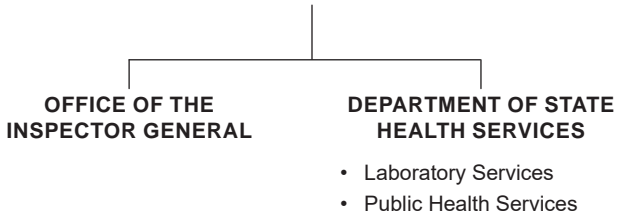
**Figure 14** shows the Medicaid program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2022. **Figure 15** shows the

responsibilities of HHSC and the Department of State Health Services in accordance with the Medicaid program.

**FIGURE 15  
MEDICAID ORGANIZATION IN TEXAS  
2020–21 BIENNIUM**

**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION**

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



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



# 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 of children age 18 and younger, and growth in per capita healthcare costs for each state. States must expend annual allocations within two years. Unspent funds are subject to redistribution to other states.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal match varies by state based upon the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP). In Texas, the federal share was 73.27 percent for fiscal year 2021. However, federal response to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic increased the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage, which increased the EFMAP to 77.61 percent in 2021 and through the end of the public health emergency. No maintenance of effort is required.

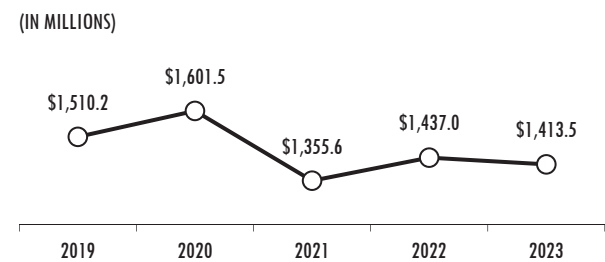
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 children's health assistance, including administrative costs. Cost-sharing requirements may apply to CHIP clients based on household income.

### ELIGIBILITY

CHIP covers low-income children age 18 and younger and unborn children of pregnant women who are Texas residents and U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. A child with a family income at or less than 201 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) is eligible. Pregnant women with a family income at or less than 198 percent of the FPL also are eligible. CHIP Perinatal newborns in families with incomes greater

**FIGURE 16**  
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

than 198 percent of the FPL receive CHIP benefits for 12 months from the date of birth.

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.

### 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 set at 5 percent of family income per enrollment period.

### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 16** shows the CHIP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

### CFDA NUMBER 93.558

#### PURPOSE

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program assists needy families in caring for their 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). Because Texas meets the national work participation standards, its 75 percent maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$235.7 million. To receive contingency funding, states must maintain spending for low-income families at 100 percent of the fiscal year 1994 level, excluding expenditures on childcare. 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.

Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, states are required to certify standards and procedures that educate TANF applicants on services available to those that

are victims of sexual harassment and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

#### 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.

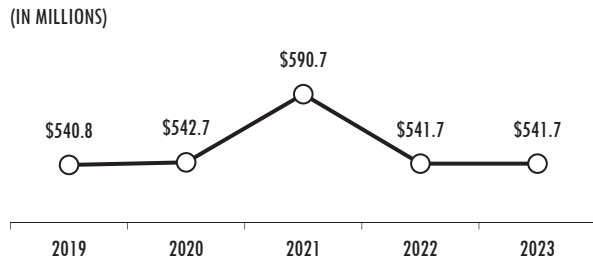
States are authorized to use discretion in their TANF eligibility decisions. In Texas, eligibility for cash assistance is based on budgetary and recognizable needs amounts. For fiscal year 2022, a family of three in a two-parent household must have a monthly income of \$206 or less. Eligibility requirements for other TANF-funded programs differ by program but include income caps and other criteria such as participation in certain programs.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 17** shows the TANF awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 18** shows TANF distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

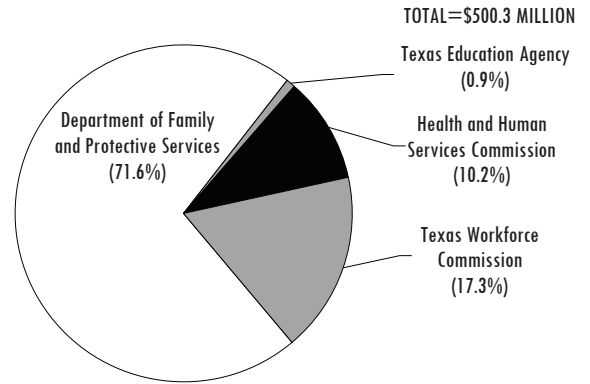
**FIGURE 17**  
**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: Amounts for each fiscal year include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant funding and contingency funds. Contingency funds include the following amounts: \$56.2 million for fiscal year 2019; \$57.7 million for fiscal year 2020; and \$56.5 million for fiscal year 2021. Fiscal years 2022 and 2023 contingency awards have not been released; estimated award is \$57.0 million in each year based on a four-year average.

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

**FIGURE 18**  
**ESTIMATED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2021**



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

## 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 afterschool 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 of the organization submitting a claim for reimbursement each month. These reimbursement rates are adjusted annually for inflation.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Expenditure of funds from state and local sources for the maintenance of food programs for children cannot be decreased due to the receipt of grant funds. The program has no matching requirements.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

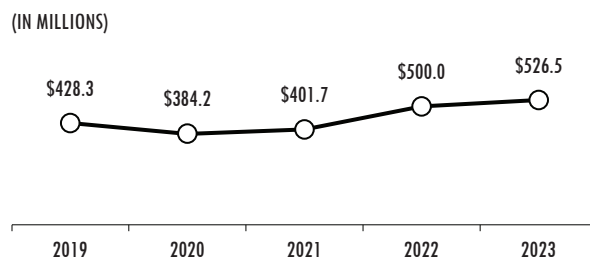
States may use funds to reimburse eligible entities for part of the costs of providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and to children and adults in nonresidential day-care and day-activity facilities, including afterschool programs. States may use up to 15 percent of funds for administrative expenses.

#### ELIGIBILITY

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

In child-care facilities, infants and children age 12 and younger, older children with disabilities, and children younger than age 16 of migrant workers are eligible. In afterschool programs, children age 18 or younger and older

**FIGURE 19**  
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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 ranging from 130 percent to 185 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced-price meals.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

**Figure 19** shows the Child and Adult Care Food Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 grant for the previous year, adjusted for inflation, and any extra funds resulting from states receiving less than their share, based on their income-eligible WIC populations and the projected amount needed to serve their projected eligible populations. Administrative funds are determined on a fixed-dollar basis per WIC participant and adjusted annually for inflation.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

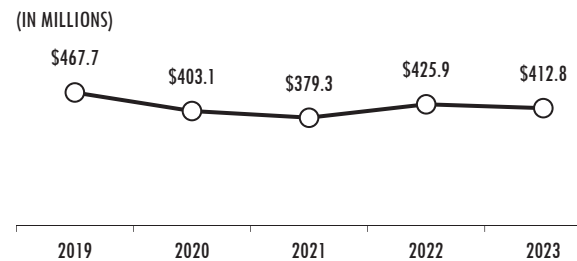
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

Certain pregnant and postpartum women, infants from birth to age one, and children ages one to five are eligible if they are determined to be at nutritional risk, Texas residents, and from households with incomes at or less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level. Eligible women must be pregnant, breastfeeding up to one year after birth, or non-breastfeeding postpartum up to six months after birth. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families recipients automatically are eligible.

**FIGURE 20**  
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN AWARDS TO TEXAS FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 20** shows the awards to Texas for WIC from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION

### CFDA NUMBER 93.563

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funding is an open-ended entitlement. The federal government reimburses states for part of eligible program costs. States receive incentive payments based on performance in collection of support and in establishing paternity and child support orders.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

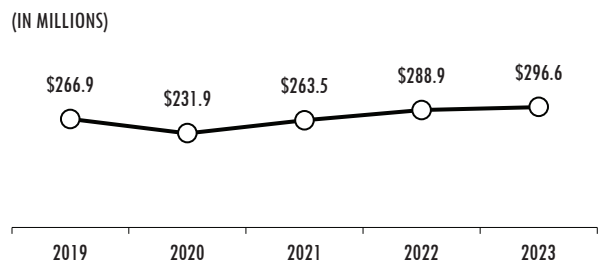
A state must provide child support enforcement services to: (1) individuals who apply for, or are current or past recipients of, federally funded foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance; and (2) other individuals who request these 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 \$35 from families that are not recipients of foster care maintenance payments, Medicaid, or TANF cash assistance, which is deducted from the child support payment. The fee applies only after the state has disbursed \$550 on behalf of the family.

#### STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

**Figure 21** shows the awards to Texas for child support enforcement administration from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 21**  
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT – ADMINISTRATION  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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



## 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 60.8 percent federal share for fiscal year 2022. The administrative match is 50 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

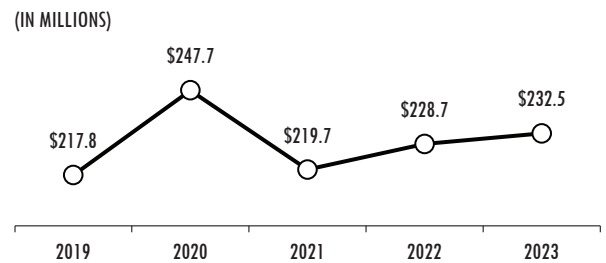
States may use funds for payments on behalf of eligible children to individuals providing foster family homes, to childcare institutions, or to public or nonprofit child-placement agencies. Payments may include the cost of food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, 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 federal Family First Prevention Services Act, states may use funds for prevention services that would enable eligible children to stay with their parents or relatives instead of entering foster care.

#### ELIGIBILITY

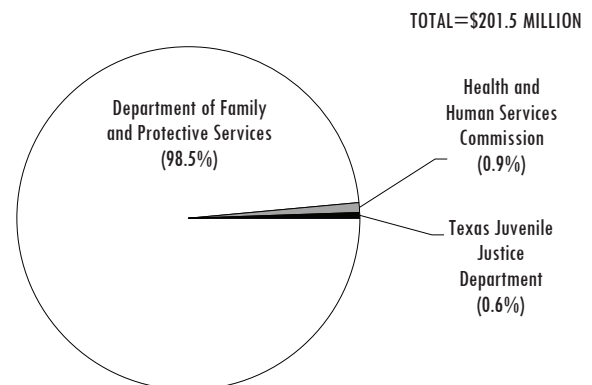
Children must meet the eligibility requirements for dependent children in accordance with the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program that were set July 16, 1996. Within certain conditions, states may opt to extend eligibility until age 21. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, states may pay for up to 12 months of prevention services

**FIGURE 22**  
FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

**FIGURE 23**  
ESTIMATED FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV, PART E) FUNDS  
DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2021



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

provided without regard to income for 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 22** shows the foster care Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 23** shows foster care Title IV, Part E, distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

## 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 promote successful participation in the program, such as childcare and transportation costs. Other allowable, reasonable, and necessary employment and training activities that exceed the 100 percent federally funded grant may be eligible for 50 percent reimbursement. No match is required for nutrition education and obesity prevention. No maintenance of effort is required.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

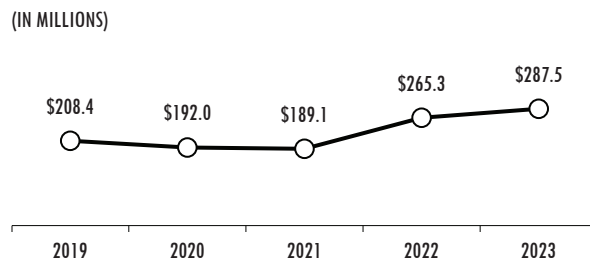
#### STATE AGENCIES

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

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

**Figure 24** shows the awards to Texas for SNAP administration from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 24**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM –**  
**STATE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

## 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 children.

#### 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 60.8 percent federal share for fiscal year 2022. 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

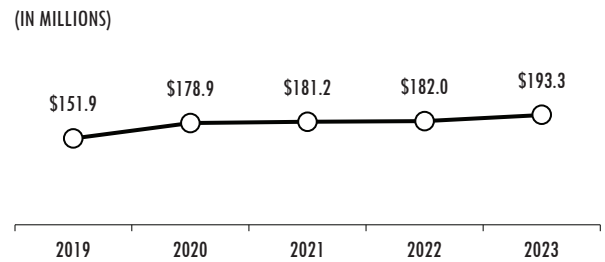
States may use funds for payments to adoptive parents of certain children with special needs or circumstances and for training professional staff and parents involved in adoptions. Parents are eligible for reimbursement for certain nonrecurring costs associated with adoption and adoption assistance payments.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

#### ELIGIBILITY

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

Federal law requires adoption assistance eligibility from the 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income requirements to be removed gradually and replaced with 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 25**  
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE (TITLE IV, PART E) AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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. Beginning on January 1, 2018, children age two or older before the end of the fiscal year must be considered in accordance with the applicable child standard. Beginning on January 1, 2025, states must consider eligibility only in accordance with the applicable child standard.

#### STATE AGENCY

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

**Figure 25** shows the adoption assistance Title IV, Part E, awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 excessive alcohol and drug use.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

At a minimum, states must maintain spending at the average level of expenditures for the two years prior to the grant year. Texas' fiscal year 2020 maintenance-of-effort requirement is approximately \$40.9 million. No match is required.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

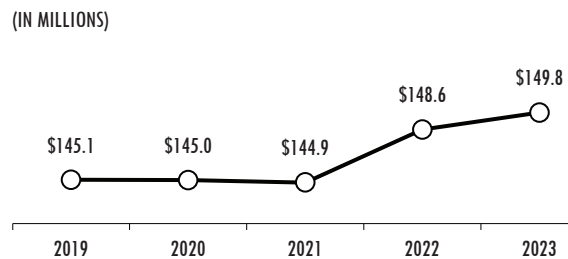
States must spend at least 20 percent of the funds for primary preventive services, including the prevention of alcohol and tobacco use by minors. States must spend funds for treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children at a level at least equal to the amount during fiscal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

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**FIGURE 26**  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

Figure 26 shows the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)

### CFDA NUMBER 93.667

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

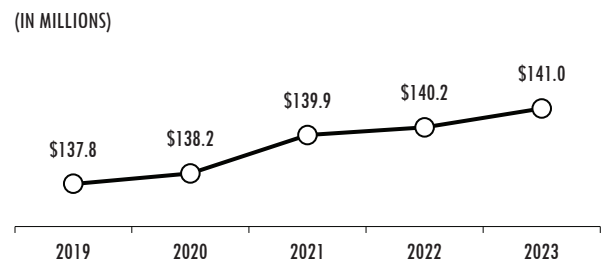
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

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.

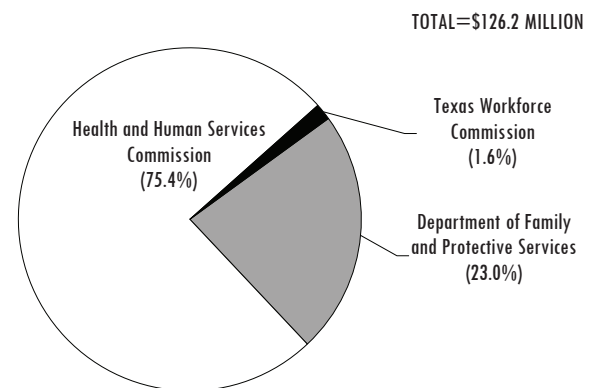
States may transfer up to 10 percent of the annual block grant to the block grants for Preventive Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Up to 10 percent of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant may be transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX).

**FIGURE 27**  
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 28**  
ESTIMATED SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX) FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2021



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

#### ELIGIBILITY

SSBG funds do not have eligibility requirements other than the income limitation placed on use of TANF-to-SSBG transfer funds, which states may use only to serve individuals with incomes at or less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 27** shows the SSBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 28** shows SSBG distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

## HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS

### CFDA NUMBER 93.917

#### PURPOSE

HIV Care Formula grants, also known as Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Part B, 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 the number of individuals living with HIV or AIDS in the state during the most recent calendar year. States demonstrating a need for additional assistance may receive supplemental funds for core medical services, which include outpatient and ambulatory healthcare, the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, oral healthcare, medical case management, and health insurance premiums.

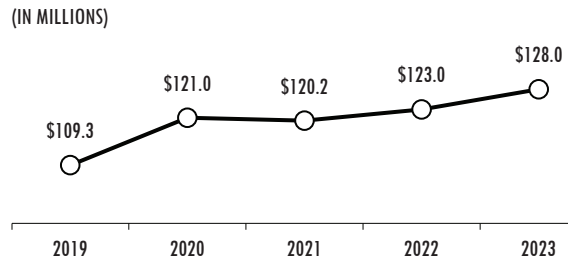
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Each state with more than 1 percent of the total U.S. HIV or AIDS cases reported during the preceding two years must provide nonfederal matching funds, which begin at \$1 for each \$5 of federal funding and can increase to \$1 for every \$2 of federal funding. 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 prior to the year the state is applying for the grant. Texas' annual maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2021 is an estimated \$53.7 million.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Planning and evaluation costs 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 may 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 remaining grant funds on core medical services, although this requirement was waived in fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022 due to the disruption in services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Remaining grant funds may be used for support services such as respite care, outreach services, and medical transportation. The

**FIGURE 29**  
HIV CARE FORMULA AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

amount of grant funds that a state allocates to services provided to infants, children, youth, 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 continuum of healthcare for individuals with HIV or AIDS and other support services. Services provided by or contracted through consortia are considered support services and must be counted as part of the maximum 25 percent of service dollars expended for such services.

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

#### ELIGIBILITY

Individuals with incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level receive services at no charge. Individuals with higher incomes are charged fees for services according to their income, capped at 10 percent of annual gross income. Services cannot be denied if a client is unable to pay.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 29** shows the HIV Care Formula grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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. States may not use disability determination funds for actual disability payments to individuals because the federal government pays benefits directly to qualifying individuals.

#### ELIGIBILITY

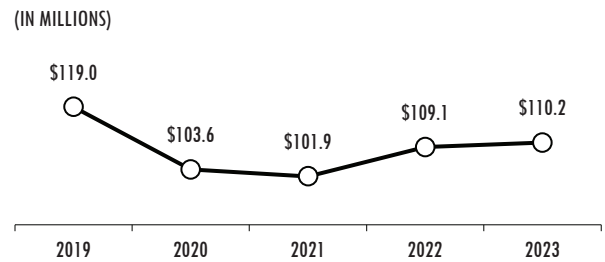
The state receives funds to conduct disability determinations on behalf of the federal government.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 30** shows the awards to Texas for Disability Determinations from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 30**  
**DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.



## 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 a state's population at risk of SMI or SED, cost of services, and available resources.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Although the grant has no matching requirements, states must maintain spending at the average amount of expenditures for the previous two fiscal years. As of fiscal year 2020, Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement was an estimated \$493.9 million.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

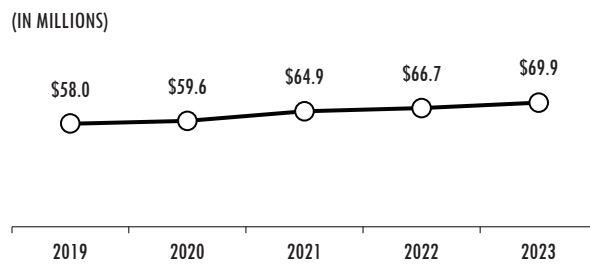
Services must be provided by appropriate, qualified community programs, including community mental health centers, child mental health programs, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, mental health peer-support programs, or mental health primary consumer-directed programs. States must provide systems 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 31**  
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 31** shows the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## OPIOID STATE TARGETED RESPONSE

### CFDA NUMBER 93.788

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The program has no match or cost-sharing requirement.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

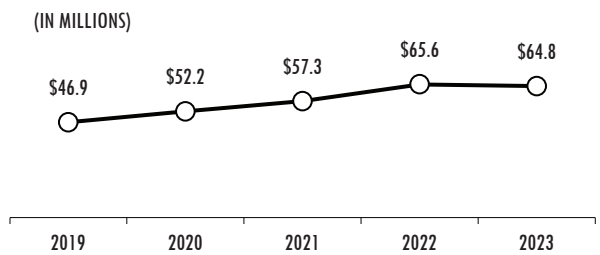
States may use no more than 5 percent of funds for administrative expenses. Funds must be used primarily for direct services. If evidence-based practices exist for the focus population that is being served, the expectation is that evidence-based practices will be used.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 32 shows the Opioid State Targeted Response program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 32**  
**OPIOID STATE TARGETED RESPONSE PROGRAM AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Health and Human Services Commission.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES

### CFDA NUMBER 84.181

#### PURPOSE

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families, or Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part C, grants, assist states in implementing and maintaining a system of early intervention services available to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

State allotment of funds is based on the number of infants and toddlers in the state compared to the number of infants and toddlers in all states.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state and local education agencies must not reduce financial support for special education and related services expended during the preceding fiscal year. Texas' fiscal year 2020 maintenance-of-effort requirement was \$49.0 million. The program does not have matching requirements.

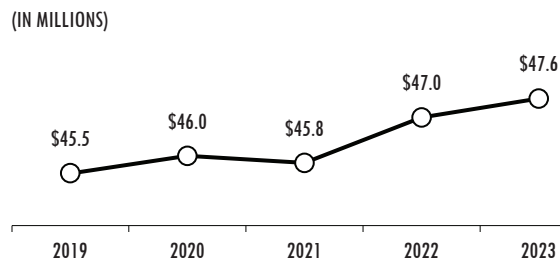
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use funds to implement and maintain a statewide system for early intervention services. Funds also may be used to cover direct services for eligible children from birth to age two and their families that otherwise would not be paid for with public or private sources. Free public education is available in accordance with this funding for infants and toddlers until the next school year after they turn age three. States may use their discretion in continuing services through this program for certain children that otherwise would have aged out of the program until they are eligible to enter kindergarten or elementary school.

#### ELIGIBILITY

Infants and toddlers that are eligible to receive services in accordance with this program must be age two or younger and have disabilities such as developmental delays or have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay.

**FIGURE 33**  
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND  
FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 33** shows the Special Education Grants for Infants and Families awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 issues for 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 2021 maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$4.3 million.

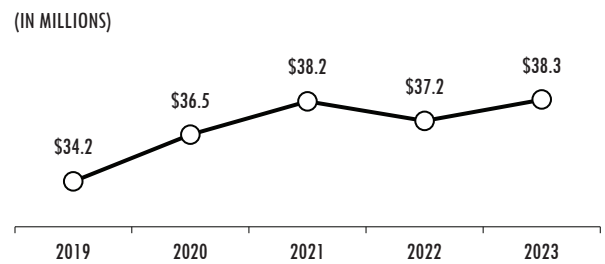
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 34**  
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

facilitate timely family reunification; or promote appropriate adoptions.

#### STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

**Figure 34** shows the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 low-income pregnant women, 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 state’s poverty-level population age 17 and younger.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide a \$3 match for every \$4 of federal funding 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 2021.

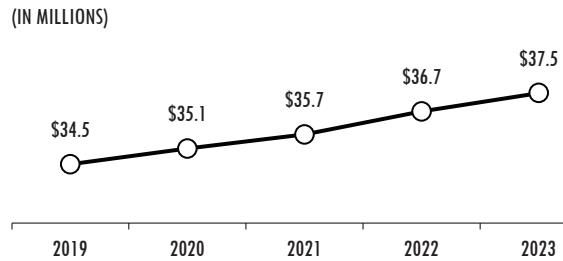
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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. A 10 percent cap on administrative spending applies.

States must establish and maintain toll-free telephone numbers to provide information about participating healthcare providers to parents. States must provide communication 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.

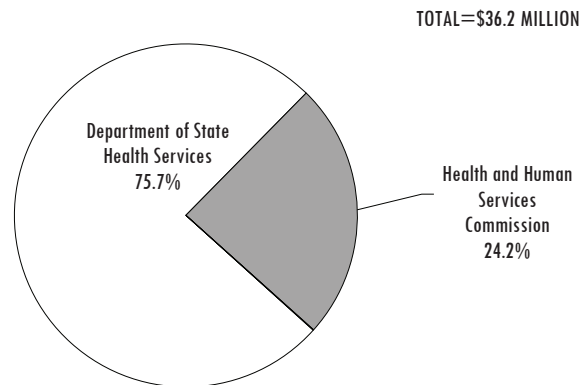
Prohibited uses of grant funds include the following areas: (1) inpatient services other than those provided to children with special healthcare needs or to high-risk pregnant women and infants; (2) cash payments for health services; (3) capital

**FIGURE 35**  
**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



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

**FIGURE 36**  
**ESTIMATED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2021**



NOTE: The Texas Juvenile Justice Department received less than 1.0 percent of the grant distribution for fiscal year 2021.  
 SOURCES: Department of State Health Services; Health and Human Services Commission.

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 35** shows the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 36** shows Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

# STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS

## CFDA NUMBER 93.777

### PURPOSE

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

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

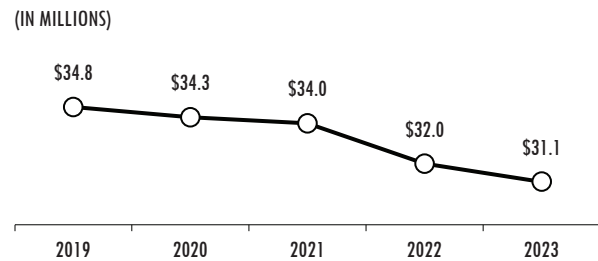
States receive funds for onsite inspection of healthcare service providers and suppliers (e.g., hospitals, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities, and home health agencies).

### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 37** shows the Survey and Certification program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 37**  
STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

## 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 portion 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 Nutrition Services Incentive Program. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs is an estimated \$4.4 million for state fiscal year 2021.

#### 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

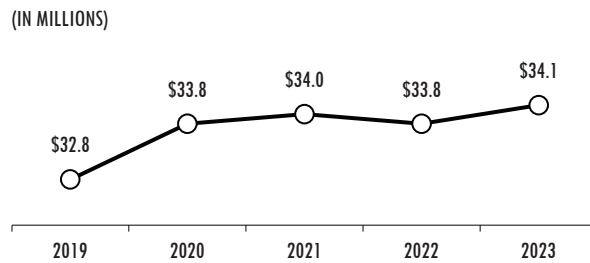
Individuals age 60 and older and their spouses are eligible, as are individuals who are disabled and reside with or accompany an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60. Those individuals with the greatest social or economic need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

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 38** shows the Nutrition Services Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 38**  
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – NUTRITION  
SERVICES AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.



# IMMUNIZATION GRANTS

## CFDA NUMBER 93.268

### PURPOSE

Immunization Grants establish and maintain preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases, including measles, rubella, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis 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.

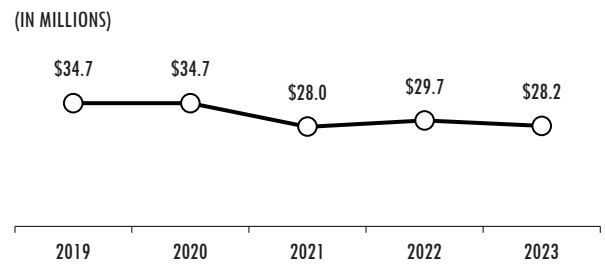
States may not use funds to support research, clinical care, or the purchase of equipment. Funds may supplement, but not supplant, existing state or local immunization services and operations.

### STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

**Figure 39** shows the Immunization Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 39**  
**IMMUNIZATION GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS

### CFDA NUMBER 93.044

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state share is 15 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 Nutrition Services Incentive Program for the previous three fiscal years. If the state spends less, its allotment decreases by the same percentage. Texas' state fiscal year 2021 maintenance-of-effort requirement for these programs is an estimated \$4.4 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

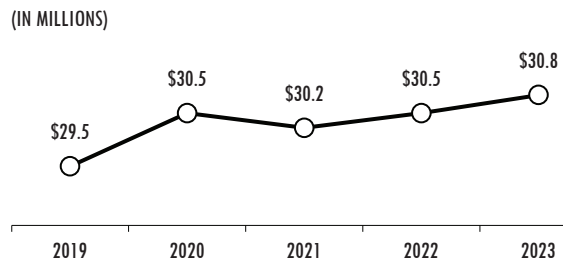
Individuals age 60 and older are eligible. States target services to individuals that have the greatest economic and social needs.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 40** shows the Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 40**  
SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING – SUPPORTIVE  
SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS, AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS

### CFDA NUMBER 93.645

#### PURPOSE

Child Welfare Services State Grants promote a state's 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 the state's 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 up to 10 percent of funds on administrative costs. The total amount of funds that each state may spend for childcare, foster care maintenance payments, or adoption assistance payments may not exceed the total amount of such expenditures for fiscal year 2005. The 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

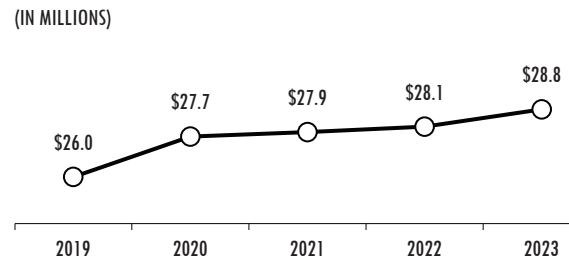
Families and children in need of child welfare services are eligible for assistance.

#### STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

**Figure 41** shows the Child Welfare Services State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 41**  
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES STATE GRANTS AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

## 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 individuals diagnosed with HIV. Additional funding is available to jurisdictions with at least 3,000 African American or Hispanic residents diagnosed with HIV.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

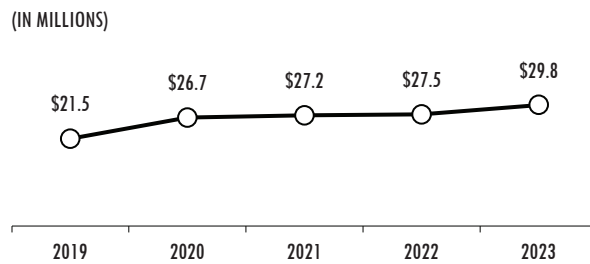
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

States must spend approximately 75 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 on testing and related services in a healthcare setting.

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

**FIGURE 42**  
HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

#### STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

Figure 42 shows the HIV Prevention Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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; improve coordination of services for at-risk communities; and provide home-visiting programs that may help improve outcomes for families residing in at-risk communities.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Each state receives funds based on its relative proportion of children younger than age five that have 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 federal fiscal year. Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement for fiscal year 2021 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

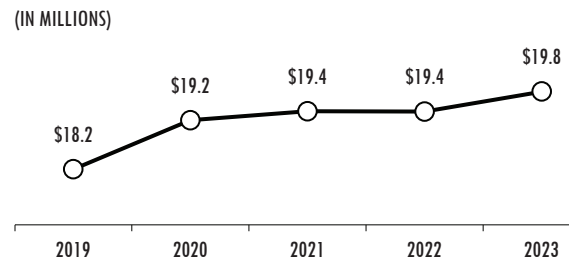
States may use funds to serve low-income families and families residing in at-risk communities. States must prioritize services to families with a pregnant woman age 20 or younger; with a history of child abuse, excessive substance use, or tobacco use; with children who have low student achievement or 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 43** shows the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 43**  
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

## 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 90 percent of their costs during the first 12 fiscal quarters of the unit's operation, 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

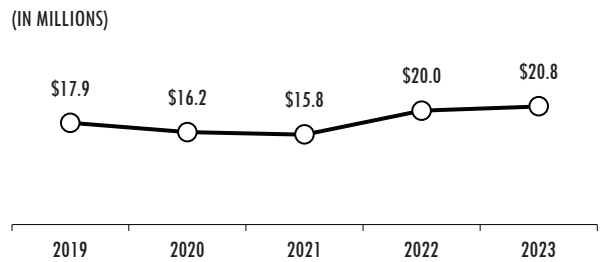
Fraud-control units are separate and distinct from the single state Medicaid agency, but they must enter into an agreement with the Medicaid agency to address compliance with fraud-control requirements. Units must employ sufficient professional, administrative, and support staff to perform duties and 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 salaries of 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** shows the State Medicaid Fraud Control Units awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 44**  
STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

# 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 is a 60.8 percent federal share for Texas for fiscal year 2022. The state match for staff or provider training is 25 percent. Administrative costs are shared 50 percent each. No maintenance of effort is required.

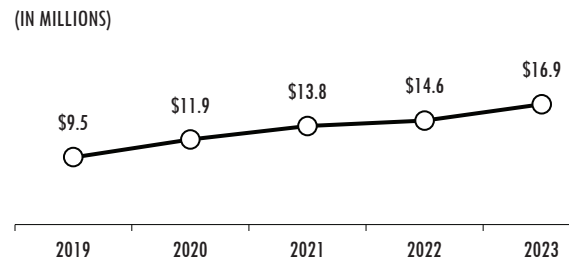
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

**FIGURE 45**  
**GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



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

adoption are not appropriate; (4) the child demonstrates a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian, who is committed to caring permanently for the child; and (5) for children age 14 or older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Siblings of eligible children who are placed in the same kinship guardianship arrangement also may be beneficiaries.

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

### STATE AGENCIES

Department of Family and Protective Services.

**Figure 45** shows the Guardianship Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



## 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 that help family caregivers and older relative caregivers care for older adults in their homes for as long as possible.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The required nonfederal match is 25 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 is an estimated \$4.4 million for state fiscal year 2021.

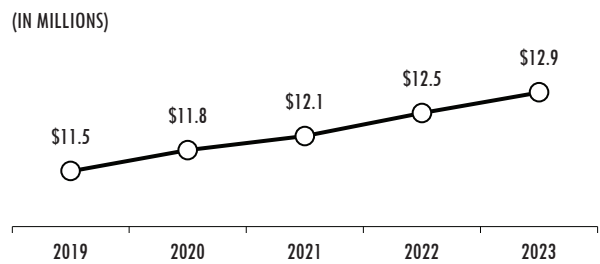
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

**FIGURE 46**  
NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

Eligible program participants include the following caregivers:

- adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals age 60 and older;
- adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care for individuals of any age who have Alzheimer's disease and related disorders;
- older relatives, not parents, age 55 and older providing care to children younger than age 18; and
- older relatives, including parents, age 55 and older providing care to adults from ages 18 to 59 who have disabilities.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 46 shows the National Family Caregiver Support awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM

### CFDA NUMBER 93.053

#### PURPOSE

The Nutrition Services Incentive Program provides incentives to encourage and reward states' 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

Funding does not require a match. 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, National Family Caregiver Support Program, 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 is an estimated \$4.4 million for federal fiscal year 2021.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Food (commodities) or cash is 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 or accompany an older individual. Services may be available to certain disabled and volunteering individuals younger than age 60.

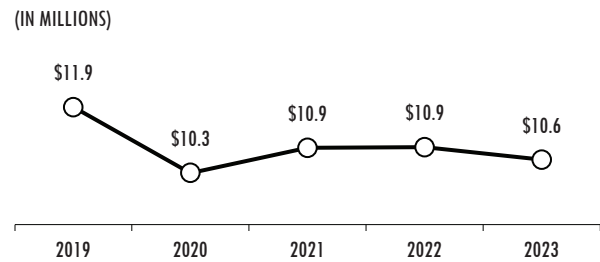
The program prioritizes individuals that have the greatest social or economic need.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 47** shows the Nutrition Services Incentive Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 47**  
NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

## 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 education, employment, and other age-appropriate support and services.

#### 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

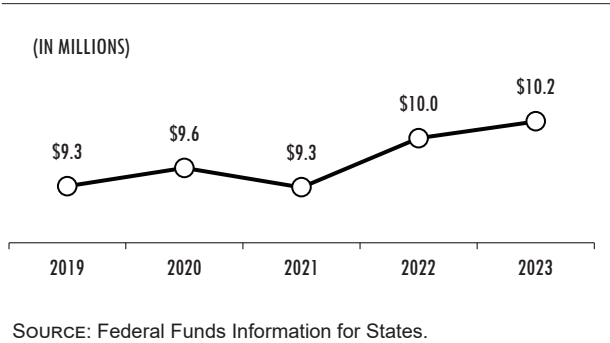
States may use funds to help youth prepare for and obtain employment; to help youth prepare for and enter post-secondary training and educational institutions; for other education, training, and employment services; for housing supports; to provide personal and emotional support to youth through mentor 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 for youth ages 18 to 21. States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant, other funds available for similar purposes. States annually must request to receive their allotments and must spend the funding during a two-year period, either the fiscal year it is received or in the succeeding fiscal year.

#### 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

**FIGURE 48**  
CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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 age 23.

#### STATE AGENCY

Department of Family and Protective Services.

**Figure 48** shows the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS

### CFDA NUMBER 93.898

#### PURPOSE

Funding from Cancer Prevention and Control Programs supports 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.

#### 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

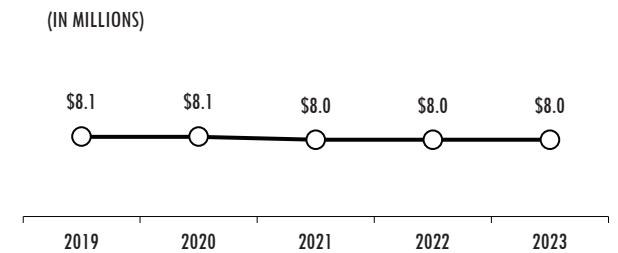
States must prioritize screening services to low-income women. Women that do not have coverage for screening services are eligible to receive those services.

#### STATE AGENCY

Health and Human Services Commission.

**Figure 49** shows the Cancer Prevention and Control Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 49**  
**CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS**  
**AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



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 conducting activities intended to prevent TB transmission. These activities 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 awards in the form of supplies or services.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use project funds to support personnel and to purchase equipment, supplies, and services related to project activities. Outpatient services such as tuberculin skin testing, medical evaluation, and treatment are allowed. States may not use funds to supplant state or local funds available for TB control, to support construction, or for inpatient care.

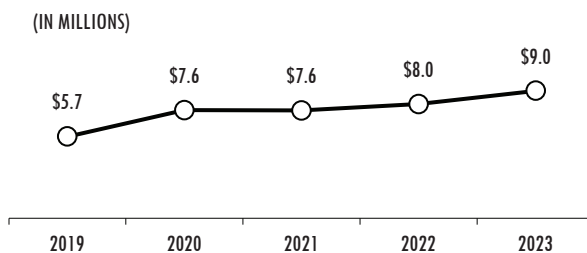
Funds may support screening in homeless shelters, drug-treatment facilities, and designated correctional facilities. Funds also may support special projects such as monitoring drug-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB patients, and binational TB projects within border jurisdictions.

#### STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

**Figure 50** shows the Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for TB Control Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 50**  
PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS AWARDS TO TEXAS FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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

## EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – ADMINISTRATION

### CFDA NUMBER 10.568

#### PURPOSE

Administration funds for the Emergency Food Assistance Program provide financial assistance to states for the administrative expenses and storage and distribution costs incurred in operating the program, which supplements the diets of low-income individuals at no cost.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Sixty percent of funds allocated are based on a state's national percentage of individuals with family incomes at less than the federal poverty level, and 40 percent are based on its national percentage of unemployed individuals. Funds remain available to states for two fiscal years after the initial award date.

#### 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

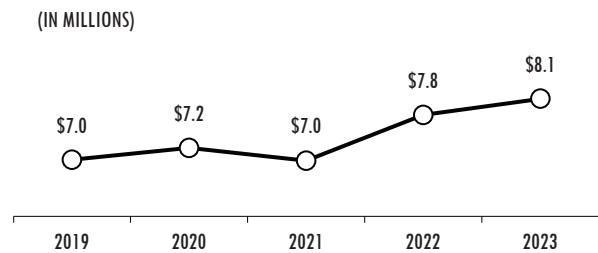
States may use administration funds for activities related to processing, storing, transporting, and distributing commodities; determining eligibility, verification, and documentation; providing information to individuals receiving commodities concerning appropriate storage and preparation; publishing 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 51** shows the Emergency Food Assistance Program for administration to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 51**  
**EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM –**  
**ADMINISTRATION AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 93.991

### PURPOSE

Preventive Health and Human Services (PHHS) Block Grant Program funds support states, tribal governments, and territories in addressing their own public health needs and challenges using community-driven and innovative methods, as outlined in the federal Healthy People 2030 initiative. These methods include responding to rapidly emerging health threats, providing emergency medical services, and supporting the costs related to administering and monitoring related activities.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive an annual basic allotment based on state population. States also may receive additional project grant awards based on applicable uses of funds in areas such as preventive health service programs for the control of rodents, establishing and maintaining community and school-based fluoridation programs, and preventive health service programs for hypertension.

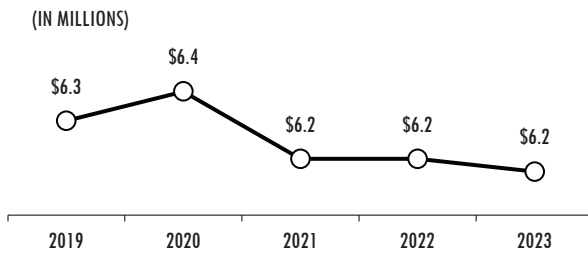
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

PHHS Block Grant Program funds are the primary source of noncategorical funding that assists states and other recipients to meet the objectives outlined in the Healthy People 2030 initiative. Examples of allowable uses include supporting clinical services, preventive screening, laboratory support, and evaluations of programs that target certain health programs. States should use funds for programs that support adolescents, communities with minimal health care services, and disadvantaged populations. Funds cannot be used to purchase medical equipment, to provide inpatient services, or to provide cash payments. States must use 10-percent of their awards for sexual assault and crisis services. In addition to these mandatory purposes, Texas uses its award to fund local health departments, community and clinical preventive services, and the Texas Healthy Communities Program.

**FIGURE 52**  
**PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of State Health Services.

Figure 52 shows the Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



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# EDUCATION

## INTRODUCTION

For fiscal years 2020 to 2021, the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$10.8 billion for education. Most of this funding is distributed to Texas by formulas. Federal grants awarded competitively and directly to local educational agencies (LEA) are not included in this report.

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 awards most of the remaining education-related 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.

Most programs in this chapter fund educational or related services for kindergarten to grade 12. Although some programs are associated with institutions of higher education.

## REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

### **ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was enacted in December 2015. ESSA reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which governs federal education programs for kindergarten to grade 12. ESSA programs originally were authorized for four fiscal years, 2017 to 2020. Although its provisions were implemented fully during school year 2017–18, neither ESSA nor the programs under its authority have been reauthorized.

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 percentage of students ages five to 17 living in poverty, and 35 percent was based on the state's percentage of all students ages five to 17. In fiscal year 2018, the allocation percentages changed by 5 percent annually until fiscal year 2020, when they equaled 80 percent and 20 percent. Beginning in fiscal year 2023, the hold-harmless provision will expire, and grants will be distributed by formula only.

ESSA increased funding for Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, which include school districts, charter schools, and other local agencies. Texas' allocations are estimated at \$1,594.7 million for federal fiscal year 2021, an increase of \$83.7 million from the fiscal year 2018 estimate of \$1,511.2 million. Texas is required to set aside 7 percent of its funding for school improvement, of which 95 percent must be distributed to districts with schools that are implementing Comprehensive Support and Improvement and Targeted Support and Improvement activities.

The legislation continues maintenance-of-effort (MOE) and 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 during each of the five preceding fiscal years. The 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) for an indefinite period. The program continues to be funded through the annual appropriation process. ESSA amended IDEA in 2015, including amending the definition of highly qualified teacher and clarifying the guidelines for alternative assessments for children with cognitive disabilities.

### **CHILD NUTRITION**

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

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 reauthorized 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 took effect July 1, 2019, and extended authorization for the program through June 30, 2025.

**MAJOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**Figure 53** shows education programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget.

**FIGURE 53  
EDUCATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100  
2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
3	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$3,220.3
6	Special Education Basic Grants to States	\$2,236.0
7	National School Lunch Program	\$2,047.1
10	School Breakfast Program	\$867.2
13	Summer Food Service Program for Children	\$647.6
21	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$414.5
29	English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$252.7
31	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$238.2
33	Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States	\$232.3
34	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	\$232.1
39	Adult Education Basic Grants to States	\$125.9
54	Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses	\$63.3
63	Migrant Education State Grant Program	\$51.2
65	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$49.3
67	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities	\$48.2
83	Cooperative Extension Service	\$28.0
93	Hatch Act Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations	\$18.5
96	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$15.5
100	Rural and Low-income School Program	\$10.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$10,798.4</b>

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# 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 whose schools are located in impoverished areas and 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, and on the number of children ages five to 17 that are enrolled in LEAs.

The formulas for Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive funds include hold-harmless provisions that guarantee a percentage of the previous year's funding to LEAs. These provisions are intended to protect the maximum decrease that an LEA receives from the previous year. Hold-harmless amounts are applied separately to the four types of grants, and the amounts are calculated based on the LEA's proportion of eligible students compared to the total population of students. Eligible students include children in families with incomes greater than the federal poverty level that receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, children in foster homes, and children in local institutions for neglected and delinquent children. These hold-harmless percentages include the following specifications: 95 percent if eligible students make up at least 30 percent of enrollment; 90 percent if eligible students make up from 15 percent to 30 percent of enrollment; and 85 percent if eligible students make up less than 15 percent of enrollment.

### BASIC GRANTS

Basic grants are awarded to LEAs that meet the following requirements: (1) have at least 10 low-income school-age children; and (2) have a population of low-income children that exceeds 2 percent of its total school-age population.

### CONCENTRATION GRANTS

These funds are distributed to LEAs that are eligible for Basic Grants and meet the following requirements: (1) have more

than 6,500 students from low-income families in enrollment; or (2) have a low-income student population that makes up at least 15 percent of its total school-age population.

### TARGETED GRANTS

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

### EDUCATION FINANCE INCENTIVE GRANTS

Incentive funds are based on each state's effort to provide educational funding relative to the state's per capita wealth and the state's ability to equalize education expenditures across LEAs. Education Finance Incentive Grants use a weighting system similar to that for Targeted Grants.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For LEAs, the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate level of expenditures from local and state funds for the preceding fiscal year must 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 students participating in Title I programs, and not to supplant such funds. States must reserve 4 percent of funds for school improvement purposes.

ESSA increased the amounts that states must reserve for school improvement. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, each state was required to reserve the greater of 7 percent of its

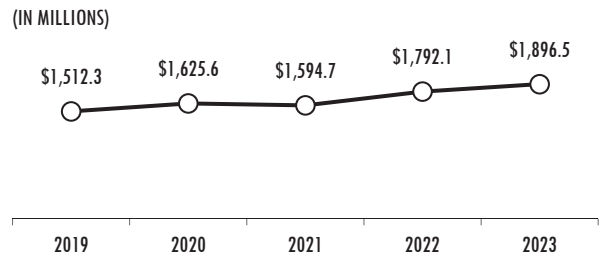
allocation or the amount the state reserved for school improvement plus the amount of federal School Improvement Grant funds it received for fiscal year 2016.

**STATE AGENCIES**

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

**Figure 54** shows the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 54**  
**TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



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. This award and Special Education Preschool Grants (CFDA No. 84.173) are grouped for certain administration processes in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Services for School Aged Children.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Both IDEA, Part B, grants share a maintenance of state financial support. State and local educational agencies must not decrease financial support for IDEA, Part B, special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year. For fiscal year 2021, the level of state financial support must meet or exceed the fiscal year 2020 level of \$1.9 billion. No match is required.

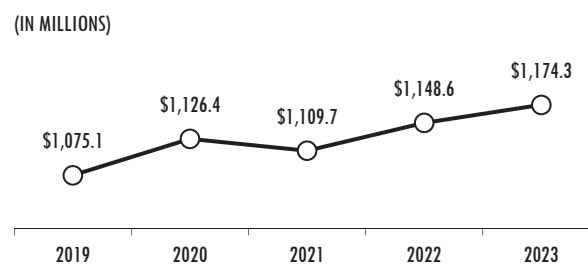
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 three to 21 who have disabilities are eligible for services.

**FIGURE 55**  
SPECIAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 55** shows the Special Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture food from surplus agricultural stocks for distribution. The basic cash reimbursement rates from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, were \$3.66 per free lunch, \$3.26 per reduced-price lunch, and \$0.35 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.

### 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 is \$14.6 million for Texas. A match of \$13.9 million is required in the form of cash or in-kind services provided by the state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private organizations.

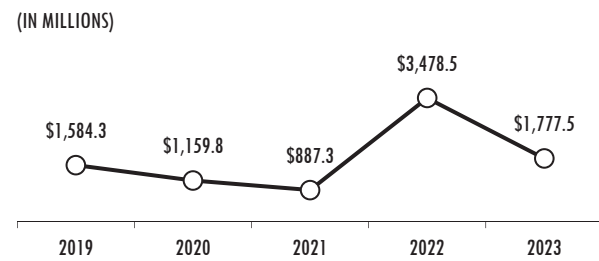
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 price to children from families with income levels greater than 130 percent but less than 185 percent of the FPL. For a household of four individuals for school year 2020–21, the

**FIGURE 56**  
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

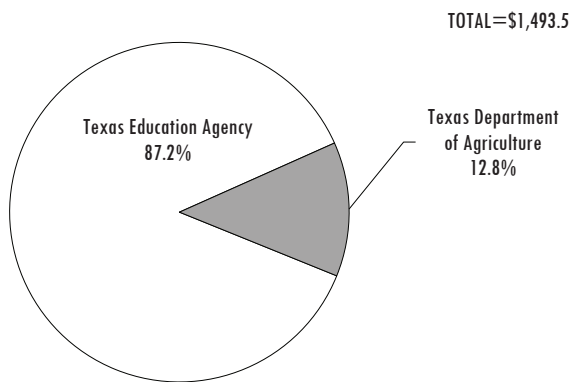
maximum annual income level for a free meal was \$34,060 and the maximum annual income for a reduced-price meal was \$48,470. Children from households that are certified to receive distributions from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, children enrolled in Head Start programs, children in foster care, homeless children, runaway children, and children in migrant families automatically are eligible to receive free meals. Children receiving Medicaid benefits and children in early literacy programs also may be eligible to receive free meals.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 56 shows the National School Lunch Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. Figure 57 shows National School Lunch Program distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

**FIGURE 57**  
**ESTIMATED NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM**  
**DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**



**NOTES:**

- (1) Distributions to Texas School for the Deaf, Texas Military Department, Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, and Texas Juvenile Justice Department total less than 1.5 percent of the state's total distributions.
- (2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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



# 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, 2021, to June 30, 2022, are \$1.97 per free breakfast, \$1.67 per reduced-price breakfast, and \$0.33 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.

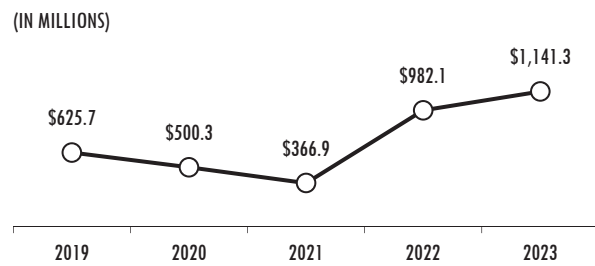
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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. Paid breakfast is served to children that are not eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Children from households that are certified to receive distributions from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or are enrolled in the Head Start program are eligible automatically for free meals. Children in foster care, homeless children, runaway children, children in migrant families, children receiving Medicaid benefits, and children in early literacy programs may be eligible for free meals.

**FIGURE 58**  
**SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 58 shows the School Breakfast Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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

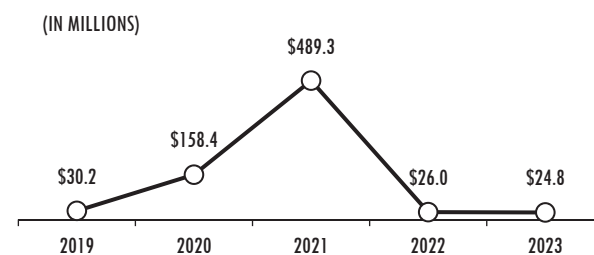
Funds assist eligible institutions that provide free meals to low-income children. The program operates primarily from May to September. Authorized program operating costs include the cost of food used, nonfood supplies, and securing a location for the food service. Authorized program administrative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

#### ELIGIBILITY

Eligible children include: (1) those age 18 and younger who live in areas where at least 50 percent of the children meet the income eligibility criteria for free and reduced-price meals and (2) disabled individuals older than age 18 who participate in school programs for the mentally or physically disabled.

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.

**FIGURE 59**  
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTE: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Department of Agriculture waived restrictions regarding the location and operational hours of Summer Food Service Program sites in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, which resulted in increased distributions from the program.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Eligible institutions include public or nonprofit private schools, summer camps, colleges, universities, and state and local governmental entities.

Open sites serve free meals to any child. These sites 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 59 shows the Summer Food Service Program for Children awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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.

#### 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 2021, Texas' base allocation was \$204.6 million.

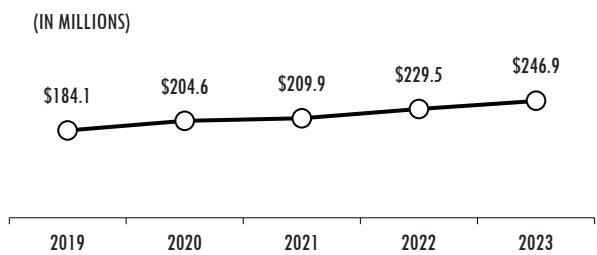
A percentage of additional funds are distributed based on each state's population of children ages five to 17, and the remainder is based on each state's number of children in this age group from families with incomes at less than the federal poverty level (FPL). The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), 2015, gradually eliminates the program's 2001 hold-harmless base allocation. Fiscal year 2001 base allocations 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 allocation percentages change by 5 percent annually until fiscal year 2020, when the allocation ratio has reached 20 percent based on population and 80 percent based on FPL.

#### 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 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.

**FIGURE 60**  
SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANT  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95 percent of awards for subgrants to LEAs. LEAs must use these funds to develop, implement, and evaluate programs that improve teacher quality and recruit and retain effective teachers. States may use up to 5 percent of funds for eligible state activities, which include reforming certification and licensing systems and programs, helping LEAs develop and implement evaluation and support systems, improving equitable access to effective teachers, and providing technical assistance to LEAs. Up to 2 percent of total state funding can be used for teacher, principal, or school preparation academies. States may use up to 1 percent of the total award for administration costs, and up to 3 percent of subgrants to LEAs may be reserved to fund state activities for principals and other school administrators. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

**Figure 60** shows the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 youths, by providing enhanced instructional opportunities. This program helps students 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.

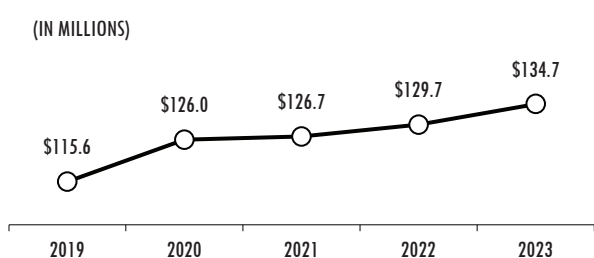
Pursuant to the Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that do not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

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use at least 95 percent of allocations 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 youths and children.

States may retain up to 5 percent of the state allocation for providing professional development activities, coordinating subgrants, providing 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 61**  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANT  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

LEAs must use funds to increase the English proficiency of ELL students by providing the following features: 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, instructional materials, educational software, and assessment procedures.

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

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

**Figure 61** shows the English Language Acquisition State Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 low-performing schools located in impoverished areas. The centers are intended to help students meet state academic achievement standards in core subjects, expand enrichment activities that complement regular academic programs, and offer literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

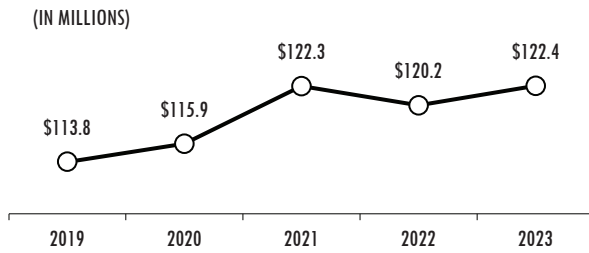
Pursuant to the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015, an LEA that fails to meet the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement for a certain fiscal year may avoid penalty if it met the requirement during each of the five preceding years. The U.S. Department of Education may grant waivers to LEAs that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

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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.

**FIGURE 62**  
21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 62 shows the 21st Century Community Learning Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 postsecondary 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.

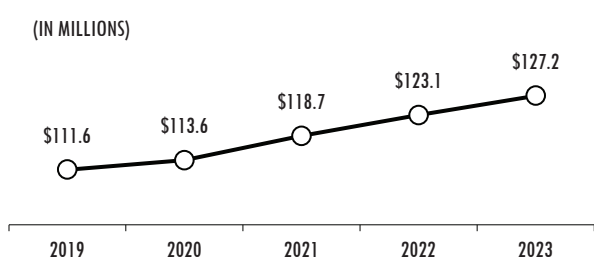
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must provide a 50 percent match for Federal Funds used for administration. A state must maintain its level of spending for CTE either by aggregate or per student for the second preceding fiscal year; for fiscal 2021, this amount is based on fiscal year 2019 spending. For fiscal year 2020, Texas' maintenance-of-effort requirement is \$3.4 billion. Texas' estimated maintenance of effort for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.6 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; states determine how to allocate this portion of funds among secondary and postsecondary institutions. 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, not more than 2 percent may be used to assist individuals in state institutions, and from \$60,000 to \$150,000 must be used to fund services to prepare individuals for nontraditional fields. No less than 0.1 percent of the award or \$50,000, whichever is lesser, must be used to recruit special populations for enrollment in CTE programs. States must use funds to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding.

**FIGURE 63**  
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### ELIGIBILITY

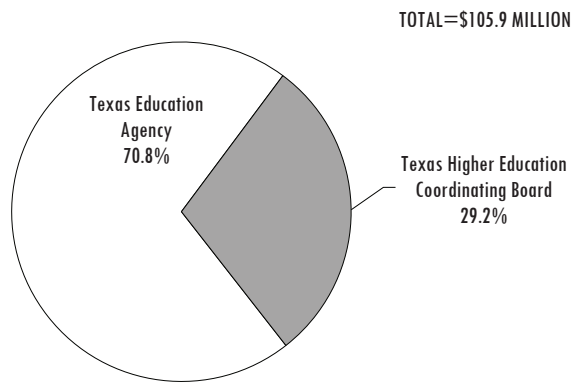
Eligible recipients include LEAs, two-year and four-year colleges and universities that offer CTE programs below the baccalaureate level, area CTE centers, and postsecondary education institutions operated by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Education.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 63** shows the Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 64** shows Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.

**FIGURE 64**  
**ESTIMATED CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BASIC**  
**GRANT DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2021**



**NOTES:**

- (1) Distributions to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, Texas School for the Deaf, and Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired total less than 1.0 percent of the state's total distributions.
- (2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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



# STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 84.424

### PURPOSE

State Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) Program grants provide funds to improve student academic achievement by increasing the capacity of states, local education agencies (LEA), schools, and communities to provide students with a well-rounded education. Funds are used to improve school conditions and promote the use of technology by educators and students to improve academic achievement and digital literacy.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

LEAs are eligible for funding if they received Title I, Part A, awards the previous year. Distribution of SSAE awards to LEAs is based on an LEA's Title I, Part A, award from the previous year, divided by all Title I, Part A, awards, and then multiplied by the state's SSAE award. The minimum award to an LEA is \$10,000. At least 95 percent of the total award to the state must be passed through to LEAs.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

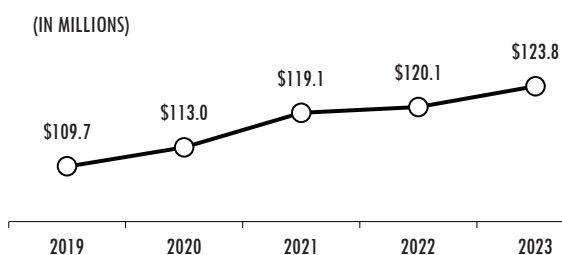
None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

The state and LEAs must use awards to supplement, not supplant, nonfederal funding. States must use at least 95 percent of allocations to award subgrants to LEAs and not more than 1 percent on program administrative costs. The state may use the remaining amount to support state-level activities and programs intended to meet the purpose of the program, including monitoring and technical assistance.

LEAs that receive allocations of \$30,000 or more must conduct a comprehensive needs-based assessment to determine use of the subgrant across three activities: to support well-rounded educational opportunities, to support

**FIGURE 65**  
STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT  
PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

safe and healthy students, and to support effective uses of technology. LEAs that receive allocations of less than \$30,000 must use funds in one of the three categories.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

**Figure 65** shows the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES

## CFDA NUMBER 84.002

### PURPOSE

Adult Education Basic Grants to States help adults and out-of-school youths ages 16 and older gain literacy and 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 allocation of \$250,000, each state receives its remaining allocation based on the ratio of its population of individuals ages 16 and older that do not have high school diplomas or equivalent to the national population of such individuals. States receive at least 90 percent of their allocations for the preceding fiscal year.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

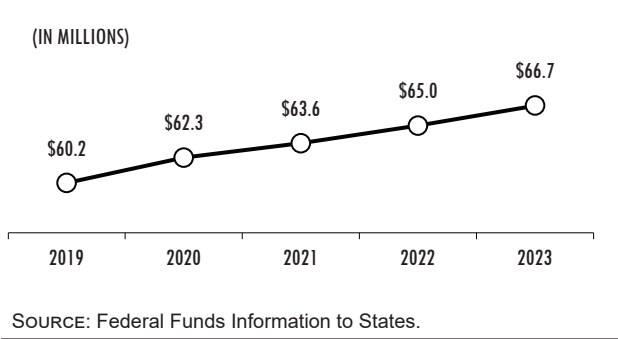
To receive funds, a state must make a nonfederal contribution of at least 25 percent of the total amount of funds expended for adult education and literacy activities. The match may be cash or in-kind services.

The state’s maintenance of effort (MOE) equals its nonfederal expenditures two years before the award year, which must not be less than 90 percent of what it expended in the third year before the award year. The MOE requirement may be calculated per student or by total expenditure and may be waived for one year if the decrease in expenditures was due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances. Texas’ MOE requirement for program year 2020 is \$28.8 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. The state must use the remaining 82.5 percent of funds 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. No more than 20 percent of the state allocation may be used for correctional education and other

**FIGURE 66**  
**ADULT EDUCATION BASIC GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



institutionalized individuals. The state must use a portion of the program’s funds for English literacy and civics education services to immigrants and other populations with limited English proficiency. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

### ELIGIBILITY

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

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 66 shows the Adult Education Basic Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

### CFDA NUMBER 10.560

#### PURPOSE

Funds provide financial assistance to states for administrative expenses for child nutrition programs in supervising and providing technical assistance to LEAs and other institutions that provide nutrition services for children and adults 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 the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and Special Milk programs during the second preceding fiscal year.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

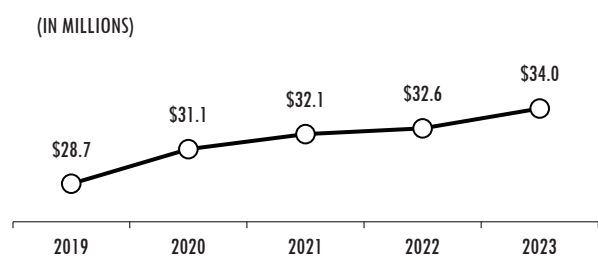
States may use funds to support salaries, travel expenses, and the purchase of supplies, equipment, and services associated with the administration of their child nutrition programs. Beginning in federal fiscal year 2020, a state may carry over to the next fiscal year up to 20 percent of its state administrative expenses. This carry-over amount includes a portion of the initial state administrative expense award, reallocations of funds, and transfers among state agencies.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Agriculture.

**Figure 67** shows the Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 67**  
CHILD NUTRITION – STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# 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 seeks to help 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 expenditure per pupil. Pursuant to the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015, each state received at least 90 percent of the previous year’s allocation for fiscal years 2017 to 2019.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

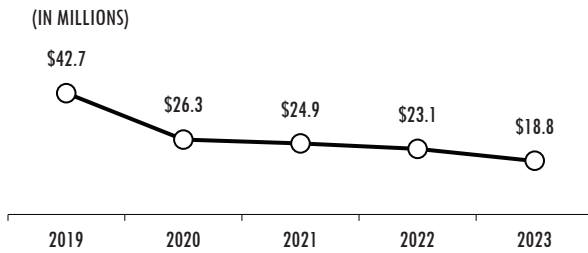
States must use funds to supplement, not supplant, state, local, and other federal funding. Funds are used to support high-quality education programs for migrant children to ensure they are not penalized based on disparities in educational opportunity. States and their subgrantees, such as local education agencies, have discretion to identify and develop programs to meet the award’s goal.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

**Figure 68** shows the Migrant Education State Grant program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 68**  
MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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. This award and Special Education Basic Grants to States (CFDA No. 84.027) are grouped for certain administration processes in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Services for School Aged Children.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Funds are distributed based on general population and poverty levels to eligible entities. 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 whose families earn incomes at less than the federal poverty level.

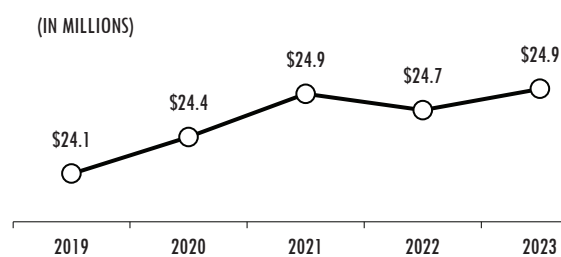
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Both IDEA, Part B, grants share a maintenance of state financial support. State and local educational agencies (LEA) must not decrease financial support for IDEA, Part B, special education and related services to less than the amount expended during the preceding fiscal year. For fiscal year 2021, the level of state financial support must meet or exceed the fiscal year 2020 level of \$1.9 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

**FIGURE 69**  
SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

**Figure 69** shows the Special Education Preschool Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# GRANTS FOR STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

## CFDA NUMBER 84.369

### PURPOSE

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

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

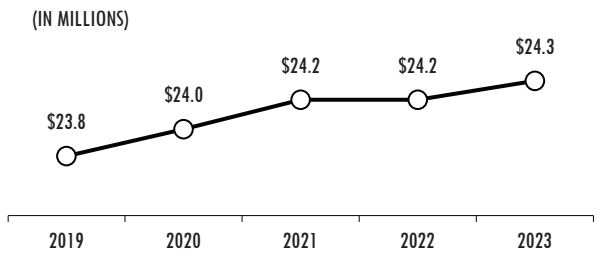
All funds must be allocated for state-level activities. Authorized uses include developing state assessments and standards, administering assessments, and performing other assessment activities. Other assessment activities include the following actions: (1) ensuring appropriate accommodations for English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

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Education Agency.

Figure 70 shows the Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 70**  
**STATE EDUCATION ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED**  
**ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICES

### CFDA NUMBER 10.500

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

With some exceptions, states and land-grant institutions receive an amount equal to the appropriated award in fiscal year 1962. For appropriations greater than this amount, 4 percent is distributed to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for administrative services, 20 percent is distributed equally among states, 40 percent is distributed among states proportionate to each state's share of the total U.S. rural population, and the remaining 36 percent is distributed among states proportionate to each state's share of the total U.S. farming population.

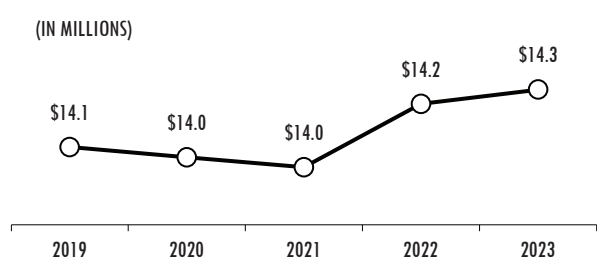
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

To receive its apportionment, each state must provide nonfederal cash funding that matches its federal award. If the state fails to match its apportionment, it will receive an award equal to the difference between its original award and the amount provided by the state. Withheld appropriations then are reapportioned among the states if they provide an increase match.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Grant funds must be used for allowable costs necessary to conduct approved integrated research, extension, and education objectives to address food and agricultural

**FIGURE 71**  
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE AWARDS TO TEXAS,  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

sciences, in the broadest sense. NIFA prohibits states from using grant funds for the renovation or refurbishment of research, education, or extension space; the purchase or installation of fixed equipment in such space; or the planning, repair, rehabilitation, acquisition, or construction of buildings or facilities.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

**Figure 71** shows the 21st Century Community Learning Centers awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



# PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS PURSUANT TO THE HATCH ACT

## 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

To receive its apportionment, each state must provide nonfederal funding that matches 100 percent of its federal award. If the state fails to match its apportionment, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold an amount equal to the difference between its original award and the amount provided by the state. Withheld appropriations then are reapportioned among states if they provide a match to the increase. No maintenance of effort is required.

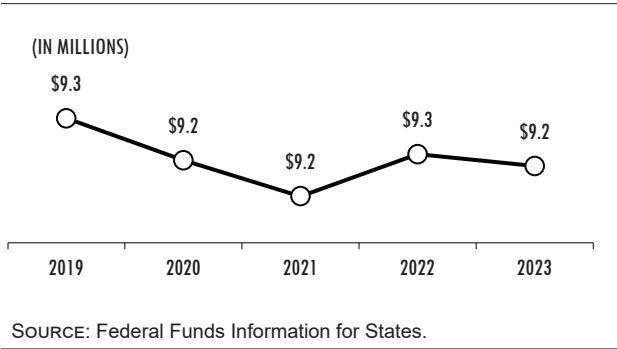
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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.

**FIGURE 72**  
**HATCH ACT PAYMENT AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



### STATE AGENCIES

Texas A&M AgriLife Research; Prairie View A&M University Cooperative Agricultural Research Center.

Figure 72 shows the Hatch Act Payments awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

### CFDA NUMBER 84.196

#### PURPOSE

Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants provide assistance to states to support homeless children and youth to access 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.

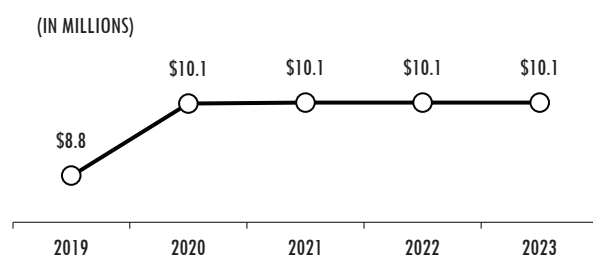
The state's education agency may use remaining funds for the following activities: establishing an office of the coordinator for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program, which gathers and publishes information on homeless children and youth and obstacles they encounter to regularly attending 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 73** shows the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 73**  
EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH  
PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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 allocation 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 funding if it meets the following requirements: (1) at least 20 percent of its enrolled children 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

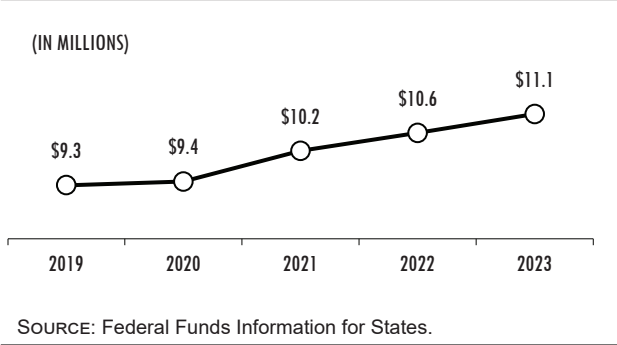
Grantees may use up to 5 percent of funds for administrative costs and technical assistance. They may use funds for teacher recruitment, retention, or development; education technology; and parental involvement activities. Grantees also may use funds for activities authorized pursuant to the following 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 74** shows the RLIS Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 74**  
**RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOL PROGRAM AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



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# TRANSPORTATION

## INTRODUCTION

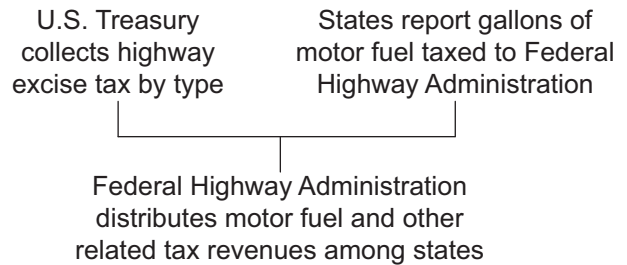
For the 2020–21 biennium, 13 of the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$9.2 billion for transportation. Financing for the state’s transportation needs from fiscal years 2021 to 2026 is supported primarily by federal highway and transit funds received from the U.S. Department of Transportation, as authorized or appropriated by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) of 2021. The Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2018 extended authorization for the Airport Improvement Program through fiscal year 2023.

## SOURCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal Highway Trust Fund (HTF) was established as a user-supported fund intended to finance highways with tax revenues. 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 (MTA). The IIJA authorizes the heavy-vehicle use tax through fiscal year 2028. It also extends motor fuel and nonmotor fuel excise taxes at the same rates through fiscal year 2028. According to the U.S. Treasury, receipts from user fees are projected to fall short of outlays. The Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, 2015, contained additional revenue provisions to maintain the HTF’s solvency through federal fiscal year 2020, including certain transfers from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. To maintain solvency beyond 2020, the IIJA has transferred approximately \$118.0 billion from the General Fund to the HTF and the MTA.

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

**FIGURE 75**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS**



SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration.

revenues attributable to each state. **Figure 75** shows the process through which states report motor fuel taxes to the U.S. Department of the Treasury for deposit into the HTF for distribution to states.

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

The IIJA authorizes \$350.8 billion in budget authority for federal-aid highway programs through federal fiscal years 2022 to 2026. This amount includes \$303.5 billion in contract authority financed by the Highway Trust Fund and \$47.3 billion in General Fund supplemental appropriations.

The IIJA also authorizes \$14.7 billion from fiscal years 2022 to 2026 that is subject to appropriation.

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 provide Texas with the necessary funding to reduce transportation-related emissions and improve air quality in the state.

### REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

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

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

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

### APPORTIONMENT VS. OBLIGATION LIMITATION

IIJA-authorized funds are distributed to states by apportionment, as prescribed by a statutory formula, or by allocation based upon eligibility criteria or competition. The U.S. Department of Transportation adds the amounts of new apportionments or allocations to the program's unused balance from previous years. Increased fuel economy in vehicles and a decrease in gasoline consumption has depleted the HTF prematurely each year. The IIJA, as extended, establishes an obligation limitation of \$57.5 billion for fiscal year 2022, increasing each year to \$61.6 billion for fiscal year 2026. Limits on total obligations incurred during a fiscal year control the rate of annual federal expenditures. The U.S. Congress may adjust the

statutory limitations in the annual federal appropriations act based on updated revenue estimates.

Each fiscal year, a state receives an overall obligation limitation that covers all its programs, except those that either are exempt or receive special consideration. A state may transfer program funds based upon its needs but must not exceed the 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 76** shows rankings and amounts for the federal transportation funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium.

**FIGURE 76**  
**TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100**  
**2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
2	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program	\$4,697.8
5	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	\$2,489.2
16	Airport Improvement Program	\$491.9
18	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$473.6
22	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	\$385.4
27	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program	\$285.1
45	Rural Areas Formula Grants	\$96.0
56	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	\$61.1
60	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program	\$57.6
70	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program	\$41.3
71	Enhanced Mobility Grants for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	\$40.9
72	State and Community Highway Safety Grants	\$40.8
76	National Priority Safety Programs	\$35.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$9,195.9</b>

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 monitors the direction of federal highway construction funds toward meeting performance targets included in each state's asset management plan for the NHS. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) of 2021 amended the NHPP to include support activities that mitigate the costs of damages to NHS resulting from natural disasters.

### 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.

Pursuant to the IIJA, projects located on toll roads are subject to applicable tolling statute rates. The federal share of costs for toll road projects that replace or retrofit a diesel fuel ferry vessel may reach 85 percent. This provision will expire September 30, 2025.

Subject to limitations, the federal share of projects incorporating Innovative Project Delivery may be increased by up to 5 percent, not to exceed 100 percent federal share.

No maintenance of effort is required.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funding for construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, preservation, or operational improvement of segments of the NHS. Projects include 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 and bus terminals servicing the NHS;
- environmental restoration, mitigation, and reclamation on NHS facilities;
- highway safety improvements;
- bridge-bundling projects, which preserve or maintain multiple bridges within a single contract;
- ferries, NHS connecting roads, and ferry terminals;
- technology assistance for NHS-related data collection, traffic monitoring, and intelligent transportation systems;
- installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment;
- reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of a bridge on a non-NHS federal-aid highway;
- federal credit assistance associated with NHPP projects; and
- preferential parking, including electric-vehicle charging stations or natural-gas refueling stations.

The IIJA established the following additions:

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

A state may transfer up to 50 percent of its NHPP apportionment each fiscal year to the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program; Congestion Mitigation and Air



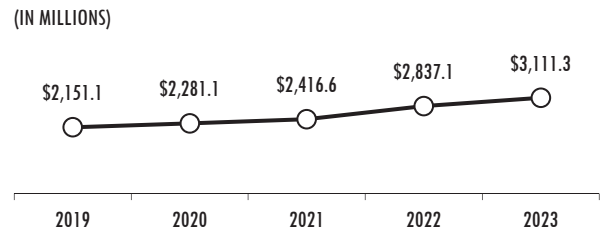
Quality Improvement Program; Carbon Reduction Program; Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Program; Highway Safety Improvement Program; National Highway Freight Program; and Transportation Alternatives.

**STATE AGENCIES**

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

**Figure 77** shows the NHPP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 77  
NATIONAL HIGHWAY PERFORMANCE PROGRAM AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 20.205

### PURPOSE

The Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG) provides discretionary funding to address state and local transportation needs. STBG provides funds for states and localities to use on any 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 28.7 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. The IIJA decreased this percentage from 29.3 percent. Each state's STBG formula funds increase in proportion to its 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.

Pursuant to the IIJA, projects located on toll roads are subject to applicable tolling statute rates. The federal share of costs for toll road projects that replace or retrofit a diesel fuel ferry vessel may reach 85 percent. This provision will expire September 30, 2025.

Subject to limitations, the federal share of projects incorporating Innovative Project Delivery may be increased by up to 5 percent, not to exceed 100 percent federal share.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States use federal funding from STBG primarily for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, maintenance, and operational improvements of federal-aid highways. States 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. Unless included on the federal-aid highway system on January 1, 1991, states may not undertake STBG projects on local or rural roads. Exceptions to this provision include existing bridge or tunnel projects, transportation alternative projects, and bridge replacements located at low-water crossings. Rural barge landing, dock, and waterfront infrastructure projects also are eligible projects.

Other eligible uses include the following projects:

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

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

to unsuccessful bidders in certain circumstances. The U.S. 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 (TA), state planning, and research and funding for bridges that are not on federal-aid highways.

After TA portions are set aside, 55 percent of STBG apportionments are suballocated to the following areas within the state based on each area’s relative share of the state’s population: (1) urbanized areas with a population greater than 200,000; (2) cities with a population ranging from 50,000 to 200,000; (3) cities with a population ranging from 5,000 to 49,999; and (4) cities with a population of less than 5,000.

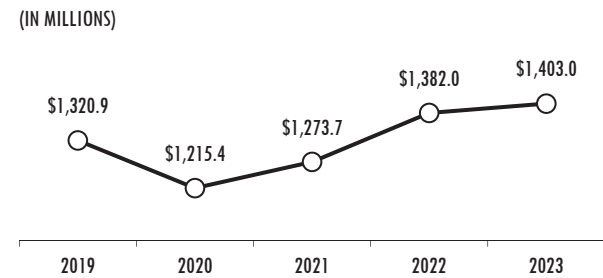
A state may transfer up to 50 percent of its STBG apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, TA Program, Surface Transportation Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, or the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Program. Additionally, the governor of a state that shares a land border with Canada or Mexico may designate up to 5 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 78** shows the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 78  
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BLOCK GRANT AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 20.106

### PURPOSE

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides funding to assist public-use airports included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) 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) apportions entitlements first to states and defined types of airports. These airports include primary airports that provide commercial service to more than 10,000 passengers per year, cargo-service airports, nonprimary commercial airports that serve from 2,500 to 9,999 passengers annually, and airports located in Alaska. The remaining funds are discretionary funds subject to a national prioritization formula. Funding typically is provided directly to individual airports.

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

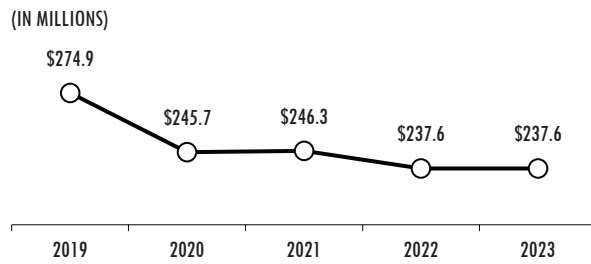
### MATCH OR METHOD OF FINANCE

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

**FIGURE 79**  
**AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

and the state that outlines the responsibilities of both entities. The state must ensure that projects administered in accordance with SBGP comply with federal requirements.

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

### STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 79 shows the Airport Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 improve safety, 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 6.7 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. The HSIP apportionment also includes \$249.5 million in amounts set aside for Railway–Highway Grade Crossings and certain safety-related activities.

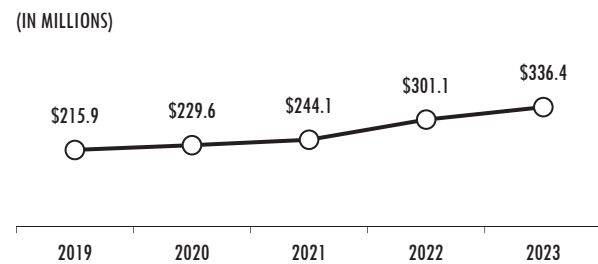
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs is 90 percent. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety improvements, workforce development, and transportation alternative projects, which include bicycle and pedestrian pathways. No maintenance of effort is required.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Each state must develop and implement a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) that defines state safety goals, identifies emphasis areas, and describes a program of strategies to improve safety. States may use HSIP funds on any safety project, whether related to infrastructure or not, that is consistent with the state's SHSP and corrects or improves highways, safety problems, and hazardous roads. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, 2015, and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021, (IIJA) limit HSIP eligibility to projects specified in statute, most of which are related to infrastructure safety and road classification.

**FIGURE 80**  
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO  
TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Each state may transfer up to 50 percent of its HSIP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, or the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Program. IIJA additions also authorize states to expend up to 10 percent of their HSIP apportionments for safety improvement projects.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 80** shows the HSIP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

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

## CFDA NUMBER 20.205

### PURPOSE

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

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A state's base apportionment is divided among the apportioned highway programs by formula. The initial CMAQ apportionment is calculated as the state's percentage share of the national total during the previous fiscal year. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) then guarantees to each state an apportionment that equals at least 95 percent of its contributions to the Highway Trust Fund from the previous year. The state's apportionment also must be 1 percent greater than its fiscal year 2022 apportionment and 2 percent greater than its fiscal year 2021 apportionment.

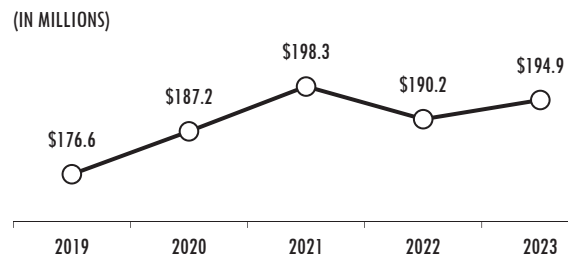
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

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, and the installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021, (IIJA) also expands use of funds to include projects related to alternative-fuel vehicles and equipment, shared micro-mobility systems (e.g., shared scooters or bicycles), facilities serving electric or natural gas-fueled vehicles, and the modernization or rehabilitation of lock-and-dam or marine highway corridors.

**FIGURE 81**  
CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY  
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

States containing areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (nonattainment areas) and former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas) must set aside 25 percent 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, and alternative-fuel vehicle purchases. States with low population density that meet certain criteria are exempt from setting aside funds to address particulate matter emissions. Each state must reserve an additional 2 percent of its apportionment for State Planning and Research.

States may transfer up to 50 percent of their CMAQ apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, or Highway Safety Improvement Program. The IIJA expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Program.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 81** shows the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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.

### 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.

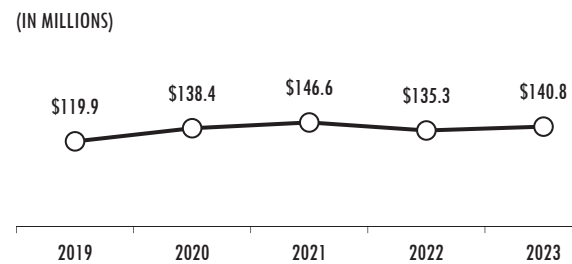
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 may include the following activities:

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

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021, increases from 10 percent to 30 percent the amount of NHFP funding that a state may use on freight intermodal or freight rail projects while simultaneously incorporating

**FIGURE 82**  
NATIONAL HIGHWAY FREIGHT PROGRAM AWARDS TO  
TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

projects that modernize or rehabilitate lock-and-dam or marine highway corridors. The IIJA also increases the maximum number of miles of highway that a state can designate as rural or urban freight corridors.

Each state may transfer up to 50 percent of its NHFP apportionment to the National Highway Performance Program, Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, or the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. The IIJA also expands eligible transfers to include the Carbon Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation Formula Program. Each state must reserve an additional 2 percent of its apportionment for State Planning and Research.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 82** shows the National Highway Freight Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



## 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 also provides funding for state and national training and technical assistance through the Rural Transportation Assistance Program. The program's purpose includes the following goals:

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

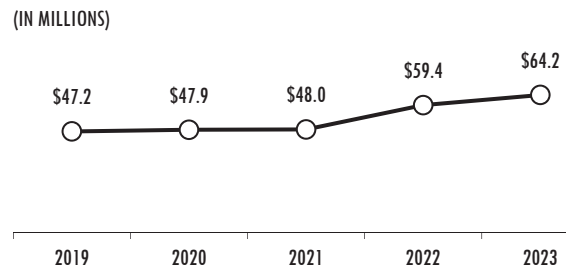
Funds are apportioned to states by the following statutory formula based on the latest census data for rural areas with populations of less than 50,000:

- 83.15 percent based on land area and population in rural areas; and
- 16.85 percent based on land area, vehicle revenue miles, and population of 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, all of which may be funded at 90 percent. The federal share for operating assistance is 50 percent of net operating costs. The

**FIGURE 83**  
RURAL AREAS FORMULA GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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, 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 state's intercity bus needs have been met adequately.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

**Figure 83** shows the Rural Areas Formula Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 Grants and Incentive Grants, Border Enforcement Grants, and New Entrant Grants into a single, formula-driven program.

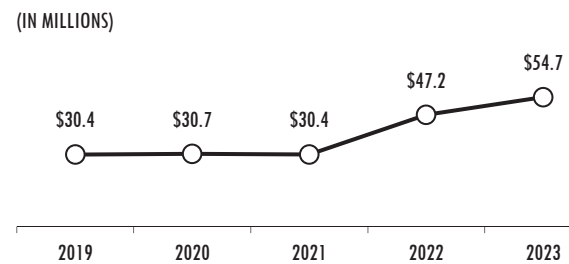
### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

A state's lead agency in receipt of MCSAP funding 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

**FIGURE 84**  
MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- uploading CMV inspection data in accordance with FMCSA policy guidelines.

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

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs for the combined grant is 85 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 Grant and Incentive Grant funding by submitting a commercial vehicle safety plan. Funds may be used to assist states with implementing programs for the adoption and uniform enforcement of safety rules, regulations, and standards compatible with FMCSA regulations and Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations for interstate and intrastate motor carriers and drivers.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Public Safety.

**Figure 84** shows the MCSAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 calculated as the state’s percentage of the total national apportionment during the previous fiscal year. The state’s department of transportation is required to make the MPP funds available to MPOs in accordance with a formula developed by the state’s department of transportation and approved by FHWA.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share of costs typically is 90 percent. A 100 percent federal share is authorized for certain safety projects and innovative project delivery methods. No maintenance of effort is required.

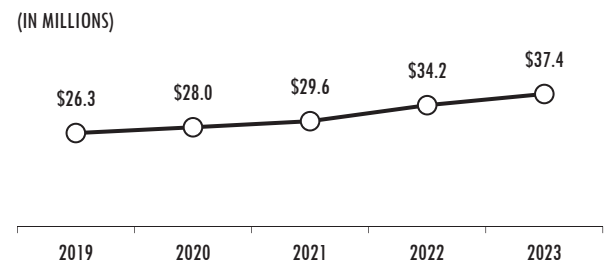
### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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

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

Unless the state has a Complete Streets prioritization plan approved by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, the

**FIGURE 85**  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021, requires a 2.5 percent set-aside for increasing safe and accessible transportation options.

States may not transfer MPP funds to other apportioned programs.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 85 shows the Metropolitan Planning Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION – RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM

### CFDA NUMBER 20.205

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- 50 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 national number of public railway–highway crossings.

Each state receives at least 0.5 percent of the program funds.

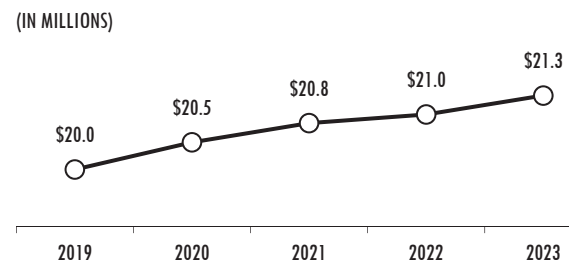
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The federal share is 100 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 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 department of transportation, but the amount may not exceed 10 percent of the project cost. States also may provide funding to local governments that close public at-grade railway–highway crossings of \$100,000 or an amount paid by the railroads, whichever is less. Pursuant to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), 2021, states also may use up to 8 percent of RHCP funds to analyze and compile data for the state’s annual report to the federal government.

**FIGURE 86**  
RAILWAY–HIGHWAY CROSSINGS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

IIJA removes the program requirement to set aside 50 percent of RHCP funds each fiscal year for the installation of protective devices and adds pedestrian safety projects as an eligible use of funds.

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

States must submit an annual report by August 31 each year.

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 86** shows the Railway–Highway Crossings Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# CAPITAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS – 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 and individuals with disabilities 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 number of seniors and individuals with disabilities that reside in rural, small urban, and urban areas. DOT apportions 60 percent of funds directly to large, urbanized areas with populations greater than 200,000. States are allocated 20 percent of funds for use in smaller urbanized areas with populations ranging from 50,000 to 200,000. In addition, 20 percent of funds are apportioned to states for use in rural areas with populations of less than 50,000. State or local government entities that operate a public transportation service also may be eligible for grant funds.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

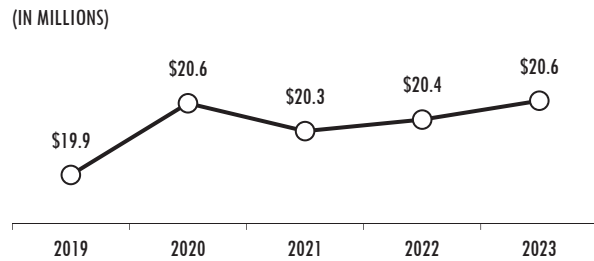
The federal share of eligible capital costs is 80 percent. The federal share of eligible operating costs is 50 percent. Administrative costs are funded at 100 percent.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Recipients can use up to 10 percent of their apportionment for administrative costs. At least 55 percent of program funds must be used for capital projects and can include the following projects:

- buses and vans;
- wheelchair lifts, ramps, and securement devices;
- transit-related information technology systems including scheduling/routing/one-call systems;
- mobility management programs;
- travel training;
- volunteer driver programs;
- construction of accessible pathways;

**FIGURE 87**  
**ENHANCED MOBILITY FOR SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- improving signage or wayfinding technology;
- vehicle purchases for ride share programs; and
- mobility management programs.

The remaining 45 percent may be used for capital planning and operating expenses for new public transportation services or transportation alternatives intended to assist individuals with disabilities and seniors beyond those required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Transportation.

Figure 87 shows the Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS

## CFDA NUMBER 20.600

### PURPOSE

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

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- 75 percent is based on the ratio of the state’s population in the latest federal census to the total U.S. population; 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 conduct local highway safety programs.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

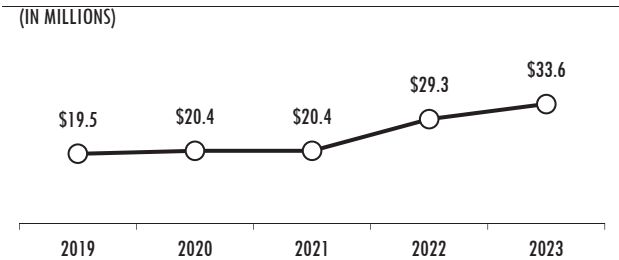
The federal share of costs is 80 percent. No maintenance of effort is required.

### 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. This program funds the following typical activities:

- developing or upgrading traffic record systems;
- collecting and analyzing data;
- conducting traffic engineering studies and analyses;
- developing technical guides and materials for states and local highway agencies;
- developing work-zone safety programs;
- encouraging use of seat belts and child-safety seats;
- developing public campaigns about roadway safety;
- developing programs to reduce injuries and deaths resulting from accidents involving motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- developing programs to reduce the number of drivers who drive while impaired or speed; and

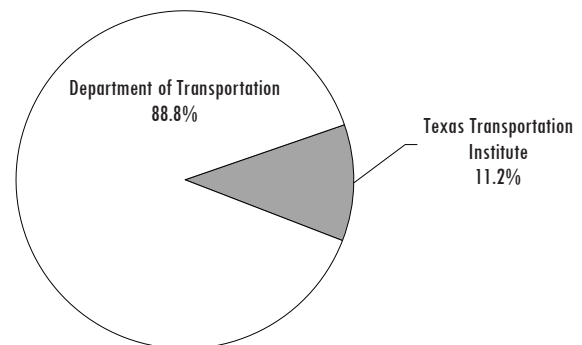
**FIGURE 88**  
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 89**  
ESTIMATED STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANTS DISTRIBUTIONS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEAR 2021

TOTAL=\$22.8 MILLION



**NOTES:**

- (1) Distributions to the Department of State Health Services and Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station total less than 2.5 percent of the state’s total distributions.
- (2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

- implementing programs to improve traffic safety for teenage drivers.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 88** shows the State and Community Highway Safety Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 89** shows State and Community Highway Safety Grants distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.



## NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS

### CFDA NUMBER 20.616

#### PURPOSE

National Priority Safety Programs provide funding to states through Occupant Protection Incentive; State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements; Impaired Driving Countermeasures; Distracted Driving; Motorcyclist Safety; State Graduated Driver Licensing; and Nonmotorized Safety 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. Except for the State Graduated Driver Licensing grants, 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 that a state receives for that fiscal year.

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

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

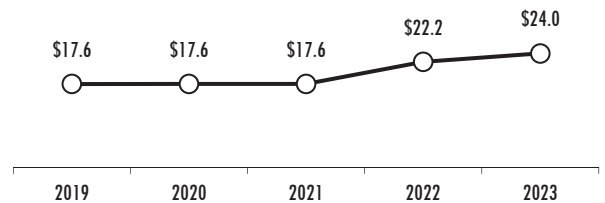
The federal share for each program is 80 percent. Occupant Protection Incentive, State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements, and Impaired Driving Countermeasures grants require the state to maintain its aggregate expenditures at or greater than the average of such expenditures during fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds may be used for the following activities:

**FIGURE 90**  
NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023

(IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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

#### ELIGIBILITY

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

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

Figure 90 shows the National Priority Safety Programs awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



# LABOR

## INTRODUCTION

Ten labor programs, totaling \$3.2 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 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 extended authorization of appropriations for WIOA programs and activities through fiscal year 2023.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014 authorized and provided CCDBG funding through fiscal year 2020, and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 provided appropriations for the program through fiscal year 2022. CCDBG requires states to reserve a certain amount of childcare funds each year for activities 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 each subsequent year. 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.

As part of the federal governments response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) of 2021, and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 appropriated an additional \$7.6 billion to CCDBG. ARPA also extended funding for the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds permanently.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through June 30, 2021. As of July 1, 2022, a sunset provision terminated a section of the act, resulting in restricted eligibility. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 provided appropriations for the program through fiscal year 2022.

**Figure 91** shows rankings and amounts for the federal labor funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium.

**FIGURE 91**  
**LABOR FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
8	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,233.1
14	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$507.6
17	Unemployment Insurance	\$484.8
20	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	\$441.2
38	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Youth Activities (2)	\$129.4
40	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Dislocated Worker (2)	\$125.4
42	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Adult (2)	\$122.6
43	Employment Services	\$105.3
66	Trade Adjustment Assistance	\$48.2
80	Jobs for Veterans State Grants	\$30.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$3,228.2</b>

NOTES:

(1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(2) For Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, amounts represent 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

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

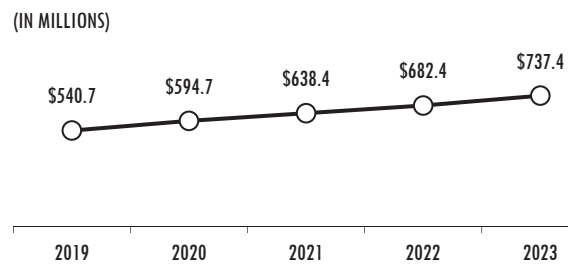
None.

#### 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 federal fiscal year 2022, states must use at least 9 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 for assistance to low-income working families.

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

**FIGURE 92**  
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### 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.

An eligible family's household income must not exceed 85 percent of the state median income, which was \$72,582 for a family of four in Texas for fiscal year 2022.

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

#### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 92** shows the CCDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

### CFDA NUMBER 93.596

#### PURPOSE

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

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

This grant program has two funding sources. Matching funds allocations are based on the proportion of children age 12 and younger residing in a state. Mandatory funds allocations are based on historical expenditures for certain former U.S. Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, childcare programs.

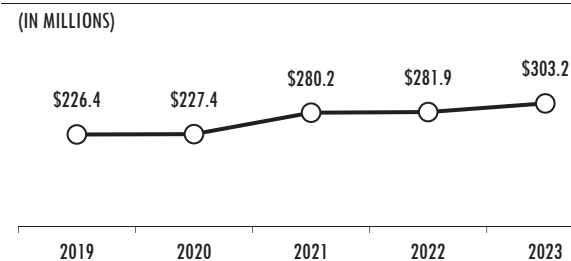
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

To receive matching funds, a state must maintain spending at no less than its 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 \$34.7 million. The state also must fully expend its allocation of mandatory funds before accessing matching funds. The federal-to-state match ratio is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage, a 60.80 percent federal share for federal fiscal year 2022. Federal regulations authorize states to count certain prekindergarten expenditures for low-income families for up to 20 percent of the MOE requirement and 30 percent of the state match, which 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 2022, states must use at least 9 percent of the combined funds to improve quality and availability of childcare. This improvement includes activities such as consumer education,

**FIGURE 93**  
**CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS**  
**AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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 the combined award on activities to improve the quality of infant and toddler care and must establish a sliding-fee scale for assistance to low-income working families.

Except for minor remodeling or upgrading of facilities to meet childcare standards, states may not spend funds on capital improvements. Grantees must offer parents the option of receiving vouchers or certificates to facilitate choice in selecting childcare providers. Funds may not support services provided during the regular school day to students enrolled in grades one to 12. Funds must 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. An eligible child must meet the following requirements: (1) reside with a parent who is working or attending job training or an educational program; or (2) receive or need protective services.

An eligible family's household income may not exceed 85 percent of the state median income, which was \$72,582 for a family of four in Texas for fiscal year 2022.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

**Figure 93** shows the Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 workforce programs approved by the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

### ELIGIBILITY

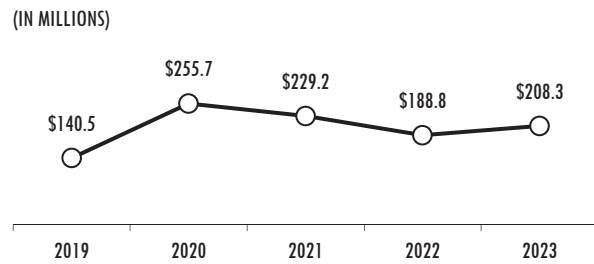
State workforce agencies administering federally approved unemployment insurance programs are eligible for funding. Although eligibility varies by state program, most applicants must demonstrate that they meet certain work and wage requirements and that their unemployment was involuntary.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

**Figure 94** shows the Unemployment Insurance Administration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 94**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

## 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. The program also helps businesses and employers recruit, retain, and accommodate employees with disabilities.

#### 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. A state must maintain VR spending at no less than its level of expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. The maintenance-of-effort requirement for state fiscal year 2020 was an estimated \$66.9 million.

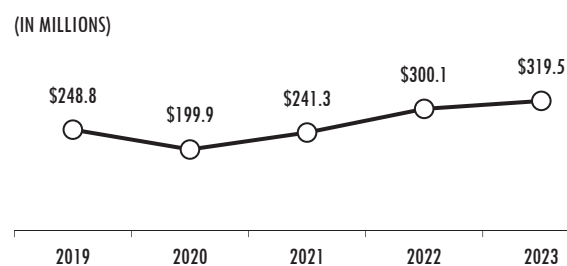
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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 at the completion of services 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.

**FIGURE 95**  
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES  
AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

**Figure 95** shows the Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 youths 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 percentage of unemployed individuals who reside in areas of substantial unemployment, defined as unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or more; the state's percentage of unemployed individuals 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 percentage of economically disadvantaged youth. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions that guarantee states a percentage of prior-year funding, minimum allocation amounts for small states, and a limit established at 130 percent of the state's relative share of the previous year's allocation.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

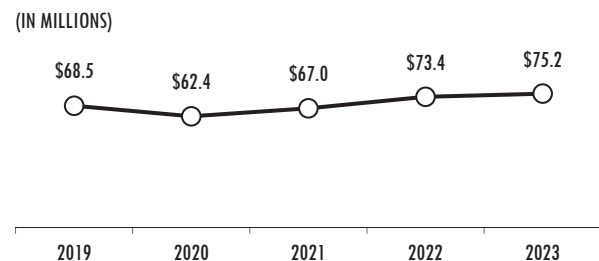
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state's governor may reserve up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Youth, WIOA – Adult, and WIOA – Dislocated Worker funds for statewide workforce investment activities. The state may use up to 5 percent of funds for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

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

**FIGURE 96**

#### WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES AWARDS TO TEXAS PROGRAM YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTE: Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.  
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### ELIGIBILITY

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

Ninety-five percent of youths 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 distributions from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; (3) qualify as a homeless individual; or (4) be in foster care.

A 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) a former offender released from the justice system; or (8) in need of additional assistance to complete education or secure and hold employment.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

**Figure 96** shows the WIOA – Youth Activities awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



## 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 following factors: the state’s percentage of unemployed individuals; the state’s percentage of unemployed individuals greater than 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force; and the state’s percentage of individuals that have been unemployed 15 or more weeks. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions that guarantee 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 allocation.

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

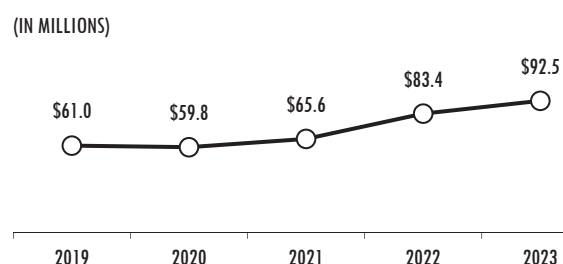
None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state’s governor may reserve up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Dislocated Worker, WIOA – Adult, and WIOA – Youth funds 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. The state may use up to 5 percent of funds for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

The program provides basic and individualized career services to job seekers and training services that equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. Most services for dislocated workers are provided through

**FIGURE 97**  
**WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT –**  
**DISLOCATED WORKER AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**PROGRAM YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.  
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

American Job Centers. WIOA authorizes funds for career services, including eligibility determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Other services include comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, counseling, career planning, and support services, such as transportation and childcare. Participants also receive training services associated with job opportunities in their communities.

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 are separated from their jobs, including those dislocated due to plant closings or mass layoffs, and who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation; formerly self-employed individuals; displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but no longer are supported by that income; and spouses of members of the armed forces in certain circumstances. Veterans and public assistance recipients receive priority.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 97 shows the WIOA – Dislocated Worker awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



# 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 percentage of unemployed individuals who reside in areas of substantial unemployment, defined as unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or more; the state’s percentage of unemployed individuals 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 percentage of economically disadvantaged adults. The formula includes hold-harmless provisions that guarantee states a percentage of prior-year funding, minimum allocation amounts for small states, and a limit established at 130 percent of the state’s relative share of the previous year’s allocation.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

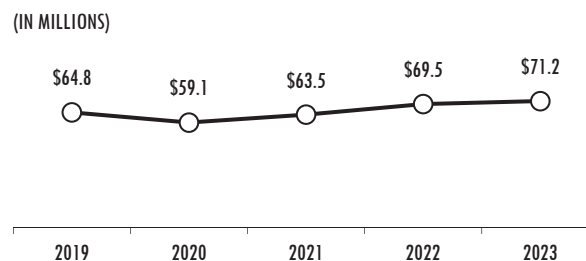
None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

A state’s governor may reserve up to 15 percent of combined WIOA – Adult, WIOA – Dislocated Worker, and WIOA – Youth funds for statewide workforce investment activities. The state may use up to 5 percent of funds for administration. Local workforce development boards receive remaining program funds.

The program provides basic and individualized career services to job seekers and training services that equip individuals to enter the workforce and retain employment. Most services for adults are provided through American Job Centers. WIOA authorizes states to use funds to provide career services, including eligibility determination, outreach, intake, and orientation. Participants also receive training

**FIGURE 98**  
**WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT –**  
**ADULT AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**PROGRAM YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: Amounts represent program year rather than fiscal year.  
 SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

services 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. Veterans, recipients of public assistance, low-income individuals, and low-skilled individuals receive priority for employment and training activities. States and local areas establish procedures for applying the priority requirements.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

Figure 98 shows the WIOA – Adult awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 percentage of the civilian labor force and one-third based on its national percentage of unemployed individuals. Both percentages are based on data available for the most recent calendar year.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support services related to a labor exchange system, such as job-search assistance; referral and placement assistance; recruitment services; skills assessment; and career guidance. Of the total allocated to each state, the state's governor reserves 10 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

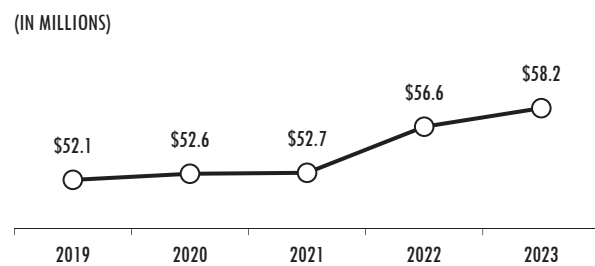
Employers seeking workers and prospective employees are eligible to receive assistance, with veterans receiving priority. Specialized services may be available to individuals with disabilities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, released offenders, youths, minorities, and older workers.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Workforce Commission.

**Figure 99** shows the Employment Services awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 99**  
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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 are separated from their manufacturing or service jobs, or whose work hours or wages have decreased due to increased imports or a shift in production to foreign countries.

On July 1, 2022, the Trade Act of 1974, Section 285(a), took effect, which terminated trade-adjustment assistance for workers. Until the program is reauthorized, TAA will receive reduced appropriations and become unable to provide services for groups of workers separated from their jobs after the termination date.

#### 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 funding. The U.S. Secretary of Labor issues certifications based on whether the petitioning group meets 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 the Secretary's certifications.

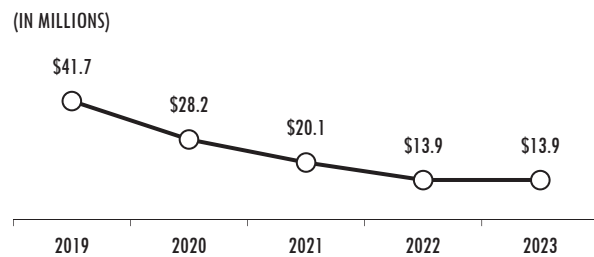
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Individual workers covered by a certification of eligibility may 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. A claimant must exhaust unemployment compensation and extended benefits before receiving trade readjustment allowances. Administrative costs may not account for more than 10 percent of a state's allocation,

**FIGURE 100**  
TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor.

and the state must use at least 5 percent 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 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 100** shows the TAA awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## JOBS FOR VETERANS STATE GRANTS

### CFDA NUMBER 17.801

#### PURPOSE

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants program provides individualized job assistance and training services to veterans and other eligible individuals that have significant barriers to employment and to help employers hire job-seeking veterans.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds to pay salaries, expenses, and reasonable support for the following staff: Disabled Veterans Outreach Program specialists who provide career services; Local Veterans' Employment Representative staff who conduct outreach to employers on behalf of veterans and facilitate the employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans; and Consolidated Position staff who perform a combination of these duties. Job and training activities include outreach, case management, and services that promote job retention. Specialists may not perform duties that are not related directly to meeting veterans' employment needs.

#### ELIGIBILITY

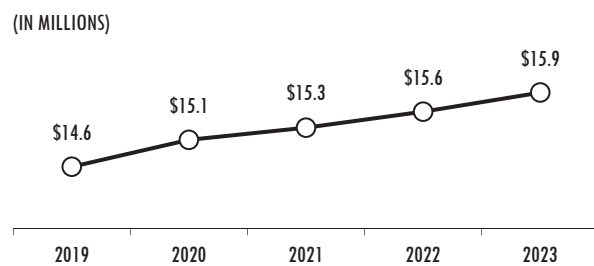
The program is open to veterans and other eligible individuals, prioritizing service-connected special disabled veterans, other disabled veterans, economically or educationally disadvantaged veterans, homeless veterans, and veterans with other significant barriers to employment.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Veterans Commission. In fiscal year 2019, the grant title changed from Disabled Veterans Outreach Program to Jobs for Veterans State Grants.

**Figure 101** shows the Jobs for Veterans State Grants program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 101**  
JOBS FOR VETERANS STATE GRANTS PROGRAM AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Texas Veterans Commission.



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# HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include \$688.5 million for housing and community development. Federal funding for these housing and community-related programs is 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 have expired for five of the housing and community development programs in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget. The Community Development Block Grant 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 appropriations process. The Museum and Library Services Act of 2018 reauthorized funding for Library Grants to States through federal fiscal year 2025.

**Figure 102** shows rankings and amounts for the federal housing and community development funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium.

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**FIGURE 102**  
**HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
25	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$306.3
37	Community Development Block Grant	\$138.6
49	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$71.2
50	Community Services Block Grant	\$71.2
59	Housing Trust Fund	\$58.4
87	Library Grants to States	\$23.8
91	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$19.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$688.5</b>

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

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## 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 \$1.975 billion or less, each state receives funds based on its fiscal year 1984 relative share of LIHEAP. This allocation method is known as the Tier I formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than \$1.975 billion, each state receives funds based on its share of expenditures by low-income households for home heating and cooling as a percentage of national totals. As part of a hold-harmless rule, no state receives fewer funds than its fiscal year 1984 relative share. This allocation method is known as the Tier II formula. When the total federal appropriation is greater than or equal to \$2.25 billion, an additional hold-harmless rate takes effect. This allocation method is known as the Tier III formula. For federal fiscal year 2022, the national appropriation was \$3.9 billion, including supplemental funding; therefore, the Tier III formula applied. The budget also maintains the hold-harmless provision for federal fiscal year 2022.

In addition to the formula allocations, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) distributes an emergency and contingency allocation that is discretionary and typically reserved for instances of severe weather and disasters.

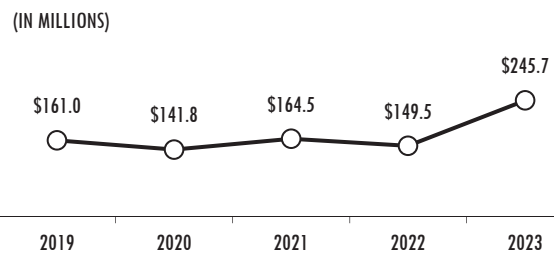
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

No match is required; however, states can earn additional LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive Grants based on nonfederal resources that provide additional benefits and services to LIHEAP-eligible households. No maintenance of effort is required.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

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-

**FIGURE 103**  
**LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
**AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is based on an estimate from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.  
SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

effective, energy-related home repairs. Beginning April 1 of each year, LIHEAP recipients may request in writing a waiver from HHS for that federal fiscal year to increase the amount of funds the recipient may allot for residential weatherization up to 25 percent of the total LIHEAP grant for that year. Recipients must reserve a reasonable amount of funding for crisis assistance through at least March 15 each year. Funds may be used to provide services, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors, which encourage and enable households to reduce their need for energy assistance by decreasing their home energy needs.

#### 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) or 60 percent of the state median income. For calendar year 2022, income for a family of four could not exceed \$41,625 in accordance with the FPL limit or \$51,235 in accordance with the state median income limit. Grantees may establish lower income eligibility levels, but they may not set the limit at less than 110 percent of the FPL (\$30,525 for a family of four for calendar year 2022).

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

**Figure 103** shows the LIHEAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



## 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 help to prevent slums and blight by meeting urgent community development needs, which include conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of a community for which other financial resources are not available.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan cities with populations 50,000 or greater and urban counties with populations 200,000 or greater receive CDBG funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Areas that are not metropolitan cities or part of an urban county are referred to as nonentitlement areas. States receive allotments for distribution to nonentitlement areas based on the greater 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 with incomes 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 growth lag since 1960, poverty, and pre-1940 housing units, weighted 20 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent, respectively.

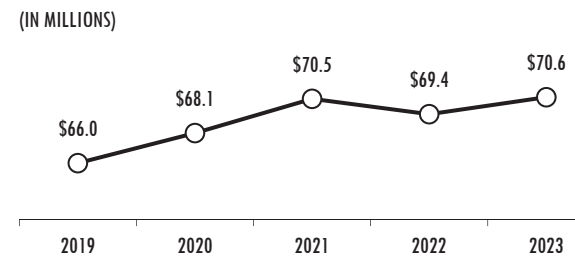
#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

For state administration of the program, after an initial allowance of \$100,000 with no match, states may receive 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 (e.g., counties, towns, etc.) in nonentitlement areas. At least 70 percent of the funds must be used for

**FIGURE 104**  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



#### NOTES:

- (1) The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.
- (2) Amounts do not include federal funding allocated to Texas for costs related to natural disasters.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Federal Funds Information for States.

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; relocation payments and assistance; administrative expenses; economic development; planning activities; and certain public services with some restrictions.

#### ELIGIBILITY

CDBG funds benefit low-income and moderate-income individuals. For nonmetropolitan areas, low-income and moderate-income individuals are those who earn no more than 80 percent of the median income in the county or in nonmetropolitan areas of the state, whichever is greater.

#### STATE AGENCIES

Texas Department of Agriculture; Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

**Figure 104** shows the CDBG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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

Forty percent of the HOME funds appropriated each year 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. Local jurisdictions eligible for at least \$500,000 through the formula (\$335,000 in years when Congress appropriates less than \$1.5 billion for HOME) also may receive an allocation. A community that does not qualify for an individual allocation through the formula can join with one or more neighboring localities in a legally binding consortium through which the members' combined allocation meets the threshold for direct funding.

Six factors are considered to calculate a state's formula allocation. The first four factors are weighted 0.2, and the last two factors are weighted 0.1:

- number of occupied rental units with at least one of four issues – overcrowding (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);
- number of rental units built before 1950 that serve as households for low-income individuals;
- number of occupied rental units with one of four issues (overcrowding, incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing, or high rent costs), multiplied by the ratio of the cost of producing housing for a jurisdiction divided by the national cost;
- number of families with incomes at or less than the federal poverty level (FPL);
- population of a jurisdiction multiplied by net per capita income; and
- number of rental units in which the household head's income is at or less than the FPL; this number is multiplied by the ratio of the national rental unit vacancy rate divided by the jurisdiction's rental unit vacancy rate.

For 20 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: (1) 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 (2) 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 may 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. Fifteen percent of a jurisdiction's allocation may be used for administrative costs. Participating jurisdictions also must set aside at least 15 percent of their allocations for housing to be owned, developed, or sponsored by community housing development organizations.

### ELIGIBILITY

For rental housing, at least 90 percent of HOME funds must benefit low-income and very low-income families, whose incomes do not exceed 60 percent of the area median income. The remaining 10 percent must benefit families whose

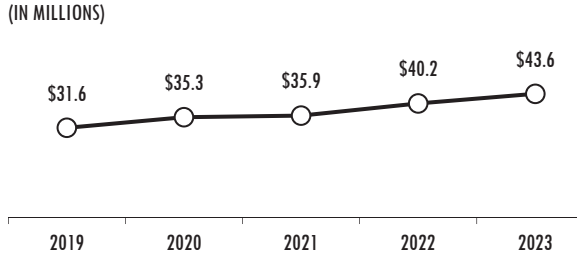
incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median income. Assistance to homeowners and homebuyers must be to families whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the area median income.

**STATE AGENCY**

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

Figure 105 shows the HOME Investment Partnerships Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 105**  
**HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Federal Funds Information for States.

## 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, each state receives at least 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

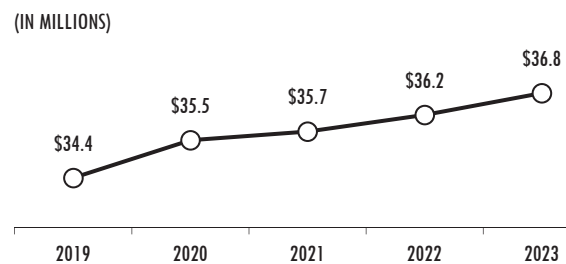
Households with income at or less than 125 percent of the federal poverty level (\$34,687 for a family of four for calendar year 2022) are eligible for assistance.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

**Figure 106** shows the Community Services Block Grant awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 106**  
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AWARDS  
TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System; Federal Funds Information for States.

# HOUSING TRUST FUND

## CFDA NUMBER 14.275

### PURPOSE

The purpose of grant funding from the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is to increase and preserve the supply of rental housing and rates of homeownership for low-income families, including homeless families.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Formula grants to states are determined based on the most recent census data available for the same year for the geographic areas and calculated using the sum of the following four weighted factors:

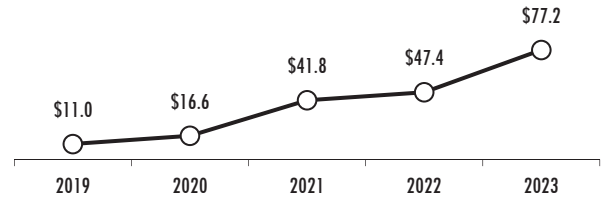
- the ratio of: (1) the shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to extremely low-income (ELI) renter households in the state; to (2) the aggregate shortage of standard rental units both affordable and available to ELI renter households nationally (weight 0.5);
- the ratio of: (1) the shortage of standard rental housing that is affordable and available to very low-income (VLI) renter households in the state; to (2) the aggregate shortage of standard rental units that are affordable and available to VLI renter households nationally (weight 0.125);
- the ratio of: (1) ELI renter households in the state living with incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, or paying more than 50 percent of income for housing costs; to (2) the aggregate number of ELI households with these characteristics nationally (weight 0.25); and
- the ratio of: (1) VLI renter households in the state paying more than 50 percent of income on rent; to (2) the aggregate number of VLI renter households with this characteristic nationally (weight 0.125).

The cost of construction in the state relative to the national average also is considered when calculating the total grant.

The minimum state allocation is \$3.0 million. Any amounts that become available for reallocation are added to amounts for formula allocation in the succeeding fiscal year.

**FIGURE 107**  
**HOUSING TRUST FUND AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**

(IN MILLIONS)



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Federal Funds Information for States.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the rehabilitation or new construction of rental and homebuyer housing. Eighty percent must be used for rental housing, and up to 10 percent may be used for homebuyers' assistance, including assistance for down payments, closing costs, and interest rate buy-downs.

At least 75 percent of funds must be used to support either extremely low-income families or families with incomes at or below the poverty line, unless the allocation is less than \$1.0 billion, at which point 100 percent of the funds must be used to support extremely low-income families.

### ELIGIBILITY

An extremely low-income family is defined as a low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 30 percent of the median family income of a geographic area. A very low-income family is defined as a low-income family with income from 30 percent to 50 percent of area median income, including homeless families.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.

**Figure 107** shows the HTF awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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 promote the development of educated and informed communities. States and subrecipients partner with community organizations to address individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, and digital, financial, and other types of literacy.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a minimum allotment set by the U.S. Congress (\$833,845 for federal fiscal year 2022) 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

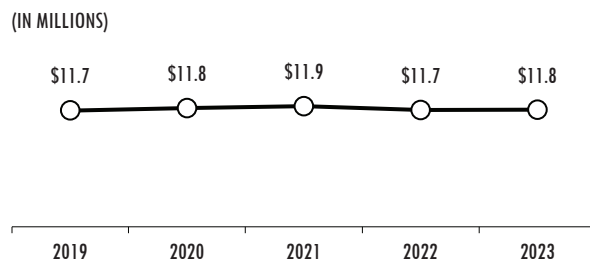
The state match is 34 percent. State expenditures for library programs and services during the year before the award year may not be less than the average of the total expenditures for the second, third, and fourth years preceding the award year. The maintenance of effort required for the fiscal year 2022 award is \$11.2 million for Texas.

#### 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 connections among all types of libraries;
- develop public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;

**FIGURE 108**  
**LIBRARY GRANTS TO STATES AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: Institute of Museum and Library Services; Federal Funds Information for States.

- target library services that help increase access for individuals with diverse geographic, cultural, and 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 those residing in underserved urban and rural communities, including children age 17 or younger 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. The beneficiaries of activities and services provided include users of libraries and information services.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

**Figure 108** shows the Library Grants to States awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM

### CFDA NUMBER 14.231

#### PURPOSE

Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) funds are available to states and other jurisdictions for activities to prevent homelessness. Funding is provided to engage homeless individuals and families; operate, improve, and increase emergency shelters; provide essential services for shelter residents; conduct street-level contact with homeless individuals and families; and assist with rapid rehousing.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Metropolitan cities with populations of 50,000 or greater 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 and 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.

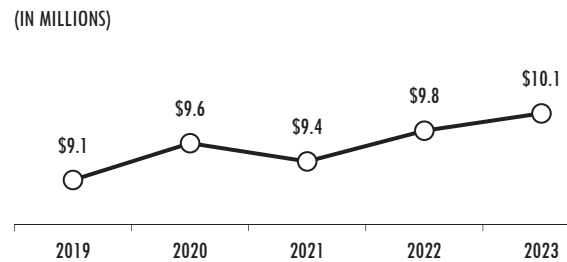
#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must subgrant all their ESG funds, except funds for administrative costs and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) costs, to units of local government or private nonprofit organizations. Funds may be used to conduct five eligible program components, including street-level contact, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid rehousing of homeless individuals and families, and HMIS 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.

#### ELIGIBILITY

Homeless individuals and families are eligible to receive street-level and emergency shelter services. Individuals and

**FIGURE 109**  
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Federal Funds Information for States.

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 109 shows the ESG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.





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# 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.

The 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. The program has not been

reauthorized since but has continued to receive funding for each subsequent year through the regular appropriations process. In 2020, the U.S. Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, which reauthorized the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program through 2021. Congress reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal year 2027 as part of the Omnibus Appropriations package of 2022.

**Figure 110** shows rankings and amounts awarded for the federal justice funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium.

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**FIGURE 110**  
**JUSTICE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)</b>
32	Crime Victim Assistance	\$233.8
68	Crime Victim Compensation	\$42.9
78	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$31.5
84	Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	\$27.0
89	STOP Violence Against Women Grant	\$22.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$357.3</b>

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

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# 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;
- community violence intervention efforts;
- criminal justice advocacy; and
- emergency transportation.

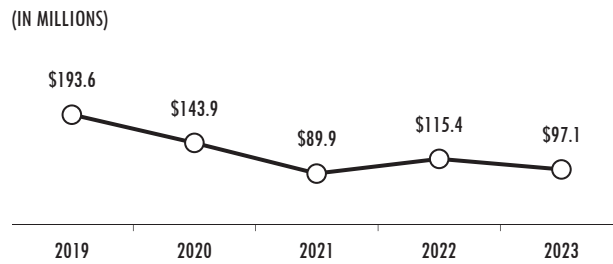
States must prioritize programs that aid victims of sexual assault, spousal abuse, or child abuse. Each state also must identify underserved victims of violent crimes and set aside additional funds for programs that serve them. States may not use grant dollars to supplant state funds but may use up to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

### STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

**Figure 111** shows the Crime Victim Assistance awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 111**  
**CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
 SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; Federal Funds Information for States.

## CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

### CFDA NUMBER 16.576

#### PURPOSE

The Crime Victim Compensation Program helps crime victims and their immediate families with the financial costs of crime. It also is intended to encourage victim cooperation and participation in the criminal justice system.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

With the recent passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021, each state now receives 75 percent, an increase from 60 percent, of the amounts awarded during the preceding fiscal year (two years prior to the grant year), other than amounts awarded for property damage. If the Crime Victims Fund has insufficient funds to provide grants of 75 percent to eligible recipients, then grant awards from the available funds will be apportioned accordingly to provide all programs with the same percentage of the amounts awarded.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

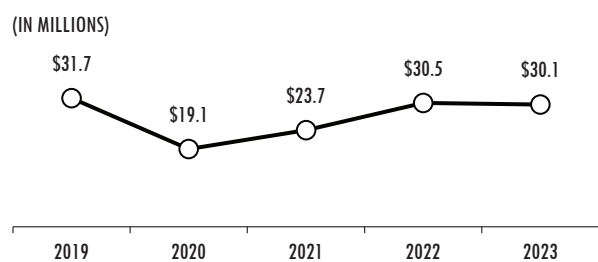
The program compensates victims and survivors of victims of criminal violence, including drunk driving and domestic violence, for costs such as counseling, medical treatment, funerals, and loss of income not paid by other sources. Compensation funds may be carried forward for obligation by the grantee for three years subsequent to the fiscal year award. Each state may retain up to 5 percent of its total grant for administrative and training purposes. States may use funds to supplement, but not supplant funds.

#### STATE AGENCY

Office of the Attorney General.

**Figure 112** shows the Crime Victim Compensation awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 112**  
CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; 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 correctional 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 also may use funds to expedite the transfer of custody for certain deportable aliens.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

A prorated rate for each jurisdiction is calculated using state and local government applicants' financial data. The formula accounts for 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. In accordance with the fiscal year 2021 program, SCAAP funds are limited to the following uses:

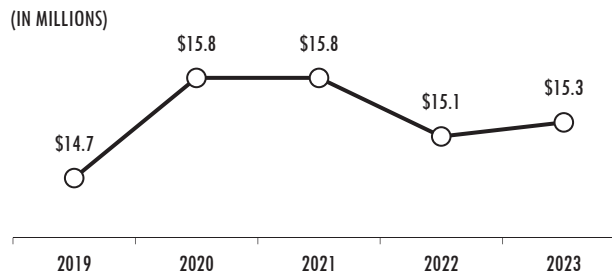
- salaries, wages, and benefits paid to employees who work in support of corrections facilities, including administrative support, transportation costs, and medical care; and
- repair, maintenance, and overhead costs, including utilities, reasonably attributed to the operation of corrections facilities.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Figure 113 shows the SCAAP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 113**  
**STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTES:

- (1) The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.
- (2) 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.

## 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 intended to prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total amount available for the program. Remaining funds are allocated based on the state's relative share of total U.S. population and the state's share of violent crime and population. 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. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the variable pass-through percentage for Texas was increased to 66.5 percent.

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

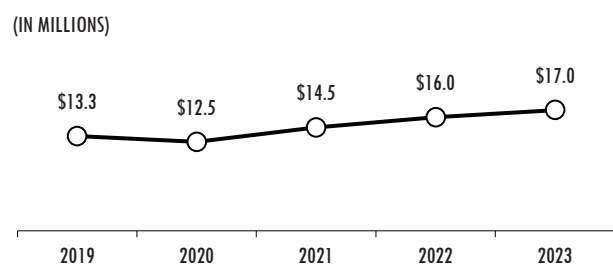
None.

#### 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 the following multiple-purpose areas: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation; and mental health programs related to law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams. Funds can be used to pay for personnel, overtime, and equipment, but not to supplant state and local funds or for land acquisition and construction other than penal or correctional facilities.

**FIGURE 114**

#### BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



NOTES:

- (1) The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.
- (2) Amounts do not include direct local appropriations from the U.S. Department of Justice.

SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

#### STATE AGENCIES

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor; Texas Juvenile Justice Department.

**Figure 114** shows the Byrne Memorial JAG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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.

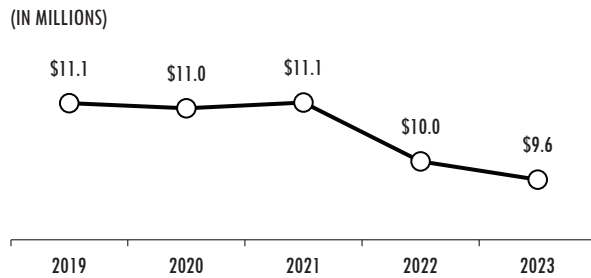
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The state match is 25 percent. States may satisfy this match requirement through in-kind services; however, all funds designated as match are restricted to the same uses as the federal Office on Violence Against Women funds and must be expended within the grant period. No federal maintenance of effort is required, but states may require subgrantees to maintain certain funding levels to ensure sufficient matching funds. The match is not required in subgrants to victim service providers or tribes.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must allocate at least 25 percent of each year’s grant award to prosecution, 25 percent to law enforcement, and at least 5 percent to courts. Each state must allocate 30 percent of funding for victim services, of which at least 10 percent must support culturally specific community-based organizations. 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 individuals charged with committing violent crimes against women. Funds may not be used to supplant state funding that otherwise would be available for such activities. States may use up to 10 percent of the award amount in each

**FIGURE 115**  
**STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



NOTE: The amount shown for fiscal year 2023 is projected.  
 SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of Justice.

allocation category for administrative costs. The state must award at least 20 percent of its total award to projects in two or more allocations that address sexual assault.

### STATE AGENCY

Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor.

Figure 115 shows the STOP Violence Against Women program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## INTRODUCTION

The top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget include seven natural resource programs that total \$356.5 million in the 2020–21 biennium.

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 the Interior’s (DOI) Fish and Wildlife Service. Sources of federal funding for the Sport Fish Restoration program include federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat and 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.

Funds from Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning are distributed by DOI’s National Park Service. The source of federal funding for this program is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Dingell Act of 2019 permanently reauthorized LWCF, and the Great

American Outdoors Act fully and permanently funded the program in August 2020.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) distributes funding for two programs, Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) and Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants. For PPGs, the EPA authorizes states to combine various grants into one grant to address their most important environmental issues. Authorization for Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants expired in 1991. However, it since has been funded annually through the congressional appropriations process.

Funds from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act program are generated from leasing revenues on the outer continental shelf, which the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management subsequently distributes to oil and gas-producing states that border the Gulf and to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Authorization for the program originates from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.

**Figure 116** shows rankings and amounts for the natural resources funds in the top 100 federal funding sources in the state budget for the 2020–21 biennium.

**FIGURE 116**  
**NATURAL RESOURCES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100, 2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
36	Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA)	\$162.7
58	Performance Partnership Grants	\$58.4
64	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education	\$50.5
73	Sport Fish Restoration	\$39.2
81	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning	\$29.9
95	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$15.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$356.5</b>

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; U.S. Department of the Interior; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

# GOMESA GRANTS

## CFDA NUMBER 15.435

### PURPOSE

The Gulf of Mexico Security Act (GOMESA) program provides funding to four oil and gas-producing Gulf states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas), their coastal political subdivisions, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund for coastal restoration and protection projects.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The collection and distribution of GOMESA revenues are dependent on continental shelf revenues, or the economic variability of oil prices and lease sales. Although the total amount available to states each year cannot be estimated due to unknown economic conditions, it may not exceed \$500.0 million and is subject to formula requirements. Fifty percent of outer continental shelf revenues are deposited into a designated account at the U.S. Treasury for subsequent distribution to eligible states and coastal political subdivisions.

Of this amount, 75 percent is distributed to oil and gas-producing Gulf states in amounts that are inversely proportional to the respective distance between the point on the coastline of each Gulf state that is closest to the geographic center of the applicable leased tract and that tract’s geographic center. Of this percentage, each eligible state shall receive at least 10 percent of the total funding available.

Twenty-five percent of the funding is distributed to each eligible state in proportion to the number of visitor days in areas and projects in parks that charge admission fees. Visitor days refer to each day a visitor is at the park engaging in an activity and projects within parks, including bridges, canals, railways, tunnels, roads, and other infrastructure that enable visitation.

Twenty percent of the total amount allotted to eligible Gulf states must be dedicated to state coastal political subdivisions.

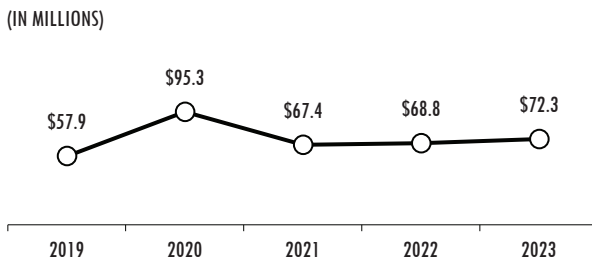
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funding for the following activities:

**FIGURE 117**  
**GULF OF MEXICO SECURITY ACT GRANT AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Interior.

- projects and activities that are for coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses;
- mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources;
- implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan;
- mitigation of the impact of outer continental shelf activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects; and
- planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with GOMESA requirements.

No more than 3 percent of the amount received from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management may be spent on planning assistance and compliance administrative costs.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Figure 117 shows the GOMESA awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

### CFDA NUMBER 66.605

#### PURPOSE

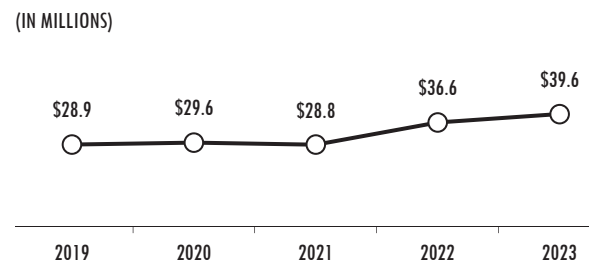
Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) are intended to leverage the unique capacities of states, tribes, and interstate agencies with the goal of directing resources to the most pressing environmental problems that affect these entities. PPGs promote innovative strategies for solving water, air, and waste problems while improving environmental performance, generating administrative savings, and strengthening partnerships with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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

- Air Pollution Control;
- Water Pollution Control;
- Nonpoint Source Management;
- Wetlands Program Development;
- Public Water System Supervision;
- Underground Water Source Protection;
- Hazardous Waste Management;
- Underground Storage Tanks;
- Radon Assessment and Mitigation;
- Lead-based Paint Activities;
- Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring;
- Pollution Prevention Incentives for States;
- Pesticide Cooperative Enforcement;
- Pesticides Program Implementation;
- Pesticide Applicator Certification and Training;
- Environmental Information Exchange Network;
- Brownfields State and Tribal Response Program;
- Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health;
- Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes; and
- General Assistance Grants to Indian Tribes.

**FIGURE 118**  
**PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

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

#### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The match is not set for the PPG program. Each state's match is the sum of the minimum state shares for each of the grant programs in each state's PPG. Some grant programs do not have matching requirements, while others require up to a 50 percent match. States may use excess matching funds for one program to meet the match requirement of another program.

Some programs, including the Water Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control grants, have a maintenance-of-effort requirement.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Recipients may use PPGs to fund activities that are within the cumulative eligibilities of the 20 grants and for associated multimedia activities.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

**Figure 118** shows the PPG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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 for the Wildlife Restoration Program based on two separate allocations made from the federal Wildlife Restoration Account. One of these allocations is made from an account for hunter safety within the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account, and it is distributed based on a state’s percentage of population from the most recent census. Each state receives an amount ranging from 1 percent to 3 percent of all hunter safety funds. The second allocation is made from the remaining funds in the account. Each state’s allocation then is based on two equally weighted factors: each state’s total land area, and each state’s total number of hunting license holders. Each state receives an amount ranging from 0.5 percent to 5 percent of each year’s total program apportionment.

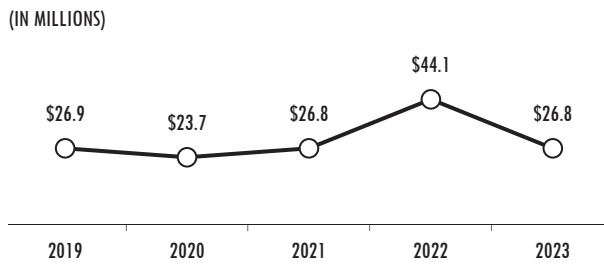
### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States receive federal reimbursement for up to 75 percent of a project’s expense. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project cost from a nonfederal source. Wildlife Restoration funds used to supplement the expansion of public target ranges may receive a 90 percent match. No maintenance of effort is required.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Funds support conservation and management of wild birds and mammals, 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.

**FIGURE 119**  
**WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION**  
**AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

**Figure 119** shows the Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

## 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. Subprograms, such as the Recreational Boating Access Program and the Aquatic Resource Education and Outreach and Communication Program, help administer these activities.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Allocations for the Sport Fish Restoration program are based on the following factors: 40 percent of the state's annual apportionment is based on its land and water area, and 60 percent is 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

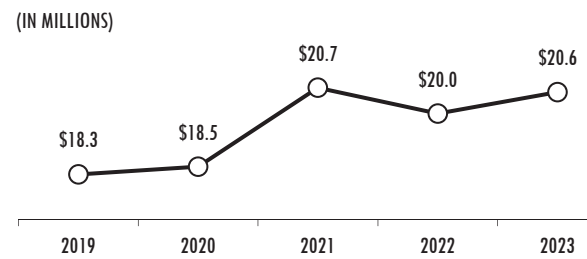
The program is cost-reimbursed, which means the state covers the full amount of an approved project and then applies for reimbursement from federal assistance ranging from 10 percent to 75 percent of the project's expenses. Each state must provide at least 25 percent of project costs from a nonfederal source. No maintenance of effort is required.

#### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States may use funds for the following activities:

- land acquisition;
- boating access, development, and maintenance;
- sport fisheries research, management, and program coordination;
- aquatic research, data collection, and education projects;
- community outreach and advertisement;
- lake construction and maintenance;

**FIGURE 120**  
SPORT FISH RESTORATION AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

- hatchery construction;
- habitat enhancement;
- administration; and
- technical assistance.

States may not use funds for law enforcement, public relations-related activities, or activities conducted primarily to generate revenue.

The Recreational Boating Access subprogram requires states within certain regions to allocate at least 15 percent of regional Sport Fish Restoration funds during five-year periods, beginning with federal fiscal years 2008 to 2012, and each subsequent five-year period. States may allocate this amount within a single fiscal year. Failure to allocate this amount requires states within the region to enter a memorandum of understanding to determine which states will make additional allocations. If the states fail to reach an agreement, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife regional director determines the allocation amounts.

The Aquatic Resource Education and Outreach and Communications subprograms may not receive more than 15 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration apportionment.

#### STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

**Figure 120** shows the Sport Fish Restoration awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# 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, security projects, sports fields, and related indoor infrastructure such as restrooms.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive equal awards in three phases. States initially receive an equal share of 40 percent of the first \$225.0 million during the first phase; 30 percent of the next \$275.0 million during the second phase; and 20 percent of any additional awards during the third phase. All subsequent apportionments are distributed based on factors such as each state’s need, 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 derived from state, local, nongovernmental, or private sources in the form of cash or in-kind contributions such as land, services, and materials. A federal share of 70 percent is provided for certain safety projects.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

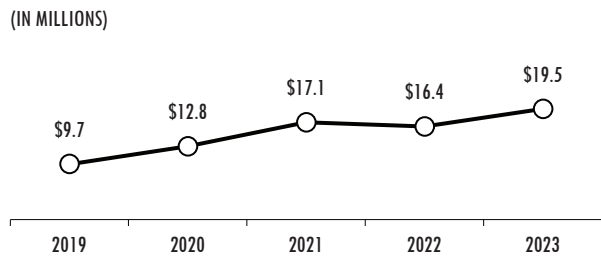
States may use funds for costs needed to support the planning, acquisition, or development of lands and facilities that will provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public. Outdoor recreation areas and facilities must be owned publicly and must be open to the public and not limited to special groups.

States may not use funds to acquire certain lands or facilities, such as those that would support semi-professional or professional athletics or non-outdoor purposes such as dining facilities and overnight accommodation. Funds also may not support operation and maintenance activities.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

**FIGURE 121**  
**OUTDOOR RECREATION, ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT,**  
**AND PLANNING AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

**Figure 121** shows the Outdoor Recreation, Acquisition, Development, and Planning awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

## CFDA NUMBER 66.460

### PURPOSE

Nonpoint source water pollution results from runoff of natural and human-made pollutants, which is not attributable to a single polluter. Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants assist states in developing management programs to improve water quality in affected waters through management of animal wastes, sediment, pesticide and fertilizer control, watershed planning, and educational programs.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The total funds available in Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants are multiplied by each state’s applicable percentage, which is determined by weighted factors such as population, cropland acreage, pasture and rangeland acreage, forest harvest acreage, wellhead protection areas, critical aquatic habitats, mined acres, and pesticide use. States are awarded up to 15 percent of the total appropriation. The total award is then allocated to two funding categories – the Watershed Project and Nonpoint Source Funds.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

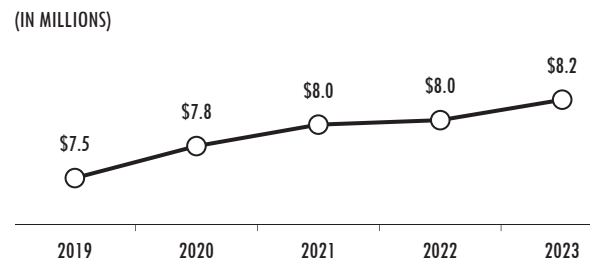
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants are administered as reimbursements. States are required to provide at least 40 percent of project costs from nonfederal sources. For groundwater protection activities, states must provide a 50 percent cost share. In addition, states must maintain their aggregate expenditures from all other sources for programs to control pollution added to navigable waters in the state and to improve the quality of such waters at or more than the average level of expenditures in fiscal years 1985 and 1986.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

Up to 10 percent of the funds the state receives each year can be used for administrative costs. States must have an assessment report and management plan approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The state must make satisfactory progress on reducing pollutant loadings.

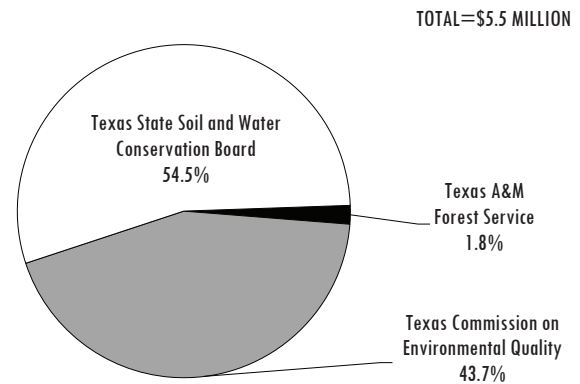
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant funds may be used for nonregulatory programs for enforcement, technical and financial assistance, education, training, demonstration projects, eligible nonpoint source monitoring and planning activities.

**FIGURE 122**  
NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

**FIGURE 123**  
ESTIMATED NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS DISTRIBUTION, FISCAL YEAR 2021



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

### STATE AGENCIES

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

**Figure 122** shows the Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023. **Figure 123** shows Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants distributions among Texas agencies for fiscal year 2021.





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# 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. The enactment of the federal Homeland Security Act, 2002, established DHS and placed several agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), within DHS' supervision. In 2007, the Center for Domestic Preparedness became part of FEMA. DHS administers congressional appropriations that previously were allocated to these individual agencies.

## NATURAL DISASTER FUNDING

FEMA'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 assist state and local entities with debris removal; emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities. Subject to eligible expenditures, reimbursement rates vary by disaster. The *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget* does not include HMGP and PA grant information because these grants are not awarded to states regularly.

## MAJOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAMS

**Figure 124** shows the largest federal funding sources for security and defense programs for the 2020–21 biennium.

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**FIGURE 124**  
**HOMELAND SECURITY AND DEFENSE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES IN THE TOP 100**  
**2020–21 BIENNIUM**

RANK	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS (IN MILLIONS)
47	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	\$80.1
69	Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	\$42.7
74	Homeland Security Grant Program	\$38.7
79	Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$31.2
82	State and Local Homeland Security National Training Program	\$28.6
88	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects	\$23.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$244.5</b>

SOURCES: Federal Funds Information for States; Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; Texas Military Department.

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# PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## CFDA NUMBER 93.069

### PURPOSE

The Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement 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 a base amount, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and an additional award based on population. The minimum award for fiscal year 2020 was \$374,216. States may receive additional awards based on unmet needs and their levels of risk.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must account for and report the federal matching and maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements separately. The state match for the PHEP programs is 10 percent.

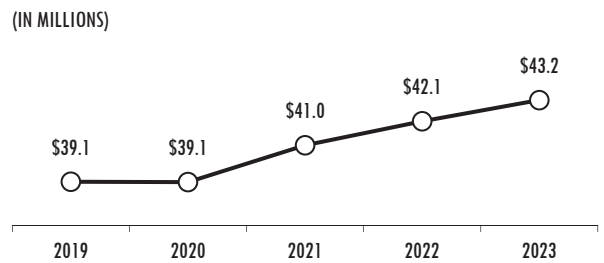
For the MOE, each state must spend at least as much nonfederal funding as the average amount it spent for the two previous fiscal years. According to the Department of State Health Services, Texas has spent no state funds for healthcare preparedness and public health security for MOE purposes. As such, no MOE amount is reportable.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States use funds to support the National Response Framework, which guides how the nation responds to public health hazards. PHEP funds can be used across the 15 public health preparedness functions identified by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These functions include community preparedness and recovery, medical intervention and management, capital and personnel management, and epidemiology and laboratory capacity.

States may not use PHEP funds for research; for clinical care, except as allowed by law; to purchase furniture, equipment, or clothing; for construction or major renovations; for the payment or reimbursement of backfilling costs for staff; or for the purchase of a house or living quarters for individuals

**FIGURE 125**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**  
**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

in 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 125 shows PHEP Cooperative Agreements awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 97.042

### PURPOSE

Funds from the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG) assist state and local governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006 and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. EMPG supports the associated mission areas and core capabilities of the National Preparedness Goal, a presidential directive, particularly those related to preparedness and resilience. EMPG supports the following key activities: 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.

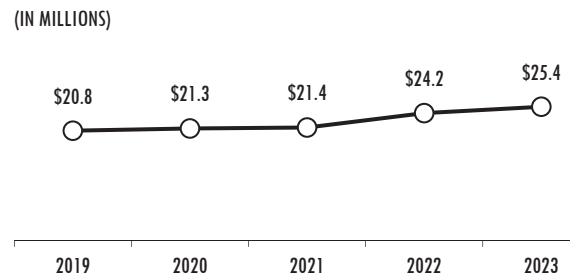
### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

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.

**FIGURE 126**  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

### 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 programs. Each state may use up to 5 percent of the funding for management and administration purposes associated with the grant award. When applicable, funding supports deployable assets that can be utilized throughout the nation 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 126 shows the EMPG awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

# HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 97.067

### PURPOSE

As part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's strategic plan, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) provides federal support to 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 AREA 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 to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. The three UASI-eligible metropolitan locations in Texas for fiscal year 2022 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 considered 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

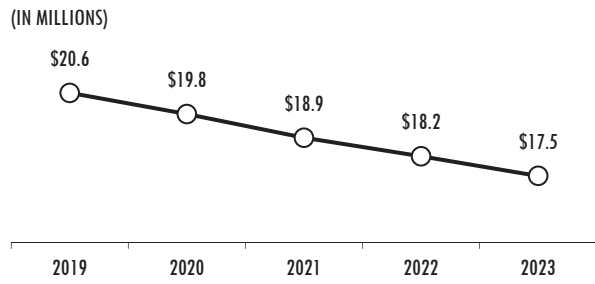
Typically, states must dedicate at least 25 percent of HSGP funds toward Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program activities. The percentage requirement must be met using funding from one program or from a combination of SHSP and UASI funds. For fiscal year 2022, DHS requires states to dedicate 30 percent. States also 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 127** shows the HSGP awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 127**  
**HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM AWARDS**  
**TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.

# BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

## CFDA NUMBER 93.889

### PURPOSE

The Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program provides funding to hospitals and other healthcare systems to improve surge capacity and help prepare for, and respond to, public health emergencies.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

States receive a base amount, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and an additional award based on population. States may receive additional awards based on unmet needs and their levels of risk.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

States must maintain expenditure levels equal to the average of the two preceding years.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

States must use funds to develop the core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal as they relate to hospital preparedness and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats. The following uses meet these requirements:

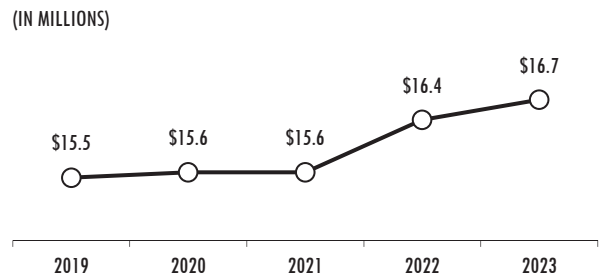
- integrating public and private medical capabilities with other first-responder systems;
- developing and sustaining essential public health security capabilities of federal, state, local, and tribal entities;
- increasing the preparedness, response capabilities, and surge capacity of hospitals and other healthcare facilities during public health emergencies;
- supporting efforts to improve public health capabilities that prioritize at-risk populations; and
- conducting activities that secure the continuity of operations or minimize the duplication of efforts.

### STATE AGENCY

Department of State Health Services.

**Figure 128** shows Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 128**  
**BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM**  
**AWARDS TO TEXAS, FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States.



# 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). Areas of focus 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 Agency (FEMA).

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

None.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

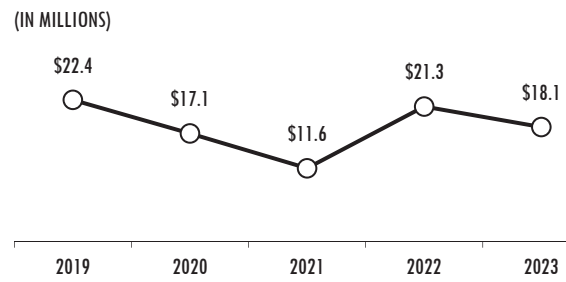
States may use funds for the development and delivery of all-hazards training for emergency responders. FEMA may transfer any course material to another organization to promote program sustainability.

### ELIGIBILITY

Nonfederal organizations must be members of the NDPC to be eligible for funding. The Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service was one of five eligible applicants nationally for fiscal year 2020.

State and local units of government, public institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and tribal entities with existing programs or demonstrable expertise relevant to providing first-responder preparedness and response training are eligible to receive CTG funding. Grant recipients must administer an existing training program consistent with the National Incident Management System.

**FIGURE 129**  
STATE AND LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM AWARDS TO TEXAS  
FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023



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 2019 to 2023.

# 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. It also provides funding 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 federal fiscal year or through quarterly allotments.

### MATCH OR MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Required state matching amounts vary from 0 percent to 75 percent in each cooperative agreement. States may not use program income to meet the matching requirement.

State maintenance of effort may not exceed 25 percent of facility costs.

### FEDERAL USES OR RESTRICTIONS

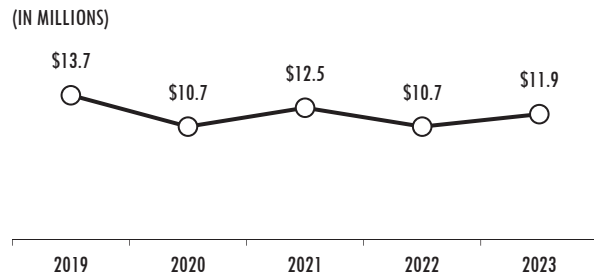
Grants are funded for 12 months. O&M projects are restricted to Army and Air National Guard activities that are approved by the National Guard Bureau and executed in accordance with its regulations.

### STATE AGENCY

Texas Military Department.

**Figure 130** shows the National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects awards to Texas from fiscal years 2019 to 2023.

**FIGURE 130**  
**NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AWARDS TO TEXAS**  
**FISCAL YEARS 2019 TO 2023**



SOURCE: Texas Military Department.

# ALPHABETICAL GRANT INDEX

Adoption Assistance (Title IV, Part E).....	29	Employment Services.....	105
Adult Education Basic Grants to States.....	70	English Language Acquisition State Grants .....	65
Airport Improvement Program .....	86	Foster Care (Title IV, Part E) .....	27
Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program .....	138	GOMESA Grants .....	126
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant.....	123	Grants for State Education Assessments and Related Activities.....	74
Cancer Prevention and Control Programs.....	51	Guardianship Assistance .....	47
Capital Assistance Grants – Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities .....	94	Highway Planning and Construction – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program .....	88
Career and Technical Education Basic Grants to States .....	67	Highway Planning and Construction – Highway Safety Improvement Program .....	87
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program .....	50	Highway Planning and Construction – Metropolitan Planning Program .....	92
Child and Adult Care Food Program.....	24	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Freight Program .....	89
Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	98	Highway Planning and Construction – National Highway Performance Program.....	82
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds.....	99	Highway Planning and Construction – Railway–Highway Crossings Program.....	93
Child Nutrition – State Administrative Expenses .....	71	Highway Planning and Construction – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program .....	84
Children’s Health Insurance Program.....	21	HIV Care Formula Grants.....	32
Child Support Enforcement – Administration.....	26	HIV Prevention Activities .....	44
Child Welfare Services State Grants .....	43	Home Investment Partnerships Program .....	112
Community Development Block Grant .....	111	Homeland Security Grant Program .....	136
Community Mental Health Services Block Grant.....	34	Housing Trust Fund .....	115
Community Services Block Grant.....	114	Immunization Grants .....	41
Cooperative Extension Services.....	75	Jobs for Veterans State Grants .....	107
Crime Victim Assistance .....	120	Library Grants to States.....	116
Crime Victim Compensation .....	121	Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program .....	110
Disability Determinations .....	33	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant .....	38
Education for Homeless Children and Youth .....	77	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program .....	45
Emergency Food Assistance Program – Administration .....	53		
Emergency Management Performance Grant Program .....	135		
Emergency Solutions Grant Program.....	117		

INDEX

Medicaid (Title XIX) .....	18	State and Local Homeland Security	
Migrant Education State Grant Program .....	72	National Training Program .....	139
Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program .....	91	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program .....	122
National Family Caregiver Support Program.....	48	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units.....	46
National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance Projects .....	140	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers .....	39
National Priority Safety Programs .....	96	Stop Violence Against Women Formula Grant.....	124
National School Lunch Program.....	60	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program ....	69
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants .....	131	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant .....	30
Nutrition Services Incentive Program .....	49	Summer Food Service Program for Children .....	63
Opioid State Targeted Response.....	35	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – State Administration .....	28
Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development, and Planning .....	130	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants.....	64
Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations Pursuant to the Hatch Act .....	76	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families .....	22
Performance Partnership Grants.....	127	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies .....	57
Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant Program .....	54	Trade Adjustment Assistance .....	106
Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs .....	52	21st Century Community Learning Centers .....	66
Promoting Safe and Stable Families .....	37	Unemployment Insurance Administration .....	100
Public Health Emergency Preparedness.....	134	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States .....	101
Rural and Low-income School Program.....	78	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education .....	128
Rural Areas Formula Grants.....	90	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Adult.....	104
School Breakfast Program.....	62	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Dislocated Worker.....	103
Social Services Block Grant (Title XX) .....	31	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act – Youth Activities .....	102
Special Education Basic Grants to States .....	59		
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families.....	36		
Special Education Preschool Grants .....	73		
Special Programs for the Aging – Nutrition Services.....	40		
Special Programs for the Aging – Supportive Services and Senior Centers .....	42		
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.....	25		
Sport Fish Restoration.....	129		
State and Community Highway Safety Grants .....	95		