



## TANF Spending in 2000-01:

### Notable Improvements and Missed Opportunities

In a session dominated by a \$6 billion biennial budget surplus and considerable debates over tax cuts and education funding, little public attention was paid to a separate, and significant, surplus of federal welfare funds created by continuing declines in the number of Texans receiving cash assistance. A spending plan designed by a small number of state budget-writers will direct the allocation of \$1.2 billion in federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds. The story of this plan is a mixed one. While some important items were funded, larger opportunities to reshape services to low-income Texans were missed, and—as with last session—a significant share of TANF dollars was used simply to supplant state health and human services spending.

This *Policy Page* sums up the policy decisions that led to the TANF spending plan included in the General Appropriations Act for 2000 and 2001, with a focus on how the TANF surplus was allocated. It also describes developments, such as the final TANF regulations issued by the federal government, that will influence how state agencies use TANF funds in the next two years and beyond.

#### *TANF: Increased Role in the State Budget*

The \$98 billion 2000-2001 appropriations act for all state government operations, House Bill (HB) 1, includes \$1.2 billion in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) federal funds and \$593 million in TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) spending. TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) is the minimum amount of state spending required for a state to receive its full federal block grant allocation.

Compared to the 1998-1999 budget period, during which \$838 million in federal TANF will be spent, the new budget cycle will boost state spending of TANF federal dollars by 43%.

In fiscal 1998, TANF was the seventh largest single source of federal funds for Texas state agencies. With the spending levels authorized for 2000 and 2001, TANF will move up to fifth place, behind the Medicaid, Food Stamps, highway funding, and Unemployment Insurance programs.

Another interesting fact about TANF and the 2000-2001 budget is that—along with spending from the state's first tobacco settlement receipts—it is largely

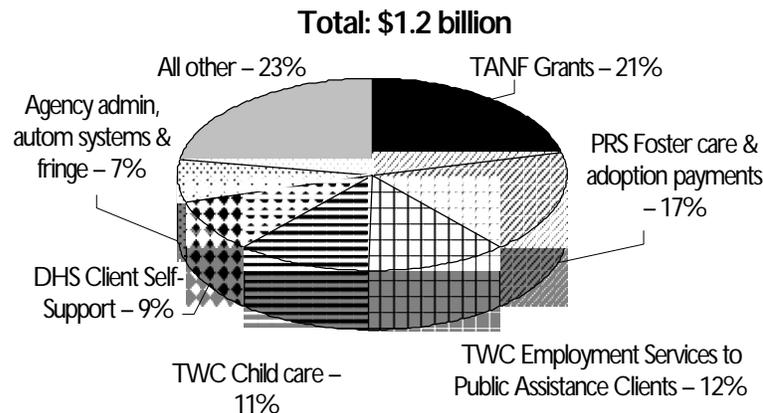
responsible for this session's increases in state health and human services spending. Without the tobacco settlement and the federal TANF funds, HHS per capita spending actually drops to \$1,295—a dollar less than in 1998-1999. And as will be explained later in this *Policy Page*, a significant portion of the TANF surplus was used merely to supplant state General Revenue (GR) spending for other HHS programs.

Using TANF this way limited more creative uses of TANF and did not have to happen in a legislative session with a \$6.4 billion biennial GR surplus.

Overall, the 76<sup>th</sup> Legislature decided to spend TANF in traditional ways (such as the monthly cash grant, eligibility determination, and employment services

for TANF adults), and invested some of the TANF surplus in critically needed improvements. But, as shown in Exhibit 1, HB 1 also considerably expands the use of federal TANF into programs such as foster care, which could prove problematic and may fail to receive full federal approval. HB 1 also puts more of the

**Exhibit 1: Intended Uses of TANF Federal Funds, 2000-01**



receive full federal approval. HB 1 also puts more of the

**Exhibit 2. Texas TANF Caseloads, Fiscal 1997 to 2001**

[brptanf2001.html](#) )

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Drop from 1997-2001
TANF-Basic Recipients	560,061	435,558	356,206	318,998	285,558	49.0 %
TANF-UP Recipients	40,115	39,197	29,736	29,089	26,956	32.8 %
TANF children receiving once-a-year \$60 grant				243,482	223,815	NA

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board and HB 1 (76<sup>th</sup> Session). Caseloads for 2000 and 2001 are appropriated levels using projected caseload estimates.

The state budgetmaking process got underway, as it traditionally has, with the release of the Legislative Budget Board’s (LBB) “current services” funding recommendations, filed as HB 1/SB 2.

**LBB TANF Plan (January):** The draft state budget proposed by the LBB would have spent \$738 million in TANF federal dollars. At these proposed levels, more than \$580 million would have accumulated as

state’s TANF MOE at the Department of Protective and Regulatory Services (DPRS).

The remainder of this *Policy Page* reviews the policymaking process behind the spending of the TANF federal surplus by the 76<sup>th</sup> Legislature. The budget process began with a projected surplus of \$580 million because the LBB’s initial budget proposal maintained a “current services” level of spending. Our analysis also details the uses of TANF and TANF MOE by strategy and agency, as well as TANF spending required by other legislation enacted in 1999. Finally, a description of the new TANF regulations is provided, with links to additional information.

TANF federal surplus funds by August 2001. Major federal TANF proposals by the LBB included the following:

- reduced funding for the TANF cash grant strategy by \$140.4 million because of falling caseloads; and
- transfers of \$66.9 million in TANF to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and \$79.2 million to Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) to make up for federal cuts to the latter.

The LBB-recommended budget also proposed to consolidate TANF MOE spending within the Department of Human Services, and use most of it—\$420 million—to pay for TANF grants.

Texas’ required spending of TANF MOE for the biennium is \$502.8 million, or \$251.4 million per year. TANF MOE is what Texas must spend from its own resources (mostly General Revenue) to receive the federal TANF block grant. Categories of allowable MOE spending are:

- TANF benefits and other cash assistance;
- Child care;
- Educational activities that lead to self-sufficiency, job training, and work;
- Related administrative costs (these can be no more

**CHRONOLOGY**

*Why Texas Had a TANF Surplus*

Going into the 1999 session, legislators and state agency budget staff expected that Texas would have one of the nation’s largest TANF surpluses. As in other states, the surplus in Texas was created by a combination of drastically lower TANF caseloads (Exhibit 2) and a fixed amount of TANF for the first five years of the block grant, 1997 through 2001 (Exhibit 3). From 1997 to 1999, the number of Texans receiving the monthly TANF-Basic grant was expected to drop by 36%; the TANF-UP (two-parent) program had a projected 26% caseload decline.

With falling caseloads, and no increases in the TANF grant or significant expansions of the child care or employment services for TANF clients, the amount of unused TANF federal funds was expected to continue accumulating. CPPP recognized this as an opportunity to use TANF to improve services for current or former TANF recipients and prepare them for a future economic downturn, as well as to expand services to low-income families who had never received TANF. These TANF investment opportunities were presented to legislators early in the session, along with other information designed to help legislators make better decisions about uses of the TANF surplus. (See <http://www.cppp.org/products/reports/beyondwelfare.html> & <http://www.cppp.org/products/policyanalysis/briefingpapers/>)

**Exhibit 3. Calculating the TANF Surplus**

(In millions of dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TANF block grant	486.3	486.3	486.3	486.3	486.3	486.3
Supplemental grant	-	12.7	25.7	39.0	39.3	-
<b>Total TANF grant for Texas</b>	<b>486.3</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>512.0</b>	<b>525.3</b>	<b>525.6</b>	<b>486.3</b>
Minus: Total spent/budgeted	385.6	432.5	404.9	373.3*	364.9*	
TANF unspent	100.7	66.5	107.1	152.0	160.7	
<b>Total surplus (cumulative)</b>	<b>\$100.7</b>	<b>\$167.2</b>	<b>\$274.3</b>	<b>\$426.3</b>	<b>\$587.0</b>	

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board. Revenue is for federal fiscal year (October to September); spending is for state fiscal year (September to August).

\* As recommended in HB 1 as filed. Enacted version of HB 1 spends \$610.4 million in TANF federal funds fiscal 2000, and \$588.7 million in fiscal 2001.

than 15 percent of total MOE spending); or

- Other programs accomplishing the purposes spelled out in the federal TANF law.

**Governor's TANF Plan (January)**—The Governor's Budget Office released a very different TANF spending plan a few weeks after the LBB's recommended budget was issued. The Governor's budget would have spent \$1.1 billion in TANF federal funds and \$502.8 million in TANF MOE. Several initiatives were proposed:

- making the monthly TANF cash grant strategy, with proposed biennial funding of \$514 million, the main use of TANF federal funds. The Governor's budget did not propose any increases in the basic TANF grant.
- improving the earnings disregard for TANF clients (to \$120/4-months);
- funding the full \$50 child support disregard with TANF federal dollars;
- funding the CHOICES program at the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) to meet minimum work participation rate requirements;
- using \$10 million in TANF federal for a "Barriers" interagency initiative for TANF clients; and
- using \$3.3 million in TANF for the Second Chance Homes teen parent program.

The key distinguishing factors in the Governor's TANF budget were a series of TANF/Title XX/General Revenue "swaps," and a proposal to make DPRS the main recipient of TANF MOE.

In 1998-99, DPRS had \$55 million in TANF MOE spending. The Governor proposed to *redesignate* another \$175.6 million of DPRS spending as TANF MOE, in addition to \$181.8 million in *new* TANF MOE spending.

The Governor's budget also proposed to transfer \$151.2 million in federal TANF to CCDF; of that amount, \$46 million would have funded child care regulation. Another \$55.4 million in TANF would be transferred to Title XX. At the same time, \$26 million in Title XX funds currently at DPRS would be shifted to DHS to maintain current services in the Community Care program for aged/disabled clients. Then, TANF funds would replace the lost Title XX funds at DPRS. Finally, the Governor's proposal kept \$175.9 million in TANF federal in reserve.

The Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) calculated that the Governor's proposed "swaps" and MOE changes would have used federal TANF funds to supplant \$139 million in state general revenue, compared to the LBB's proposed state budget.

**HHSC Proposal (March-May)**. House and Senate budgetwriters took enough interest in using TANF to "free up" GR in HHS program budgets that they asked the HHSC to continue working with the Governor and LBB on the TANF/Title XX/GR swap. The HHSC then took the lead in reworking the Governor's TANF

funding proposal through most of the session, and briefed the House and Senate budget committees on the possible funding changes that could be made using the federal block grants and GR, as well as the advantages and risks to the state of pursuing such method of finance changes.

**House Appropriations on TANF (April)**: When the House finished marking up its version of the state budget, its recommendations included spending \$1.1 billion in TANF federal funds. The House budget proposed using more TANF and TANF MOE for DPRS foster care and staff, and contained a proposal that would have supplanted \$162.1 million in state GR spending for HHS. Several positive uses of TANF funds were contained in the House proposal, such as increasing the earnings disregard, providing TANF cash benefits from the date of application (instead of from the date of approval, as is currently done), pegging the monthly TANF grant to 17% of poverty (up slightly from current level of 16.25%), and providing a once-a-year grant of \$60 per TANF child. The House budget would have left \$179.3 million in TANF unspent by August 2001.

**Senate Finance on TANF (April)**: The Senate signed off on a version of the appropriations act that would have spent \$1.2 billion in TANF federal funds, about \$35 million more than the House. Most of the differences were in funding for DPRS improvements (including child protective services [CPS], foster care rates, and child care regulation) paid for with TANF federal and MOE funds. The Senate Finance Committee's recommendations also included an increased earnings disregard; funding for the "Barriers" case management services; and funding for Second Chance Homes for Teen Parents. As with the House's TANF plan, the Senate budget freed up \$162 million in state general revenue. The Senate's recommended uses of TANF federal dollars would have left \$143.8 million of the block grant unspent by August 2001.

## **FINAL ALLOCATION DECISIONS**

**Conference Committee on HB 1 (April to mid-May)**: A ten-person committee worked out the differences between the House and Senate-approved versions of the state budget, with one representative and one senator assigned to reconcile differences in proposed HHS spending. The conferees finally recommended spending \$1.2 billion in TANF federal funds, including the following major items:

- \$17.7 million in TANF federal to improve the earnings disregard;
- \$34 million to set the monthly grant at 17% of the federal poverty level;
- \$27.6 million to pay for a \$60 per-child grant in August;
- \$12 million for the Barriers project;

- \$5.7 million for automation changes required by federal welfare reform;
- \$11.8 million to reduce CPS caseloads and supervisory ratios;
- \$3.3 million for the Second Chance Homes teen parent program;
- \$14 million to increase foster care rates;
- \$4.1 million to upgrade salaries for CPS workers;
- \$26.6 million for additional CPS purchased services (\$8 million of which was a CCDF transfer);
- \$8.2 million to automate child care licensing (all through a transfer to CCDF);
- an added \$12 million for the Self-Sufficiency Fund (training for “living wage” jobs for TANF adults); and
- \$2 million for Communities in Schools (which will transfer from TWC to DPRS).

The final version of the state budget passed by the 76<sup>th</sup> Legislature will leave an estimated \$109.7 million in TANF unspent by August 2001. (See Exhibit 5 at the end of this *Policy Page* for additional information on how TANF federal and MOE dollars will be spent in the coming biennium, compared to the current budget period.)

**Other Bills Authorizing Uses of TANF:** In addition to appropriations to state agencies in HB 1, several other pieces of legislation enacted in 1999 will direct how TANF funds are spent in the next two years:

**SB 666 (Zaffirini):** This legislation, which phases down the work/training exemptions for TANF adults, was needed for Texas to comply with federal law. Currently, TANF caretakers are exempt from work/training programs if their youngest child is 4 years old or younger. SB 666 will lower the age threshold for the youngest child to 3 years old by January 1, 2000; to 2 years old by September 1, 2000; and finally, to one year old by September 1, 2001. With more TANF caretakers working, more child-care funding will be needed (not just for the youngest child, but for all children in the household). The \$22 million cost of SB 666 will be paid for with TANF federal funds, to be transferred to TWC from appropriations made to DHS.

**SB 1423 (West):** This legislation creates supplemental financial assistance for TANF grandparents, effective September 1999. The bill directs DHS to provide up to \$1,000 in one-time financial assistance in addition to the cash grant for the support of a dependent child. Eligible persons must be at least 50 years old, be the dependent child’s grandparent and have the child living at their residence, be the child’s primary caretaker (or have a grandchild in state conservatorship placed in their home by DPRS), have a family income that is at or below 100% of the

federal poverty level; and not have resources over the amount allowed for TANF. DHS is currently determining the exact amount of assistance that can be provided based on appropriated funding levels.

**HB 1689 (Greenberg):** Through HB 1689, TANF funds will be used to offer student loan repayment assistance to early childhood (primarily kids under 4 years old) child care workers who work at least 30 hours per week. The loan cannot be in default when the worker applies for repayment assistance, and applicants have to sign an agreement stipulating they will work for at least two years in Texas for a child care facility. The repayment total cannot exceed 15% of student loans that are outstanding when the student applies for assistance. The program takes effect starting with the Fall 1999 semester. HB 1 sets aside \$747,650 in TANF federal (out of funds appropriated to TWC) for deposit in a trust fund to be overseen by the Comptroller. This fund will then be used by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), to administer the loan repayment program. The fiscal note for the legislation assumed that about 100 child care workers would participate in the first year, and about 100 more in each future year.

**HB 3470 (Olivo):** With passage of HB 3470, legislators created the Parents as Scholars program to offer higher education opportunities to TANF recipients. Legislators authorized \$150,000 annually for this initiative, which will also be overseen by THECB.

### *TANF Choices in 1999—“Glass Half Empty, or Half Full?”*

Looking back at the TANF spending decisions made by the 76<sup>th</sup> Legislature, health and human service advocates can find things to applaud, as well as choices that are obvious disappointments. Among the more positive uses is the first real increase in the monthly TANF grant in 14 years, in addition to the reinstatement of the per-child “back to school” payment after a 15-year hiatus. The TANF grandparent program will also help increase the amount of financial assistance going to Texas’ neediest families. Under the heading of “making work pay,” the improved earnings disregard and the doubling of the Self-Sufficiency Fund are good initiatives.

On the less positive side, a considerable amount of TANF—almost 30 percent of the anticipated surplus—was used to supplant GR spending on HHS programs. With \$173 million in TANF federal dollars used to “free up” \$162 million in state general revenue, Texas lost not only the \$11 million difference in that trade-off, but also the opportunities to use that same amount for temporary housing assistance for TANF recipients, or for child support enforcement improvements, or for bonuses to local workforce boards that are training TANF clients for living wage jobs. The TANF surplus

and the TANF-Title XX-GR swap did make possible the much-needed increases in foster care, child protective services, and other elements of the state's child welfare system, but in a session with a \$6.4 billion GR surplus, TANF was not the only way to pay for these improvements.

Finally, legislators did not attempt to decide how much TANF should be left in contingency in any rational way (for example, based on "worst-case" scenarios about possible TANF caseload increases or other potential developments). Some budget committee members expressed concerns that if too much of the TANF block grant were left unspent, Congress might decide to take some of the funds back. Others were worried that using TANF to significantly increase any HHS program budgets would lock the state into higher spending patterns that could not be sustained if TANF were to be reauthorized at lower levels. But no one requested the development of a budget methodology that could be used to determine the "safest" amount of TANF to leave for a rainy day. The lack of such a methodology also curtailed discussion of strategic TANF uses that would have helped prevent or reduce future welfare dependency, many of which were made possible by the newly issued TANF final regulations.

### *Final TANF Regulations Offer Increased Flexibility*

On April 12, 1999, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued final regulations for the TANF block grant. Significant changes from the proposed regulations offer states expanded flexibility in the use of TANF and TANF MOE funds. While these regulations, and the new options they offer, were released during the legislative session, state policymakers did not significantly alter TANF spending plans to take advantage of the new flexibility. Additionally, the final regulations made it reasonably clear that portions of Texas' planned use of TANF in funding foster care services would probably be disallowed by HHS, but these components of the state's TANF uses were also not modified, despite cautions by CPPP and even by LBB staff (see additional discussion below).

The final TANF regulations offer Texas an opportunity to radically rethink how to finance services for low-income families. It is possible now to design an array of services not restricted by the stringent eligibility for cash assistance. In fact, TANF funds could be used for services to families who are no longer on TANF or who have never received TANF, and the state could set separate income eligibility guidelines for such services. Because many of these services would also not be considered "assistance" under the final regulations, individuals being served would also be free of time limits and narrow work requirements. One

could easily envision a system that provided education and training to low-income workers to improve their skills and income capacity; offered temporary housing assistance to TANF recipients as they begin to become self-supporting; or targeted counseling, case management, and support services to those most likely to struggle in the low-end labor market. These and other innovative program options are left unexplored by the state's current use of TANF. It will be important for policymakers and advocates for low-income families alike to use the interim to increase the flexibility in the current use of TANF and prepare more creative options for lawmakers to consider in 2001.

For more detailed analyses of the TANF final regulations see the following websites:

**Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP):**

<http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/finalregs.html>

**Center on Budget and Policy Priorities:**

<http://www.cbpp.org/4-29-99wel.htm>

**National Association of Child Advocates:**

<http://www.childadvocacy.org/publicat.html>

**Administration on Children and Families:**

<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/index.htm>

Another excellent paper on new opportunities under TANF has been written by Mark Greenberg from CLASP:

<http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/markKELLOGG.htm>

### *TANF and Foster Care: A Brewing Budget Problem*

One of the allowable uses of TANF is related to a state's historical program spending under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, which included cash assistance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), employment services (JOBS) and Title IV-A Emergency Assistance (EA). States designed services under EA in a number of different ways.

Historically, Texas used funding under this program to support temporary foster care services. Therefore, foster care is an "allowable" expenditure under the TANF block grant—*within limitations*. Among other things, these limitations refer to the duration of the certified "emergency" that requires a foster care placement. It is these restrictions that the state's planned use of TANF would likely violate and therefore be disallowed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Lack of federal approval for the state's TANF allocation plan could in turn result in a significant budget problem. Texas has increased the use of TANF for foster care dramatically since the block grant was created. In fiscal 1997, \$10.1 million in TANF federal funds was spent by DPRS for the foster care/adoption payment strategy; HB 1 as enacted by the 1999 legislature would increase this amount to \$104 million by fiscal 2001. Another way to examine the method of finance change is to look at trends in TANF's share of

total funding for foster care/adoption payments: TANF would increase from 4.8% of the strategy budget in 1997 to 37.3% by 2001.

If the TANF financing scheme built into the 2000-2001 budget falls apart, a budget hole of \$100 million or more could open up at DPRS. It is our understanding that agency budget directors and the LBB are already scrambling to identify general revenue that could be swapped for the TANF funds at DPRS in order to fill the gap. With the extensive TANF-for-GR swaps already in the budget it is questionable that other funds will be easily identified.

### Opportunities to use TANF more creatively

The Texas TANF plan must be renewed this fall. A draft of the proposed plan is available from the Department of Human Services by calling Mary Haifley at (512) 438-2599. Written comments are due by September 13th.

While the plan is a broad outline of the state's use of the TANF block grant and contains few specifics, it will be important that it leave open the state option to expand the scope of services currently provided both in the types of programs and the eligibility for them. The Center will develop written comments on the plan and will be posting them on the CPPP website soon.

The Texas Workforce Commission will soon be revisiting rules for the Self-Sufficiency Fund. This fund provides grants to support customized training for TANF recipients designed to result in jobs that can help them leave poverty, not just welfare. This fund provides an excellent opportunity to take advantage of the new TANF regulations. Instead of only allowing the education and training of current TANF recipients, it could be opened up to former recipients, or other low-income workers up to a specified income level. CPPP will present such options when the rules are considered.

## Budgeted Biennial Changes in TANF and TANF MOE by Agency and Strategy

Federal TANF (in millions of dollars)	TANF MOE (in millions of dollars)
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NOTE: For several of the strategies listed below, TANF federal and MOE dollars are not the only funding sources. See <http://www.cppp.org/new/hb1-intro.html> for all-funds appropriations for HHS agencies and programs.

	1998-99	2000-01	Change in TANF Federal
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES</b>			
Long-term care eligibility/service planning	0.2	0.4	\$ 0.2
	0.2	--	
<b>TANF grants.</b> Continues as the single largest use of TANF federal and MOE in the state budget. Funding cut would have been larger had legislators not approved the first increase in the monthly TANF grant in 14 years (\$34 million cost), as well as creating an annual "back to school" \$60 per child grant (\$27.6 million). Almost \$18 million to improve the earnings disregard is also part of this strategy.	292.8	254.7	-38.1
	279.7	262.7	
<b>Client self-support.</b> TANF helps fund staff at DHS who determine eligibility for TANF, Food Stamps, Medicaid, and other support programs.	51.6	108.7	57.1
	44.0	--	
<b>Family violence (Title XX).</b> Helps make up for federal cuts to Title XX. Overall, strategy funding will increase by 18%.	9.3	16.8	7.5
Administration/program support	9.5	24.5	15.0
	9.1	--	
<b>TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION</b>			
Program support/Automated systems/Monitoring	2.4	4.8	2.5
<b>Services to public assistance clients.</b> Employment services and training for TANF recipients (CHOICES).	149.0	138.7	-10.3
<b>Low income child care.</b> MOE funding will remain level for this critically needed support program for low-income families.	55.5	55.5	
<b>Child care: transfer to CCDF.</b> TANF surplus was used to more than quadruple biennial TANF to CCDF transfers.	30.5	129.9	99.4
<b>Child care: transfer to Title XX.</b>	--	4.0	4.0
<b>Communities in Schools (moving to DPRS in 2000-01)</b>	6.0	8.0	2.0
<b>Self-Sufficiency Fund.</b> TANF surplus was used to double the amount of training leading to good jobs for TANF recipients.	12.0	24.0	12.0
Administration/program support	6.2	1.6	-4.6

<b>PROTECTIVE AND REGULATORY SERVICES</b>			
<b>Automated intake.</b> Statewide system that receives and assigns reports of child abuse or neglect.	2.5	--	-2.5
	1.0	6.2	
<b>Child and Family Services.</b> Strategy through which child protective services (CPS) investigations are funded.	60.9	48.2	-12.7
	21.7	80.9	
Child and Family Services (Title XX)	--	20.0	20.0
<b>Purchased services for CPS.</b> Includes therapeutic, protective or foster day care, post-adoption, PAL, and other services.	7.2	23.7	16.4
	0.2	0.1	
Purchased services (CCDF)	--	15.2	15.2
Intensified family services	--	0.7	0.7
<b>Foster care/adoption subsidy payments.</b> Second-largest proposed use of TANF federal funds; if approved by federal government, will be a significant funding change for this strategy.	45.2	208.2	163.0
	16.6	0.7	
<b>At-risk prevention.</b> Strategy includes increases for Healthy Families and other preventive programs.	20.2	5.8	-14.3
	7.4	38.5	
At-risk prevention (Title XX)	--	2.0	2.0
<b>Adult protective services.</b> No longer funded with TANF.	8.9	--	-8.9
	3.4	--	
<b>MHMR investigations.</b> TANF funding also being discontinued for this strategy.	2.0	--	-2.0
	0.8	--	
<b>Child care regulation (CCDF).</b> Another significant use of the TANF surplus. Overall, will see a funding boost of 27% (to \$40.8 million for the biennium).	8.5	33.2	24.7
Maintain automated systems	2.5	4.4	1.9
	1.0	6.6	
Administration/program support	7.8	0.2	-7.6
	3.0	19.0	
Emergency appropriations: Improvements to CPS in SB 472.	2.5	--	-2.5
Emergency appropriations (CCDF)	2.5	--	-2.5
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</b>			
<b>Family planning (Title XX).</b> Increased use of TANF helps soften the impact of lost federal Title XX funds; overall, will experience a 16% cut (to \$129 million).	28.8	42.8	14.0
<b>TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY</b>			
Support programs (Title XX)	6.0	6.0	
Adult education	8.5	12.6	4.1
	4.0	4.0	
<b>DEPT. OF MENTAL HEALTH &amp; MENTAL RETARDATION</b>			
Children's Mental Health (Title XX)	3.6	3.6	
<b>COUNCIL ON EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION</b>			
Administer services (Title XX)	3.0	6.1	3.1
<b>FRINGE FOR ALL AGENCIES</b>	34.4	50.1	15.6
	23.3	5.1	
<b>Comptroller (Millenium)</b>	13.0	--	-13.0
<b>OUTSIDE MOE CODE</b>			
Child support supplemental payment	7.0	5.6	
Pre-kindergarten expenditures	13.9	13.9	
Local transit (TWC)	4.4	4.1	
Hospital-based workers	0.8	--	
Regional recovery units (DHS)	4.9	--	
Lapse CSS eligibility determination (DHS)	0.8	--	
Local PRS	1.1	--	
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL AGENCIES</b>	\$837.5	\$1,198.6	361.1
	\$503.7	\$502.9	
<b>Left as contingency</b>		\$109.7	

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