

Texas State Plan
For
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families



Renewal
Effective October 1, 2016

Table of Contents

SECTION 1: TANF STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS	1
<i>Section 402(a)(1)</i>	1
<i>Section 402(a)(2)</i>	22
<i>Section 402(a)(3)</i>	23
<i>Section 402(a)(4)</i>	23
<i>Section 402(a)(5)</i>	24
<i>Section 402(a)(6)</i>	24
<i>Section 402(a)(7)</i>	27
<i>Section 402(c)</i>	27
SECTION 2: ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS	29
<u>1. EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION (Federal TANF)</u>	29
<u>2. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (Federal TANF)</u>	29
<u>3. FAMILY-BASED SAFETY SERVICES (Federal TANF and MOE)</u>	29
<u>4. PROTECTIVE CHILD CARE (MOE)</u>	29
<u>5. RELATIVE CAREGIVER CHILD CARE (MOE)</u>	30
<u>6. RELATIVE CAREGIVER REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM (Federal TANF)</u>	30
<u>7. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (Federal TANF and MOE)</u>	32
<u>8. BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS AMACHI PROGRAM (Federal TANF) MENTOR SERVICES FOR AT-RISK YOUTH (Federal TANF)</u>	33
<u>9. PREKINDERGARTEN EDUCATION PROGRAM (MOE)</u>	33
<u>10. SCHOOL DROPOUT PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION SERVICES (Federal TANF)</u>	34
<u>11. PREGNANCY SUPPORT PROGRAM (Federal TANF)</u>	35
<u>12. TEXAS NURSE-FAMILY PARTNERSHIP (Federal TANF)</u>	35
<u>13. TANF COMMODITY PROGRAM (Federal TANF)</u>	36
<u>14. ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY (Federal TANF)</u>	36
<u>15. IN-SCHOOL AND AFTER-SCHOOL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (Federal TANF)</u>	37
<u>16. CHILD CARE (MOE)</u>	38
<u>17. FOSTER YOUTH TRANSITION CENTERS (Federal TANF)</u>	39
<u>18. NONCUSTODIAL PARENT CHOICES PROGRAM (Federal TANF)</u>	39
<u>20. TEXAS DISABILITY NAVIGATOR INITIATIVE (Federal TANF)</u>	41
<u>21. TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (Federal TANF)</u>	41
SECTION 3: FUNDING	42

Section 1: TANF State Plan Requirements

The information in this section lists the State Plan requirements for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program pursuant to Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, section 402. Information detailing the provisions of Texas's TANF program follows each State Plan requirement. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, the references to sections of law in this document are to Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.

Section 402(a)(1) Outline of family assistance program

(A) General provisions. A written document that outlines how the State intends to do the following:

(i) Conduct a program, designed to serve all political subdivisions in the State (not necessarily in a uniform manner), that provides assistance to needy families with (or expecting) children and provides parents with job preparation, work and support services to enable them to leave the program and become self-sufficient.

General Information

Texas operates a TANF block grant assistance program on a statewide basis in accordance with state law and state policy. The state intends to modify this state plan whenever such modification is deemed to be in the best interest of the State.

Notwithstanding the description of current eligibility determination processes in this plan and subject to necessary federal approvals, Texas plans to ensure coordination with other programs for recipients using an integrated enrollment and eligibility system to link recipients with the services necessary to achieve the performance requirements of TANF, to comply with TANF reporting requirements, and to ensure that the necessary interface with child support takes place.

Texas reserves the right to operate a diversion program that focuses on work. The program will include the ability to make TANF payments for any reasonable diversion activities. The TANF payments will allow a family to address specific needs without making them dependent on welfare. By providing an alternative to cash assistance, the state can divert those Texans who can remain self-reliant with immediate assistance.

Texas reserves the right to operate a program designed to strengthen families and encourage healthy marriages. Recognizing that a healthy marriage is a vital element of child and family well-being and to society as a whole, Texas may wish to investigate, evaluate, develop, and implement public policy initiatives designed to empower couples with the skills necessary to form and nurture healthy marriages and additional activities to provide assistance to marriages in distress. Related initiatives may include:

- Marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs that may include parenting skills, abstinence awareness, financial management, conflict

- resolution, family violence prevention, and job and career advancement for pregnant women and expectant fathers, whether married or not.
- Pre-marital education and marriage skills training for engaged couples and for couples interested in marriage.
 - Activities provided by faith-based and secular providers including marriage enhancement, marriage skills training, and marriage mentoring programs designed for use before marriage or at any stage during marriage to strengthen healthy marriages and assist troubled marriages.
 - Public advertising campaigns promoting the value of healthy marriage and related skills needed to enhance marital stability, health, and wellness.
 - Divorce reduction programs that teach relationship skills and activities including marriage enhancement, marriage skills training, and marriage mentoring programs.

Programs to reduce the disincentives to marriage in means-tested aid programs, if offered in conjunction with any activity described above.

The Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) administers a grant program to fund programs that support the development of healthy marriages and the strengthening of families. To the extent authorized by federal law, HHSC may spend a minimum of one percent of the money received under the TANF block grant funds during each fiscal year to fund healthy marriage programs. This includes the Healthy Marriage Development Program as described in Section 31.015, Texas Human Resources Code.

Since September 1, 2008, 272,747 participants have participated in 43,204 classes provided by 2,169 service providers statewide through the Healthy Marriage Development Program's "Twogether in Texas". Twogether partners provide a minimum of eight hours of marriage education that is required to include conflict management, communication skills, and the key components of a successful marriage. Having completed this training, participants are eligible for a \$60 reduction in the marriage license fee and a waiver of the 72-hour waiting period.

Texas reserves the right to use TANF funds to provide services consistent with the four purposes of the TANF program stated in 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260.20 and as allowed under this State Plan or any amendments that are certified as complete by federal authorities.

Application, Determination of Eligibility, and Furnishing TANF Cash Assistance

- Except in unusual circumstances, action on applications is taken within 45 days.
- Assistance to eligible applicants begins on the date of authorization of payment or 30 days from the date of the receipt of a signed and completed application, whichever is earlier.

- Assistance is not provided prior to complete determination of eligibility when facts support a presumption of eligibility.
- The State re-determines eligibility at least every 12 months.
- Upon notification by the IV-D agency of the amount of a support collection, the IV-A agency will use such amount to review eligibility of the assistance unit. The determination will be done during the month in which notice is received from the IV-D agency.
- Assistance is furnished in the form of cash issued by Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) or warrant. Warrants are issued only on an exception basis when benefits are requested through a manual process in state office fiscal division, One-Time TANF benefits, and One-Time Grandparent benefits.

Coverage and Conditions of Eligibility

- Domicile/Relationship: Living with specified relative in a place of residence maintained by one or more such relatives as his or their own home.

The following is a list of the relatives with whom a child may be living:

- Father or mother, including "step" relationship.
 - Grandfather or Grandmother, including "step" relationship, extended to degree of "great-great-great".
 - Brother or sister, including "step" relationship.
 - Uncle or Aunt, extended to degree of "great-great."
 - Niece or Nephew, extended to degree of "great-great."
 - First cousin, extended to degree of once removed.
- The State's criteria for establishing "day-to-day care" and "care and control" are:
 - Day-to-day care of a child occurs when there is actual day-to-day care for the child at home, such as feeding, dressing, transporting, and other similar activities necessary for the growth and well-being of the child.
 - Care and control of the child include financial support, planning and supervision of the child, and the ability to make decisions on the child's treatment, duration, and type.
 - The definition of "temporarily absent" is when a person is out of the home:
 - attending school or training,
 - employed or seeking employment away from home,
 - hospitalized or receiving outpatient services,
 - in a privately funded, non-profit home for children,
 - separated from other family members and the family has no regular place of residence, or
 - on vacation.

As specified in section 408(a)(10), Texas may allow eligibility in situations of a child's absence that does not exceed 180 consecutive days; denies a parent or caretaker relative who fails to timely report a child's absence.

- Deprivation of parental support or care.
 - Continued absence: Continued absence of a parent usually occurs in divorce, desertion, abandonment, incarceration, deportation, hospitalization, or unwed parent situations.

However, the parent may be absent for any reason if the nature of the absence interrupts or terminates the parent's function as a provider of maintenance, physical care, or guidance, and the duration of the absence precludes relying on the parent for the present support or care of the child. Deprivation based upon continued absence also may occur when these three factors are present simultaneously:

- a parent has been convicted of an offense and is under sentence of a court;
- the sentence requires (and the parent is performing) unpaid public work or unpaid community service during working hours; and
- the parent is permitted by the court to live at home while serving the sentence because of crowded jail conditions or for other reasons in the public interest.

The parent may be absent for military service, employment, or any other reason so long as an evaluation of all the facts results in a reasonable conclusion that the absence is not of a temporary nature. Absence of fewer than 30 days is considered temporary unless facts indicate that the absence will continue past thirty days. Parental absence based solely on active duty in the uniformed services is not a basis for establishing deprivation because of continued absence.

- Incapacity: A child is deprived due to incapacity if the parent has a physical or mental disability supported by competent medical testimony, which is of such a debilitating nature that it precludes the parent from substantial gainful employment for a continuous period of at least 30 days. A certification of Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) or Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI) disability is sufficient proof of incapacity to establish TANF deprivation.
 - Unemployment: A child is deprived if both parents are in the home and one or both parents are unemployed or under-employed and a financial need exists.
 - Death: A child is deprived if one or both parents are deceased.
- The determination that a child has been deprived of parental support or care is made in relation to the child's legal parent.

- The State agency's definition of an unemployed parent who is the principal earner includes a principal earner unemployed because of conduct or circumstances that result or would result in disqualification for unemployment compensation under the State's unemployment compensation law.
- Assistance is provided to a needy and otherwise eligible 18-year-old child who is a full-time student in a secondary school or in the equivalent level of vocational or technical training, and who may reasonably be expected to complete the program before reaching age 19.
- To be eligible for TANF cash assistance in Texas, an unmarried minor parent must reside with a parent, legal guardian, or other adult relative as specified in Section 408 (a)(5). A minor parent may reside elsewhere and be eligible for cash assistance if good cause is established by one of the following reasons:
 - the parent(s), legal guardian, or other adult relative(s) are deceased or their whereabouts are unknown; or
 - the parent(s), legal guardian, or other adult relative will not allow the minor to live in the home; or
 - the State determines that the minor parent or the child is or has been subjected to serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation in the adult's home; or
 - the State otherwise determines that it is in the child's best interest to waive the requirement that the minor parent and the child live with a parent, legal guardian, or adult relative (example: moving in with a parent or other adult would result in the minor parent having to quit a job).
- A child is not denied aid either initially or subsequently because of the conditions of the home in which the child resides or because the home is considered unsuitable.
- Eligibility is limited by the additional State conditions or requirements, as described below:
 - A TANF recipient may be required to participate in a work subsidy component in which the employee's TANF and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits are used to pay a subsidy to an employer who agrees to hire the recipient.
 - Transferring resources - A Household is ineligible to qualify for assistance if, within three months before application or any time after certification, the household transfers a countable resource for less than its fair market value.
 - Texas requires by rule that adult TANF applicants must attend a Workforce Orientation prior to TANF certification. The orientation is provided by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) through Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDB) or by service providers under contract with a LWDB. Failure to attend the workforce orientation will result in the denial of the household's application.

- Texas requires that adult TANF applicants (including payees) sign a Personal Responsibility Agreement (PRA). The PRA lists the TANF applicant's responsibilities. These are cooperation requirements such as with child support requirements, work participation, school attendance for minor parents and children, voluntary quit, compliance with Texas Health Steps immunization schedules, attending parenting skills classes, and having no criminal alcohol or drug convictions. HHSC denies families whose adult members refuse to sign the PRA as well as TANF recipient families who subsequently fail to comply with PRA requirements.
- Assistance payments are made in the situations and under the conditions below:
 - Payments are made for the entire month to or for a family which, for any portion of the month, met all of the eligibility conditions, provided the family was eligible on the date payment was made (except if a caretaker relative participates in a strike, or if other income or resources cause ineligibility).
 - Initial payments are made on behalf of a child who goes to live with a relative within a period of 30 days from the receipt of the initial payment, provided that payments are not made for a concurrent period for the same child in the home of another relative or as TANF-Foster Care.
 - Payments are made for the entire month in the course of which a child lives in the home of a specified relative, provided payments are not made for a concurrent period for the same child in the home of another relative or as TANF-Foster Care.
 - Payments are made to persons acting for relatives specified in 45 CFR, Sections 260.20 and 263.20 in emergency situations that deprive a child of the care of the relative, through whom he has been receiving aid, for a temporary period necessary to make and carry out plans for the child's continuing care and support.
- Definition of Strikers
 - The State defines the term "strike" in accordance with the federal definition at 29 USC Section 142(2).
 - The State defines the term "participating in a strike" as an actual refusal in combination with others to provide services to one's employer.
- Texas denies eligibility to individuals who are fugitives from law enforcement (including probation and parole violators) as required by Section 408(a)(9).
- In addition to the ongoing TANF cash assistance program, Texas authorizes the following policies:

- Texas provides a One Time Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (OT-TANF) benefit. To qualify, families must meet all requirements for regular TANF cash assistance, as well as state rule criteria for demonstrating the need for emergency assistance and likely self-sufficiency within a short period of time. The one-time cash payment is issued in lieu of ongoing monthly TANF payments, and the family is prohibited for 12 months from again receiving TANF cash assistance.
- Texas provides a supplemental One-Time only TANF payment not to exceed \$1000 to qualifying grandparents who are the primary caretakers for one or more grandchildren. The grandparent must be age 45 or older, have resources not to exceed TANF resource limits, and have income not to exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Income Limit (FPIL).
- Texas provides an annual \$30 supplement for each TANF certified child. In Fiscal Year 2009, the annual \$30 supplement was increased to \$105 per child using funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. For Fiscal Year 2010 and ongoing, the annual supplement reverts back to \$30 per child.
- Texas allows the initiation of policies that fulfill the purposes of the TANF Program as outlined in 45 CFR Section 260.20, which are: (a) Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; (b) End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; (c) Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and (d) Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Among the services provided for TANF cash assistance recipients and those at risk of requiring TANF cash assistance, Texas offers assistance in connecting those individuals with employment and community resources that will lead to self-sufficiency through employment. The specific services provided may include referrals to domestic violence shelters, job leads, Work In Texas, computer access for preparing resumes, job fairs, referral to clothes closets, providing information about local employment opportunities, educational assistance, adult education, referral to other community and faith-based resources, parenting skills training, and similar services.

- Texas includes all two-parent families in a state-funded cash assistance program. Eligibility criteria are substantively identical to the TANF program. In accordance with the Texas Human Resource Code Section 34.003(b) and 31.014, all individuals must register with the Texas Workforce Commission's employment services program or participate in TWC's "Choices" program. The state expenditures of the two-parent state funded cash assistance program are not claimed as TANF Maintenance of Effort

(MOE), and the recipients are not counted in the state's assistance caseload effective October 1, 2007.

Eligibility Criteria

Need Standard or Standard of Assistance

- Extent to which Standard of Assistance has been consolidated - The State agency has developed a fully consolidated standard of assistance. All needs are included in a flat amount per family size. In the process of developing the consolidated standard, grants were averaged for each family size.
- Special Needs - The State standard of assistance does not contain other recognized needs or special circumstance items.
- Area differentials - In the standard of assistance, area differentials do not exist. The same standard of assistance is applicable throughout the State
- Grant Levels/Standard and Maximum Need Amounts
 - The money amounts for the standard of assistance were increased most recently on March 1, 1994.
 - Texas adopted a single figure needs standard on March 1, 1973.
 - In establishing need, the presence in the home of other needy individuals who are not eligible in their own right but who are considered essential to the well-being of the child recipient is not recognized.
 - The grant amount for the ongoing TANF cash assistance program is approximately 17 percent of the FPIL, Texas reviews grant amounts annually to ensure that they are at least at 17 percent FPIL and makes adjustments to these amounts every October 1.

Family Size	TANF Budgetary Allowances* (October 1, 2016)								
	Non-Caretaker Cases			Caretaker Cases Without Second Parent			Caretaker Cases With Second Parent		
	Bud Needs (100%)	Rec Needs (25%)	Max Grant	Bud Needs (100%)	Rec Needs (25%)	Max Grant	Bud Needs (100%)	Rec Needs (25%)	Max Grant
1	256	64	98	313	78	120	---	---	---
2	369	92	141	650	163	248	498	125	189
3	518	130	197	751	188	286	824	206	313
4	617	154	235	903	226	344	925	231	352
5	793	198	302	1003	251	382	1073	268	408
6	856	214	326	1153	288	439	1176	294	447
7	1068	267	407	1252	313	477	1319	330	502
8	1173	293	447	1425	356	542	1422	356	541
9	1346	337	512	1528	382	582	1595	399	607
10	1450	363	552	1701	425	647	1698	425	646
11	1623	406	618	1804	451	687	1871	468	712
12	1726	432	657	1977	494	752	1975	494	751
13	1899	475	723	2080	520	792	2147	537	817
14	2003	501	762	2253	563	857	2251	563	856
15	2174	544	827	2356	589	896	2423	606	921
Per each additional member	173	43	66	173	43	66	173	43	66

*Although Texas adjusts the maximum grant amounts annually, the budgetary and recognizable needs amounts have not changed since March 1, 1994.

Income and Resources

Countable and excludable income and resources may include the following items:

- HHSC exempts any income or resources excluded under federal law.
- The amount of real and personal property that can be reserved for each assistance unit is not in excess of \$1,000 excluding:
 - Automobiles with fair market values not exceeding \$4,650.
 - Income-producing vehicles.
 - Bona fide funeral agreements not in excess of \$7,500 cash value for each member of the assistance unit, and one burial plot for each member of the

assistance unit. Burial plots are defined as the designated space in the ground, vault, or mausoleum reserved for burial of the TANF family. Bona fide funeral agreement is defined as a prepaid funeral plan or burial insurance policy to pay for services, facilities, and items needed for burial.

- Real property that the family is making a good faith effort to sell. "Good faith effort to sell" is defined as using classified ads in newspapers, listing the property with a realtor, or accepting an offer that equals or exceeds the fair market value of the property.
 - Basic maintenance items.
 - Necessary non-liquid income-producing property as determined under the following criteria: Real property, stock, inventory, tools, equipment, and other non-liquid income-producing property that are usual and customary for a given trade, profession, or business.
 - Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) established for the purpose of a home purchase, starting a business, or paying for a college education.
 - Funds in a School-Based Savings Account described by Section 28.0024 of the Texas Education Code.
- Income earned by an individual who marries an individual receiving TANF cash assistance at the time of the marriage. The earnings are excluded during the first six months following the date of the marriage only if the combined income of the TANF recipient and new spouse does not exceed 200 percent of FPIL for their family size.
 - Policies provide for allocating an individual's income for his or her own support if the individual is not applying for or receiving assistance; for the support of other individuals living in the same household but not receiving assistance; and for the support of other individuals living in another household. Such other individuals are those who are or could be claimed by the individual as dependents for determining federal personal income tax liability, or those he or she is legally obligated to support.

Those included for allocation are all individuals living in the home who are not applying for or receiving TANF, and are not sanctioned for failing to comply with a program requirement.

- In determining the amount of an assistance payment, assigned support payments retained in violation of state policy will be subject to IV-D recovery. Support payments sent directly to the client and retained in violation of state policy will be subject to IV-A recovery.
- Assistance from other agencies and organizations is disregarded in determining need and amount of the assistance payment if it is for a different purpose than TANF.
- The State excludes the following types and amounts of support and maintenance assistance (including home energy assistance) that has been certified by the appropriate State agency as based on need.
 - Energy assistance

- The State excludes an unlimited amount of such assistance when it is provided in-kind by a private non-profit organization.
 - The State excludes such assistance when it is provided by a rate-of-return entity. An unlimited amount is excluded if the assistance is furnished in-kind.
 - The State excludes such assistance when a supplier of home heating gas or oil provides it. An unlimited amount is excluded if the assistance is furnished in-kind.
 - The State excludes such assistance when it is provided by a municipal utility providing home energy. An unlimited amount is excluded if the assistance is furnished in-kind.
 - The State does not prorate allowances in the need and payment standards for shelter, utilities, and/or similar needs.
- A dependent care deduction in an amount of \$175 (\$200 for a child under age two) is determined and applied in the case of an individual engaged in full-time employment throughout the month.
- The State disregards all income that is received from participation in a program under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).
- The state disregards from available income gifts or contributions if they are made by private, nonprofit organizations on the basis of need and total \$300 or less per household in a federal fiscal quarter.

Good Cause

- The State's definition of "good cause" for an individual who terminates employment or reduces earned income, refuses employment, or fails to make a timely report of earned income is described below:
 - Good cause for terminating employment is the existence of circumstances beyond the control of the individual.
 - Good cause for reducing earned income is the existence of circumstances beyond the control of the individual.
 - Good cause for refusal to accept employment is the existence of circumstances beyond the control of the individual.

Budgeting

- The State's time period covered by the payment month is a calendar month.
- Proration of the amount payable for the month of application is based on a 30 day standard.

- Cost of child care and incapacitated person care are provided as a combination of cost of care expended by worker up to \$175 (\$200 for a child under age two) per child or incapacitated person and service provided or purchased by agency.

The case manager attempts to arrange purchased child care for the clients. If unable to provide purchased care for a client with earned income, HHSC allows a dependent care deduction.

- The agency deducts the first \$120 of earned income for work related expenses.
- In addition to the \$120 work related expense deduction, the agency disregards 90 percent of remaining earnings up to a maximum of \$1,400 per person for the first four months of employment. After the fourth month, the agency allows only the \$120 disregard.
- The agency computes the assistance payment using its best estimate of income that will exist in the payment month as described below:

For prospective budgeting, the agency computes the assistance payment using its best estimate of income that will exist in the payment month. This estimate is based on the agency's knowledge of past and current circumstances and (1) accurately reflects all facts that occurred (whether known or unknown to the State); (2) establishes a specific time frame that the State uses to determine the estimate; (3) is calculated correctly; and (4) remains an accurate reflection of the likely situation in the payment month because no change in circumstances has occurred since the time frame used for the estimate. If the actual case circumstances differ from those used to calculate the estimate, the agency must reconcile the differences by recovering any overpayment or issuing a check to remedy any underpayment.

The following methodology is used by the agency to calculate a best estimate of income:

- Evaluate with the client, the household's income, and circumstances.
- Budget the actual income received as of the interview date. Budget only the income that can be reasonably anticipated for pay periods after that date. If income is ongoing, but the amounts fluctuate, average income from past pay periods.
- Verification of at least four consecutive pay periods is required. Methods of verification must be documented.
- Evaluate other factors with the client to determine if amounts verified are representative of future amounts.
- Average the representative amounts to determine the amount of income to project.

Best estimates are recalculated at each complete review and/or any income change that requires re-budgeting.

- The following is a description of the prospective budgeting provisions in effect that the State adopted to achieve compatibility with SNAP:

HHSC uses 4.33 and 2.17 as factors for converting weekly and biweekly income into monthly income to determine eligibility for current and future months as well as determining benefit amounts.

Income is converted to a monthly figure using a conversion factor unless income is received once a month or less than a full month's income is received. If an additional payment is received outside the regular payment cycle, HHSC converts the regular payments and adds the additional payment to the converted amount.

For new income that is paid semi-monthly, HHSC determines the estimated number of hours worked per week; estimates the weekly gross income by multiplying the weekly estimated hours by the hourly wage; and multiplies the weekly gross income by 4.33.

For ongoing semi-monthly income, HHSC multiplies the regular semi-monthly payment by 2.

Spouse-to-Spouse Deeming

When one spouse is included in an assistance unit (AU) while the other spouse is not, even though they are living together, the income of the spouse not in the AU is considered available to the other spouse. The State counts as income to the AU the income of the spouse who is in the home but who is not included in the AU after applying the income allocations and stepparent disregards in 45 CFR Section 233.20(a)(3)(xiv).

Overpayment Recovery and Underpayments

- Recovery of overpayments from current recipients is accomplished by either recoupment or repayment from the participating household.
- The State will not attempt to recover overpayments from participating households where the combined overpayment amount for all programs is \$525 or less, with certain limited exceptions.
- In cases that have both an underpayment and an overpayment, the State elects to offset one against the other in correcting the payment only when calculating an agency error.
- Overpayment claims are established and collected from assistance payments as described below:
 - fraud or intentional program violation.
 - client error or misunderstanding.
 - agency error.

Work Related Expenses (WRE) and the Earned Income Disregard (EID) are not deducted in determining overpayment claim amounts for Intentional Program Violation (IPV) and inadvertent household error claims. Dependent care is included as an EID and the deduction is not allowed when determining IPV or household error claims.

The income that causes the overpayment is not converted and is budgeted as actual income in the month received. If ongoing income is re-verified while conducting the investigation, it will also be budgeted as actual income in the month received to calculate the overpayment amount.

- A report of changes in circumstances that affect eligibility and the amount of payment is not timely if it is reported later than ten days after the change occurred.

Overpayments to Aliens Where the Sponsor(s) Failed To Provide Correct Information

- The agency's uniform statewide policy is that aliens and sponsors admitted under non-binding affidavits of support will be jointly and severally liable for overpayments caused when the sponsor fails to provide correct information. If the sponsor has good cause or receives benefits in the same program in which the alien's overpayment occurred, then the alien alone is liable.
- Reimbursement will be requested from the sponsor for aliens admitted under Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- The state defines "good cause" as: Alien provision of incorrect information without the knowledge of the sponsor.

Protective, Vendor and Two-Party Payments for Dependent Children

Protective payments are made:

- For mismanagement cases. The agency does not presume mismanagement based on a recipient's nonpayment of rent. The following criteria are used by the State in determining mismanagement of the TANF grant:
 - nonpayment of rent and/or utilities,
 - failure to provide necessary food and clothing for children,
 - availability of private or public assistance to supplement assistance from HHSC, or
 - use of the grant on items that are not essential or necessary to meet the family's needs.
- At the voluntary request of the recipient.

Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS)

State Wage Information Collection Agency

Texas TANF State Plan Renewal
Effective October 1, 2016

The source of State Wage information (used in determining eligibility and the correct benefit amount for applicants and recipients) that is designated as the State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) is the agency administering the State unemployment compensation laws, TWC.

Requesting and Furnishing Eligibility and Income Information

HHSC has not obtained approval to use an alternate source of information instead of the ones specified.

Use of Income and Eligibility Information

HHSC will independently verify information received from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by obtaining verification from the applicant/recipient, the source of payment as identified by the IRS, or another collateral source before taking any case action. TWC wage information and Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) resource information can be used as verification to establish the claim amount when all other efforts to verify wage income or unreported financial institution accounts have been exhausted.

The State agency also interfaces with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Verification Information System (VIS) to verify the validity of documentation showing alien status. The State agency uses the SAVE VIS:

- at application;
- when adding a new household member identified as an alien; or
- when the client's USCIS document has expired.

IEVS Information Items

The state emphasizes an upfront fraud and overpayment prevention system that includes: Employee New Hire Report, On-line inquiry into the TWC system for unemployment compensation benefits and wage information, and Data Broker inquiry. Therefore, the IEVS match system acts only as a final detection measure. The State excludes certain IEVS information items from follow-up based on an approved State follow-up plan.

The categories of IEVS information items excluded from review are defined as follows:

- Interest income matches from IRS that are less than \$50.00 for the tax year.
- Wage discrepancies from TWC that are less than \$900.00 per quarter.
- Unemployment benefit discrepancies from TWC that are less than \$440.00 per month.
- Wage matches from the BEERS files that are \$3,600 or less per year.
- Unemployment information items from IRS.

Analysis in Texas has shown that the State administrative cost for reviewing all matches is not cost effective. HHSC's Inspector General excluded the categories above to focus on matches with high dollar discrepancies or unreported income. Excluding review of these categories eliminates as many non-productive matches as possible and maximizes the potential for highest return for the time invested in verifying the information.

Availability of Agency Program Manuals

The State agency makes available its program manuals and other policy issuances to groups, individuals, and the public via the Internet at:

<http://www.dads.state.tx.us/handbooks/TexasWorks/>

Upon request, HHSC makes available without charge the specific policy materials necessary for an applicant or recipient, or his or her representative, to determine whether a hearing should be requested or to prepare for a hearing.

Report of Lost or Stolen TANF Payments

Texas generally issues benefits by EBT. For the small percentage of benefits issued by warrant, the IV-A agency does not require that as a condition for issuance of a replacement check a recipient must report a lost or stolen TANF check to the police or other appropriate authorities.

(ii) Require a parent or caretaker receiving assistance under the program to engage in work (defined by the state once the State determines the parent or caretaker is ready to engage in work, or once the parent or caretaker has received assistance under the program for 24 months (whether or not consecutive), whichever is earlier, consistent with section 407(e)(2).

In accordance with federal requirements, Texas requires parents and caretakers to engage in work as defined in the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 1, Section 372.1154(g), and as defined in 40 TAC Chapter 811.

(iii) Ensure that parents and caretakers receiving assistance under the program engage in work activities in accordance with section 407.

Texas requires parents or caretakers to engage in work activities in accordance with federal requirements. Detailed information about work activities is described in Texas's Work Verification Plan.

(iv) Take such reasonable steps as the State deems necessary to restrict the use and disclosure of information about individuals and families receiving assistance under the program attributable to funds provided by the Federal Government.

Texas restricts the disclosure of information about individuals and families receiving assistance under the program. HHSC is subject to and follows the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) concerning a client's privacy rights. TANF applicants are provided with a HIPAA privacy notice that explains to the applicant the agency's duty to protect the privacy of the applicant's personal information. The State statute that provides the legal basis for safeguarding the confidentiality of certain information is the Texas Human Resources Code Section 12.003

The State agency criteria for the types of information to be safeguarded and the conditions under which such information may be released or used are as follows:

- Any information relating to a client may be released upon written consent of the client. All case record information concerning client's personal relationships and circumstances, including medical information is considered confidential. Such information is available to Internal Revenue Service only upon issuance of a summons. Request by courts are released only by receipt of a subpoena.
- The State also releases the current address of any recipient to a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in accordance with Section 408(a)(9)(B).
- The State also releases information for other law enforcement purposes, such as complying with a subpoena or if the information is relevant to an investigation that relates to the administration of one of the agency's programs, or for judicial or administrative proceedings, such as a response to an order from a regular or administrative court.

(v) Establish goals and take action to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, with special emphasis on teenage pregnancies, and establish numerical goals for reducing the illegitimacy ratio of the State.

Texas continues to operate programs using State and federal funds to prevent or reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, with special emphasis on teen pregnancy, including abstinence education. Additional details about these specific programs can be found in Section 2 within this plan.

(vi) Conduct a program, designed to reach State and local law enforcement officials, the education system, and relevant counseling services, that provides education and training on the problem of statutory rape so teen pregnancy programs may be expanded in scope to include men.

Texas conducts programs addressing the problem of statutory rape for law enforcement officers, the education system, and relevant counseling organizations, primarily administered by the Texas Office of the Attorney General (OAG). The Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services Program in the Crime Victim Services Division of the OAG provides training for registered nurses to become OAG Certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). All victims of sexual assault (adult, adolescent, and child) in Texas have the right to a sexual assault medical forensic exam, including medical

assessment, medical treatment, and forensic evidence collection. Additional training and technical assistance is provided to community partners who collaborate on behalf of sexual assault victims through a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). Prevention of sexual violence in Texas is guided by a state plan, which is a collaborative product of the Primary Prevention Planning Committee (PPPC) and includes members from the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the OAG, and the statewide sexual assault coalition. Local sexual assault centers are implementing prevention activities and strategies, including educational sessions, identified in the State Plan. Pregnancy Prevention Programs are administered through DSHS. DSHS clinical pregnancy prevention services are targeted to both women and men. Additionally, state statute requires local school districts to devise and implement a dating violence policy within their district improvement plans. The policy requires local school districts to provide training to teachers and administrators on the issues concerning dating violence. Community organizations such as Communities in Schools (CIS) assist the local school districts to coordinate programs in schools that address statutory rape and teen pregnancy prevention. CIS assists local school districts by bringing in guest speakers, providing literature, and supplying curriculum materials as dictated by the local school district policies.

(vii) Implement policies and procedures as necessary to prevent access to assistance provided under the State program funded under this part through any electronic fund transaction in an automated teller machine or point-of-sale device located in a place described in section 408(a)(12), including a plan to ensure that recipients of the assistance have adequate access to their cash assistance.

Recipients in Texas have access to cash assistance benefits through electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards accepted in over 19,000 authorized SNAP retailers across the state and at merchants that are authorized to participate in the TANF program. Policies and procedures are in place to ensure that TANF benefits are only used by recipients to purchase goods and services essential or necessary for the welfare of their family.

In Texas, EBT cards are not accepted at automated teller machines. Almost all of the Texas retailers that are authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to accept SNAP food benefits also accept EBT cards for cash assistance. USDA-FNS authorized retailers are required to either provide continuous sales of certain categories of staple foods or certify that at least 50 percent of their sales are from certain food items. Retailers that do not meet the definition of an authorized USDA-FNS SNAP retailer must certify in writing that no more than ten percent of their gross revenue is derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages, legalized games of chance, sexually oriented materials, coin-operated amusement machines, or amusement services.

All retailers that process EBT transactions must ensure that TANF cash assistance benefits are redeemed for eligible products. Ineligible products are goods and services that are not necessary and essential to the welfare of the children, such as alcoholic

beverages, tobacco products, lottery tickets, adult entertainment, firearms, ammunition, bingo, or illegal substances.

Retailer training explains the intended purpose of TANF benefits and the retailer's responsibility to ensure clients do not purchase restricted TANF products with TANF benefits. Texas, through the third party processors, monitors TANF-only retailers to prevent participation of merchants that do not meet current provisions.

(viii) Ensure that recipients of assistance provided under the State program funded under this part have access to using or withdrawing assistance with minimal fees or charges, including an opportunity to access assistance with no fee or charges, and are provided information on applicable fees and surcharges that apply to electronic fund transactions involving the assistance, and that such information is made publicly available.

Recipients may get TANF cash benefits at authorized SNAP retailers and at TANF-only retailers that meet requirements for participation in the EBT program. With a combined total of over 19,000 SNAP and TANF retailer locations across the state, Texas has a sufficient number of locations to ensure adequate access in all geographic areas of the state. On average, HHSC has determined that the distance for a TANF recipient to access the nearest SNAP retailer is approximately a half mile and the distance to access the nearest TANF-only retailer is a little over a mile and a half.

When benefits are first issued, HHSC provides clients information about the fees and surcharges that stores may charge clients when using the EBT card to get cash from their TANF benefit accounts. Clients receive a welcome packet with the initial EBT card disbursement, which includes a Client Welcome Brochure and Card Carrier. The Client Welcome Brochure explains that there may be fees associated with using the EBT card, and the Card Carrier provides more detail about store fees and transaction charges.

The Card Carrier explains that clients pay no fees for cash withdrawals under \$50. Clients receive two free TANF transactions per calendar month to make withdrawals of \$50 or more. For the third and subsequent TANF cash withdrawal of \$50 or more in a calendar month, a retailer has the option to charge recipients a fee of \$0.50 per transaction. Retailers are not permitted to charge a TANF recipient any other fees or surcharges in connection with the client's use of their TANF benefit account.

This fee information is also publicly available in the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), which contains all state agency rules for Texas. The TANF fee information is included in 1 TAC Section 72.1515, Transaction Charges on a TANF Account, as follows:

- (a) Participating retailers in Texas may charge \$.50 per transaction for the third and subsequent cash-only or cash-back transactions over \$50 in a month from a TANF account.
- (b) Participating out-of-state businesses determine the amount they charge for cash-back transactions.

- (c) A household must verify and accept the amount of a charge before initiating a transaction to withdraw cash at an out-of-state retailer or business.

Texas transitioned to a new EBT-4 single vendor system in May 2016. Policies and procedures have been revised to further strengthen language in the EBT retailer operating rules, the retailer and third party processor agreements, retailer materials, and the EBT vendor contract. Policies and procedures contain an explanation of the TANF law, and retailers are required to certify in writing that the retailer complies with state and federal laws related to TANF cash benefits. Participation in the TANF program may be suspended or terminated if the retailer does not adhere to TANF requirements. Texas also requires that the EBT vendor take appropriate action to ensure removal of retailers who do not adhere to TANF requirements and report results to the State.

(B) Special Provisions:

(i) The document shall indicate whether the State intends to treat families moving into the State differently than other families under the program, and if so, how the State intends to treat such families under the program.

Texas does not treat families moving into the State differently than other families under the program, except as noted below for aliens who are qualified aliens and who entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996.

(ii) The document shall include whether the State intends to provide assistance under the program to individuals who are not citizens of the United States, and if so, shall include an overview of such assistance.

Texas provides assistance under the TANF program to individuals who are not citizens of the United States in the same manner and based on the same eligibility criteria as U.S. citizens, if the non-citizen meets the definition of a qualified alien in Section 431(b) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), and is not subject to the five-year bar in section 412(b) of PRWORA. Texas reserves the right to provide TANF assistance to unexempted individuals who entered the country on or after August 22, 1996, and whose federal five year bar on assistance expires. In determining assistance under the TANF program, Texas deems the income and resources of alien sponsors as required by Section 421 of PRWORA.

(iii) The document shall set forth objective criteria for the delivery of benefits and the determination of eligibility and for fair and equitable treatment, including an explanation of how the State will provide opportunities for recipients who have been adversely affected to be heard in a State administrative or appeal process.

Texas determines eligibility and delivers benefits under the TANF program in accordance with federal requirements.

Hearings

The hearing authority for TANF benefits is the HHSC the single agency administering the Title IV-A Eligibility Program. The State provides a hearing before our State agency only. When changes in federal or state law require automatic payment adjustments for classes of recipients, there is no right to appeal with respect to the adjustment except when the reason for the individual appeal is a challenge of the correctness of the computation of his payment. Requests for hearings may be in writing, by phone, or in person. Time allowed for claimants to file for a hearing is 90 days from the date of the action on appeal or the effective date of that action. Hearings are conducted by telephone unless the hearings officer finds good cause for the hearing to be in person. HHSC provides reasonable accommodations for individuals needing additional assistance due to disability or language needs at the request of the client. Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities are determined by the hearings officer on a case-by-case basis, depending on the individual's specific needs, and may include ensuring wheelchair access or providing an interpreter for the hearing impaired. HHSC provides interpreters at no cost to those applicants/clients and witnesses who have language barriers to ensure that they will be able to participate in the hearing. People with language barriers may include people who are unable to understand or communicate in English or whose ability to understand or communicate in English is limited. Eligibility staff provide written information containing contact information for HHSC's Civil Rights Office and The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights to applicants and clients in the event that they feel that they have been discriminated against or had their privacy rights violated.

Non-Discrimination - Methods of Administration

The agreement that provides a description of the methods of administration to ensure that provisions of 45 CFR Parts 80, 84, 86, 87 and 91 are adhered to was signed by HHSC's Executive Commissioner in January 2010. It is on file in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Regional Civil Rights office in Dallas, Texas, and the HHSC Civil Rights Office. In accordance with federal law, HHSC does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion or disability. Moreover, HHSC provides public notice of nondiscrimination and civil rights in client materials and websites.

(iv) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, unless the chief executive officer of the State opts out of this provision by notifying the Secretary, a State shall, consistent with the exception provided in section 407(e)(2), require a parent or caretaker receiving assistance under the program who, after receiving such assistance for 2 months is not exempt from work requirements and is not engaged in work, as determined under section 407(c), to participate in community service employment, with minimum hours per week and tasks to be determined by the State.

Texas does not opt to mandate participation in a community service program for parents or caretakers after two months of receipt of assistance. Parents and caretakers are mandated to participate in work activities throughout the receipt of assistance, with early participation focusing on opportunities to obtain unsubsidized employment.

(v) The document shall indicate whether the State intends to assist individuals to train for, seek, and maintain employment –

(I) providing direct care in a long-term care facility (as such terms are defined under section 2011); or

(II) in other occupations related to elder care determined appropriate by the State for which the State identifies an unmet need for service personnel, and, if so, shall include an overview of such assistance.

TWC, through the local workforce development boards, will train low-income customers in medical occupations to address the workforce demand, if the occupation is in high demand, appropriate for the local workforce area and to the customer. Attracting and training individuals in elder care will ensure a pool of employees with the skill set necessary to provide quality care.

Section 402(a)(2) Certification that the state will operate a child support enforcement program. – A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that, during the fiscal year, the State will operate a child support enforcement program under the State Plan approved by Part D.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State operates a child support enforcement program in accordance with federal requirements.

Assignment of Rights to Support and Cooperation in Establishing Paternity and Securing Support.

- Assignment - Child Support: To the extent authorized by federal law, the approval of an application for or the receipt of financial assistance as provided by Chapter 31, Texas Human Resources Code, constitutes an assignment to the Title IV-D agency of any rights to support from any other person that the applicant or recipient may have personally or for a child for whom the applicant or recipient is claiming assistance. Texas Family Code Section 231.104.
- Claiming good cause - Every applicant or recipient is given written notice of the right to claim good cause for refusal to cooperate with child support requirements and of all the requirements applicable to a good cause determination.
- Determination - The State or local agency's determination as to good cause is made within a time standard of 45 days from the day the good cause claim is made.
- If the State or local agency has found that good cause exists, it does not make a determination of whether child support enforcement could proceed without risk of harm to the child or caretaker relative if the enforcement or collection activities would not involve their participation. Also, the IV-D agency will not attempt to establish paternity or secure support.

Notice to Child Support Agency

- The IV-A agency provides written notice to the IV-D agency within two working days of furnishing the aid or the determination that an individual is a TANF recipient.
- Prompt notice is a written notice containing all relevant information from the case record as prescribed by the child support agency.

Section 402(a)(3) Certification that the state will operate a foster care and adoption assistance program. - A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that, during the fiscal year, the State will operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under Part E, and that the State will take such actions as are necessary to ensure that children receiving assistance under such part are eligible for medical assistance under the State Plan under Title XIX.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State operates foster care and adoption assistance programs approved under part E of Title IV and ensures that children receiving assistance under Part E qualify for Title XIX medical assistance as required by Section 472(h)(1). The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services uses the Title IV-A rules and regulations in effect as of July 16, 1996, to determine eligibility for foster care assistance under Title IV-E.

Section 402(a)(4) Certification of the administration of the program. – A certification by the chief executive officer of the State specifying which State agency or agencies will administer and supervise the program referred to in paragraph (1) for the fiscal year, which shall include assurances that local governments and private sector organizations-
(A) have been consulted regarding the plan and design of welfare services in the State so that services are provided in a manner appropriate to local populations, and
(B) have had at least 45 days to submit comments on the plan and design of such services.

The Governor of Texas certifies that HHSC, TWC, the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services and other appropriate agencies will jointly administer the TANF program. The State continues to consult with local governments and private sector organizations via formal advisory councils and informal methods regarding the plan and design of welfare services in the State and will allow all Texas citizens at least 45 days to submit comments on the plan and its service design.

HHSC provides both eligibility determination services for TANF applicants and TANF cash assistance payments. Under its “Texas Works” program, HHSC offers initial, up-front assistance and resources to TANF applicants to help identify employment barriers and find a job.

TWC and local workforce development boards constitute Texas Workforce Solutions. Texas Workforce Solutions provides extensive welfare-to-work services under the “Choices” program designed to help TANF applicants, recipients, non-recipient parents,

and former recipients find and maintain employment in order to assist an individual's progression toward self-sufficiency. Texas Workforce Solutions also provides child care assistance to Choices participants and those leaving welfare for work. Texas Workforce Solutions delivers services through more than 194 local one-stop career centers.

Additionally, Texas reserves the right to use TANF funds as follows:

- transfer or redistribute block grant funds to other agencies and program currently funded through Title IV-A, Social Services Block Grant and the Child Care and Development Block Grant, according to the provisions in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996;
- operate a subsidized public and/or private employment program that may use SNAP and TANF benefits as a wage supplement. The State reserves the option to use private placement agencies and/or nonprofit organizations, including faith-based organizations, for placement services.

Section 402(a)(5) Certification that the state will provide Indians with equitable access to assistance. – A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that, during the fiscal year, the State will provide each member of an Indian tribe, who is domiciled in the State and is not eligible for assistance under a tribal family assistance plan approved under section 412, with equitable assistance under the State program funded under this part attributable to funds provided by the Federal Government.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State will provide each member of an Indian tribe, who is domiciled in the State and is not eligible for assistance under a tribal family assistance plan approved under Section 412, with equitable access to assistance under the State program funded under this part attributable to funds provided by the federal government.

Section 402(a)(6) Certification of standards and procedures to ensure against program fraud and abuse. – A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to ensure against program fraud and abuse, including standards and procedures concerning nepotism, conflicts of interest among individuals responsible for administration and supervision of the State program, kickbacks, and the use of political patronage.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to ensure against program fraud and abuse, including standards and procedures concerning nepotism, conflicts of interest among individuals responsible for the administration and supervision of the State program, kickbacks, and the use of political patronage.

Fraud Control

Fraud is defined as a falsified document, falsified statement, falsified interview, or a continuing scheme wherein a recipient commits two or more acts, such as a falsified document, falsified interview, or a falsified statement with the intent to commit fraud.

Failure to report a required HHSC program change in conjunction with one or more of the aforementioned acts may be considered a basis to commit fraud.

- The State operates a TANF fraud control program pursuant to requirements under section 402(a)(6).
- The State disqualifies individuals found to have committed an intentional program violation(s) based on findings of administrative disqualification hearings and findings of prosecution or court actions.
- For situations in which a State has imposed a disqualification penalty when there is another program sanction in effect, the State opts to run the disqualification penalty concurrently with the other program sanction.

Administrative Disqualification Hearings

HHSC's Inspector General (IG) will refer cases of suspected intentional program violation with associated overpayment amounts below the prosecutorial minimum dollar amount or not meeting the prosecutorial burden of proof to administrative disqualification hearing officers, with a recommendation for disqualifications. If a suspect accused of an intentional program violation does not wish to attend a hearing, the suspect will be allowed to waive that process, with or without an admission of guilt. If the suspect declines the waiver or accepts the waiver and changes his or her mind within seven workdays, a disqualification hearing will be scheduled. The suspect will then be notified in writing that a hearing has been scheduled and the date, time, and place for the suspect's appearance. If the hearing is waived or the hearing officer decides an intentional program violation occurred, disqualification will occur and the suspect will be required to repay any over-issuance. Other certified adult household members are also liable for the overpayment amount. Certified children are not considered liable for the overpayment amount. Prior to 1999, certified children were liable for the overpayment amount. The client may appeal the over-issuance amount through the fair hearings process. The agency will continue to refer investigations meeting the prosecutorial minimum dollar amount and burden of proof the more serious felony cases to local prosecutors.

TANF and associated cases will be coordinated for administrative disqualification hearings and prosecution when the factual issues arise from the same or related circumstances. TANF fraud penalties for intentional program violations committed are:

- Individuals found to have committed an intentional program violation in the TANF programs either through an administrative disqualification hearing or who have signed a waiver of right to an administrative disqualification hearing will be disqualified for 12 months for the first intentional program violation determination and permanently for the second intentional program violation determination.
- Individuals convicted of a state or federal offense for conduct that constitutes an intentional program violation or individuals granted deferred adjudication or

placed on community supervision for conduct that constitutes an intentional program violation will be permanently disqualified from receiving financial assistance unless otherwise ordered by the court.

The IG pays county district attorneys for adjudications of guilt or deferred adjudications of guilty. Fiscal Management Services maintains contracts with probation departments for collection of fraud claims as allowed under 2 CFR 225 (Appendix B), 45 CFR 263.0(b)(2), 45 CFR 263.2(a)(5)(i), and 45 CFR 263.13.

Verification Measures

Verification measures utilized by the State to detect fraudulent applications for TANF prior to the establishment of eligibility for such assistance include:

- Once an application is filed, the household members listed on the application are checked through the Department's main files using an automated match process to ensure they are not already on an active case or have already received benefits on a denied case. The matches are done by checking the social security number, name, and date of birth for each member listed on the application.
- Department eligibility staff have access to HHSC's Data Broker system when determining eligibility. Data Broker contains various online data sources such as employment, income information, child support, unemployment benefits, residence, and vehicle information. Eligibility staff also use the following automated match systems to establish eligibility:
 - Social Security's SDX files if the applicant indicates on the application that he or she is receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to determine the amount being received and if the applicant is receiving Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI).
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service's Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program to determine if the alien status of required family members listed as non-U.S. citizens is acceptable.
 - Social Security Administration (SSA) Deceased Individual Match to identify individuals who are reported by U.S. Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service as deceased.
 - Bureau of Vital Statistics (BVS) Deceased Individual Match data to identify individuals who are reported deceased by BVS.
 - Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) State Prison Match identifies individuals currently incarcerated in a TDCJ facility.
- Verification of all eligibility information provided on the application form or obtained during the face-to-face interview is completed through documentary evidence or collateral statements prior to determination of eligibility. Verification includes age, relationship, and domicile for all certified children. Other required verification includes resources, nonexempt income (including lump sums), third-party resources, and alien status.

- Included in the eligibility staff handbook is a section entitled "Questionable Information." This list identifies additional situations that require verification when circumstances are questionable. Home visits are also used to verify information if necessary before the certification process is completed.

After an individual is certified for TANF benefits, the State compares files with other state and federal databases. The comparisons are utilized to help identify individuals who may no longer be eligible for benefits because they are deceased, incarcerated, receiving benefits in another state, or there is discrepant information related to earnings and resources:

- Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) Match identifies individuals quarterly to determine if an individual is receiving duplicate benefits in both Texas and another state.
- Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) State Prison Match identifies individuals monthly who have received benefits and may have been incarcerated in a TDCJ facility during the eligibility period.
- Social Security Administration Prisoner Verification System (SSA PVS) Match identifies individuals monthly who are receiving benefits and may have been incarcerated in a Federal, State, or local facility during the eligibility period.

Section 402(a)(7) Optional Certification of standards and procedures to ensure that the state will screen for and identify domestic violence.

(A) In general. At the option of the State, a certification by the chief executive officer of the State that the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to (i) screen and identify individuals receiving assistance under this part with a history of domestic violence while maintaining the confidentiality of such individuals; (ii) refer such individuals to counseling and supportive services; and (iii) waive, pursuant to a determination of good cause, other program requirements such as time limits (for so long as necessary) for individuals receiving assistance, residency requirements, child support cooperation requirements, and family cap provisions, in cases where compliance with such requirements would make it more difficult for individuals receiving assistance under this part to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalize such individuals who are or have been victimized by such violence, or individuals who are at risk of further domestic violence.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State is exercising the family violence option in 402(a)(7) and has established procedures to ensure the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to screen, identify, make appropriate referrals, and waive, pursuant to a determination of good cause, other program requirements that would make it more difficult for individuals receiving assistance under this part to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalize such individuals who are or have been victimized by such violence, or individuals who are at risk of further domestic violence.

Section 402(c) Public Availability of State Plan Summary. – The State shall make available to the public a summary of any plan or plan amendment section.

The Governor of Texas certifies the State will make available to the public a copy of the State Plan.

Section 2: Additional Programs

This section details additional programs that meet one or more of the four purposes of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and are funded with federal TANF funds and/or qualify as state maintenance of effort (MOE) expenditures.

1. EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION (Federal TANF)

Early Childhood Intervention Services (ECI) are administered by the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services. ECI is responsible for implementing an early identification system that ensures all infants and toddlers eligible for ECI services are identified, located, and evaluated. ECI provides an array of family support and developmental services to ameliorate the developmental delay and to support and educate families to help their children reach their full potential.

ECI services are available to families of children from birth to three years of age with disabilities or developmental delays. Federal TANF funds some of the non-medical expenses for ECI children and their families with an annual family income of less than \$63,000.

2. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (Federal TANF)

The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) provides any service for which the State previously was authorized to use IV-A or IV-F funds under prior law, as in effect on September 30, 1995, as clarified by the State's 1997 plan amendment.

3. FAMILY-BASED SAFETY SERVICES (Federal TANF and MOE)

DFPS provides services to families at risk of having a child removed from the home and families with whom a child can be reunited. Annual family income cannot exceed \$63,000.

Services include but are not limited to:

- family crisis intervention,
- case management services,
- protective homemaker services, and
- community-based treatment services.

4. PROTECTIVE CHILD CARE (MOE)

DFPS purchases child care for children residing in their own homes in order to control and reduce the risk of abuse and neglect. It is used for children who remain in their own homes and for children who are returning to their own homes after a period of time in substitute care. These services help keep a child safe and provide some stability while a family is participating in services to reduce the risk of abuse and neglect to the child. The use of protective child care is often used as an alternative to removal from the home.

Eligibility

- DFPS has an open case where the risk of abuse or neglect is being investigated or has been substantiated and protective child care is needed to:
 - ensure immediate or short term safety from abuse and neglect;
 - prevent the child from being removed from the home;
 - allow the child to be reunified with family;
 - address developmental needs of a child whose physical, social, emotional, cognitive, or language developmental delay is a significant factor in the risk of abuse or neglect in the home; or
 - assist with family stabilization.
- The child is age 0 to 13.
- Annual household income of the caregiver must not exceed \$63,000.

Service Limits

Protective child care services are ended when DFPS closes the protective services case because DFPS is no longer working with the family.

5. RELATIVE CAREGIVER CHILD CARE (MOE)

DFPS purchases child care for children in the conservatorship of DFPS who are placed with a non-licensed/non-verified relative caregiver (i.e. the caregiver is not a foster parent.) Relatives must meet income eligibility guidelines and work at least 40 hours a week. Relative child care for kinship children is defined as out-of-home care provided in day care facilities licensed or registered by the Child Care Licensing Division of DFPS.

Eligibility

- Youth who are in the conservatorship of DFPS and the relative caregivers of the children who meet the eligibility requirements set by DFPS.
- The caregivers are unlicensed caregivers whom DFPS has approved for a child's placement. Caregivers must be related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption within the fifth degree.
- Annual household income of the caregiver must not exceed 300 percent of the FPIL.
- The caregiver must be a resident of Texas.

Service Limits

Relative caregiver child care services end if DFPS is no longer the child's managing conservator or the child moves from the relative home.

6. RELATIVE CAREGIVER REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM (Federal TANF)

Effective September 1, 2013

The Relative Caregiver Reimbursement Program is an array of services dedicated to promote continuity and stability for children in the conservatorship of DFPS. The program includes support services and limited financial assistance for eligible caregivers who assume care giving responsibility for children in DFPS conservatorship.

Services

For placements made on or after September 1, 2013, there is an initial one-time integration payment of \$1,000 for each singly placed child and for the first child in any sibling group. In addition, there is an add-on rate of \$495 for each additional sibling in the placement.

- The purpose of this payment is to defray the costs incurred by the caregiver for essential child care items at the time of placement such as beds, bedding, clothing and other necessary items. This payment is provided once to each sibling group. No additional payments will be made if the sibling group moves to the home of another relative.

Flexible support payments up to a maximum of \$500 per child per year:

- The purpose of this payment is to reimburse the caregiver for expenses such as summer school tuition, tutoring, school supplies, school activities, car insurance fees for adolescents, and necessary expenses as approved by the Assistant Commissioner of Child Protective Services or designee.

Eligibility

- Youth who are in the conservatorship of DFPS and the caregivers of the children who meet the eligibility requirements set by DFPS.
- The caregiver is an unlicensed caregiver that DFPS has approved for a child's placement. The caregiver must be related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption within the fifth degree.
- The caregiver or the caregiver who is subsequently appointed as permanent managing conservator must be a resident of Texas.
- The caregiver's family income does not exceed 300 percent of the FPIL for the household size.
- The caregiver must be *ineligible* for the supplemental one-time TANF Grandparent Payment Program to receive the initial one-time integration payment of \$1,000 for each singly placed child and for the first child in any sibling group. In addition, the grandparent may also receive the DFPS add-on rate of \$495 for each additional sibling in the placement.

Service Limits

The **initial integration payment** is a one-time benefit and is provided to facilitate the transition of the sibling group. No other caregiver has received an integration benefit on behalf of the child.

Annual flexible support payments are available to enhance the ability of the caregiver to provide for each child placed in their home. This benefit is limited to \$500 per child annually and may not be used to support the birth or adopted children of the caregiver family. This payment is available to caregivers.

Caregivers subsequently appointed as permanent managing conservators are eligible for the annual flexible support payment of up to \$500 per child for up to three additional years after the appointment or until the youth's 18th birthday, whichever comes first.

7. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (Federal TANF and MOE)

Effective through August 31, 2013

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides basic skills training and education for eligible current and former TANF recipients. The overall purpose of the program is to move TANF recipients and TANF eligible individuals into self-supporting employment, thereby reducing the number of long-term welfare recipients. Recipients are required to participate in adult education and job training programs as a condition of eligibility. TEA also serves individuals who are eligible for TANF but are attempting to avoid welfare in the adult education program. Families that include a child living at home are deemed eligible for TANF-funded adult education services if a family member receives any of the following form of assistance: SNAP, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) or Free or National School Lunch Program. Individuals are also referred to adult education programs by HHSC eligibility workers or local workforce centers after they are determined eligible for a related assistance program, such as TANF, SNAP, CCDF, or CHIP.

Adult education services provided through the program may include job preparation skills, transition to postsecondary education, English as a Second Language, General Educational Development (GED) preparation and other educational services that will enable individuals at risk of needing TANF benefits in the future to remain financially independent.

Collaboration and coordination are critical to successfully serving recipients of adult education services. Adult education programs are required to have a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local workforce development boards prior to receiving funds.

8. BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS AMACHI PROGRAM (Federal TANF) **MENTOR SERVICES FOR AT-RISK YOUTH (Federal TANF)**

Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) Amachi program is administered by the Texas Education Agency. BBBS provides one-to-one mentoring for youth ages 6–18 whose parents or family members are incarcerated, recently released from the prison system, or on probation. The mentoring is provided through community-based, school-based, and/or school-plus initiatives.

The at-risk children and youth served by BBBS share many of the same life factors such as living in a high crime area, living in a single-parent/caregiver home, experiencing a variety of physical and psychological abuse, living in poverty, economically disadvantaged, living with a parent or family member who is or has been recently incarcerated and living in an everyday environment riddled with criminal activity and substance abuse. BBBS mentoring services change lives by enriching, encouraging, and empowering children to reach their highest potential through safe, positive mentoring relationships. Each mentor relationship is managed by a professionally educated and trained staff that monitors and assists the relationship for its duration. These programs provided by BBBS are intended to serve TANF purpose 3 through the counseling and mentoring services provided to at-risk youth.

9. PREKINDERGARTEN EDUCATION PROGRAM (MOE)

The Texas Education Agency provides prekindergarten services for eligible children who are at least three years old and meet one of the eligibility criteria. Eligibility-based prekindergarten programs are offered to help at-risk students become school ready when entering kindergarten. Texas Education Code Section 29.153(a) requires school districts to offer a prekindergarten program if the district identifies 15 or more eligible children who are at least four years of age. A student meets the eligibility criteria if he or she:

1. is unable to speak and comprehend the English language;
2. is educationally disadvantaged. “Educationally disadvantaged” prekindergarten students are defined by the Agency as students eligible to participate in the national free or reduced-price lunch program;
3. is homeless, as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 11302;
4. is the child of an active duty member of the armed forces of the U.S., including the state military forces or a reserve component of the armed forces, who is ordered to active duty by proper authority;
5. is the child of a member of the armed forces of the U.S., including the state military forces or a reserve component of the armed forces, who was injured or killed while serving on active duty; or
6. is or ever has been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family Protective Services following an adversary hearing held as provided by Section 262.201, Family Code.

If a child’s qualifying status changes during the school year, the child continues to remain eligible throughout the remainder of the school year.

Funding for prekindergarten program services may be used to employ teachers and other personnel and to acquire scientific research-based curriculum materials and equipment, including computers and other expenditures to develop plans and models related to prekindergarten instructional services.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds claimed for prekindergarten programs are calculated from the number of children identified as being a part of a needy family. Texas has analyzed the applicable data to determine if free public prekindergarten programs are considered “generally available” to all prekindergarten aged children in the state. Information used for this estimate was extracted from the US Census Bureau and Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS).

In the 2014-15 school year, data from PEIMS shows 219,668 three and four year old children enrolled in prekindergarten. 188,772 enrolled prekindergarten children were economically disadvantaged. The Texas Staff Development Council (TSDC) 2014 estimate of three year old children was 390,560 and 389,488 four year old children for a total of 780,048. Using the actual enrollment compared to total eligible three and four year olds, the 2014 prekindergarten program in Texas served 28.16 percent of all prekindergarten aged children in Texas. Additionally, the U.S. Census Bureau data from 2014 estimated that 26.59 percent of Texas children under the age of five are living in poverty. Therefore, the State has concluded that prekindergarten programs funded with TANF MOE are not “generally available” to all eligible three and four year olds in Texas.

10. SCHOOL DROPOUT PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION SERVICES **(Federal TANF)**

Communities In Schools (CIS) is an exemplary youth dropout prevention program administered by the Texas Education Agency. CIS provides services to youth considered at risk of dropping out of school. “At risk of dropping out of school” means any of the following: A student who is at risk as defined by Texas Education Code Section 29.081(d) and (g); a student who is eligible for the national free or reduced price lunch program and has met additional at-risk criteria in accordance with program guidelines established by the Texas Education Agency; or a student who is in family conflict or crisis or who meets delinquent conduct according to Texas Family Code Section 51.03. Families of these students are encouraged to be involved with their students' education and may also receive services. Students and families served by CIS may be one or more of the following: a family member or student who is economically disadvantaged or receiving or is eligible to receive TANF, public assistance, SNAP, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or the national free or reduced price lunch program.

CIS provides case management services to keep students in school, to provide opportunity for post-secondary education or employment, and to reduce risk factors such as delinquent behavior, chronic absenteeism, teen pregnancy, and others. CIS helps youth successfully learn and prepare for self-sufficient, successful adulthood by providing,

connecting, and/or coordinating services through a six component model. The six components are:

- Supportive Guidance and Counseling
- Health and Human Services
- Parent and Family Engagement
- College and Career Readiness
- Enrichment Activities
- Academic Enhancement and Support

11. PREGNANCY SUPPORT PROGRAM (Federal TANF)

HHSC promotes childbirth by providing pregnancy support services to Texas women. The comprehensive services offered include: information and counseling regarding pregnancy, fetal development, childbirth, child care, parenting, and adoption; mentoring services related to parenting and life skills; referral to other services available to support pregnant females and childbirth, including neonatal health care services; promotion of public awareness of other resources that support childbirth; programs to provide or assist expectant parents and their unborn children to obtain certain goods and services including, cribs and car seats, maternity and baby clothes, and temporary child care. This program is intended to serve TANF purpose 4 through encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families while providing pregnancy support services to expectant parents.

12. TEXAS NURSE-FAMILY PARTNERSHIP (Federal TANF)

HHSC, provides nurse home visitation services to low-income, first-time parents, and their children through the Texas Nurse-Family Partnership (TNFP). In the TNFP program, registered nurses with bachelor's degrees visit first-time pregnant women, beginning no later than the 28th week of their pregnancies. The nurse home visitor visits each client on a regular basis until the child's second birthday. Participation in the program is voluntary, and visits typically occur in the client's home.

TNFP meets the third purpose of TANF, to prevent and reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies, by focusing on increasing a family's economic self-sufficiency by helping the parents to develop a vision for their future, including helping the mother plan future pregnancies, assisting her to continue education, and helping her to find work.

Through nurse home visitation, TNFP also strives to:

- Improve pregnancy outcomes by helping women access resources to alter their health-related behaviors, including reduction of smoking, alcohol consumption, and illicit drug use;
- Improve child health and development by helping parents to provide more responsible and competent care for their children, using available community resources;
- Reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect.

13. TANF COMMODITY PROGRAM (Federal TANF)

Effective October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013

The Texas Food Bank Network (TFBN) uses TANF Federal Funds to augment Texas food banks' ability to distribute nutritious produce and other foods (with an emphasis on Texas-grown or manufactured products) to low-income families with children struggling to afford a healthy diet. TFBN includes 20 member food banks that distribute food and other services via a network of over 3,900 local agencies to all 254 counties of Texas. TFBN alleviates both child hunger and improves children's nutritional health in Texas by increasing the supply of fresh produce and other food staples available to the member food banks who distribute the nutritious mix of foods to their partner agencies that 1) primarily serve families with children, and 2) who receive USDA commodities through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

A portion of program funds are allocated to the food banks to acquire product, based on each food bank's unique needs, and a portion will be used by TFBN to acquire staples, such as peanut butter, beans, and rice that the food banks have identified as being in short supply and are necessary for a nutritious diet.

The program's target population ("families with at-risk children") is households with legal guardianship over at least one child under eighteen that have an annual household income equal to or less than 185 percent of the FPIL and visit the partner agencies for emergency food assistance. Services provided to eligible households seeking emergency food assistance are non-recurrent, short term benefits as defined by 45 CFR Section 60.31(b).

14. ADULT EDUCATION AND LITERACY (Federal TANF)

Effective September 1, 2013

Senate Bill 307, 83rd Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, signed into law by Governor Perry on May 18, 2013, transfers the Adult Education and Literacy programs from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to TWC, effective September 1, 2013.

TWC provides basic skills training and education for eligible current and former TANF recipients. These services meet the goals of TANF purpose 1 (assisting needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes) and TANF purpose 2 (reducing the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage).

The overall purpose of the TANF-funded component of the program is to move TANF recipients and TANF eligible individuals into self-supporting employment, thereby reducing the number of long-term welfare recipients. Recipients are required to participate in adult education and job training programs as a condition of eligibility. TWC also serves individuals who are eligible for TANF but are attempting to avoid welfare in

the adult education program. Families that include a child living at home are deemed eligible for TANF-funded adult education services if a family member receives any of the following forms of assistance: TANF; SNAP; Medicaid; Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP); Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF); public housing assistance; and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Individuals enrolled in WIOA services and out-of-school youth (age 16 or older) whose family income is 200 percent of or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Poverty Guidelines or the U.S. Department of Labor’s Lower Living Standard Income Level may also receive these services. Individuals are also referred to adult education programs by HHSC eligibility staff after they are determined eligible for a related assistance program, such as TANF, SNAP, CCDF, or CHIP.

Adult education services provided through the program may include job preparation skills, transition to postsecondary education, English as a Second Language, GED preparation and other educational services that will enable individuals at risk of needing TANF benefits in the future to remain financially independent. In addition, workplace literacy training may be integrated with occupational skills training in order to expedite the process of moving Texas individuals further and faster along career pathways.

Collaboration and coordination are critical to successfully serving recipients of adult education services. Adult education programs are required to have a signed MOU with local workforce development boards prior to receiving funds. TEA and TWC will continue working together toward the goals of assisting TANF-eligible individuals to enter self-supporting employment and to attain increasing levels of literacy attainment.

15. IN-SCHOOL AND AFTER-SCHOOL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (Federal TANF)

TWC implements in-school and after-school youth development initiatives that meet TANF purpose 3 by serving youth and providing services that focus on improving multiple outcomes, including pregnancy prevention, school completion, and the attainment of skills that will assist in preventing future dependency on public assistance. These skills may include in-school activities or supervised after-school activities. These activities incorporate workforce strategies that engage youth in furthering their education in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) and in other workforce strategies that support the attainment of skills and credentials in targeted, high-skills occupations.

One such initiative, the *Robotics Initiative*, provides after-school robotics programs for youth. The initiative helps youth gain math and science skills, self-confidence, problem-solving abilities, and team-building experience, while developing other life skills. The Robotics Initiative comprises two parts:

- **Tech Challenge:** With a mentor and volunteers, a team of up to ten students participates in after-school activities in which the team designs, builds, and programs a robot. The mentors and volunteers develop a strategy based on

engineering principles, allowing the students to get real-world engineering experience.

- **Robotics Competition:** With volunteer professional mentors, a team of up to 25 students participate in a competition. The students will be responsible for designing and building a robot to compete against other teams, giving them an opportunity to apply math and science concepts in a competitive setting.

The *Summer Merit Program*, a supervised after-school youth initiative, provides scholarships to Texas middle school and high school students, ages 14-21, with the goal of increasing the number of underrepresented and disadvantaged students served in STEM skills-related summer camp programs. Students who attend day or residential camps get information on and experience with postsecondary opportunities that lead to STEM careers. Examples of activities include a day camp in which students design, program, and build robots; a two-week academic enrichment residential math camp for talented but underserved 10th and 11th graders; and a one-week residential engineering camp for 9th graders to attend industrial tours and engage in hands-on laboratory activities.

In-school services focus on high-risk students, including those attending federally designated Title I schools. These students often face greater barriers to success. TANF-funded services aimed at increasing their skills and educational attainment will support their school completion and their program in career pathways, while reducing risk factors, such as delinquent behavior, truancy, and teen pregnancy, among others.

16. CHILD CARE (MOE)

Child care services are administered by TWC.

- To allow parents, when placing their child in care, to choose from a variety of child care providers including licensed centers, regulated family homes, and care by a relative in the child's own home or in the relative's home;
- To assist applicants, recipients, non-recipient parents who are work-eligible individuals and former recipients of TANF cash assistance to maintain or transition toward self-sufficiency through the provision of child care subsidies that enable them to work or participate in education or training; and
- To prevent future dependency through early physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of children who are applicants and current or former TANF recipients and who are an integral part of the states future workforce.

Texas counts eligible child care expenditures used as maintenance of effort for the Child Care and Development Fund as MOE for TANF up to the statutory limit. Parents are eligible to receive child care services if they are participating in the Choices program. This includes recipients and non-recipient parents who are work-eligible individuals.

TWC rules require that Boards establish income eligibility limits as long as the limits do not exceed 85 percent of the state median income for all other families receiving child care services. This includes TANF applicants and former recipients of TANF cash assistance. Section 2.3.5 of Texas's Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) State Plan for 2014-2015 provides the income eligibility criteria. In addition, Attachment 2.3.5d of the CCDF State Plan provides each Board's income limits.

17. FOSTER YOUTH TRANSITION CENTERS (Federal TANF)

Since 2004, TWC has funded foster youth transition centers serving both current and former foster youth, ages 14–25 years. Currently, TWC funds 14 transition centers statewide. The goal of these transition centers is to address critical life barriers facing youth who have aged out or are close to aging out of the foster care system. The centers are designed to provide foster youth access to education, employment and training services, life skills classes, mentoring opportunities, and appropriate support services through a comprehensive one-stop service delivery system approach. Youth in these centers also receive comprehensive case management services and financial support through the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services' Preparation for Adult Living program. Youth are provided a safe environment where they receive the necessary services to become self-sufficient.

This initiative also focuses on assisting foster youth in accessing self-sufficiency training that is geared toward assisting them in becoming self-sufficient by advancing their skills, thus resulting in increased self-esteem and fostering success in transitioning into adulthood. This also enables foster youth to develop strong character and leadership skills, and furthers their education, training, and subsequent employment.

Many of the youth receiving services are either pregnant or parenting youth, and a substantial number of youth have been diagnosed with mental illness or are experiencing substance abuse issues. Services received from these centers are reasonably expected to meet TANF purposes 3 and 4 through the provision of dropout prevention activities, self-esteem and leadership activities, parenting classes, and job-readiness activities.

18. NONCUSTODIAL PARENT CHOICES PROGRAM (Federal TANF)

A significant number of TANF families consist of low-skilled, single mothers who live with their children apart from low-skilled, underemployed fathers. Many of these fathers are involved in the lives of their children and provide some financial support, but would like to do much more. Historically, however, the fathers have found limited employment opportunities, and public assistance rules have worked to discourage family formation and fuller involvement of these fathers in the lives of their children. To address this issue, Texas has built on its success in public assistance reform and broadened its approach to effective work mandates by providing employment services to noncustodial parents (NCPs) associated with TANF recipients under the provisions of TANF purpose 4.

Initiated in August 2005, the NCP Choices Program is a collaborative effort of the TWC, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) of Texas, Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards), Workforce Solutions Office staff, and family court judges. NCP Choices—currently operating in 19 local workforce development areas—targets low-income, unemployed, or underemployed NCPs who are behind on their child support payments and whose children are current or former recipients of public assistance.

NCPs either participate in the program or are subject to jail time as directed by a local court. The program's goal is to help NCPs with substantial barriers to finding employment, thereby enabling them to become economically self-sufficient while also making consistent child support payments. As of October 2015, over \$200 million in child support has been collected through this program since the inception of the program in 2005.

19. SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT (Federal TANF and MOE)

TWC supports subsidized employment activities for TANF recipients, other low-income parents (defined as a parent with annual wages that do not exceed \$37,000 with a minor child, noncustodial parents, and SNAP recipients), and low-income youth. Subsidized employment is designed to help participants enter the labor market through the acquisition of work experience and enhanced connections to employers. It gives participants the opportunity to gain valuable work experience while earning a paycheck to help meet basic needs.

Funds can be used to offset wages paid by the employer, which support employment opportunities to assist these individuals in gaining valuable skills, and can significantly increase the likelihood of securing an unsubsidized job. This activity accomplishes the goals of TANF purpose 2.

Low-income youth are defined as youth whose families are receiving any of the following means-tested benefits:

- Household receives TANF benefits;
- Household receives SNAP benefits;
- Youth receives Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) benefits;
- Youth receives Medicaid benefits;
- Household receives subsidized child care through the Child Care and Development Fund;
- Household is eligible for or receives subsidized public housing assistance;
- Household participates in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Services' WIC program;
- Youth receives free or reduced-cost school lunch;
- Youth is eligible for, or enrolled in, Workforce Investment Act youth services; or
- Youth whose family income is 200 percent of or below HHS's Poverty Guidelines or DOL's Lower Living Standard Income Level.

20. TEXAS DISABILITY NAVIGATOR INITIATIVE (Federal TANF)

The Texas Disability Navigator Initiative aims to foster sustainable business practices that improve access to workforce services and work incentives, enhance customer services, and increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities. Although no longer funded as a statewide initiative, some Boards continue the delivery of disability navigator services in their workforce development areas.

TANF customers with disabilities or those caring for a disabled family member will be able to use the connections and resources developed by the disability navigators, thus meeting TANF purposes 1 and 2.

21. TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (Federal TANF)

TWC provides workforce services to needy individuals to assist with their training and employment needs. Eligible individuals are parents including SNAP recipients, whose annual wages do not exceed \$37,000 as allowed under TANF Purpose 2. Eligible individuals also include noncustodial parents under TANF Purpose 4. Services include:

- employment activities that assist low-income parents in obtaining and sustaining employment, such as those offered through subsidized employment or work experience programs; and
- other activities to assist low-income parents with addressing their educational and literacy needs, which are foundational requirements for obtaining and sustaining employment.

Services include those provided by Self-Sufficiency Fund (SSF) programs, as well as other on-the-job training services such as those provided by apprenticeship programs. SSF programs provide training for targeted employment for TANF recipients as well as those at risk of becoming dependent on public assistance. SSF services that focus on customized job training and necessary support services are provided through various business consortiums, whether independently or in partnership with a public community or technical college.

Section 3: Funding

Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, section 403(a)(1)(A) provides that each eligible state shall be entitled to receive for fiscal year 2012, a grant in an amount equal to the State family assistance grant as defined in section 403(a)(1)(B).

Payments to Agency Administering the TANF Program

Payments for the TANF program will be made to the organization managing the AFDC/JOBS programs as of August 22, 1996, unless the State indicates that the TANF administering agency is changed.

State Payments for TANF Program

Section 405 requires that grants be paid to States in quarterly installments, based on State estimates. The State's estimate for each quarter of the fiscal year by percentage is:

For FY 2000 and Future Years--

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
25%	25%	25%	25%