

TANF Supplemental Grant

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As Congress finalizes the extension of the TANF program for the remainder of FFY 2012 (ending September 30, 2012), it can restore the TANF Supplemental Grant.

Federal TANF Allocation to Georgia

The TANF federal allocation, which states receive each federal fiscal year (October – September) has several components. For Georgia, the relevant components are the TANF Federal Block Grant and the TANF Supplemental Grant. Congress created the TANF Supplemental Grant to provide additional funds to 17 states including Georgia that might have been disadvantaged by the block grant formula.

In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011, Congress did not fully fund the TANF Supplemental Grant for

Table 1 Federal TANF Funds Allocated to Georgia, FFY 2010 - FFY 2012

TANF Federal Funds	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	
TANF Block Grant	\$330.7 million	\$330.7 million	\$330.7 million	
TANF Supplemental Grant	\$37.3 million	\$24.6 million	\$0 (estimate)	
Total	\$368 million	\$354.3 million	\$330.7 million	

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

the first time. Georgia received \$12.7 million less, which Department of Human Services (DHS) replaced with surplus federal TANF funds. For FFY 2012, federal legislation that extends the TANF program (through February 29, 2012) does not include the TANF Supplemental Grant (Table 1).

Federal TANF Funds in Georgia's FY 2012 and FY 2013 Budgets

In FY 2012, Georgia had \$386.3 million in available federal funds, including the TANF Block Grant (\$330.7 million), TANF Supplemental Grant (\$37.3 million) and the TANF Federal Unobligated Balance of (\$18.3 million). Note, the TANF Federal Unobligated Balance is federal TANF funds that were not spent or obligated in prior years that are carried forward into subsequent budget years.

The Governor's Budget Report -FY 2013 plans for only \$330.7 million available federal TANF funds (from the TANF Block Grant), a change of \$55.6 million from FY 2012 (Table 2).

Table 2 Federal TANF Funds (Georgia's State Budget), FY 2012 - FY 2013

TANF Federal Funds	FY 2012	FY 2013
TANF Block Grant	\$330.7 million	\$330.7 million
TANF Supplemental Grant	\$37.3 million	\$0
TANF Federal Unobligated Balance	\$18.3 million	\$0
Total	\$386.3 million	\$330.7 million

Source: FY 2012 House Bill 78 and Governor's Budget Report – FY 2013

For FY 2013, the governor replaces \$20.5 million in cut federal TANF funds with state funds. The specific federal TANF cuts and restored state funds are show in Table 3.

Loss of federal TANF funds will cut critical services to some of Georgia's most vulnerable populations, such as:

- Out-of-Home Care, which serves children in foster care, faces a net program cut of \$1.6 million while the number of children in foster care is on the rise.
- Child Welfare Services faces a cut of \$8.2
 million while DHS seeks compliance with the
 federal Kenny A. Consent Decree and as DHS
 seeks to implement a Differential Response
 Model to improve case manager decisionmaking in assessing the safety of children
 reported to be abused or neglected.
- Adult Addictive Disease Services' loss of \$8.6 million would potentially close outpatient facilities and significantly cut capacity for residential facilities and transitional housing. The addiction treatment programs operated through TANF Supplemental funding serve women with children to reduce barriers to employment and housing, such as therapeutic childcare, drug screening, parenting classes and life-skill courses. These programs are consistent with recommendations from the Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform for Georgians, for Georgia to expand access to effective substance abuse treatment and programming options in communities around the state.
- The Department of Public Health (DPH) loses funding in the Adolescent and Adult Health Promotion program that was directed to

Table 3 Federal TANF Fund Cuts and Restored State Funds, FY 2013

Department of Human Services	Federal TANF Cuts	Restored State Funds
Adoption Services	\$1,400,000	\$0
Child Care Services	-\$600,000	\$0
Child Care Licensing	-\$1,735,345	\$1,096,931
Child Welfare Services	-\$8,195,915	\$0
Family Violence Services	-\$10,048,415	\$9,847,450
Out-of-Home Care	-\$10,105,257	\$8,344,730
Support for Needy Families-Basic Asst	-\$1,018,054	\$0
Support for Needy Families-Work Asst	-\$33,000	\$0
Family Connection Partnership	-\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
DHS Subtotal	-\$31,535,986	\$20,489,111
Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities		
Adult Addictive Diseases	-\$8,561,768	\$0
Adult Developmental Disabilities	-\$411,234	\$0
DBHDD Subtotal	-\$8,973,002	\$0
Department of Public Health		
Adolescent and Adult Health Promotion	-\$3,525,830	\$0
Infant and Child Health Promotion	-\$2,800,000	\$0
DPH Subtotal	-\$6,325,830	\$0
Federal TANF Cuts	-\$46,834,818	\$20,489,111
Federal Unobligated Balance	-\$8,705,939	\$0
Total Cut Federal Funds / Restored State Funds	-\$55,540,757	\$20,489,111

Source: FY 2012 House Bill 78 and Governor's Budget Report – FY 2013

- programs aimed at reducing teen pregnancy rates in Georgia. Specifically, cuts funds that pay for Youth Development Coordinators (YDCs) in the 18 Public Health Districts and 30 teen centers throughout Georgia. The \$3.5 million in lost TANF funds represent approximately three-fourths of the base (FY 2012) funding and will force the closure of all 30 teen centers and the loss of nine YDCs. In addition to the nine remaining YDCs, DPH will use the remaining funds for 4-6 "Programs of Excellence" which will be determined through a competitive application process for the districts without a full time YDC. Although Georgia's teen pregnancy rate has fallen by 37 percent since 1991, Georgia's rate of nearly 48 teen births per 1,000 is still 20 percent higher than the national rate.
- Georgia's Children 1st program (in the Infant and Child Health Promotion program of DPH) also loses all of its TANF funding (\$2.8 million) in FY 2013. This program assesses children from birth to age 5 who are at risk for poor health and developmental outcomes and links children and their families to appropriate services. Without this funding, the future of this program is uncertain and at-risk children may not receive the early interventions needed to grow up healthy or ready to start school. In FY 2011, for example, the program helped identify nearly 47,000 children as needing additional medical or developmental services. Specifically, the program helped more than 8,500 low/very-low birth weight infants receive nurse home visits, linked more than 16,000 children with special needs to Babies Can't Wait and other programs, and linked more than 4,000 newborns/children to the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Program.