

## Georgia TANF Funds Sink to New Low Majority Still Spent on Indirect Purpose

By Clare S. Richie, M.P.A., Senior Policy Analyst

### Summary

Policymakers should prioritize how limited Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds are spent by directing more of the funds to help Georgians secure and maintain employment rather than toward indirect purposes.

Despite the drop in federal TANF funds, Georgia policymakers continue to use federal TANF funds to replace state funds without regard to prioritizing state programs that directly promote family self-sufficiency (e.g., work supports and subsidized child care). For FY 2013, lawmakers allocated 43 percent of the federal TANF to satisfy TANF's direct purposes, while 57 percent of the funds were used to cover child welfare-related services. Programs that protect Georgia's children from abuse and neglect are critical, and lawmakers should identify revenue solutions to renew state fund investment to adequately fund them, rather than relying heavily on TANF funds.

Prioritizing is more critical than ever, now that federal TANF funds have sank to a new low. Federal TANF funds and state investment in Maintenance of Effort (MOE), the cost-sharing requirement, are down in Georgia due to the:

- Elimination of the federal TANF Supplemental Grant;
- Exhaustion of surplus funds from prior years; and
- Increased reliance on private funds for TANF MOE.

Georgia has 27.4 percent less in federal TANF funds in the state fiscal year (FY) 2013 budget, which began July 1, 2012, compared to the FY 2009 budget, the last budget before the Great Recession.

**TANF funds are down.  
Georgia has \$124.9  
million less federal  
TANF funds compared  
to FY 2009.**

And nearly half of Georgia's TANF MOE came from private, third-party funds as policymakers continued to cut state funds, previously counted as TANF MOE. These third-party funds may simply count existing private sector services that may not replace the lost state-funded services, resulting in less overall services for low-income Georgians. This practice is under review at the federal level and could change once TANF is reauthorized.

### Background

States receive federal TANF funds to address four broad purposes per federal law: <sup>1</sup>

1. Provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
2. End TANF dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
3. Prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
4. Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The TANF Federal Allocation, which each state receives each federal fiscal year, has several components. For Georgia, the relevant components are the TANF Federal Block Grant and the TANF Supplemental Grant.

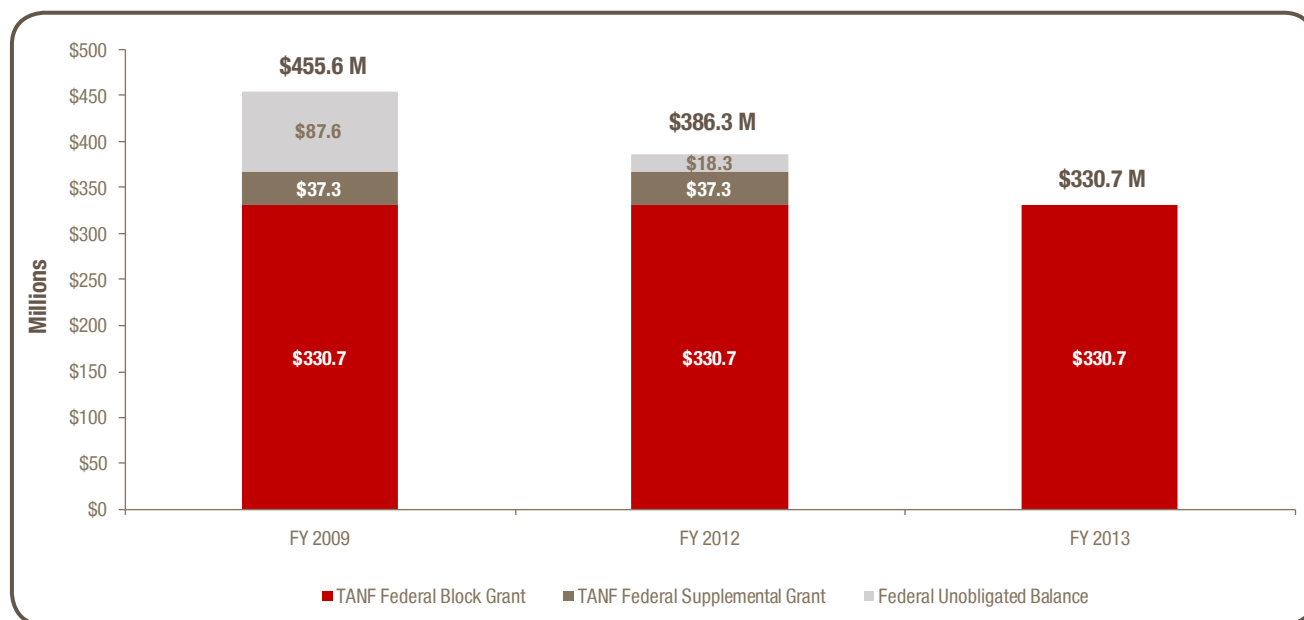
Congress created the TANF Supplemental Grant to provide additional funds to states that might have been disadvantaged by the block grant formula, either due to high population growth or because the state provided relatively small cash grants. Until recently, Georgia received a TANF Supplemental Grant along with 16 other states.

TANF also includes an annual cost-sharing requirement, referred to as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Each state must spend an amount equal to at least 80 percent (75 percent if the state meets work participation requirements) of what the state spent on Aid to Families with Dependent Children and related programs in 1994. Georgia’s minimum amount is \$173.4 million (at the 75 percent level).<sup>2</sup>

## Georgia’s Federal TANF Funds at New Low in FY 2013

Over the past four years, Georgia’s federal TANF funds decreased significantly. The Georgia General Assembly appropriated \$330.7 million in federal TANF funds for FY 2013 within House Bill 742.<sup>3</sup> This is 14.4 percent less than the FY 2012 appropriation of \$386.3 million and 27.4 percent less than the FY 2009 appropriation of \$455.6 million.<sup>4</sup> The FY 2009 funds are used for a pre-recession comparison.

**Figure 1 Georgia’s Decreasing Federal TANF Funds (in \$ Millions)**



Sources: FY 2009 (HB 990), FY 2012 (HB 78) and FY 2013 (HB 742) Enacted Budgets.

## TANF Supplemental Grant Eliminated

Federal legislation that extended the TANF program through December 31, 2012 does not include the TANF Supplemental Grant. This exclusion cut \$55.5 million from the FY 2013 budget for the TANF program. In response, the Georgia FY 2013 budget includes only \$330.7 million in available federal TANF funds (from the TANF Block Grant), a change of \$55.5 million from FY 2012 as shown in Figure 1. To lessen the pain, the approved FY 2013 budget includes \$24.6 million in state funds and \$2.5 million in re-directed federal funds; however, there is still a \$28.4 million gap to fully replace the lost TANF Supplemental Grant funds. See [TANF Supplemental Fund Fact Sheet](#) for more information.

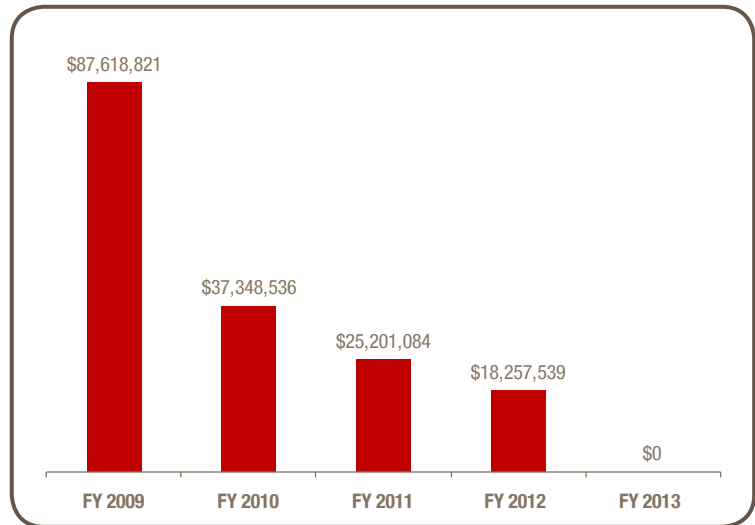
## Federal Unobligated Balance No Longer In Play

TANF funds that are not spent (or otherwise obligated) by the end of a fiscal year are moved into what is called the federal unobligated balance, which states then can use in the later years. In FY 2002, Georgia's federal unobligated balance or surplus was \$219.6 million.<sup>5</sup> The balance has decreased steadily and is no longer available in the FY 2013 budget.

Georgia's federal unobligated balance decreased primarily for two reasons:

1. Georgia spent it to replace state investments. For example, Georgia increased TANF spending in child welfare-related services from \$60.1 million in 2002 to \$189 million in 2013, a 215 percent increase.<sup>6</sup>
2. The annual federal TANF allocation was not adjusted for inflation, and Georgia used part of the balance to pay for increased expenses for the same level of services.

Figure 2 Georgia's Disappearing Surplus



## TANF Maintenance of Effort – Decreased State Investment

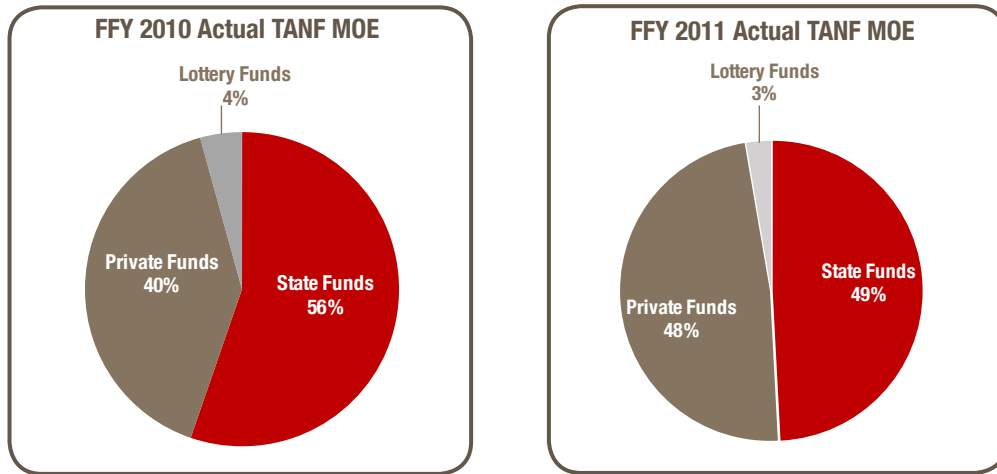
A state can meet its TANF MOE with state funds or third-party funds each year in order to receive federal funds and to avoid financial penalties. In general, a state must spend TANF MOE on activities that serve eligible low-income families with children and satisfy one of the four broad purposes of TANF. A state may also count administrative costs for allowable purposes (not to exceed 15 percent).

**Nearly half of Georgia's TANF MOE (\$83.5 million) came from third-party funds in FFY 2011, an increase of 19.1 percent from FFY 2010.**

Essentially, policymakers replaced state fund investment for TANF MOE with more private, third-party funds. However, these private funds may count existing services already offered by private organizations across the state. Counting private funds for existing services in the community while cutting state funds to TANF is an overall net cut to services for low-income Georgians.

Figure 3 shows how Georgia met its TANF MOE obligation for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 and FFY 2011. See Appendix for more details about TANF MOE by funding source and by program.

**Figure 3 Increased Reliance on Private Funds**



Sources: DHS Chief Financial Officer May 2011, May 2012, and July 2012.

Notes: Starting in FFY 2012, DHS includes the Community Partner Investment program in Support for Needy Families - Work Assistance.

DHS will release the actual FFY 2012 figures in November 2012 and did not have projections to share in the interim.

This practice is under review at the federal level and could change once TANF is reauthorized.

“ While allowed under current federal law and regulation, there is a policy debate going on with TANF reauthorization at the federal level about whether states ability to use third-party funds to meet TANF MOE should be restricted or eliminated. If federal TANF law changes under reauthorization, we obviously will have to reassess our practices to remain in conformance with federal law. ”

Lynn Vellinga, DHS, Chief Financial Officer

## Majority of Federal TANF Funds Still Allocated to Child Welfare-Related Services with Cuts to More Direct Purposes

The FY 2013 budget reflects Georgia lawmakers' failure to prioritize programs directly related to TANF purposes, such as basic assistance, work assistance, and subsidized child care.

The consequences of lower TANF funds and lawmakers priorities are explored by department and program from FY 2012 to FY 2013 and from FY 2009 to FY 2013. The FY 2009 TANF allocations are used as a reference point because this was the last state fiscal year prior to the Great Recession (Table 1).

**Table 1 Allocation of Federal TANF Funds in DHS, FY 2009 - FY 2013**

	<b>FY 2009 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2013 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>
Department of Administration	\$15,000,000	\$8,095,249	\$8,095,249	\$0	0%	-46%
Adoption Services	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$16,400,000	\$1,400,000	9.3%	36.7%
After School Care	\$14,000,000	\$15,500,000	\$15,500,000	\$0	0%	10.7%
Child Care Services	\$10,280,143	\$600,000	\$0	-\$600,000	-100%	-100%
Child Care Licensing	\$0	\$2,193,862	\$0	-\$2,193,862	-100%	NA
Child Welfare Services	\$103,063,725	\$89,045,915	\$80,850,000	-\$8,195,915	-9.2%	-21.6%
Federal Eligibility Benefit Services	\$30,026,128	\$19,628,860	\$19,628,860	\$0	0%	-34.6%
Family Violence Services	\$5,565,244	\$10,048,415	\$0	-\$10,048,415	-100%	-100%
Out of Home Care	\$90,814,092	\$101,381,099	\$91,734,359	-\$9,646,740	-9.5%	1%
Support for Needy Families-Basic Asst	\$65,652,812	\$52,400,415	\$51,382,361	-\$1,018,054	-1.9%	-21.7%
Support for Needy Families-Work Asst	\$39,116,253	\$21,396,310	\$21,363,310	-\$33,000	0%	-45.4%
Family Connection	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$0	-\$1,200,000	-100%	-100%
<b>DHS Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$386,718,397</b>	<b>\$336,490,125</b>	<b>\$304,954,139</b>	<b>-\$31,535,986</b>	<b>-9.4%</b>	<b>259.3%</b>

Sources: FY 2009 (HB 990), FY 2012 (HB 78) and FY 2013 (HB 742) Enacted Budgets.

Notes:

1. For FY 2009, Federal Eligibility Benefit Services includes TANF allocations for SNF-Family Assistance and Eligibility, not Food Stamp Eligibility. For FY 2012 and FY 2013, Eligibility, Support for Needy Families-Family Assistance, and Food Stamp Eligibility were combined into one program, Federal Eligibility Benefit Services.
2. Child Welfare Services includes a \$250,000 special project for Child Advocacy Centers.
3. Child Care Services was transferred to Department of Early Care & Learning effective July 1, 2012.
4. Family Connection Partnership is a nonprofit agency attached to DHS.

### **Child Welfare-Related Services Still Receives Majority of Federal TANF Funds**

TANF funding for child welfare-related services — Adoption Assistance, Child Care Licensing, Child Welfare Services, Family Violence Services and Out of Home Care — dropped to \$189 million in FY 2013 from \$207 million in FY 2012. Policymakers restored some of the lost federal TANF funds with state funds, such as Out-of-Home Care (\$7.9 million) and Family Violence Services (\$9.8 million). These programs are facing challenges — an uptick in the number of children in foster care, compliance issues with the federal court consent decree (Kenny A), and implementation of Differential Response model to improve case manager assessment of abuse and neglect reports. However, child welfare-related services still accounts for 57 percent of Georgia’s annual TANF award (\$330.7 million), which means only 43 percent of TANF federal funds were available for programs that help Georgians secure and maintain employment. Renewed state investment in these services is needed so federal TANF funds can be more aligned with their direct purposes.

### **Federal TANF Investment in Child Care Services Ends**

In FY 2013, federal TANF funds will not be invested in Georgia’s subsidized child care program, known as Child and Parent Services (CAPS). Note, effective July 1, 2012 CAPS is under the Department of Early Care and Learning.

CAPS is primarily funded by the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and required state matching funds, but TANF funds were another important source of funding, reaching a high of \$29.7 million in FY 2007. Federal TANF funds were reduced to \$600,000 in FY 2010 and FY 2011 when Georgia received targeted federal Recovery Act funds for subsidized child care.

In FY 2012, with no Recovery Act funds and no additional TANF funds, total program funding dropped to FY 2009 levels when the program served an average of about 54,000 children per month with 4,000 families on the waiting list.<sup>7</sup> For FY 2013, overall funding for the CAPS program remains relatively flat at FY 2009 levels. Since DHS no longer maintains a waiting list with its on-line application system, the actual unmet need is unknown, but could be estimated at 4,000 families based on FY 2009 data.

### **Federal Eligibility Benefit Services – TANF Funding Flat as Need Increases**

Despite the rising numbers of Georgians living in poverty, the number of eligibility workers who help qualified families access food stamps, Medicaid, and TANF decreased over the past five years from 2,717 workers in FY 2007 to 2,038 in FY 2012.<sup>8</sup>

In 2004, the caseload ratio was 379 cases per worker. The ratio was 793 cases per worker in 2012.<sup>9</sup> Despite the increased demand for services, federal TANF funds for Federal Eligibility Benefits Services remained flat in FY 2013 and were cut by more than one-third compared to FY 2009.

### **Support for Needy Families – Basic Assistance Cut Despite Increased Need**

Lawmakers cut \$1 million in federal TANF funds from Support for Needy Families – Basic Assistance compared to FY 2012 for a cumulative drop of 21.7 percent since FY 2009.

TANF cash assistance caseload is not increasing at the same pace as other safety net supports, like food stamps. For instance, the TANF adult caseload changed by 24 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2012. During the same period, the food stamp caseload rose by 73 percent.<sup>10</sup>

### **Federal TANF Investment in Support for Needy Families – Work Assistance Ends**

While the federal TANF allocation for Support for Needy Families – Work Assistance remains flat compared to FY 2012 appropriations, the allocation decreased by 45.4 percent since FY 2009. In other words, significant federal TANF cuts were made prior to FY 2013 and not restored.

The Work Support Program, which helped former TANF recipients who leave the system maintain employment through short-term payments and job coaching, was eliminated at the start of FY 2012.



## Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

Lawmakers cut approximately \$9 million in federal TANF funds in FY 2013 from the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) compared to FY 2012. This cut will reduce critical services to low-income drug addicted mothers. In FY 2013, DBHDD will receive less than half of the federal TANF funds it received in FY 2009 (Table 2).

**Table 2 Allocation of Federal TANF Funds in DBHDD, FY 2009 - FY 2013**

	<b>FY 2009 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2013 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>
Adult Addictive Diseases	\$21,873,683	\$20,130,488	\$11,568,720	-\$8,561,768	-42.5%	-47.1%
Adult Developmental Disabilities	\$411,234	\$411,234	\$0	-\$411,234	-100%	-100%
Adult Mental Health Services	\$1,219,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	-100%	-100%
<b>DBHDD Subtotal</b>	<b>\$23,504,382</b>	<b>\$20,541,722</b>	<b>\$11,568,720</b>	<b>-\$8,973,002</b>	<b>-43.7%</b>	<b>-50.8%</b>

Sources: FY 2009 (HB 990), FY 2012 (HB 78) and FY 2013 (HB 742) Enacted Budgets.

Lawmakers backfilled the \$8.5 million cut to Adult Addictive Diseases with \$4.3 million in state funds. However, the net loss of \$4.2 million in funding could potentially close outpatient facilities and cut capacity for residential facilities and transitional housing. The addiction treatment programs operated through TANF funding serve women with children to reduce barriers to employment and housing, such as therapeutic childcare, drug screening, parenting classes, and life-skill courses.

## Department of Public Health

Lawmakers cut approximately \$6.3 million in federal TANF funds in FY 2013 from the Department of Public Health (DPH) compared to FY 2012, reducing federal TANF investment in DPH by 55.2 percent, compared to FY 2009 (Table 3). To partially restore these federal TANF cuts, lawmakers appropriated state funds. The overall net cuts reduce services for teen pregnancy prevention, for family planning, and for assessments of children age birth to five at risk for poor health outcomes.

**Table 3 Allocation of Federal TANF Funds in DPH, FY 2009 - FY 2013**

	<b>FY 2009 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2013 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>
Adolescent and Adult Health Promotion	\$23,200,000	\$13,930,360	\$10,404,530	-\$3,525,830	-25.3%	-55.2%
Infant and Child Health Promotion	\$0	\$2,800,000	\$0	-\$2,800,000	-100%	-100%
<b>DPH Subtotal</b>	<b>\$23,200,000</b>	<b>\$16,730,360</b>	<b>\$10,404,530</b>	<b>-\$6,325,830</b>	<b>-37.8%</b>	<b>-55.2%</b>

Sources: FY 2009 (HB 990), FY 2012 (HB 78) and FY 2013 (HB 742) Enacted Budgets.

Note: Department of Public Health was established effective July 1, 2012 and includes public health programs formerly in the Department of Community Health.

### Cuts to Adolescent and Adult Health Promotion Continue

Adolescent and Adult Health Promotion, aimed at reducing teen pregnancy rates in Georgia in the 18 Public Health Districts and 30 teen centers across the state, is cut by \$3.5 million compared to FY 2012. This represents approximately three-fourths of the base FY 2012 funding and will force the closure of all 30 teen centers and the loss of eight Youth Development Coordinators (YDC). The FY 2013 budget adds \$70,000 back in state funds for a Youth Development Coordinator Position. The Department of Public Health (DPH) will use the remaining funds for four to six “Programs of Excellence,” 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.

### Infant and Child Health Promotion TANF Cuts Mostly Offset by State Funds

Georgia’s Children’s 1st program (in the Infant and Child Health Promotion program of DPH) loses all of its TANF funding (\$2.8 million) in FY 2013, but nearly 80 percent of this cut is restored with state funds. 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. It is unclear what a 20 percent cut will mean to this program that is designed to help at-risk children 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.

## Other Agencies that Receive TANF Funds

TANF funding for the Governor’s Office of Children and Families (GOCF) remained level in FY 2013 after a \$3.6 million increase in FY 2011, from which \$2.8 million in federal TANF funds for youth programs (e.g., those that seek to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies) replaced state funds.

**Table 4 Allocation of Federal TANF Funds in Other Agencies, FY 2009 - FY 2013**

	<b>FY 2009 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2013 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2012 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 - FY 2013 Change (%)</b>
Gov Office of Children and Families	\$250,000	\$3,814,350	\$3,814,350	\$0	0%	1425.7%
DCA Special Housing Initiative	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	-100.0%
<b>Other Subtotal</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>	<b>\$3,814,350</b>	<b>\$3,814,350</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>989.8%</b>

Sources: FY 2009 (HB 990), FY 2012 (HB 78) and FY 2013 (HB 742) Enacted Budgets.



## APPENDIX

**Table I Allocation of Actual TANF MOE FUNDS by Funding Source and Program**

	Actual FFY 2010	Actual FFY 2011	Change (%)
<b>State General Funds</b>			
DHS/DFCS Administration & IT Systems	\$4,281,148	\$2,704,961	-36.8%
<b>DHS Child Welfare-Related Services</b>			
Adoptions	\$0	\$322,300	100%
Child Welfare	\$30,255,670	\$36,966,930	22.2%
Family Violence	\$1,690,205	\$0	-100%
Out of Home Care	\$32,256,973	\$17,899,646	-44.5%
<b>DHS Low Income Supports</b>			
Child Care	\$22,182,651	\$22,182,651	0%
SNF Work (excluding Community Partnership Investment)	\$3,380,641	\$30,034	-99.1%
SNF Basic	\$0	\$32,860	100%
SNF Family	\$262,743 <sup>11</sup>	\$0	-100%
Federal Eligibility Benefits Services	\$0	\$3,607,190	100%
<b>Technical College System of Georgia</b>			
Technical Education	\$1,358,025	\$1,488,278	9.6%
Hope Scholars	\$188,152	\$0	-100%
<b>Subtotal State General Funds</b>	<b>\$95,856,208</b>	<b>\$85,234,850</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>
<b>Lottery Funds</b>			
DECAL Pre-K School Readiness	\$6,418,325	\$3,525,978	-45.1%
DECAL Pre-K School Transportation	\$1,036,757	\$1,147,768	10.7%
<b>Subtotal Lottery Funds</b>	<b>\$7,455,082</b>	<b>\$4,673,746</b>	<b>-37.3%</b>
<b>Private Third-Party Funds</b>			
Afterschool	\$28,780,994	\$32,898,376	14.3%
Atlanta Community Food Bank	\$32,023,032	\$26,321,723	-17.8%
Child Support	\$2,253,211	\$2,804,767	24.5%
MOE from RBWO Donations	\$7,000,000	\$8,500,000	21.4%
<b>Community Partner Investment</b>			
24/7 Gateway LLC		\$374,876	New for FFY 2011
Athens Technical College		\$215,638	New for FFY 2011
Atlanta Legal Aid Society		\$1,661,828	New for FFY 2011
Caring Works Inc		\$126,529	New for FFY 2011
Carrie Steele Pitts Home, Inc (NON-RBWO)		\$196,436	New for FFY 2011
Cobb Family Resources		\$135,204	New for FFY 2011
Community Concerns		\$188,097	New for FFY 2011
East Atlanta Kids Club Inc		\$171,900	New for FFY 2011
The Family Y		\$1,146,407	New for FFY 2011
Forever Family		\$312,032	New for FFY 2011
Gate City Day Nursery Association		\$319,819	New for FFY 2011
Girls Incorporated of Greater Atlanta		\$273,396	New for FFY 2011
Goodwill of North Georgia		\$443,405	New for FFY 2011
Must Ministries Inc		\$372,825	New for FFY 2011
Nicholas House, Inc		\$459,204	New for FFY 2011
Partnership Against Domestic Violence		\$61,841	New for FFY 2011

## APPENDIX (continued)

**Table I Allocation of Actual TANF MOE FUNDS by Funding Source and Program (continued)**

	Actual FFY 2010	Actual FFY 2011	Change (%)
<b>Private Third-Party Funds (continued)</b>			
<b>Community Partner Investment (continued)</b>			
Premier Academy		\$429,509	New for FFY 2011
Sheltering Arms Early Education and Family Centers		\$1,977,331	New for FFY 2011
Travelers Aid of Metropolitan Atlanta		\$337,011	New for FFY 2011
Young Mens Christian Assoc of Coastal Georgia		\$565,249	New for FFY 2011
YMCA of Metro Atlanta		\$2,999,850	New for FFY 2011
YWCA of Northwest Georgia Inc		\$166,677	New for FFY 2011
<b>Total Private Third-Party Funds</b>	<b>\$70,057,237</b>	<b>\$83,459,930</b>	<b>19.1%</b>
<b>Total TANF MOE Funds</b>	<b>\$173,368,527</b>	<b>\$173,368,526</b>	

Sources: DHS Chief Financial Officer May 2011, May 2012, and July 2012.

Notes: Starting in FFY 2012, DHS includes the Community Partner Investment program in Support for Needy Families – Work Assistance in order to keep all of the contracts in one budget, acknowledging that “all of the Community Partnerships engage in TANF eligible activities, but not all are supporting work activities.”<sup>12</sup>

DHS will release the actual FFY 2012 figures in November 2012 and did not have projections to share in the interim.

Georgia third-party private TANF MOE for FFY 2011 includes:

- After school service providers who received \$15.5 million in federal TANF funding and in exchange demonstrated a \$32.9 million match in private funds counted as TANF MOE.
- Atlanta Community Food Bank received \$6 million in federal TANF funds and demonstrated \$26.3 million counted as TANF MOE, which is more than the \$18 million they were contracted to report. The Atlanta Community Food Bank, in partnership with Georgia’s regional food banks, uses the funding to purchase and distribute nutritious protein across the state to current TANF clients, to clients who are in the 12-month transitional stage of TANF, and to Georgia families, who are at risk of becoming TANF eligible.<sup>13</sup>
- Child support gap payments received by the custodial parent, which were counted as TANF MOE. For example, if the Division of Child Support Services collects \$300 from a non-custodial parent, and if those payments relate to a custodial parent receiving TANF cash assistance in the amount of \$280, the gap payment is \$20.<sup>14</sup>
- The DHS Community Partner Investment program, started in FFY 2011, provides federal TANF funds to private organizations that guarantee a 6:1 ratio of TANF MOE match to federal TANF grant.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), JOBS, and Emergency Assistance with the TANF block grant.
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> FY 2013 House Bill 742 is available at <http://www.senate.ga.gov/sbeo/en-US/AppropriationsDocuments.aspx>
- <sup>4</sup> FY 2012 House Bill 78 is available at [http://www.senate.ga.gov/sbeo/Documents/AppropriationsDocuments/FY2012/General/FY12G\\_GovVeto\\_FullBill.pdf](http://www.senate.ga.gov/sbeo/Documents/AppropriationsDocuments/FY2012/General/FY12G_GovVeto_FullBill.pdf)
- <sup>5</sup> FY 2009 House Bill 990 is available at [http://www1.legis.ga.gov/legis/2011\\_12/house/budget/reports/FY\\_2009\\_Bill\\_with\\_Govs\\_Vetoes.pdf](http://www1.legis.ga.gov/legis/2011_12/house/budget/reports/FY_2009_Bill_with_Govs_Vetoes.pdf). Robert Welsh, "TANF Budget 2002-2007: The Shifting Priorities," Georgia Budget & Policy Institute, June 2007. TANF federal funds for child welfare-related services from author calculation based on 2002 TANF data provided by Georgia DHR. Note, this data and analysis pre-date program based budgeting.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> "Number of Families: Childcare Inquiry Waiting List SFY 2003- SFY 2009," Georgia DHS, February 17, 2009.
- <sup>8</sup> FY 2012 eligibility workers provided by DHS Chief Financial Officer on August 30, 2012.
- <sup>9</sup> DHS Commissioner Clyde L. Reese, III presentation to the Joint Appropriations Committee, January, 2012 and DHS Board Meeting Presentation, Lynn Vellinga, August 15, 2012.
- <sup>10</sup> DHS Commissioner BJ Walker SFY 11 Amended & SFY 12 Budget Discussion, presented to the DHS Board in October 2010 and DHS Board Meeting Presentation, Lynn Vellinga, August 15, 2012.
- <sup>11</sup> In FFY 2010, these TANF MOE funds were counted under Support for Needy Families –Family Assistance, which later became Federal Eligibility Benefits Services.
- <sup>12</sup> E-mail from DHS Chief Financial Officer on July 17, 2012.
- <sup>13</sup> E-mail from Atlanta Community Food Bank on November 22, 2010 and May 16, 2011 and conversation with Georgia Food Bank Association on July 18, 2012.
- <sup>14</sup> E-mail from DHS Budget Office on November 18, 2010.

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Contact: Clare Richie, [crichie@gbpi.org](mailto:crichie@gbpi.org), 404.420.1324 ext. 100