

State Notes

TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST

Summer 2016



Michigan's State Budget and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Fiscal Year 2008-09 through Fiscal Year 2016-17 **By John Maxwell, Fiscal Analyst**

Introduction

From 1959 to 1997, public cash assistance, commonly referred to as welfare, was provided by the Federal government as an entitlement for qualifying families under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. As of fiscal year (FY) 1996-97, with the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), the Federal government converted the entitlement to a state-based block grant by freezing the Federal contribution to pre-1995 levels of the AFDC and other welfare programs.¹ The State of Michigan annually receives a \$775.3 million Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant from the Federal government. The total amount of the TANF grant for the country is \$16.5 billion.

Additionally, each state must meet a "maintenance of effort" (MOE) requirement; that is, the state must spend its own revenue to prevent the state from offsetting existing state-funded programs with TANF funding. The MOE is 80% or 75% of the historical amount², depending on whether a state meets work requirements for the population receiving cash assistance spent by the state on "qualified state expenditures"³. For Michigan, the FY 1993-94 amount of existing State-supported public assistance expenditures was \$624.7 million; this means that, under an 80% MOE requirement, Michigan must spend \$499.8 million and, under a 75% requirement, \$468.5 million.

TANF and Michigan's Budget

Michigan is granted \$775.3 million in TANF funds each year. In the beginning of TANF funding, these funds were a significant amount of the health and human services portion of the budget. In addition to the grant itself, the State must spend its own funds to support the MOE requirement. States must meet a two-part work requirement to maintain TANF funding levels: 50% of the TANF caseload must meet work requirements or be involved in employment-related activity requirements and 90% of the two-parent portion of a state's caseload must meet work participation requirements. If the work requirements are met, the MOE requirement is 75% of historical spending. If the work requirements are not met, the MOE requirement can be changed to 80% or the state is at risk of losing a portion of the block grant.

There are two major concepts with the TANF program and its relationship to Michigan's budget. First, TANF funds can be used to fund programming as long as it fits one of the four major purposes shown in [Table 1](#).

¹ PL 104-193 of 1996, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

² These are state funds spent in FY 1993-94 in the programs before TANF for cash assistance, emergency assistance, job training, and welfare-related child care spending.

³ The TANF Maintenance of Effort Requirement, Greenberg M., Center for Law and Social Policy

Table 1

TANF Funding Eligible Purposes
1. Provide assistance to needy families so children may be cared for in their own home.
2. End dependence on government benefits through work, job training and marriage.
3. Reduce incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancy.
4. Promote the formation of two-parent households.

The concept undergirding the PRWORA and the TANF program is using state-based programs to address the effects and the origin of childhood poverty. The first two eligibility purposes listed in Table 1 are restricted to low-income people (meeting income guidelines of <200% of the Federal poverty level). The programs fulfilling the first two purposes include the cash assistance program, also known as basic assistance, work-related activities, and child care. The last two eligibility purposes listed in Table 1 may apply to any person in the state as long as the purpose of a program is to achieve one of the those purposes. Provided that one of the four statutory requirements is met, TANF funds may be used in any type of program "in any manner that is reasonably calculated".⁴

For simplicity, Michigan's TANF expenditures shown in Table 2 are reflected in three departments: the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)⁵, the Department of Talent and Economic Development (TED)⁶, and the Department of Treasury.

⁴ TANF Block Grant: Responses to FAQs, Congressional Research Service, Gene Falk, March 18, 2016

⁵ The DHHS in this paper includes: the former Department of Human Services (and its former iterations -the Department of Social Services and the Family Independence Agency), the former Department of Community Health, Energy Assistance that previously was administered in the Public Service Commission and is now funded as a DHHS program (when it was previously located in the Licensing and Regulatory Agency and the former Department of Labor and Economic Growth).

⁶ In this paper TED includes: the Talent Investment Agency, the Michigan Strategic Fund, the former Department of Career Development, and MichiganWorks! agencies.



Table 2
Federal TANF Expenditures - Michigan FY 2008-09 through FY 2016-17

TANF	DHHS PROGRAMS	TED PROGRAMS	TREASURY-SCHOLARSHIPS	TOTAL
FY 2008-09	\$597,360,792	\$80,443,210	\$172,920,261	\$850,724,263
FY 2009-10	788,616,188	74,542,032	78,327,582	941,485,802
FY 2010-11	583,069,031	63,879,334	84,559,570	731,507,935
FY 2011-12	734,589,897	62,909,064	87,315,847	884,814,808
FY 2012-13	697,422,061	62,856,065	91,630,477	851,908,603
FY 2013-14	622,652,922	64,151,056	92,052,757	778,856,735
FY 2014-15	602,480,785	64,226,135	90,625,501	757,332,421
FY 2015-16 ^a	629,620,700	64,898,800	93,826,400	788,345,900
FY 2016-17 ^b	647,085,300	64,898,800	98,326,400	810,310,500

^a Year-to-date FY 2015-16 Projected Expenditures
^b FY 2016-17 Projected Expenditures Public Act 268 of 2016

Michigan's TANF funding is mostly used directly in the health and human services areas. The distribution of programs selected has varied throughout the history of the grant. Appendix I shows the detail of TANF grant expenditures with a comprehensive list of the expenditures from FY 2008-09 through the current line item presentation in the enacted FY 2016-17 budget.

Michigan has supported basic assistance or cash assistance through the Family Independence Program (FIP). For most of the TANF program's existence, there was a significant FIP caseload. There were more than 200,000 FIP recipients before the institution of the PRWORA. By FY 2014-15, the total FIP caseload declined to approximately 61,000 recipients and 25,700 cases. As the cash welfare caseload has declined so has the amount of TANF funding dedicated to basic assistance. From FY 1996-97 through FY 2007-08, the average portion of Federal TANF spending dedicated to basic assistance was approximately 24%. For FY 2008-09 through FY 2013-14, the average declined to 17% of total Federal TANF spending.

The other area in which the amount of dedicated TANF funding has declined is child care expenditures between FY 2008-09 and FY 2013-14, the portion of TANF funding directly spent on child care declined from 24% of the total in the first 12 years of the TANF block grant to 5%. In addition to a decline in the direct expenditure on child care, there has been a decreased amount of TANF funding transferred to the Child Care and Development block grant (CCDBG), which can be spent on child care. This transfer is permitted under TANF rules and allows for up to 30% of the total TANF grant to be applied to expenditures that qualify for child care expenses.⁷

Child care is classified as either assistance for people who are not employed or nonassistance for people who are employed (or otherwise engaged in education or training to be able to

⁷ Using TANF for Child Care: A Technical Guide, Center for Law and Social Policy

work). The significance of the transfer is that it gives states flexibility in determining whether the person receiving assistance is otherwise enrolled in TANF assistance. If the person is not receiving other TANF assistance and, after receiving child care assistance, the person is classified as being on assistance, that person becomes part of the overall TANF caseload and is subject to time limits, work participation requirements, and other conditions.⁸ From a state budgeting perspective, a transfer to CCDBG provides an advantage by stretching the total amount of the CCDBG that is received from the Federal government and for eligibility purposes. From FY 1996-97 through FY 2009-10 in Michigan, a total of \$880.0 million was transferred from TANF funding to the CCDBG. The transfer to the CCDBG totaled \$11.3 million in FY 2013-14. A total of \$40.1 million is projected to be spent in CCDBG transfers from FY 2014-15 through FY 2017-18.

Additionally, TANF rules allow for a transfer to the Social Services block grant (SSBG) of up to 10%. The total transfers, including both the CCDBG and SSBG, are capped at 30%. Similar to the CCDBG, a transfer to the SSBG increases the flexibility of the TANF funds. Use of the SSBG is limited to children and families who have an income of less than 200% of Federal poverty guidelines. One way in which the use of the SSBG rather than TANF funding simplifies assistance is that states may use SSBG funds for vouchers for families who are not eligible due to time limits or other TANF-specific requirements. Michigan has annually transferred 10% of the annual TANF grant since FY 2009-10 to the SSBG.

As TANF funding has declined in Michigan for basic assistance and child care, TANF spending in Michigan has increased for purpose 3 (out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention) and purpose 4 (formation and maintenance of two-parent families). Since FY 2006-07, TANF funding for purposes 3 and 4 has risen by 144%. Since the TANF grant is a fixed block grant with specified purpose-driven spending, as caseloads for cash assistance declined, the State increased spending on other purposes instead of increasing the unspent balance.

Maintenance of Effort

The second concept of the TANF program from a Michigan budgetary perspective is that, in order for the State to maximize eligible amounts of TANF funds, Michigan must spend a certain amount of State funding within the four purposes. Before the TANF program was established, many of the programs that were administered by the Federal government were provided at the Medicaid match rate, meaning that a significant amount of state revenue was dedicated to these programs. The MOE was designed to prevent TANF dollars from offsetting state dollars for programs that had been supported in the pre-TANF environment. The MOE state expenditures are set at 80% (or 75% if work requirements are met) of the historical amount (1994-95 state funding on assistance, job-training, and other welfare programs). For Michigan, the amount spent in FY 1993-94 was \$624,691,200, so meeting an 80% MOE requires \$499,752,900. (A 75% MOE requirement means \$468,518,400 in State expenditures.)

⁸ Ibid



Maintenance of effort also can be met by private entities (nonprofits) or local government sources. The Senate Fiscal Agency has produced two articles that explain the MOE concept in greater detail.⁹

Table 3
Michigan TANF MOE Expenditures FY 2008-09 through FY 2016-17

TANF	DHHS PROGRAMS	WORKFORCE PROGRAMS	CHILDCARE	SCHOOL AID K-12	TREASURY - EITC	LOCAL AND PRIVATE SPENDING	TOTAL
FY 2008-09	\$447,102,400	\$52,987,000	\$140,482,300	\$0	\$71,390,600	\$38,625,800	\$750,588,100
FY 2009-10	109,753,500	48,928,700	19,529,100	203,027,100	203,666,800	31,799,200	616,704,400
FY 2010-11	126,298,000	49,899,700	0	235,909,800	217,962,000	61,911,200	691,980,700
FY 2011-12	122,138,800	14,536,600	0	243,827,600	237,535,300	56,688,600	674,726,900
FY 2012-13	150,987,000	14,850,200	24,411,400	252,257,600	50,336,000	85,463,000	578,305,200
FY 2013-14	149,730,400	14,464,900	24,411,400	321,294,700	48,226,900	58,678,600	616,806,900
FY 2014-15	163,088,700	9,858,600	24,411,400	374,617,100	46,126,200	0	618,102,000
FY 2015-16 ^a	132,488,100	11,200,000	19,529,100	430,584,400	49,783,700	0	643,585,300
FY 2016-17 ^b	94,527,200	11,200,000	19,529,100	427,335,200	49,500,000	0	602,091,500
TOTAL BLOCK GRANT				\$775,352,858			
TOTAL MOE				\$468,518,400 @ 75% LEVEL			
				\$499,752,900 @ 80% LEVEL			
Michigan Historical Welfare Expenditures as of FY 1994-95				\$624,691,200			

^a Year-to-date FY 2015-16 Projected Expenditures
^b FY 2016-17 Projected Expenditures Public Act 268 of 2016

Maintenance of effort requirements became more difficult for the State to meet as budget reductions in the mid-2000s resulted in a reduction in previously funded programs that were historically used for the MOE, as shown in Table 3. The State was forced to look for additional MOE sources to avoid TANF penalties, so Michigan used private and local government sources. In FY 2007-08, the total was \$49.5 million. Fiscal year 2014-15 was the first year since FY 2007-08 in which the State was not reliant upon private or local government sources to meet the MOE requirement. There is not projected to be a need for private or local government MOE in FY 2015-16 or FY 2016-17. As shown in Table 3, the K-12 School Aid budget has been the area in which the State has seen growth in MOE expenditures from FY 2008-09 to FY 2016-17, while most of the other areas have been relatively constant.

TANF Developing Issues

There are a few areas of recent interest with the TANF program relevant to budget-planning in Michigan: a media investigation of TANF-funded scholarships, Federal TANF authorization, the TANF grant and inflation, and Michigan's TANF carry-forward balances.

⁹ Michigan TANF/Maintenance of Effort Requirement (<http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/publications/notes/2006notes/notesnovdec06cc.pdf>) and Federal TANF Maintenance of Effort for Michigan in FY 2009-10 (<http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/publications/notes/2009notes/notessepoct09df.pdf>)

- A recent public radio program investigated the PRWORA in Michigan and the use of the TANF block grant in providing scholarships in higher education.¹⁰
 - A Michigan Auditor General's Office audit questioned whether the use of TANF in scholarships met the statutory requirements of the PRWORA.¹¹ Block grants to the states are intended to ensure that money is spent in general areas of purpose, but the Federal government allows for flexibility in designing programs and searching for best practices to ensure that the effects and root causes of child poverty are addressed.
 - Additionally, the Federal government annually approves the State TANF plan that provides oversight and direction of the TANF expenditures. The original scholarship program was claimed under purpose 2, ending government dependence, which is an assistance program with income limits and dependent requirements. This was in error and, after the first year of the program, the Treasury scholarship program has been claimed under purpose 3, which seeks to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancy. Purposes 1 and 2 require that the funding benefit needy families (defined as having income less than 200% of poverty guidelines), but purposes 3 and 4 do not have any income level requirements.
 - Michigan is not alone in granting scholarships through TANF state plans. In fact, two other states (Georgia¹² and Massachusetts¹³) have used TANF or MOE for college scholarships in recent years.
 - Some have questioned the use of TANF funds to offset other costs in nonpublic cash assistance programs. As shown in Table 2 and Appendix I, TANF spending is a direct support of the health and human services portion of the Michigan budget (averaging 80% since FY 2008-09). These funds support child welfare programs (child protective services, foster care, and adoption) at a projected total level of \$360.9 million in FY 2016-17. That represents nearly 45% of the total \$810.3 million in FY 2016-17 TANF expenditures.
 - Between FY 2008-09 and FY 2016-17, the average amount of TANF funding for the scholarship programs in Michigan has been \$98.9 million and the average larger direct expenditure of TANF in DHHS programming has been \$651.6 million.

¹⁰ Marketplace, American Public Media, The Uncertain Hour, Podcast Season 1 Episode 4; Everything But The Kitchen Sink

¹¹ Michigan Auditor General, Financial Audit Department of Human Services, October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2008, Audit No. 431-0100-09, pp. 71-73

¹² Georgia's State Plan Renewal, Federal FY 2014 – Federal FY 2015, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Georgia Department of Human Services Division of Family and Children Services, September 27, 2013

¹³ Massachusetts State Plan for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services Department of Transitional Assistance, October 1, 2013



- When first established in the PRWORA, TANF was authorized on a five-year basis. The TANF program must be reauthorized periodically to be continued. It presently is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2016. Since Federal fiscal year 2011, Congress has reauthorized TANF 19 times on a temporary basis as part of a continuing resolution appropriations process. The recent history suggests that any new reauthorization of the TANF program will be for a short period of time.
- The total of TANF block grants has not changed since they were first issued in 1997 (\$16.5 billion nationwide). The \$16.5 billion has remained constant even as inflation has increased. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the amount of the TANF block grant in 2015 was \$11.1 billion, meaning a reduction in the value of TANF funds of 32.5%.¹⁴ The reduction in the purchasing power of TANF funding also has meant that the State MOE requirement has declined relative to inflation and that the cost to the State has declined as well.
- The annual TANF grant is not required to be spent in the year in which it is granted. States are allowed to carry unobligated funding forward into future years. As shown in Table 4, in recent years, Michigan has kept a healthy carry-forward TANF balance (12.3%) to assist with smoothing funding for TANF programs. By fiscal year 2017-18, this carry-forward margin will decline to approximately 1% of the annual \$775.3 million grant.

Table 4
Michigan TANF Prior Year Carry-Forward

Fiscal Year	Prior Year Carry-Forward
2008-09	\$165,167,612
2009-10	244,866,779
2010-11	77,649,162
2011-12	160,261,685
2012-13	118,976,723
2013-14	42,420,978
2014-15	38,917,101
2015-16 Est.	57,432,621
2016-17 Proj.	44,439,579
2017-18 Proj.	9,481,937

¹⁴ TANF Block Grant: Responses to FAQs, Congressional Research Service, Gene Falk, March 18, 2016



Conclusion

Michigan has been able to use a variety of different programs, both Federal TANF and State, that will continue to assist residents to become self-sufficient and independent from State assistance. With the decline in cash assistance caseloads, Michigan has expanded non-cash assistance programs to fulfill the statutory requirements of the PRWORA. Michigan has used TANF funds to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and promote the formation of two-parent households. Michigan is supporting the MOE requirement solely from State resources rather than, as in the past, using private and local government sources. The TANF program will likely continue as an important part of the health and human services portion of Michigan's budget.

Appendix I

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Spending and Budget History FY 2008-09 through FY 2016-17

Section Name Line Item	FY 2008-09 Actual	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY 2011-12 Actual	FY 2012-13 Actual	FY 2013-14 Actual	FY 2014-15 Actual	FY 2015-16 Estimated	FY 2016-17 Projected
Children's Services Agency - Juvenile Justice									
JJ Operations - JJ Field Staff, Admin, Maint	5,943	3,356	-	194	-	-	-	-	-
Public Assistance									
Family Independence Program	32,495,551	236,381,754	61,774,223	165,243,193	84,773,500	59,870,200	38,858,300	38,866,100	54,285,100
Day Care Services	56,815,587	31,341,385	13,220,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolled Child Development and Care	-	24,250,915	3,881,803	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Bank Funding	250,000	228,500	250,000	252,000	250,000	-	250,000	250,000	250,000
Multicultural Integration Funding	279,162	280,202	272,587	251,810	264,224	239,603	245,057	421,000	421,000
Indigent Burial	347,020	405,766	396,627	349,368	248,097	295,814	275,779	300,000	300,000
Emergency Services Local Office Allocation	8,362,828	7,860,484	8,133,779	8,773,182	7,141,132	5,315,000	4,307,167	5,915,000	5,915,000
Field Operations and Support Services									
CSS&M	5,020,041	4,133,774	3,574,795	4,726,292	2,137,900	3,770,404	2,342,700	3,695,900	3,603,600
Donated Funds Positions	947,259	1,354,342	1,455,195	3,657,491	1,559,200	1,654,900	888,421	1,654,900	1,654,900
Med/Psych Eval	1,267	18,942	11,186	7,290	2,000	874	2,000	2,000	2,000
Volunteer Serv. & Reimb	322	4,770	2,210	2,766	3,200	2,839	2,407	3,200	3,200
Child Welfare	1,514,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Assistance field staff	3,250,000	81,077,467	55,415,733	58,795,040	52,813,500	48,018,522	29,320,848	84,249,700	51,923,100
Training and Program Support	89,188	524,832	299,253	363,071	404,300	569,994	250,000	283,900	409,800
Field policy and administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518,300	1,695,700
Employment and training support services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,802,900	3,802,900
Michigan rehabilitation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,000	140,000
Wage employment verification reporting	55,031	90,124	62,142	121,546	65,700	65,700	112,206	45,700	1,016,000
Electronic benefit transfer EBT	152,524	1,547,392	1,888,462	1,355,460	1,349,398	985,000	1,349,677	1,016,000	-
Administrative support workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473,400	-
Field Staff Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204,600
Behavioral health program administration									
Behavioral health program administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,500	180,500	-
Family, Maternal, and Child Health									
Pregnancy prevention program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Medical Services Administration									
Healthy Michigan Plan administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,030	4,180,000	749,600

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Former Budget Line Items									
Equipment	10,309	26,197	6,459	53,978	8,800	2,000	-	-	-
Payroll Taxes and Fringe Benefits	14,075,867	47,394,151	58,815,409	93,028,316	110,317,900	106,030,400	101,807,800	-	-
Occupancy Charges	1,316,545	1,888,728	1,620,374	1,831,304	1,586,700	2,070,000	1,670,000	-	-
Advisory Commission	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Data center operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875,527	-	-
Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,157,041	-	-
Support services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,887,430	-	-
Staff support	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,919,789	-	-
Direct agency charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,016,209	-	-
Administration and internet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,404	-	-
Salaries & Wages	812,210	769,937	563,460	949,365	439,100	239,100	215,970	-	-
Domestic Violence Prev.	5,955,396	6,153,683	5,809,018	5,919,521	5,464,400	5,631,154	5,464,400	-	-
Families First	14,769,617	15,199,296	15,267,456	15,496,391	15,715,968	15,654,272	15,033,932	-	-
Zero to Three	2,726,969	1,197,378	19	52	-	-	-	-	-
Family Group Decision Making	1,649,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Reunification	3,611,405	1,961,567	2,916,811	2,825,776	3,849,036	3,654,665	3,759,413	-	-
Child Protection and Permanency	16,269,047	15,467,739	15,255,035	14,527,084	10,190,318	9,261,799	9,308,739	-	-
Child welfare travel	-	100,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child welfare rent	-	220,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child welfare payroll taxes	-	7,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Care Grants and Contracts	-	0	2,128,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult Services Policy and Administration	197,967	217,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Program Policy	1,199,840	535,529	1,152,510	954,250	878,800	625,042	526,241	-	-
Executive Direction and Support	86,056	86,127	113,041	112,165	113,000	21,141	-	-	-
Employment & Training Support	11,200,678	6,966,546	2,802,852	5,371,303	3,802,900	2,802,900	3,330,524	-	-
Marriage/ Initiatives	676,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fatherhood Initiatives	708,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Service	2,249,146	2,137,600	1,678,432	3,042,480	2,717,819	1,827,528	-	-	-
Central Service	1,054,400	1,102,359	1,047,546	1,855,500	1,376,653	2,230,696	-	-	-
Prior Year Expenditures	12,689	58,481	25,687	89,353	9	-	-	-	-
Subtotal DHHS Accounts	410,590,707	716,488,679	513,018,462	662,220,502	576,757,320	541,858,852	520,898,915	524,885,400	556,850,000
Cost Allocation & Other Adjustments	5,708,620	-	-	(5,165,890)	(5,300,981)	(7,997,910)	(770,461)	-	-
Transfer to SSBG (Primarily field staff funding)	77,535,285	77,535,285	77,535,285	77,535,285	77,535,290	77,535,285	77,535,285	77,535,300	77,535,300
Transfer to CCDBG (Primarily BCAL)	103,526,180	-	-	-	-	11,256,695	2,017,045	12,700,000	12,700,000
DHHS Subtotals	\$597,360,792	\$794,023,964	\$590,553,747	\$734,589,897	\$648,991,629	\$622,652,922	\$599,680,784	\$615,120,700	\$647,085,300
Work Force Development - Work First & JET/PATH	80,443,210	74,542,032	63,879,334	62,909,064	62,856,065	64,151,056	64,226,135	64,898,800	64,898,800
Treasury Tuition Scholarships	172,920,261	78,327,582	84,559,570	87,315,847	91,630,477	92,052,757	90,625,501	93,826,400	98,326,400
Work Project Spending	-	(5,407,776)	(7,484,716)	-	-	-	1,800,000	-	-
One-time Expenditures	-	-	-	-	33,689,418	-	1,000,000	14,500,000	-
TOTAL TANF UTILIZATION	\$850,724,263	\$941,485,802	\$731,507,935	\$884,814,808	\$837,167,589	\$778,856,735	\$757,332,420	\$788,345,900	\$810,310,500