

1 **Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) COVID-19 Federal Funding** 2 **New Initiatives, Including Child Care for Service Industry Recovery** 3 **Discussion Paper** 4

5 **Background**

6 The Texas Workforce Commission's (TWC) three-member Commission (Commission) will
7 consider additional investments to address COVID-19 impacts on child care using the following
8 CCDBG COVID federal funding sources:
9

10 CARES – TWC previously received \$371,663,374 of [Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and](#)
11 [Economic Security](#) (CARES) Act funding. The majority of these funds were budgeted to
12 support a temporary enhanced reimbursement rate for subsidy child care providers, and to
13 fund a temporary essential worker child care program. TWC has reconciled initial budgeted
14 and expended amounts and determined that approximately \$47.6 million remains available as
15 of 03/31/21.
16

17 CRRSA – TWC is receiving \$1,135,748,591 in Child Care Development Block Grant
18 (CCDBG) funds from the [Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations](#)
19 [Act, 2021](#) (CRRSA). On February 23, 2021, the Commission approved the [Planned Use of](#)
20 [CRRSA Funds Report outlining possible uses for these funds.](#) On May 4, 2021, the
21 Commission [approved](#) the use of \$790 million of CRRSA funds, with approximately \$345.7
22 million remaining for future prioritization/implementation.
23

24 ARPA – TWC will also receive \$4,424,303,632 CCDBG funding through the [American](#)
25 [Rescue Plan Act](#) (ARPA) as follows:

26 CCDF Discretionary Funds \$1,699,934,795
27 CCDF Stabilization Grant Funds \$2,724,368,837
28

29 See Attachment 1 for an overview of funding.
30

31 **Issue 1 –Service Industry Recovery Child Care**

32 All three of the CCDBG COVID federal funding sources contain provisions to allow states to
33 provide child care assistance to workers who are deemed essential by the state during the
34 response to COVID. TWC should consider focusing on certain essential workers with
35 consideration of how child care can support the state's economic recovery.
36

37 Service Industry Economic Recovery

38 While there are many categories of essential workers, there are some that were more
39 significantly impacted and more prone to have job loss as a result of COVID. Early into the
40 pandemic, it was already clear that the service industry was facing significant impacts from the
41 pandemic. The St. Louis Federal Reserve issued a [publication](#) which identified the occupations
42 of workers facing the highest risk of unemployment following COVID. These high-risk
43 occupations tend to be lower-paid occupations in the service industry, with the majority in food
44 service or other serving-related occupations. The Pew Research Center also [published](#) similar
45 findings, noting that most workers at higher risk of job loss due to COVID were low-wage
46 workers.
47

1 The January 2021 issue of [Fiscal Notes](#), published by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
2 (CPA), focused on industries that were impacted by COVID. The CPA confirmed those earlier
3 projections, noting that in Texas, low-wage workers, disproportionately employed in services
4 industries, bore the brunt of job losses.

5
6 In order to address the impacts of COVID and to support Texas' continued economic recovery,
7 TWC may consider implementing a Services Industry Recovery (SIR) child care program aimed
8 at assisting low-wage workers in TWC-specified service industries, who generally operate in
9 close quarters with their customers, and whose jobs were not able to be accomplished remotely:

- 10 • [Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation: NAICS 71](#)
- 11 • [Accommodation and Food Services: NAICS 72](#)
- 12 • [Retail Trade: NAICS 44-45](#)

13
14 While TWC is targeting aspects of the service sector with SIR child care, all families continue to
15 have access to TWC's regular low-income child care subsidy program.

16
17 TWC will consider SIRs under the definition of "protective services" child care in the Child Care
18 Development Fund (CCDF) State Plan.

19 Funding

20 The Commission should consider budgeting \$500 million for a new COVID Service Industry
21 Recovery (SIR) child care program.

22 Income Eligibility

23
24 While CRRSA allows states to implement an essential worker child care program without regard
25 to income, TWC could target low-income SIRs who have been significantly impacted by
26 COVID. The CRRSA provision which allows essential worker child care to disregard income
27 will permit TWC to allow SIR parents to self-attest to their income level, as no additional
28 documentation will be required to confirm income eligibility.

29
30 TWC should consider implementing a state-defined income limit of 75% of the state's median
31 income (SMI) to ensure we are targeting families most in need. We will require parents self-
32 attest that their income is at or below 75% SMI, which is:

- 33 • \$41,956 for a family of two
- 34 • \$51,708 for a family of three
- 35 • \$61,560 for a family of four

36 Work Activity Requirements

37
38 Parents will be required to provide documentation that they are working in a TWC-specified SIR
39 job and self-attest that they need child care in order to continue working.

40 Attendance Requirements

41
42 Attendance standards ([40TAC §809.78](#)) will apply to children enrolled in SIR child care.

43 Parent Copay

44
45 Under the federal rules for protective services child care, parents do not have a required copay.
46 In addition, because parents receiving SIR child care will be self-attesting that they make less
47 than 75 percent SMI, but will not be providing income details, we will not have the income
48

1 information necessary to calculate a parent copay. Based on this, there will be no parent copay
2 for SIR child care.

3 4 Eligibility Period

5 The SIR child care program would provide 12 months of eligibility (TWC will request a
6 reinstatement of a previously approved, but expired, federal waiver to provide a specified time
7 period of child care for new categories of protective services funded with one-time funds);
8 continued eligibility following the initial 12 months will be conditioned on families applying for
9 and meeting the regular child care eligibility requirements for low-income child care (e.g.
10 income not exceeding 85 percent SMI, activity hours, parent copays).

11 12 **Decision Point 1**

13 Staff requests the Commission's direction on:

- 14 • Budgeting a total of \$500 million (using all remaining CARES Act funding, and CRRSA
15 or ARPA for the remainder) for a SIR child care program, which is estimated to serve
16 approximately 67,000 children, with each receiving 12 months of subsidized child care.
- 17 • Setting the following parameters for the receipt of SIR child care:
 - 18 ○ Documentation from the parent that they meet the SIR definition and is working
19 in one of the specified service industries, as described above
 - 20 ○ Self-attestation from the parent that they are earning less than 75 percent of SMI
 - 21 ○ Provision of 12 months of SIR child care as a "protective service" under the
22 CCDF State Plan
 - 23 ○ Assigning \$0 parent copay
 - 24 ○ Eligibility for continued care after 12 months based on applying for and being
25 eligible under regular CCDF eligibility requirements; and, requesting that the
26 Office of Child Care approve our waiver (Attachment 2) to allow for this time-
27 limited protective services child care, funded with one-time federal funds.
- 28 • Distributing funds to the 28 Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) based on
29 their relative proportion of all child care funds allocated for Board Contract Year (BCY)
30 2021 (Attachment 3).
- 31 • Establishing preliminary performance targets as follows:
 - 32 ○ An initial estimated target for 67 percent of the available funding (Attachment 3);
33 and
 - 34 ○ A final target for 100 percent of the funding based upon the Commission
35 approved Board Contact Year 2022 child care performance data and methodology
36 including consideration of updated reimbursement rates after receipt of the 2021
37 Market Rate Survey later this summer.

38 39 **Issue 2 – Texas Rising Star Supports**

40 Boards administer child care quality improvement activities, including the Texas Rising Star
41 program. TWC and the Boards have been focused on expanding the number of Texas Rising
42 Star-certified programs and supporting child care programs in their progressive efforts to reach
43 higher levels of quality.

44
45 The Commission should consider distributing CRRSA funds to Boards, to provide targeted
46 support to incent increased and ongoing participating in Texas Rising Star, as follows:
47

- 1 a) Targeted recruitment and outreach activities to expand the number of providers
2 participating in Texas Rising Star, with specified goals for the number of new Texas
3 Rising Star-certified programs to be certified. Funds may be used to assist providers in
4 addressing the requirements to become Texas Rising Star certified. Boards should
5 consider outreaching all subsidy providers who do not currently participate in Texas
6 Rising Star and conducting a facilitated self-assessment to determine if they can be
7 certified.
8
- 9 b) Incentives for newly certified providers and current providers who reach and sustain
10 higher levels of quality. Consideration of enhanced incentives for providers in rural
11 areas, for home-based providers, or for providers offering care during nontraditional
12 hours. Consideration of enhanced incentives for providers who have lower teacher/child
13 ratios. Incentives may include offering providers curriculum, professional development,
14 classroom materials, outdoor environment improvements, or one-time bonus payments,
15 which providers may choose how to use on the aforementioned items or other program
16 support, as well as for staff bonuses to incent and support staff retention.
17
- 18 c) Targeted coaching and resources to assist providers in strengthening their business
19 practices. This may include strategies for providers regarding improvements to their
20 enrollment efficiency, which can reduce their operational costs. This should also
21 consider how to assist providers who may be facing challenges in obtaining or retaining
22 their Texas Rising Star certification. Boards should consider how to support providers to
23 address the issues and underlying concerns that cause the provider to obtain a licensing
24 deficiency. Boards should also consider targeted strategies for providers pursuing TRS
25 certification, and support strategies, based on a provider's initial self-assessment or pre-
26 assessment, that allow those providers to address their individualized needs.
27
- 28 d) Targeted strategies to assist Texas Rising Star Providers succeed in meeting the goals of
29 their individualized Continuous Quality Improvement Plans (CQIP), which could include
30 training and resources on inclusive care, providing child care during nontraditional hours,
31 improving program design to address the needs of English language learners, measuring
32 and improving teacher/child interactions or child progress monitoring.
33

34 Boards wishing to implement other strategies must submit a request and receive approval from
35 TWC's Child Care and Early Learning (CC&EL) Division. Boards must develop a plan for use
36 of the CRRSA Texas Rising Star Support funds, must identify project goals and outcomes, and
37 submit that plan to CC&EL for approval prior to project implementation.
38

39 **Decision Point 2**

40 Staff seeks direction on:

- 41 • Investing \$30,000,000 in CCDBG COVID federal funds for Texas Rising Star Supports
- 42 • Distributing funds to the 28 Boards based on their relative proportion of all child care
43 funds allocated for BCY 2021 (Attachment 4)
- 44 • Requiring Boards to submit a Plan, which aims to expend all funds by March 31, 2023
45 and receive TWC approval of the Plan prior to project implementation
46
47
48

1 **Issue 3 – Texas Rising Star Contracted Slots**

2 The Commission should consider dedicating CRRSA funding to support pilot programs for
3 Boards who wish to implement contracted slots within Texas Rising Star 3- and 4-Star providers,
4 as authorized in the Texas Labor Code [§302.0461](#). TWC would administer an application
5 process on a first come first served basis for Boards to request funding to implement Texas
6 Rising Star Contracted Slots.

7
8 This pilot will provide Boards with the opportunity to create a new service delivery design,
9 outside of the Board’s regular annual allocation of child care funds. Children served will not be
10 included in the Board’s annual performance target which is tied to Board allocated funds.
11 Instead, Boards will identify the planned number of children to be served under the pilot
12 contracted slots program.

13
14 Under Texas Labor Code [§302.0461](#) Boards may develop contracted slots to expand quality
15 capacity for priority areas such as:

- 16 • Infants and toddlers
- 17 • Prekindergarten partnerships, or Head Start/Early Head Start partnerships
- 18 • Child care deserts (areas where the number of children with working parents younger
19 than six is three times greater than the licensed child care capacity)

20
21 The number of children that can be supported through contracted slots will depend on the
22 priority area identified by the Board. For example, infant child care is more expensive than
23 school age child care; if Boards’ contracted slots pilots target infants, then the number of
24 children supported will be smaller. For BCY 2021, if TWC were to invest \$30 million for child
25 care, it would support approximately 3,200 average children per day in a year.

26 **Decision 3**

27 Staff seeks the Commission’s direction:

- 28 • Investing up to \$20,000,000 in CCDBG COVID federal funds to support the
29 development of Contracted Slots
- 30 • Board may submit applications through November 2021; funds that remain following the
31 review of all applications received may be re-budgeted for other CRRSA allowable
32 activities.
- 33 • Board’s Contracted Slots plans must aim to expend all funds by March 31, 2023.

34 **Issue 4 – Development of New Early Childhood Apprenticeship Programs**

35
36 In 2015, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and the National Research Council (NRC) were
37 commissioned to explore the science of child development, particularly looking at implications
38 for the professionals who work with children from infancy through early elementary years. From
39 this research resulted a report entitled, [Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through](#)
40 [Age 8: A Unifying Foundation](#). In this report, IOM/NRC offer recommendations for states to
41 consider that support improvements to the quality of professional practice and the practice
42 environment of care and education professionals who work with children from birth through age
43 eight—specifically, building a foundation that improves professional learning and practice of the
44 “birth through eight workforce.” Additionally, the report highlights the importance of high-
45 quality training models that foster a shared fundamental knowledge derived from field-based
46

1 experiences and a set of core competencies to support child development for professionals in all
2 sectors in the early childhood education workforce.

3
4 The IOM/NRC report recommends actions geared toward:

- 5 • Improving higher education and ongoing professional learning;
- 6 • Strengthening qualification requirements based on knowledge and competencies; and
- 7 • Promoting evaluation that leads to continuous improvements in professional practices.

8
9 A strategy to foster sustainable career pathways that increase the availability of qualified care
10 and education professionals is through Registered Apprenticeship Programs (RAPs), which
11 combine on-the-job practicum with related classroom instruction. RAPs have been expanding
12 into more non-traditional occupations, including early childhood education. In 2019, the U.S.
13 Department of Labor’s Office of Apprenticeship certified Texas’ first early education
14 apprenticeship program—Camp Fire First Texas.

15
16 Early childhood registered apprenticeship programs will assist in improving the education and
17 training that child care workers receive, allowing them to improve their understanding of child
18 development, and improve the quality of child care available.

19
20 TWC’s goal is to increase early childhood educators' effectiveness, increase their marketable
21 value, increase the number of educators’ in the field particularly in rural areas, improve child
22 outcomes, and build the early childhood education workforce. To meet this goal, TWC will
23 launch the Early Childhood Education Apprenticeship Expansion program by issuing a request
24 for applications (RFA). Eligible applicants for the program will include the following:

- 25 • Local Workforce Development Boards or their contractors;
- 26 • Institutions of Higher Education;
- 27 • Regional Education Service Centers, including Public Independent School Districts;
- 28 • Nonprofit Organizations that provide related support to educators through coaching,
29 training, or education, including associations representing early childhood programs;
- 30 • Registered Apprenticeship Programs;
- 31 • Early Childhood Providers;
- 32 • Shared Services Alliance Entities (e.g. hubs); and
- 33 • A Consortia of aforementioned entities.

34
35
36 Allowable activities to assist in the development of registered apprenticeship programs, should
37 also consider:

- 38 • Coordination with educational institution(s);
- 39 • Building and managing a coalition of childcare businesses and educational institution(s);
- 40 • Collaboration with institutions of higher education, for the development of additional
41 college courses and articulation agreement(s);
- 42 • Program development to become a RAP, including securing existing curriculum or new
43 curriculum development, minimum qualifications for apprentices, selection process for
44 apprentices, and assessment of skills and knowledge needed to successfully complete a
45 RAP;
- 46 • Coordination and training of coaches/mentors providing the on-the-job learning;
- 47

- Recruitment of apprentices, including assisting students with coursework selection and identifying their apprenticeship career pathway, and supporting remote access to courses as needed

Other criteria for high-quality early child care education program models may include:

- Sustainability plans demonstrating how the program will be supported once grant funds end;
- How the program will fund the classroom training component, which may include partnering with other organizations who can provide direct training-related support;
- Lead entity roles for continued program management if the program design is based on a coalition of early learning programs; and
- Commitments to remain with an early education provider following the completion of their certificate or degree for a specified period of time. This will allow the early education provider to benefit from the skills acquired, enhance the quality of services provided, and transfer applicable knowledge and skills.

Grantees will be required to fully expend grant-funds no later than March 2023.

The Commission should also consider issuing a separate competitive procurement to fund an entity to evaluate the effectiveness of early childhood education RAPs funded through these grants. This entity will be an independent organization from those participating in the apprenticeship programs.

Program evaluation will include, but is not limited to:

- Tracking and documentation of start-up process and length of time for project development;
- Analysis of cohort completion and any barriers to completion;
- Analysis of student success;
- Understanding of participant satisfaction;
- Retention of apprentices in the early childhood field following their apprenticeship completion;
- Program sustainability;
- Child care employer satisfaction; and
- Plans and recommendations for future success

Decision 4

Staff seeks the Commission's direction on:

- Publishing an RFA using the criteria outlined above to award up to \$3 million to support the expansion of early childhood education registered apprenticeship programs; and
- Budgeting \$450,000 for program evaluation

Issue 5 – TWC Costs for Program Administration

TWC will incur costs to implement CRRSA funded initiatives, including the development of a new online grant application system for all regulated providers. CRRSA funds are subject to the standard five percent administrative cap which remains in place for these funds. At this time, TWC estimates that 0.5 percent of CRRSA funding, or \$5,678,743 should be immediately budgeted to support the implementation of new initiatives.

1 **Decision 5**

- 2 Staff seeks the Commission's direction on budgeting 0.5 percent of CRRSA funds (\$5,678,743)
- 3 to support implementation of new child care initiatives.

1
2 **Summary of Available CARES, CRRSA, & ARPA COVID Relief CCDBG Funds**

3
4 Summary of Available Funds

Flexible Funding Available	
CARES Act (balance)	\$ 47,600,000
CRRSA Grant	\$1,135,748,591
ARPA Discretionary Grant	\$1,699,934,795
Total	\$2,883,283,386
Targeted Purpose Funding Available	
ARPA Stabilization Grants	\$2,724,368,837

5
6 Summary of Initiatives

Projects Approved May 4, 2021	
Child Care Relief Funding for approx. 14k Providers	\$775,000,000
Technical Assistance Business Coaches	\$ 15,000,000
First Tranche	\$790,000,000
Projects Proposed in this Paper, June xx, 2021	
Service Industry Recovery (SIR) child care	\$500,000,000
Texas Rising Star Supports	\$ 30,000,000
Texas Rising Star Contracted Slots	\$ 20,000,000
Early Childhood Apprenticeship Pilot	\$ 3,450,000
TWC Costs to Support Program Administration	\$ 5,678,743
Second Tranche	\$559,128,743
Total Budgeted	\$1,349,128,743

7
8 Funds Remaining for Future Investments

Flexible Funding Available	
CARES Available Funding	\$0
CRRSA Available Funding	\$0
ARPA Available Funding	\$1,534,154,643
Targeted Purpose Funding Available	
ARPA Stabilization Grants	\$2,724,368,837

Texas Workforce Commission

A Member of Texas Workforce Solutions

Bryan Daniel, Chairman
Commissioner Representing
the Public

Julian Alvarez
Commissioner Representing
Labor

Aaron Demerson
Commissioner Representing
Employers

Edward Serna
Executive Director

June 29, 2021

Ruth Friedman, Ph.D., Director
Office of Child Care
Administration for Children and Families
Mary E. Switzer Building
330 C ST SW, Room 4502
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Dr. Friedman,

To respond to the child care needs of Texas communities, Texas seeks the following waivers from the Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Texas will submit a State Plan amendment within 60 days of the effective date of this waiver reflecting all approved policies in place to respond to COVID-19.

In order to address the impacts of COVID and to support Texas' continued economic recovery, TWC will designate several service industries as essential workers and implement a Services Industry Recovery (SIR) child care program aimed at assisting low-wage workers who were significantly impacted by COVID. Most service industry employees generally operate in close quarters with their customers, and their jobs were not able to be accomplished remotely. As a result, this industry has faced significant layoffs and reductions in work hours. Providing child care to these essential workers will help to ensure that they are available to work, providing essential services for all Texans, and that their children can receive safe and stable child care.

TWC will fund SIR child care with funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act. As CRRSA amounts are one-time funds, TWC is designing this as a time-limited child care benefit. Flexibility to limit eligibility periods to 12 months for SIR child care will enable the state to increase the total number of children served as the economy rebounds. Without this waiver, TWC will be unable to serve as many SIR child care worker families, as we would be required to budget higher amounts per family for care that may extend past the COVID economic recovery period. TWC would like to support as many SIR child care worker families as possible, to facilitate the robust response that we know is needed. Following the SIR child care 12-month total eligibility period, these parents may apply to receive child care subsidies through TWC's regular program for low-income families and will be served based on available funding.

Dr. Ruth Friedman
June 15, 2021
Page Two

To enable effective management of direct care funds and to ensure funds are used to serve those most in need, TWC seeks relief from the requirement to promote continuity of care at 45 CFR §98.21(f) for Service Industry Economic Recovery Child Care.

If approved, this waiver will be in effect July 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022. TWC certifies that the health, safety, and wellbeing of children served through CCDF will not be compromised by this waiver.

To respond to the child care needs of Texas communities responding and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, Texas seeks the following waivers from the Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Texas will submit a State Plan amendment within 60 days.

Respectfully,

Reagan Miller
Division Director
Child Care & Early Learning Division
Texas Workforce Commission

CC: Ed Serna, TWC Executive Director
Bryan Daniel, TWC Chairman & Commissioner Representing the Public
Julian Alvarez, TWC Commissioner Representing Labor
Aaron Demerson, TWC Commissioner Representing Employers

Attachment 3 – SIR Child Care Distribution

**Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation (CRRSA) Act Distribution
Service Industry Recovery (SIR) Child Care Distribution**

LWDA #	LWDB Name	SIR Distribution	SIR Initial Performance (Preliminary, based on 67 % of Distribution)
1	Panhandle	\$7,864,473	892
2	South Plains	\$7,848,596	980
3	North Texas	\$3,595,981	484
4	North Central	\$33,512,478	3,274
5	Tarrant County	\$34,055,543	2,987
6	Dallas	\$55,146,077	5,792
7	North East	\$5,244,432	687
8	East Texas	\$14,726,176	1,861
9	West Central	\$5,369,447	634
10	Upper Rio Grande	\$19,447,957	2,587
11	Permian Basin	\$7,761,393	919
12	Concho Valley	\$2,272,433	343
13	Heart of Texas	\$6,799,971	911
14	Capital Area	\$17,288,916	1,280
15	Rural Capital	\$12,086,935	1,089
16	Brazos Valley	\$5,628,949	551
17	Deep East Texas	\$6,980,264	888
18	Southeast Texas	\$6,867,451	835
19	Golden Crescent	\$3,342,207	434
20	Alamo	\$43,797,123	4,342
21	South Texas	\$9,079,677	1,210
22	Coastal Bend	\$10,885,330	1,246
23	Lower Rio Grande	\$29,207,177	4,164
24	Cameron County	\$12,424,359	1,627
25	Texoma	\$3,243,822	379
26	Central Texas	\$8,945,804	1,258
27	Middle Rio Grande	\$4,210,492	687
28	Gulf Coast	\$122,366,537	12,531
	LWDA Totals	\$500,000,000	54,872

1. Includes funding from the projected unobligated CARES Act funding balance from prior distributions, CRRSA Act funding, and ARPA funding, as needed.
2. Distribution based on the relative proportion of all child care funds from the BCY 2021 allocations.
3. Initial Performance Targets, based on the estimated of cost of child care in BCY22, using 67 percent of available SIR funding. Final Performance Targets will be developed in September 2021, based upon the Commission approved BCY22 child care target methodology including consideration of updated reimbursement rates after receipt of the 2021 Market Rate Survey later this summer.

Attachment 4 – TRS Incentives Distribution

**Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation (CRRSA) Act Distribution
Texas Rising Star (TRS) Incentives**

LWDA #	LWDA Name	CRRSA TRS Incentives
1	Panhandle	\$471,868
2	South Plains	\$470,916
3	North Texas	\$215,759
4	North Central	\$2,010,749
5	Tarrant County	\$2,043,333
6	Dallas	\$3,308,765
7	North East	\$314,666
8	East Texas	\$883,571
9	West Central	\$322,167
10	Upper Rio Grande	\$1,166,877
11	Permian Basin	\$465,684
12	Concho Valley	\$136,346
13	Heart of Texas	\$407,998
14	Capital Area	\$1,037,335
15	Rural Capital	\$725,216
16	Brazos Valley	\$337,737
17	Deep East Texas	\$418,816
18	Southeast Texas	\$412,047
19	Golden Crescent	\$200,532
20	Alamo	\$2,627,827
21	South Texas	\$544,781
22	Coastal Bend	\$653,120
23	Lower Rio Grande	\$1,752,431
24	Cameron County	\$745,462
25	Texoma	\$194,629
26	Central Texas	\$536,748
27	Middle Rio Grande	\$252,630
28	Gulf Coast	\$7,341,990
	LWDA Totals	\$30,000,000