



June 24, 2013

Susan Hildreth, Director
Institute of Museum and Library Services
1800 M Street, NW, 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Ms. ~~Hildreth~~, *Susan*

Thank you for the opportunity to submit a Maintenance of Effort Waiver Request.
We have also submitted the waiver electronically to Laurie Brooks.

We have tried to articulate the special conditions that led to our failure to meet the maintenance of effort requirement for FY 2011.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any clarifications.

We appreciate your consideration, and look forward to your decision.

Sincerely,

Edward Seidenberg
Interim Director and Librarian

Lorenzo de Zavala
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*Preserving yesterday,
informing today,
inspiring tomorrow.*

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COMMISSION (TSLAC)
Requesting a Waiver of the Maintenance Of Effort (MOE) Requirement
In The Grants To States Program

- (a) A detailed discussion, with supporting evidence, of the “exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances such as a natural disaster or a precipitous or unforeseen decline in the financial resources of the State” that resulted in a reduced MOE and form the basis of the waiver request.**

Texas has a biennial budget process. Agencies prepare legislative appropriations requests in even numbered years, and the legislature meets from January-May in odd numbered years to pass a budget for the following biennium. TSLAC fell short on the required MOE for the SFY2012 (FFY2011) report. The agency’s budget for SFY2012 was set by the 2011 Legislature. For appropriation purposes, TSLAC is considered part of the Article 1 – General Government agency category. General Government includes cultural agencies similar to TSLAC (Historical Commission and Arts Commission), agencies headed by elected and appointed officials (Governor’s Office, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Attorney General, and Secretary of State), and other agencies that provide statewide services or that provide centralized services to other state agencies (Department of Information Resources, Texas Facilities Commission, and the Employees Retirement System).

Other state agency categories, or articles, include Health and Human Services, the Judiciary, Public Safety and Criminal Justice, Natural Resources, Business and Economic Development, Regulatory, and Education (Texas Education Agency, School for the Deaf, and higher education institutions). As a result, the Texas Education Agency (TEA) is not included in the same appropriation category as TSLAC. It also has very different funding sources and scope than TSLAC. Hence, our financial analysis does not include TEA. We have focused our financial analysis on those agencies within General Government that are most similar in size, scope, and funding to TSLAC. The following budgetary information and analysis is a summary of financial information available in the “Fiscal Size Up 2012 – 2013 Report” compiled by the Texas Legislative Budget Board.

In January 2011, at the beginning of the legislative session, the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts estimated the budget for the 2012-2013 state fiscal biennium would be about \$27 billion *less* than the estimated cost of continuing *current* services with the statutes then in effect. The estimates were based on the growing demands in major funding areas such as education, health and human services, and state employee benefits – coupled with basic economic factors impacting the State’s revenues at that same time.

These economic factors included a new business tax that did not perform as expected during the previous biennium (2008 – 2009, the beginning of the national recession); loss of the one-time American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds that had helped to supplement General Revenue funds between 2009 and 2011; higher-than-expected Medicaid caseloads, costs and federal matching rates (all of which were significantly impacted by the rapidly increasing population) and, Texas had just begun to feel the impacts of the national recession.

Texas has four constitutional spending limits with which the Legislature must comply during the biennial appropriation process. These include issuing a balanced budget, a limit on the rate of appropriation growth for some state taxes, a limit on debt service, and a limit on welfare spending. These spending/funding limitations also factored into the state General Revenue (GR) reductions for the 2012-13 biennium.

Part of the GR funding comes from sources that are “dedicated” for a particular purpose (General Revenue – Dedicated, or GR-D), and are deposited into separate, dedicated accounts. Most of these funds only allow the Texas Legislature to appropriate revenue from these funds for the purpose to which the revenues are dedicated by law. According to the Fiscal Size Up report prepared by the Legislative Budget Board for the 2012-2013 biennium, “82.5 percent of the General Revenue Funds and General Revenue-Dedicated funds appropriations for the 2012-13 biennium are restricted by constitutional or statutory provisions, influenced by federal law, regulations or court decisions, or by formulas (e.g., education).” **Therefore, only 17.5 percent of the State’s GR/GR-D revenue was available for non-restricted appropriations.**

Sales tax revenue is the largest single source of General Revenue (State) funds in Texas. Texas does not have a state income tax. Fiscal Year 2009 sales tax receipts fell below prior year levels for the first time since FY2003, and continued to decline each month through April 2010.

As a result, the State Comptroller projected an overall unanticipated shortfall of \$4.3 billion in GR for FY2011. In an effort to mitigate some of the anticipated revenue shortfall, all state agencies and institutions of higher education were required to reduce GR spending in January 2010 for the remainder of FY2010, and reduce previously appropriated GR funds for FY2011 by 5 percent (with some variations). In December 2011, the State’s leadership required an additional across the board reduction of 2.5 percent in the GR appropriation. These state agency funding reductions were combined with \$3.2 million from the State’s Economic Stabilization Fund to meet the projected shortfall for that biennium.

Texas also experienced an overall 5.4 percent reduction in Federal Fund receipts (the State’s largest source of non-tax revenue) between the 2010 – 2011 and 2012 – 2013 biennia. In addition, the State’s interest and investment income decreased 14.1 percent during this same time period.

Texas is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, according to the 2010 US Census. This growth in Texas population has resulted in a relational growth in the demand for services in major state governmental functions such as education, healthcare, and transportation. While the Texas revenue performance and outlook have significantly improved since the 82nd Legislative session, the increased revenue is not expected to keep pace with the spending requirements resulting from the increasing demand for services from the growing population. These same population trends put pressure on the state's major budget drivers: health and human services and education. These two sectors alone account for 74 percent of the state's budget.

As the 82nd legislature (2011) prepared for and met to consider the next biennium's budget, Texas also faced natural disasters that had a significant, unanticipated effect on the state's economy. A prolonged drought in 2011 caused \$7.62 billion in agricultural losses, according to a Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service report, and lakes, rivers and aquifers across the state approached record-low levels as Texas faced a dual disaster of record heat and low rainfall. The drought steadily worsened, and by July 2011 the state climatologist reported that Texas was experiencing the most severe one-year drought on record. As a result, 95 percent of Texas was considered to be in either a severe or exceptional drought status.

Calendar year 2011 was also the worst year for wildfires in Texas history. Texas had 23,835 wildfires across the state that burned 3.8 million acres, destroyed 2,763 homes, and caused additional economic losses (2012 report of the Comptroller, Texas Forest Service). This same drought continues into 2013, and Texas is now facing a need to fund significant new water projects to sustain the state's current population and projected growth.

To help meet the estimated budget shortfalls for the 2012-2013 biennium, the 82nd Legislature was forced to take unprecedented measures, such as reducing per pupil entitlements to school districts, underfunding Medicaid obligations in anticipation of improved revenue collections during the 2012-2013 biennium, and stipulating deferral of several other key payments from FY2013 to FY2014. The deferrals pushed these financial obligations to future appropriations for the 2014-2015 biennium, which required the 83rd legislature to begin by passing a supplemental appropriations bill to cover the estimated \$5+ billion deficit caused by the intentional deferrals.

To solve the remainder of the \$27 billion shortfall for the 2012-2013 biennium, the Legislature reduced appropriations in targeted areas, including: formula/non-formula funding to institutions of higher education; student financial aid; the State's contributions to retired teacher and state employee retirement and healthcare programs; certain direct services provided by state agencies; capital purchases and agency administrative functions; and, grants to local governmental entities and non-governmental organizations.

The last of those listed above had the most significant impact on the agency's ability to meet federal MOE requirements. This reduction in grant funding eliminated funding for the Loan Star Libraries grant program that provided state funding directly to public libraries across the state. Loan Star Libraries granted \$13.34 million over the 2010/2011 biennium, and formed a significant percentage of the funds reported for the agency's MOE. The Loan Star Libraries grant funds alone constituted about one-third of the agency's MOE.

Other library programs with significant amounts of GR also had large reductions. The statewide K-12 database program was eliminated and the TexShare database program (public and academic libraries) had large reductions. The agency supplemented the reduction in GR for the TexShare databases by increasing fees from participating libraries. While the funds from libraries at state higher education institutions are considered state funds (received as interagency revenue), the agency has not counted those funds towards the MOE as they are not appropriated directly to the agency.

A loss of GR funds of this magnitude **appears** to push the agency's percentage reduction for the 2012-2013 biennium higher than other agencies in General Government, particularly those that did not have our level of GR funds in a single type of program that was specifically targeted for reduction. However, we submit that the agency most similar to TSLAC, the Historical Commission, sustained a 62 percent reduction over three years (2010-2013) which is nearly equal to TSLAC's total percent reduction from 2011 to 2013. Additionally, the Commission on the Arts had a 66.88 percent reduction in FY2011 (a year *earlier* than most agencies experienced significant reductions), and their reduction exceeds that of TSLAC's reduction. These percentages reflect the total GR related amounts in Appendix 4.

The limited amount of discretionary GR in the state budget meant that some agencies sustained greater reductions than other agencies, particularly those agencies situated similarly to TSLAC with grant-related programs, and some agencies experienced reductions earlier than TSLAC. Therefore, we do not believe TSLAC was singled out for significant reductions.

The 2013 Legislature has recognized the extent, and consequences, of the funding losses to the agency and library programs. Throughout the session, members of both the House and Senate supported a significant increase in library program funding, as well as funding for the agency's archival program, as the state's revenue streams have stabilized.

The Legislature has recently concluded work on the appropriations for the 2014-2015 biennium, and the Governor has signed the Appropriations Act. TSLAC has received an overall 64.5 percent increase in its GR for the 2014/2015 biennium, with \$4,000,000 of the total annual appropriation designated for programs that help meet the state's MOE. This increases the funds available for the agency's MOE for State Fiscal Years 2014/2015 by 71 percent. These funds will restore content and increase the statewide online resources for public and academic libraries in the TexShare program, and also restore statewide

funding for online resources for public K-12 school libraries. The latter significantly improves the agency's programs in support of educational achievement, a key state need as outlined in our LSTA plan.

- (b) **The State's total actual appropriations in the year for which a waiver is sought compared to prior years. If the SLAA calculates MOE using multiple State fiscal years, include the total actual budget for each State fiscal year. Report only State funds, excluding any Federal, local, and/or private funds. See Appendix 1 budget table attached.**
- (c) **The SLAA's total actual appropriations in the year for which a waiver is sought compared to prior years. If the SLAA calculates MOE using multiple State fiscal years, include the total actual appropriation for each State fiscal year. Report only State funds and LSTA funds. See Appendix 2 budget table attached.**
- (d) **An itemized report of the SLAA's actual expenditures calculated in the MOE in the year for which a waiver is sought and prior years. Please indicate the reporting period(s) (e.g. July 2010 – June 2011) used in your calculation. The total MOE amount reported should match the amount indicated on past Financial Status Reports. If there is a discrepancy, please explain. If the percentage of the SLAA's expenditures provided through State funding and applied to the LSTA purposes has decreased, explain the circumstances surrounding such reductions. See Appendix 3 budget table attached.**
- (e) **A detailed explanation of how a reduction to the SLAA's LSTA allotment would impact the SLAA's capacity to provide library services and programs in comparison to previous fiscal years.**

TSLAC's current use of LSTA funds helps Texas libraries meet key state needs.

In our LSTA plan for 2013-2017, we discussed the growing and diverse nature of the state's population and the lack of educational attainment in the state. Texas has the lowest number of citizens over 25 with a high school diploma. Our agency's statewide programs help Texas public and academic libraries positively influence student achievement and lifelong learning, and support community development and economic/workforce development, all of which are targeted to help increase the public's ability to obtain this critical academic achievement. The Library Services and Technology Act funds are used to support these significant programs for Texas libraries.

Texas public libraries rank near the bottom nationwide on most quantitative measures. In addition, the state's higher education and academic libraries have also sustained funding reductions. The staff of

libraries statewide work hard and are justifiably proud of what they accomplish with so little. However, these funding cuts have caused them to rely on statewide programs for access to the robust infrastructure of connections to information and technology necessary to meet the needs of the citizens of Texas today.

The TexShare statewide resource sharing program uses LSTA funds to help provide an extensive array of online resources for public and academic libraries in Texas. These resources also support workforce development, business creation and growth, increased access to consumer and academic health information, and the fundamental curriculum needs of higher education institutions. The agency's interlibrary loan (ILL) program for Texas public libraries uses LSTA funding to support the infrastructure to ensure that all Texans have access to the resources they need and connects Texans to resources through state, national, and international networks. The ILL program also helps libraries transition to the OCLC Navigator program, which supports the discovery of Texas public library resources by libraries and people nationwide by ensuring the holdings of all Texas public libraries are in WorldCat. LSTA funds also provide subsidies for Texas libraries to participate in the TexShare courier program. The courier program augments the statewide ILL program by moving resources among public and academic libraries in the state and beyond.

TSLAC uses LSTA funds to support the agency's competitive grant programs. These grants are designed to support new programs aimed at underserved Texans, innovations in the use of technology to serve patrons, digitization and discovery of significant Texas special collections (including those at TSLAC), literacy and reading programs, workforce development programs, and to build collaboration among libraries and community partners. As our state has a low per capita level of support for library services, we use LSTA funds to help those libraries ready to move forward with resources to implement new community based services. TSLAC also works with local libraries to share best practices and programs from LSTA-funded projects among all libraries in the state, further illustrating the value of implementing similar programs statewide.

LSTA funds currently support new programs designed to assist libraries with the use of technology to deliver services, such as supporting the adoption of mobile technology by libraries, supporting regional resource sharing programs such as the development of shared catalogs, and technology assessments and consulting that support the sustainability of public access computing, especially in smaller public libraries.

TSLAC has awarded 157 competitive grants for a total of \$3,934,181 from SFY 2009 through SFY 2013, providing services to 996,090 Texans to date.

Constant improvements in library services and technology changes are a challenge for all libraries. Libraries statewide lack the local resources for staff development. Continuing education is critical to help

ensure that library services statewide continue to advance and develop to ensure delivery of the highest possible level of service to Texans and to support the agency's LSTA goals. TSLAC uses LSTA funds to support the agency's continuing education and consulting program, which help libraries economically meet their staff development needs. The agency provides an extensive mix of online learning (webinars, archived webinars, online courses – live and archived, self-paced online learning, and WebJunction courses), as well as face-to-face workshops at libraries across Texas. Much of the online learning provided by TSLAC is also available to library staff in other states, and our statistics show that staff in other states do use this Texas-provided resource.

Through this program, TSLAC also provides special training for the state's approximately 400 small and primarily rural public libraries. These libraries are generally poor and have minimal staff that may lack professional library training or experience. TSLAC's Small Library Management and Leadership program provides foundational library skills, addresses local and community leadership skills, and brings directors of small libraries together to share experiences. TSLAC staff also provide consulting on E-rate and library management, as well as coordinating the agency's involvement with national and statewide programs such as the Collaborative Summer Library Program, the multi-state Plinkit collaborative (template CMS websites for small libraries without a web presence – Texas has 150 libraries actively using this program), and the Edge initiative. TSLAC uses LSTA funds to provide public libraries the reading program manual and artwork (posters, bookmarks, logs, etc.) that supports summer reading programs.

Texans of all ages who are unable to read standard print material due to visual, physical, or reading disabilities rely on the national Talking Book Program (TBP), which is housed at TSLAC. TSLAC uses LSTA funds to support program outreach statewide, as well as to support patron discovery of materials through the TBP catalog and access to an enhanced collection.

Effect of a reduction in LSTA funds on library services:

If TSLAC's request for a waiver is denied and we sustain a reduction in LSTA funds of 67.2 percent, it would significantly alter and/or eliminate programs at TSLAC. Based on the work done to develop the agency's LSTA plan for 2013-2017 and the key priorities expressed by Texas libraries, we would focus our limited funds on continuing to help libraries meet the needs to support education and access to information through technology.

With this broad scope in mind, a reduction in federal funds of this magnitude would mean we would only be able to support the shared TexShare databases (possibly needing to reduce some content), and retain a very limited ability to provide supportive training and consulting (primarily to support the use of the databases, topics related to education/information technology, and E-rate). In SFY2012, the TexShare database program resulted in \$116,766,703 of cost avoidance to the TexShare member libraries across the state.

Should the waiver not be granted, our agency would not be able to support all other existing LSTA-funded programs and services. The currently supported programs include the following.

- connecting Texans and Texas libraries to resources statewide and beyond through an interlibrary loan network and courier service: in SFY2012, these services had 1,273,619 transactions
- funding for new and innovative programs around statewide needs and goals, especially for workforce development, early childhood learning, and the adoption and use of new technology to serve patrons: in SFY2012, TSLAC provided 18 grants to libraries serving 64,393 Texans; in SFY2013, TSLAC provided 30 grants, plus an additional 35 grants in a new program for *start-up* projects specifically for early literacy, workforce and new technology, and these projects have served 99,170 Texans to-date
- the digitization of significant special collections on Texas history (5 grants in SFY2012 and in 8 grants SFY2013), making these items discoverable by library patrons and historians in Texas and beyond
- the digitization and enhanced discovery of significant TSLAC archival collections, such as the recently digitized 630+ Senate Finance Committee cassette tapes
- the adoption of mobile technology by libraries in all of its aspects (mobile catalogs, mobile enabled websites, mobile apps) to meet the immediate access needs of patrons today; in SFY 2013, 50 libraries will participate in the program, and we will continue the program into SFY 2014
- cooperative use of library resources, such as shared catalogs
- support for public access technology, especially in smaller, rural communities
- the summer reading program; supports programs in approximately 500 communities annually
- a program to assist small libraries with a web presence/digital branch; 150 small public libraries in Texas were assisted to-date; in SFY 2013 alone, we have helped 13 public libraries create a website
- increasing the knowledge and capacity of library staff statewide by developing needed training to enhance skills necessary to advance library services; in SFY2012, approximately 9,000 librarians were trained and assisted
- support for the Talking Book Program outreach service, catalog, and collection; the Texas Talking Book Program served 15,834 patrons (15,377 individuals and 457 institutions) in fiscal year SFY 2012, and has loaned more than 1 million items since its inception

The loss of all of these programs and services would significantly limit TSLAC's ability to help Texas libraries meet the growing and changing needs of the state. While all libraries and communities would be affected, a reduction of federal funds would especially widen the gap in access to

technology based services in the smaller communities and rural areas throughout the state. This would have a significant impact on these already struggling underserved citizens, including the reading disabled.

Should a waiver be granted, TSLAC is well positioned to both sustain *all* existing programs and continue to improve library-related services to Texas libraries. With the restoration of state funding to TSLAC, the agency will be able to both retain the programs described above, as well as add new online resources, particularly those most critical to the state's public school libraries. A waiver will give the agency the ability to both sustain services and fully integrate public school libraries into its broader programs, especially the TexShare statewide consortium. This will allow us to improve the leveraging of the federal funds in promoting strong library services across a state that needs this state level support very much.

- (f) **The actual appropriations for other State agencies in the year for which a waiver is sought compared to prior years. If the SLAA is an independent agency, include the State's actual appropriation for other agencies by functional category (i.e. Education in its entirety, and also itemized by higher education, K-12, etc.). Please provide an organizational chart(s) indicating the SLAA's location in the State's Government. Report only State funds, excluding any Federal, local, and/or private funds. See Appendix 4 budget table attached. Two charts showing the agency's location in state government are also attached. Please see the first paragraph under item (a) above regarding the position of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission in relation to other State agencies and budgetary/appropriation relationships with educational entities in the State.**
- (g) **Other sources of revenue used by the State for library services and programs. While these funds are not considered in the calculation of MOE, the existence of these funds may help mitigate the effects of a State's reduced MOE.**

The only other significant source of funds for library programs in Texas has come from fees paid by Texas public and academic libraries necessary to help support the statewide TexShare online resources. Approximately 700 libraries currently contribute \$2,000,000 annually. Beginning in SFY2015, the public K-12 schools will also contribute a cost share for the statewide online resources restored by the 2013 Legislature. The agency has received several grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in the past. However, these grants have decreased in recent years and are not expected to be either regular or of significant amounts in the future. The agency currently has a federal BTOP grant that will end July 2013. Federal BTOP grants are no longer available.

(h) Any other relevant information pertaining to the request. The SLAA may want to include applicable State budget requests, Governor’s reports, press releases, newspaper and periodical articles, or other supporting evidence for IMLS to consider. Limit the number of pages for this section (h) to no more than ten (10).

See documents attached:

1. *Governor Perry press release*
2. *Texas House of Representatives press release*
3. *State Senator Wentworth commentary, North East Herald (San Antonio)*
4. *Texas Tribune article*
5. *Governor Perry Disaster Proclamation*
6. *Ft. Worth Star-Telegram wildfire article*

Appendix 1 - Texas State Appropriations
State Fiscal Years 2008 - 2013

TEXAS STATE APPROPRIATIONS
Annual Budget Tables

Fund Category	SFY 2008 ¹	SFY 2009 ¹	SFY 2010 ²	SFY 2011 ²	SFY 2012 ³	SFY 2013 ³
General Revenue Funds	\$40,033,437,588	\$39,918,100,562	\$36,058,172,833	\$44,555,996,189	\$44,164,393,756	\$37,126,048,089
GR - Dedicated Funds	\$3,382,281,230	\$2,926,080,534	\$3,321,221,028	\$3,068,101,345	\$3,422,068,438	\$2,957,886,873
Total State Funds	\$43,415,718,818	\$42,844,181,096	\$39,379,393,861	\$47,624,097,534	\$47,586,462,194	\$40,083,934,962
Percent Change in STATE Funds		-1.32%	-8.09%	20.94%	-0.08%	-15.77%
Federal Funds	\$26,329,896,634	\$24,633,111,956	\$38,839,423,590	\$26,694,204,357	\$30,846,569,384	\$23,814,279,974
Other Funds	\$15,993,558,786	\$14,570,734,912	\$14,465,609,404	\$15,185,238,115	\$15,866,399,644	\$15,286,554,523
Total Appropriations	\$85,739,174,238	\$82,048,027,964	\$92,684,426,855	\$89,503,540,006	\$94,299,431,222	\$79,184,769,459
Annual Change in TOTAL Appropriation		-4.31%	12.96%	-3.43%	5.36%	-16.03%

State Fiscal Year: September 1 to August 31

Sources: Legislative Budget Board website: www.lbb.state.tx.us

- 1** 80th Legislature, Conference Committee Report, House Bill 1, Regular Session, General Appropriations Act, 2007
- 2** 81st Legislature, Conference Committee Report, Senate Bill 1, Regular Session, General Appropriations Act, 2009
- 3** General Appropriations Act, 82nd Legislature, Conference Committee Report, House Bill 1, Regular Session, 2011

Appendix 2 - SLAA Actual Appropriations

Fiscal Years 2009 - 2012

SLAA's Actual Appropriations *State Fiscal Year runs September 1 - August 31*

Item	Fund Category	SFY 2009 ¹	SFY 2010 ²	SFY 2011 ²	SFY 2012 ³
Improve the Availability of Library and Information Services					
Library Resource Sharing Services	General Revenue	\$4,649,864	\$4,805,000	\$4,805,000	\$1,540,947
	LSTA	\$4,812,474	\$4,765,600	\$4,854,750	\$5,170,042
	Other Federal	\$333,875	\$226,528	\$111,515	\$0
	Appro. Receipts	\$1,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$1,209,260
	Inter-Agency	\$2,501,000	\$2,501,000	\$2,501,000	\$790,740
	Total Funds	\$12,298,213	\$12,310,128	\$12,284,265	\$8,710,989
Aid to Local Libraries	General Revenue	\$6,682,483	\$9,056,000	\$9,056,000	\$119,136
	GR-Dedicated	\$6,000	\$6,263	\$4,000	\$0
	LSTA	\$6,167,952	\$5,768,000	\$5,793,000	\$5,987,000
	Other Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,732,169
	Appro. Receipts	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$99,192
	Inter-Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total Funds	\$12,856,935	\$14,830,763	\$14,853,500	\$7,937,497
Provide Library Services by Mail to Texans with Disabilities	General Revenue	\$1,726,371	\$1,895,500	\$1,904,500	\$1,839,500
	LSTA	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$100,000
	Other Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Appro. Receipts	\$69,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$160,176
	Inter-Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total Funds	\$1,840,371	\$2,015,500	\$2,029,500	\$2,099,676
Public Access to Government Information					
Provide Access to Information and Archives	General Revenue	\$1,372,913	\$1,417,500	\$1,417,500	\$1,700,500
	LSTA	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$70,000
	Other Federal	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$314,226
	Appro. Receipts	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$35,000
	Inter-Agency	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800
	Total Funds	\$1,458,713	\$1,505,800	\$1,505,800	\$2,120,526
Total Appropriations, LSTA-supported Programs		\$28,454,232	\$30,662,191	\$30,673,065	\$20,868,688
Total Appropriation Change			7.76%	0.04%	-31.96%
Fund Category		SFY 2009	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012
General Revenue		\$14,431,631	\$17,174,000	\$17,183,000	\$5,200,083
General Revenue - Dedicated		\$6,000	\$6,263	\$4,000	\$0
LSTA Funds		\$11,075,426	\$10,628,600	\$10,742,750	\$11,327,042
Appropriation Change, STATE and LSTA Funds ONLY			9.00%	0.43%	-40.83%
Other Federal Funds		\$338,875	\$234,028	\$119,015	\$2,046,395
Other Local & Private Funds		\$100,500	\$117,500	\$122,500	\$1,503,628
Other State Funds (IAC)		\$2,501,800	\$2,501,800	\$2,501,800	\$791,540
TOTAL, LSTA-supported Programs		\$28,454,232	\$30,662,191	\$30,673,065	\$20,868,688

Sources: Legislative Budget Board website: www.lbb.state.tx.us

¹ 80th Legislature, Conference Committee Report, House Bill 1, Regular Session, General Appropriations Act 2007

² 81st Legislature, Conference Committee Report, Senate Bill 1, Regular Session, General Appropriations Act 2009

³ 82nd Legislature, Conference Committee Report, House Bill 1, Regular Session, General Appropriations Act 2011

Appendix 2 - SLAA Actual Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2009 - 2012

State Fiscal Year runs September 1 - August 31

Non-LSTA-supported Programs	Fund Category	SFY 2009 ¹	SFY 2010 ²	SFY 2011 ²	SFY 2012 ³
State and Local Records					
	General Revenue	\$806,792	\$862,500	\$862,500	\$488,773
	LSTA				
	Other Federal				
	Appro. Receipts	\$67,500	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$145,000
	Inter-Agency	\$1,214,326	\$1,305,327	\$1,279,187	\$1,691,227
	Total Funds	\$2,088,618	\$2,222,827	\$2,196,687	\$2,325,000
Indirect Administration					
	General Revenue	\$1,956,545	\$2,583,682	\$2,269,525	\$1,663,420
	LSTA				\$135,000
	Other Federal	\$5,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
	Appro. Receipts				
	Inter-Agency	\$15,282	\$11,886	\$11,886	\$293,084
	Total Funds	\$1,976,827	\$2,695,568	\$2,381,411	\$2,091,504
TOTAL, Non-LSTA-supported Programs		\$4,065,445	\$4,918,395	\$4,578,098	\$4,416,504
Appropriation Change, Non-LSTA Programs			20.98%	-6.92%	-3.53%

Total, ALL Agency Programs	\$32,519,677	\$35,580,586	\$35,251,163	\$25,285,192
Total Appropriation Change		9.41%	-0.93%	-28.27%

Fund Category	SFY 2009	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012
General Revenue	\$17,194,968	\$20,620,182	\$20,315,025	\$7,352,276
General Revenue - Dedicated	\$6,000	\$6,263	\$4,000	\$0
LSTA Funds	\$11,075,426	\$10,628,600	\$10,742,750	\$11,462,042
Appropriation Change, STATE and LSTA Funds ONLY		10.53%	-0.62%	-39.43%
Other Federal Funds	\$343,875	\$334,028	\$219,015	\$2,046,395
Other Local & Private Funds	\$168,000	\$172,500	\$177,500	\$1,648,628
Other State Funds (IAC)	\$3,731,408	\$3,819,013	\$3,792,873	\$2,775,851
TOTAL Appropriation, ALL Agency Programs	\$32,519,677	\$35,580,586	\$35,251,163	\$25,285,192

Total Appropriation Change - STATE Funds ONLY	19.91%	-1.49%	-63.82%
Total Appropriation Change - LSTA Funds ONLY	-4.03%	1.07%	6.70%

The difference in total percent reduction between this appendix and appendix 4 is that this table uses some expenditure amounts in order to show where LSTA funds are used.

Appendix 3 - SLAA Actual State MOE Expenditures
SFY 2009 - SFY 2012

SLAA's Actual Expenditures Included in MOE

Item	Detail	Fund Category	SFY 2009	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012
			FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011
Administration						
	Library Development	GR	\$40,071.83	\$49,815.02	\$63,184.43	\$4,004.39
	Library Resource Sharing	GR	\$189,659.74	\$177,500.82	\$309,462.50	\$70,957.80
	Talking Book Program	GR	\$156,830.11	\$34,194.81	\$29,105.87	\$111,514.67
	ARIS	GR	\$267,716.33	\$131,319.43	\$90,148.78	\$41,636.27
Library Collections						
	LRS	GR			\$38,780.06	
	ARIS - noncapital	GR	\$15,034.79	\$10,252.54	\$15,860.05	\$13,076.09
	ARIS - capital	GR	\$8,292.74			\$3,200.00
	TBP	GR			\$19,979.52	
Digital Duplication Equip.						
		GR			\$2,583.80	
Clearinghouse						
		GR	\$5,178.89	\$4,195.12	\$42,153.97	\$201.86
Electronic Library						
		GR	\$44,392.19	\$45,324.04		
Statewide Databases						
	K-12 Databases	GR				
	Public Access Databases	GR	\$3,946,345.32	\$3,948,163.69	\$3,738,860.89	\$1,250,000.00
Texas Reading Club						
		GR	\$397,951.31	\$64,141.85	\$68,402.79	\$33,267.82
Consulting & Continuing Ed.						
		GR	\$68,806.05	\$107,872.40	\$56,558.26	\$4,851.69
Grant Programs						
	Library Systems	GR	\$145,485.84		\$245,400.00	
	Train to Share	GR	\$13,760.14	\$22,474.30		
	17261	GR	\$2,151.91			
	Loan Star Libraries	GR	\$5,659,627.16	\$7,361,661.17	\$5,986,723.58	-\$3,346.74
TBP Reader Services						
		GR	\$570,826.05	\$32,495.29	\$25,003.69	\$18,207.66
TBP Public Awareness						
		GR	\$47,414.88	\$1,731.82	\$5,245.55	\$8,744.47
TBP IRT System Access						
		GR	\$170,080.81	\$13,937.39	\$10,980.87	\$9,204.19
TBP Circulation						
		GR	\$536,358.30	\$42,598.59	\$22,297.90	\$21,301.49
TBP Production Svcs						
		GR	\$193,309.08	\$76,170.90	\$36,002.71	\$40,540.71
TBP Facility Renovation						
		GR				\$12,000.00
ARIS Info Services						
		GR	\$378,911.67	\$424,648.78	\$64,344.48	\$32,128.89
ARIS Archival Services						
		GR	\$506,505.86	\$563,346.03	\$64,993.99	\$8,215.32
Sam Houston Center						
	52181	GR	\$249,321.53	\$272,512.38	\$98,200.96	\$95,664.54
		GR		\$3,007.11		
Cataloging - Tech Svcs						
		GR				\$38,691.97
AIS Operations						
		GR	\$4,244.55	\$37,094.70	\$1,346.55	
Payroll						
	LRS - Administration	GR	\$495,219.33	\$379,963.39	\$251,477.18	\$287,070.74
	Electronic Library	GR			\$4,487.98	
	Clearinghouse	GR			\$93,480.58	
	LD - Administration	GR	\$299,510.60	\$590,011.15	\$288,165.54	\$214.88
	LD - Consult/CE	GR			\$280,953.74	\$0.00

Appendix 3 - SLAA Actual State MOE Expenditures
SFY 2009 - SFY 2012

SLAA's Actual Expenditures Included in MOE

Item	Detail	Fund Category	SFY 2009	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012
			FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011
	LD-Loan Star Grants	GR			\$50,549.64	\$18,566.67
	ARIS Info Services	GR			\$417,741.97	\$433,743.34
	ARIS Archival Services	GR			\$477,157.57	\$476,107.07
	ARIS Archival Storage	GR				\$206,485.00
	Cataloging - Tech Svcs	GR				\$122,876.45
	Sam Houston Center	GR			\$151,794.08	\$182,598.08
	ARIS Admin	GR			\$216,226.02	\$236,034.61
	TBP - Admin	GR		\$1,557,747.61	\$149,755.08	\$186,953.03
	TBP Reader Services	GR			\$530,937.76	\$655,794.86
	TBP Public Awareness	GR			\$45,572.00	\$62,661.73
	TBP IRT System Access	GR			\$149,325.81	\$163,779.42
	TBP Circulation	GR			\$541,867.50	\$570,707.88
	TBP Production Svcs	GR			\$164,792.50	\$203,746.75
TOTAL			\$14,413,007.01	\$15,952,180.33	\$14,849,906.15	\$5,621,403.60

Table above includes only STATE Funds, excluding Federal, Local, and/or Private Funds

Source : AHRS Database, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Not Included

LRS Admin - AR				\$6.80	\$0.00
K-12 Databases - IR	\$2,455,862.79	\$2,456,444.06	\$2,456,442.20		
K-12 Database Salaries - IR			\$43,557.80		
24516 - Gates	\$5,400.00	\$5,568.00			
ARIS Collections					
AR Collections	\$14,856.25	\$17,637.79	\$18,236.61	\$8,662.24	
IR Collections	\$761.44	\$1,100.05	\$1,063.52	\$677.53	
Total on FSR	\$16,889,887.49	\$18,432,930.23	\$17,369,213.08	\$5,630,743.37	
LRS Total	\$7,152,570.31	\$7,034,065.42	\$6,978,709.96	\$1,608,230.40	
LD Total	\$6,616,852.79	\$8,179,069.59	\$7,039,937.98	\$57,558.71	
TBP Total	\$1,674,819.23	\$1,758,876.41	\$1,733,450.56	\$2,065,156.86	
ARIS Total	\$1,445,645.16	\$1,460,918.81	\$1,617,114.58	\$1,899,797.40	
GRAND TOTAL	\$16,889,887.49	\$18,432,930.23	\$17,369,213.08	\$5,630,743.37	
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Appendix 4 - Appropriation of Other Texas Agencies
Analysis of Budget Reductions

Actual Appropriations of Other Agencies

Note: Tables below only include STATE funds, excluding any Federal, Local, and/or Private funds.

Method of Financing	SFY 2009 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2010 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2011 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2012 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2013 Appropriations
Culture Agencies									
Texas State Library and Archives Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$17,381,253	18.63%	\$20,620,182	-1.48%	\$20,315,025	-64.10%	\$7,293,688	-4.78%	\$6,944,827
GR Dedicated Funds	\$6,000	4.38%	\$6,263	-36.13%	\$4,000	-100.00%		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$17,387,253	18.63%	\$20,626,445	-1.49%	\$20,319,025	-64.10%	\$7,293,688	-4.78%	\$6,944,827
Commission on the Arts									
General Revenue Funds	\$1,154,405	-11.23%	\$1,024,769	-69.78%	\$309,678	294.64%	\$1,222,115	92.28%	\$2,349,846
GR Dedicated Funds	\$1,627,600	336.12%	\$7,098,221	-66.46%	\$2,381,016	-38.21%	\$1,471,157	-76.66%	\$343,426
Total GR-Related Funds	\$2,782,005	191.98%	\$8,122,990	-66.88%	\$2,690,694	0.10%	\$2,693,272	0.00%	\$2,693,272
Historical Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$14,644,280	30.25%	\$19,074,616	-16.78%	\$15,873,292	-29.88%	\$11,130,922	-14.36%	\$9,532,991
GR Dedicated Funds	\$525,000	-24.57%	\$396,000	7.07%	\$424,000	502.08%	\$2,552,832	0.00%	\$2,552,832
Total GR-Related Funds	\$15,169,280	28.36%	\$19,470,616	-16.30%	\$16,297,292	-16.04%	\$13,683,754	-11.68%	\$12,085,823
State Preservation Board									
General Revenue Funds	\$10,957,171	109.26%	\$22,928,792	-52.01%	\$11,004,386	73.51%	\$19,093,911	-50.42%	\$9,466,611
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$10,957,171	109.26%	\$22,928,792	-52.01%	\$11,004,386	73.51%	\$19,093,911	-50.42%	\$9,466,611
Elected Heads of Agencies									
Office of the Governor									
General Revenue Funds	\$9,104,980	31.19%	\$11,944,727	-9.21%	\$10,844,726	-8.67%	\$9,904,980	-8.08%	\$9,104,980
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$9,104,980	31.19%	\$11,944,727	-9.21%	\$10,844,726	-8.67%	\$9,904,980	-8.08%	\$9,104,980
Office of the Governor - Trusteed Programs									
General Revenue Funds	\$50,888,226	212.37%	\$158,957,489	-62.97%	\$58,858,393	33.78%	\$78,743,037	-49.50%	\$39,764,561
GR Dedicated Funds	\$36,933,774	423.82%	\$193,465,221	-77.87%	\$42,817,894	609.27%	\$303,694,215	-94.36%	\$17,133,214
Total GR-Related Funds	\$87,822,000	301.29%	\$352,422,710	-71.15%	\$101,676,287	276.13%	\$382,437,252	-85.12%	\$56,897,775
Secretary of State									
General Revenue Funds	\$10,751,794	155.71%	\$27,492,934	-60.88%	\$10,754,002	156.37%	\$27,569,964	-64.37%	\$9,823,869
GR Dedicated Funds	\$2,177,000	-13.14%	\$1,891,000	12.06%	\$2,119,000	-60.45%	\$838,005	18.91%	\$996,435
Total GR-Related Funds	\$12,928,794	127.28%	\$29,383,934	-56.19%	\$12,873,002	120.68%	\$28,407,969	-61.91%	\$10,820,304

Appendix 4 - Appropriation of Other Texas Agencies
Analysis of Budget Reductions

Note: Tables below only include STATE funds, excluding any Federal, Local, and/or Private funds.

Method of Financing	SFY 2009 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2010 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2011 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2012 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2013 Appropriations
Comptroller of Public Accounts									
General Revenue Funds	\$211,528,541	8.88%	\$230,308,743	-0.10%	\$230,072,743	-11.64%	\$203,300,247	-0.57%	\$202,133,952
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$211,528,541	8.88%	\$230,308,743	-0.10%	\$230,072,743	-11.64%	\$203,300,247	-0.57%	\$202,133,952
Comptroller of Public Accounts - Fiscal Programs									
General Revenue Funds	\$238,838,132	110.17%	\$501,977,415	-40.81%	\$297,128,451	9.53%	\$325,454,392	0.70%	\$327,727,686
GR Dedicated Funds	\$17,699,498	163.61%	\$46,658,405	-57.51%	\$19,822,981	354.73%	\$90,141,292	-83.75%	\$14,645,292
Total GR-Related Funds	\$256,537,630	113.86%	\$548,635,820	-42.23%	\$316,951,432	31.12%	\$415,595,684	-17.62%	\$342,372,978
Office of the Attorney General									
General Revenue Funds	\$176,954,754	9.29%	\$193,389,462	-0.39%	\$192,626,784	-0.15%	\$192,341,329	-8.16%	\$176,644,249
GR Dedicated Funds	\$102,116,915	-8.10%	\$93,847,659	-0.04%	\$93,812,770	15.10%	\$107,982,194	-18.90%	\$87,571,427
Total GR-Related Funds	\$279,071,669	2.93%	\$287,237,121	-0.28%	\$286,439,554	4.85%	\$300,323,523	-12.02%	\$264,215,676
Office of State-Fed Relations									
General Revenue Funds	\$604,936	-100.00%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$604,936	-100.00%	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0
Statewide Services for Other Agencies/Organizations									
Texas Ethics Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$1,850,303	11.57%	\$2,064,324	0.11%	\$2,066,625	-6.88%	\$1,924,532	0.00%	\$1,924,532
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$1,850,303	11.57%	\$2,064,324	0.11%	\$2,066,625	-6.88%	\$1,924,532	0.00%	\$1,924,532
Texas Facilities Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$28,104,806	4.39%	\$29,339,215	0.00%	\$29,339,214	-4.02%	\$28,159,842	-0.65%	\$27,976,515
GR Dedicated Funds	\$1,991,562	176.71%	\$5,510,920	-52.06%	\$2,642,069	67.97%	\$4,437,921	-53.75%	\$2,052,467
Total GR-Related Funds	\$30,096,368	15.80%	\$34,850,135	-8.23%	\$31,981,283	1.93%	\$32,597,763	-7.88%	\$30,028,982
Department of Information Resources									
General Revenue Funds	\$772,058	2.67%	\$792,677	0.00%	\$792,678	835.52%	\$7,415,700	-1.89%	\$7,275,691
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$772,058	2.67%	\$792,677	0.00%	\$792,678	835.52%	\$7,415,700	-1.89%	\$7,275,691
State Office of Risk Management									
General Revenue Funds	\$3,580,198	-100.00%	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A		N/A	
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$3,580,198	-100.00%	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0

Appendix 4 - Appropriation of Other Texas Agencies
Analysis of Budget Reductions

Note: Tables below only include STATE funds, excluding any Federal, Local, and/or Private funds.

Method of Financing	SFY 2009 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2010 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2011 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2012 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2013 Appropriations
Employees Retirement System									
General Revenue Funds	\$15,400,343	-50.58%	\$7,610,976	0.00%	\$7,610,977	6.27%	\$8,088,040	0.00%	\$8,088,040
GR Dedicated Funds	\$1,900,000	-100.00%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$17,300,343	-56.01%	\$7,610,976	0.00%	\$7,610,977	6.27%	\$8,088,040	0.00%	\$8,088,040
Veterans Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$4,722,288	51.47%	\$7,152,702	-0.91%	\$7,087,768	-3.79%	\$6,818,914	-0.43%	\$6,789,906
GR Dedicated Funds	\$7,500	-6.67%	\$7,000	-42.86%	\$4,000	50.00%	\$6,000	0.00%	\$6,000
Total GR-Related Funds	\$4,729,788	51.37%	\$7,159,702	-0.95%	\$7,091,768	-3.76%	\$6,824,914	-0.43%	\$6,795,906
Bond Review Board									
General Revenue Funds	\$596,424	2.70%	\$612,540	0.00%	\$612,541	-20.50%	\$486,967	0.00%	\$486,968
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$596,424	2.70%	\$612,540	0.00%	\$612,541	-20.50%	\$486,967	0.00%	\$486,968
Pension Review Board									
General Revenue Funds	\$658,561	12.82%	\$742,968	-6.73%	\$692,968	0.15%	\$694,002	0.00%	\$694,001
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$658,561	12.82%	\$742,968	-6.73%	\$692,968	0.15%	\$694,002	0.00%	\$694,001
Fire Fighters' Pension Commission									
General Revenue Funds	\$528,689	51.43%	\$800,573	-15.61%	\$675,573	16.74%	\$788,669	0.00%	\$788,670
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Total GR-Related Funds	\$528,689	51.43%	\$800,573	-15.61%	\$675,573	16.74%	\$788,669	0.00%	\$788,670
Public Finance Authority									
General Revenue Funds	\$552,203	2.06%	\$563,601	0.00%	\$563,601	-53.90%	\$259,793	0.00%	\$259,793
GR Dedicated Funds		N/A	\$2,145,000	25.45%	\$2,691,000	-41.02%	\$1,587,235	-7.36%	\$1,470,441
Total GR-Related Funds	\$552,203	390.51%	\$2,708,601	20.16%	\$3,254,601	-43.25%	\$1,847,028	-6.32%	\$1,730,234
Cancer Council									
General Revenue Funds	\$3,288,659	-100.00%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
GR Dedicated Funds	\$12,000	150.00%	\$30,000	-60.00%	\$12,000	0.00%	\$12,000	0.00%	\$12,000
Total GR-Related Funds	\$3,300,659	-99.09%	\$30,000	-60.00%	\$12,000	0.00%	\$12,000	0.00%	\$12,000
Commission on State Emergency Communications									
General Revenue Funds		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
GR Dedicated Funds	\$63,904,904	15.97%	\$74,110,596	-8.32%	\$67,944,476	-19.95%	\$54,389,243	5.87%	\$57,582,689
Total GR-Related Funds	\$63,904,904	15.97%	\$74,110,596	-8.32%	\$67,944,476	-19.95%	\$54,389,243	5.87%	\$57,582,689

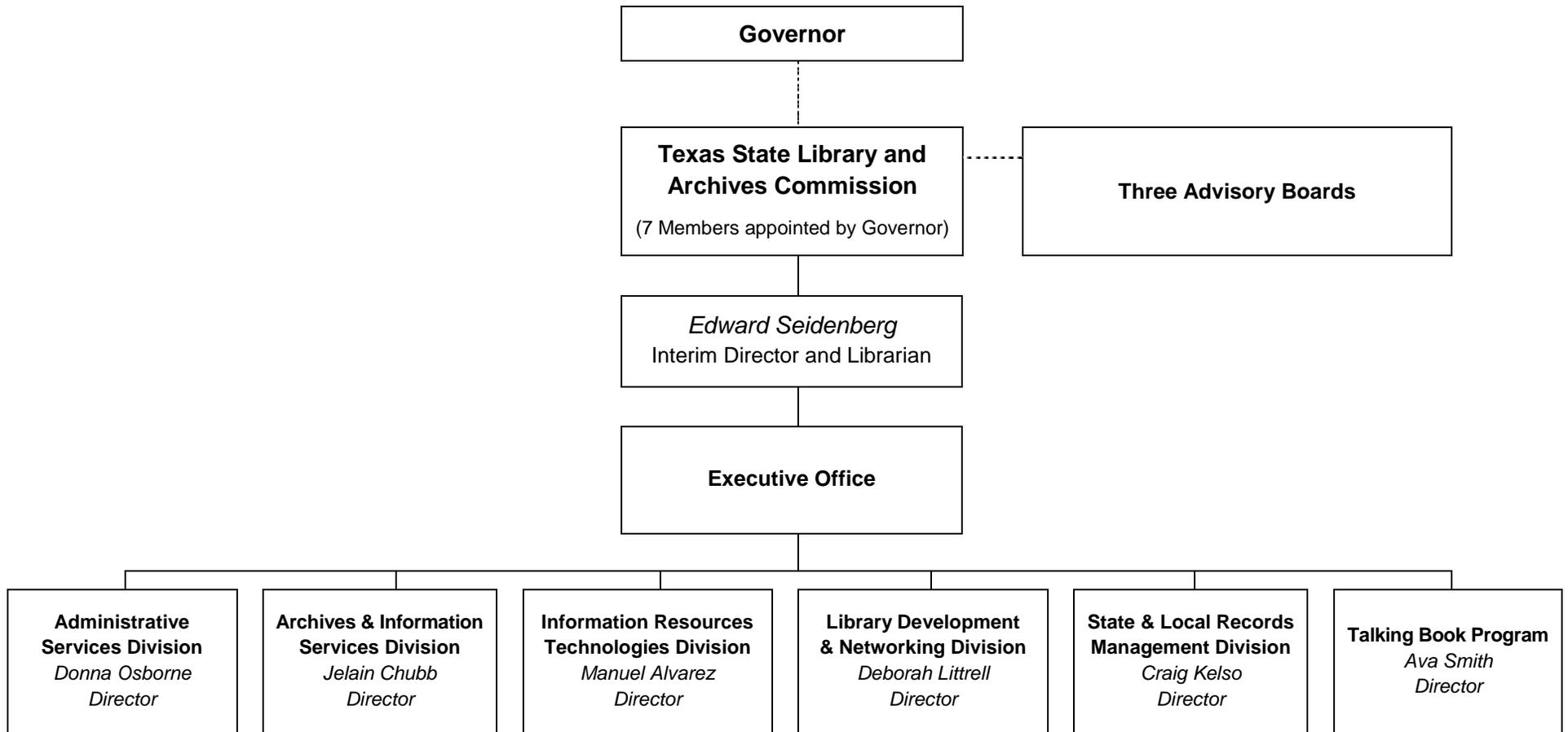
Appendix 4 - Appropriation of Other Texas Agencies
Analysis of Budget Reductions

Note: Tables below only include STATE funds, excluding any Federal, Local, and/or Private funds.

Method of Financing	SFY 2009 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2010 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2011 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2012 Appropriations	Budget % Change	SFY 2013 Appropriations
Article I - General Government Agencies									
Total, General Revenue	\$802,863,004	54.12%	\$1,237,398,705	-27.49%	\$897,229,425	3.73%	\$930,691,044	-8.91%	\$847,777,688
Total, GR Dedicated	\$228,901,753	85.74%	\$425,166,285	-44.80%	\$234,675,206	141.66%	\$567,112,094	-67.49%	\$184,366,223
Total, State Funds	\$1,031,764,757	61.14%	\$1,662,564,990	-31.92%	\$1,131,904,631	32.33%	\$1,497,803,138	-31.09%	\$1,032,143,911
Article II - Health and Human Services Agencies									
General Rev. Article II	\$9,216,304,282	26.18%	\$11,628,691,369	2.91%	\$11,966,845,592	7.14%	\$12,821,503,240	-28.87%	\$9,120,142,090
Total, GR Dedicated	\$429,657,232	12.74%	\$484,377,814	0.74%	\$487,972,670	1.49%	\$495,251,545	-8.83%	\$451,517,573
Total, State Funds	\$9,645,961,514	25.58%	\$12,113,069,183	2.82%	\$12,454,818,262	6.92%	\$13,316,754,785	-28.12%	\$9,571,659,663
Article III - Education Agencies									
General Rev. Article III	\$24,094,653,588	-3.46%	\$23,260,706,886	8.19%	\$25,165,083,712	-3.28%	\$24,340,344,164	-13.60%	\$21,031,168,522
Total, GR Dedicated	\$1,049,953,874	10.15%	\$1,156,537,187	-1.36%	\$1,140,823,855	8.34%	\$1,235,964,655	-5.00%	\$1,174,228,161
Total, State Funds	\$25,144,607,462	-2.89%	\$24,417,244,073	7.73%	\$26,305,907,567	-2.77%	\$25,576,308,819	-13.18%	\$22,205,396,683
Article IV - Judiciary Agencies									
General Rev. Article IV	\$137,818,554	14.05%	\$157,180,126	-0.13%	\$156,973,864	-14.48%	\$134,248,177	-1.98%	\$131,586,442
Total, GR Dedicated	\$19,048,768	59.40%	\$30,364,045	1.65%	\$30,864,044	40.05%	\$43,225,770	-3.94%	\$41,521,213
Total, State Funds	\$156,867,322	19.56%	\$187,544,171	0.16%	\$187,837,908	-5.52%	\$177,473,947	-2.46%	\$173,107,655
Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice Agencies									
General Rev. Article V	\$3,120,845,245	10.78%	\$3,457,304,674	2.16%	\$3,532,050,048	-4.51%	\$3,372,683,636	-0.98%	\$3,339,748,147
Total, GR Dedicated	\$11,552,912	361.23%	\$53,285,428	-76.36%	\$12,595,823	473.45%	\$72,230,392	-0.46%	\$71,894,955
Total, State Funds	\$3,132,398,157	12.07%	\$3,510,590,102	0.97%	\$3,544,645,871	-2.81%	\$3,444,914,028	-0.97%	\$3,411,643,102
Article VI - Natural Resources Agencies									
General Rev. Article VI	\$278,540,296	35.19%	\$376,559,699	-9.49%	\$340,808,128	-30.26%	\$237,677,842	-1.65%	\$233,746,940
Total, GR Dedicated	\$652,425,543	-3.63%	\$628,727,985	-4.10%	\$602,954,390	-19.27%	\$486,759,203	-2.49%	\$474,655,570
Total, State Funds	\$930,965,839	7.98%	\$1,005,287,684	-6.12%	\$943,762,518	-23.24%	\$724,437,045	-2.21%	\$708,402,510
Article VII - Business and Economic Development Agencies									
General Rev. Article VII	\$143,535,531	66.85%	\$239,495,019	30.13%	\$311,655,559	-13.88%	\$268,409,400	0.16%	\$268,839,295
Total, GR Dedicated	\$208,783,351	-5.74%	\$196,804,706	-1.75%	\$193,358,180	-2.96%	\$187,626,871	0.29%	\$188,166,614
Total, State Funds	\$352,318,882	23.84%	\$436,299,725	15.75%	\$505,013,739	-9.70%	\$456,036,271	0.21%	\$457,005,909
Article VIII - Regulatory Agencies									
General Rev. Article VIII	\$150,865,982	-9.21%	\$136,974,306	-8.65%	\$125,129,762	-11.52%	\$110,718,823	0.09%	\$110,819,902
Total, GR Dedicated	\$172,704,879	20.13%	\$207,464,583	5.96%	\$219,835,252	-24.97%	\$164,952,548	-2.60%	\$160,666,635
Total, State Funds	\$323,570,861	6.45%	\$344,438,889	0.15%	\$344,965,014	-20.09%	\$275,671,371	-1.52%	\$271,486,537

Sources : Legislative Budget Board website; State of Texas General Appropriation Acts, 2007 - 2011

Organization Chart showing the position of the Texas State Library within the Texas State Government.



ARTICLE I - GENERAL GOVERNMENT



LEGISLATIVE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Fiscal Years Ending August 31, 2014 and 2015

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**SUMMARY - ALL ARTICLES
(General Revenue)**

	Expended		Estimated		Budgeted		Requested		Recommended	
	2011	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
ARTICLE I - General Government	\$ 1,133,622,295	\$ 1,086,468,984	\$ 1,108,680,283	\$ 1,108,680,283	\$ 1,268,871,079	\$ 1,253,646,801	\$ 1,155,369,026	\$ 1,116,913,483		
ARTICLE II - Health and Human Services	11,734,712,112	13,773,086,323	13,848,720,050	13,848,720,050	15,217,942,168	16,407,996,410	14,194,914,085	14,642,738,665		
ARTICLE III - Agencies of Education	24,299,405,068	23,914,355,324	23,274,076,511	23,274,076,511	26,180,656,065	26,056,541,120	23,459,350,984	23,658,665,063		
ARTICLE IV - The Judiciary	206,610,984	189,241,902	188,875,664	188,875,664	274,034,015	284,116,887	190,650,771	189,783,772		
ARTICLE V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice	4,356,261,827	4,109,478,476	4,163,925,505	4,163,925,505	4,472,884,997	4,535,104,450	4,223,367,103	4,272,748,377		
ARTICLE VI - Natural Resources	419,313,731	289,417,179	321,169,003	321,169,003	426,024,537	440,835,426	325,277,091	322,164,970		
ARTICLE VII - Business and Economic Development	227,857,803	223,312,256	293,646,743	293,646,743	1,361,343,729	1,028,473,046	356,672,869	423,813,363		
ARTICLE VIII - Regulatory	131,887,147	126,933,136	134,799,480	134,799,480	144,440,521	144,123,174	132,479,608	133,076,711		
ARTICLE IX - General Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ARTICLE X - The Legislature	174,098,052	161,652,140	186,860,068	186,860,068	178,010,777	191,174,336	172,198,292	184,943,130		
GRAND TOTAL, General Revenue	\$ 42,683,769,019	\$ 43,873,945,720	\$ 43,520,753,307	\$ 43,520,753,307	\$ 49,524,207,888	\$ 50,342,011,650	\$ 44,210,279,829	\$ 44,944,847,534		

Gov. Perry: Fiscal Responsibility Will Guide Texas through Budget Process

Wednesday, January 12, 2011 Austin, Texas Press Release

Gov. Rick Perry today met with Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst and Speaker Joe Straus to discuss priorities for the 82nd Legislative Session, primarily their commitment to balancing the state budget using the shared guiding principles of not raising taxes on Texas families and businesses; working with the available revenue; and evaluating all programs and agencies as state leaders scrub the budget.

"Texans understand the realities of these tight budgetary times, and just like Texas families and employers have been doing, we will tighten our belts in order to balance the budget," Gov. Perry said. "In the end, we intend to give the people what they want and deserve: a fiscally responsible government, which will lead to more jobs, greater freedom, and continued security in their communities and homes."

Balancing the budget while strengthening Texas' job-friendly climate - based on low taxes, predictable regulations, a fair legal system and world-class workforce - is a top priority for the governor and vital to the future of the state. In order to ensure state agencies continue to use taxpayer dollars prudently, the governor, lieutenant governor and House speaker have already directed state agencies to identify savings of 5 percent in the 2010-2011 biennium, an additional 2.5 percent for the 2011 fiscal year, and 10 percent for the 2012-2013 biennium.

"Governor Perry, Speaker Straus and I all share the same goals: keep our economy growing, create jobs, and balance the budget without raising taxes or eliminating any truly essential services," Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst said.

"Contrary to taking an across-the-board approach, the House and Senate will continue to work through the budget program-by-program to identify savings and determine our funding priorities with the revenue we have available."

"Texans expect us to hold the line on taxes, cut spending and live within our means," Speaker Straus said. "Many steps will be required to maintain fiscal discipline and balance our budget, which will encourage job creation and economic growth."

On Tuesday, Gov. Perry also announced emergency items for the 82nd Legislative Session, which include protecting private property rights/addressing eminent domain issues, and abolishing sanctuary cities in Texas. This emergency designation allows lawmakers to begin considering these issues during the initial 30 days of the session.

Texas House of Representatives



House Representative

Straus, Joe

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 01/10/2011

TEXAS HOUSE STATEMENTS ON COMPTROLLER'S 2012-13 REVENUE ESTIMATE

AUSTIN— Following the announcement of Comptroller Susan Combs' 2012-13 biennial revenue estimate, Speaker Joe Straus (San Antonio) issued the following statement: "The Comptroller's revenue estimate reflects a conservative, cautious outlook on the economy, which is consistent with the expectations we used in developing the base budget bill," said Speaker Straus. "We have serious challenges, but I look forward to working with Gov. Perry, Lt. Gov. Dewhurst, the Senate and the House to address the will of the voters and pass a fiscally conservative, balanced budget with no new taxes."

Rep. Jim Pitts (Waxahachie), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, issued the following statement:

"Comptroller Combs' estimate provides a clear picture of the budget challenges the Legislature faces during the 82nd Session," said Rep. Jim Pitts. "Texas remains strong, and we will make the tough choices necessary to ensure that we have a balanced budget and that our state remains the best business climate in America."

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Texas House of Representatives

Texas feeling effects of national economic downturn

By State Sen. Jeff Wentworth - Guest Commentary/Northeast Herald -
Published 8:00 am, Thursday, September 23, 2010

Texas has fared better than most states during the national economic downturn; however, Texas has not gone unscathed as those who have lost their jobs will tell you.

The national economy's continued stay in the doldrums has impacted Texas' revenue sources. As a result, the Texas Legislature will face some tough budget choices when it convenes in January 2011.

In fiscal year 2009, tax collections, including franchise, sales, tobacco, alcohol, motor fuels, oil and gas production, hotel and others, accounted for 45 percent of the state's total revenue or almost \$38 billion.

With the exceptions of tobacco, alcohol and utility taxes, the percentage of revenue from all other taxes was down more than eight percent when compared to fiscal year 2008.

Sales tax revenue, for example, was down almost 3 percent, while motor vehicle sales and rental taxes were off 22 percent. Oil production taxes were 38 percent lower in 2009 than they were in 2008. Natural gas production taxes were down 47 percent for the same period.

Other revenue sources, such as licenses, lottery, fees, permits, fines, interest, investments, contributions to employee benefits and land income, were down. Interest income, for example, was off 41 percent.

The lottery generated \$1.5 billion in total income, slightly less than in 2008. Many of you have contacted me and asked, "If the lottery was supposed to be for public education, where is that money going?"

Texas Lottery profits have been dedicated to public education since 1997, as the result of a bill I co-authored with Sen. Jane Nelson (R-Flower Mound). Prior to 1997, the profits were placed in the general revenue fund. The bill I co-authored required 100 percent of the lottery's net profits to be placed exclusively in the Foundation School Fund, which is used for school districts' public education services at the local level.

Devoting lottery profits to public education is what I believe Texans wanted when they approved the lottery; however, the profits fund only about 1 percent of the amount budgeted each biennium for public education.

Federal money is the second largest source of income for the state. Texas received \$14 billion in federal stimulus money for budget year 2009-2010. As a result, revenue from the federal government was up 17 percent in 2009, compared to 2008, accounting for 36 percent or almost \$31 billion for fiscal year 2009. Even with the increase in federal money, the revenue from licenses and fees, lottery, interest and investment income and a few other sources totaled \$46 billion in fiscal year 2009, which is almost 2 percent less than in 2008.

All sources of revenue for fiscal year 2009 totaled \$84 billion, which was 3 percent less than in 2008. To ensure that Texas is debt free, as required by the Texas Constitution, state agencies cut their budgets 5 percent and agencies' administrators have been told to make even deeper budget cuts when calculating their 2011-2012 budgets.

Make no mistake. Unless the national economy starts recovering pretty quickly, balancing Texas' 2011-2012 budget will require the skill of a tightrope walker.

State Sen. Jeff Wentworth (R-San Antonio) represents portions of the Metrocom. He can be reached by e-mail at jeff.wentworth@senate.state.tx.us or by calling 826-7800.



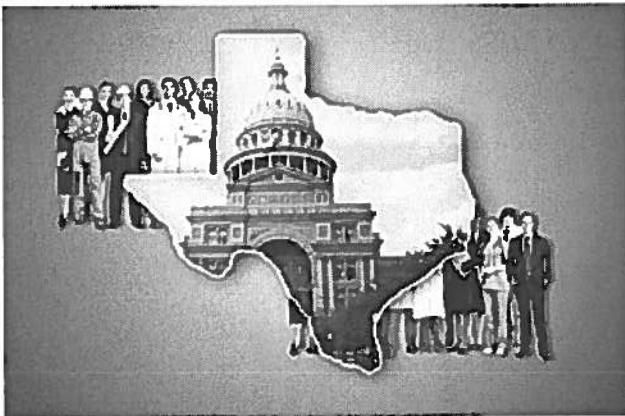
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THE TEXAS TRIBUNE

Thousands of Job Cuts May Be Just the Beginning

by Ben Philpott | January 18, 2011 | 1 Comment

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photo illustration by: Todd Wiseman

With some top state leaders warning that Texas' dire fiscal situation will lead to the loss of several thousand state jobs, House budget writers will release their first draft budget today — and big job cuts may be just the beginning.

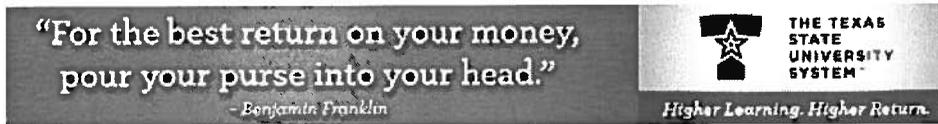
House Appropriations Chairman Jim Pitts, who will file the budget bill today in the House, has spoken candidly about job losses. "There will be less state employees when we're completed with this budget process, because we're gonna have a whole lot less money to spend. We will cut a lot of programs that would not require state

employees," Pitts said at a Texas Tribune event last week. "But in additional savings, we could require some furloughs."

Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst went a step further last week and put a number to the cuts, announcing that 8,000 state jobs could be eliminated. But thousands of other jobs dependent on state funds fall outside of those projections. Cuts to Medicaid and Medicare provider reimbursement rates could lead to job losses in health care, for example. Teachers could also face layoffs.

Linda Bridges, president of the Texas chapter of the American Federation of Teachers, says it won't be clear how many education jobs will disappear until legislative action and money begin to work their way back to local school districts, which will then make their own decisions to deal with funding shortfalls.

"Are they looking at eliminating positions through attrition? Are they looking at eliminating programs? We just don't have a handle on that yet," Bridges says. "A lot of it's speculation."



And there's still another especially hard jobs equation to figure out. A recent report from Comptroller Susan Combs suggested getting rid of the cap on elementary class size. Bridges says that would cause about 12,000 elementary school teachers to lose their jobs.



Audio: Ben Philpott's story for KUT News

But as economist Ray Perryman says, these cuts won't happen in a vacuum. He says public sector layoffs will have a multiplier effect of about 2.5.

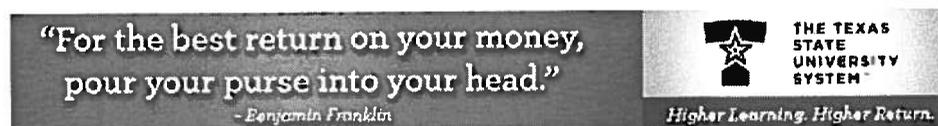
"What that basically means is that, in addition to the direct job that's lost, you have one and a half additional jobs in the economy that are lost," Perryman says, "because it impacts suppliers. ... It impacts spending on food, clothing, shelter other items that are made in the state."

Republican budget writers haven't said making cuts will be easy, but it's a better solution than raising taxes, they say, because taxes limit private sector spending, which can also lead to layoffs. Perryman says cutting state jobs could even help bolster the economy.

"If it's something the state's doing that's inefficient that they could effectively do with fewer people, then society is better off if we take that resource and use it somewhere else that's more productive," he says. "Either the public sector somewhere else or the private sector."

But this budget isn't about reshuffling resources. Money cut from one state program won't be going to pay for another — it will simply be cut.

[Editor's note: An earlier version said the public sector layoffs would have a multiplier effect of 2.5 percent; it should've just said 2.5.]



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2011 Budget Shortfall

Gov. Perry Renews Disaster Proclamation for Threat of Extreme Wildfires

Thursday, January 20, 2011 Austin, Texas Proclamation

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, RICK PERRY, Governor of the State of Texas, issued an Emergency Disaster Proclamation on December 21, 2010, as extreme fire hazard posed a threat of imminent disaster in specified counties in Texas.

WHEREAS, the extreme fire hazard continues to create a threat of imminent disaster for the people in the State of Texas.

WHEREAS, the state of disaster includes the counties of Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster, Briscoe, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Denton, DeWitt, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Fort Bend, Freestone, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Harris, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hemphill, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Houston, Howard, Hudspeth, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Madison, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Moore, Motley, Navarro, Nolan, Nueces, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Refugio, Roberts, Robertson, Runnels, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Ward, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, and Zavala.

THEREFORE, in accordance with the authority vested in me by Section 418.014 of the Texas Government Code, I do hereby renew the disaster proclamation and direct that all necessary measures both public and private as authorized under Section 418.017 of the code be implemented to meet that threat.

As provided in Section 418.016 of the code, all rules and regulations that may inhibit or prevent prompt response to this threat are suspended for the duration of the state of disaster.

In accordance with the statutory requirements, copies of this proclamation shall be filed with the applicable authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and have officially caused the Seal of State to be affixed at my Office in the City of Austin, Texas, this the 19th day of January, 2011.

RICK PERRY
Governor

Historic fire season ends this week in Texas, but officials brace for worse

Posted Saturday, Nov. 12, 2011

Read more here: <http://www.star-telegram.com/2011/11/12/3521268/historic-fire-season-ends-this.html#storylink=cpy>

By Steve Campbell
sfcampbell@star-telegram.com

The unprecedented Texas fire season that incinerated 3.97 million acres, destroyed 2,909 homes and killed 10 people, including four firefighters, officially ends Tuesday.

The bad news is that the next burning season starts Wednesday and, with a historic drought expected to persist at least through May, state fire officials are already concerned about Round Two.

"It's a very ominous future that we have out there. Things are bad, but they are forecast to get worse," said Tom Boggus, director of the Texas Forest Service, which coordinated the response to the 28,385 fires.

State climatologist John Nielsen-Gammon expects the drought to be exacerbated by a drier- and warmer-than-normal winter.

"I think it will be hard for most of the state to recover from the drought since we are so far in the hole right now," he said.

The drought depleted grass fuels, but dead trees, particularly junipers in West and Central Texas, will be a complicating factor next year, said Tom Spencer, director of predictive services for the Forest Service.

"We are anticipating that this next winter-spring season could be a very active one," he said. "The dead junipers are going to be a real concern -- they will make bigger, hotter fires."

This season's epic fires rampaged across the Lone Star State, from the Piney Woods of East Texas to the grasslands of the Panhandle and the desert mountains of West Texas, testing virtually all of the state's 1,800 volunteer fire departments.

Fires even flared near downtown Houston and not far from the state Capitol in Austin.

By the numbers

Here's a look at the Texas wildfire season, from Nov. 15, 2010, through Nov. 6, 2011:

3.97 million: Acres burned

\$500 million: Estimated property damage

\$333 million: Estimated cost of fighting the fires

\$97 million: Cost of timber burned in East Texas

28,385: Number of fires

38,252: Number of homes saved

2,909: Number of homes lost

2,785: Other structures lost

13,925: Out-of-state personnel who helped fight the fires

16,808: Aircraft flight hours

34 million: Gallons of water and retardant used in flights

1,800: Volunteer fire departments in Texas

10: Fatalities (six civilians, four firefighters)

Sources: Texas Forest Service, Insurance Council of Texas

All those places could be in the hot seat again when winter and spring winds start to howl, Spencer said.

"There really isn't anyplace in Texas that is not going to be a concern," he said. "Because of the drought, everyplace is going to be at risk."

Burning money

The fires caused an estimated \$500 million in damage, including \$250 million just from the massive Bastrop Complex fires over Labor Day weekend, according to Mark Hanna of the Insurance Council of Texas.

"I think that's a very conservative number on the low side. Some of our carriers in rural areas just got clobbered," Hanna said.

The budget of the 400-employee Forest Service got walloped by the blazes and state budget cuts. It was appropriated \$117.7 million for fiscal 2010-11. That was reduced to \$83 million for 2012-13, according to the agency.

An additional \$81 million was appropriated during this year's legislative session and \$40 million was added in the summer special session, Boggus said, noting that FEMA will also be reimbursing \$44 million.

The latest estimate for the total cost of fighting the fires is \$333 million, he said. "It has blown my budget out of the water," Boggus said. "We're looking at \$150 million to \$160 million over budget."

However you look at it, the 2011 fire season was unparalleled, he said.

"You pick a parameter -- it was historic. We're going on almost a year of solid 24-7 firefighting. We had one day a couple of weeks ago when we didn't have any requests for state assistance -- that was the first time in over 250 days."

Texas Firestorms

A "perfect storm" of conditions set the stage for the monumental burning season, Boggus said.

First, Tropical Storm Hermine and Hurricane Alex inundated much of Texas with late summer rains in 2010, which spurred lush vegetation. Then the drought settled in during October and turned grasslands into tinderboxes. Next up were powerful spring winds, followed by the state's hottest and driest summer ever.

It was a cookbook for calamity.

"We had fuel so historically dry that it made fire behavior very intense -- like the Bastrop Complex and the Possum Kingdom fire. We had things happening that folks who had been in the fire business for 50 years said they had never seen anything like it," Boggus said.

Particularly dangerous outbreaks -- dubbed Texas Firestorms -- exploded on eight days this year, including April 15, when the Possum Kingdom fires burned about 148,000 acres, 166 homes and 95 percent of Possum Kingdom State Park.

All told, the eight firestorms fueled 616 fires that devoured 871,470 acres and 268 structures.

Only 10 such outbreaks had occurred in the previous five years, said Greg Murdoch, a National Weather Service meteorologist in Midland, adding that research on the pattern started in 2006.

Officially called a Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak, the weather pattern is characterized by a volatile convergence of strong winds from the surface to the upper jet stream, high temperatures and extremely low humidity.

"April just went crazy with six firestorms, which was unprecedented," Murdoch said, adding that eight of the 18 recorded firestorms have occurred in that month.

"Bad things happen in April in Texas," he said, referring to wildfires as well as severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.

The outbreaks can occur in a vast area that includes Oklahoma and stretches west from Fort Worth, south to San Angelo and through Midland and Odessa, and north across the Panhandle.

The firestorms, driven by surface winds of 50 to 65 mph, can blow up from late December through May, Murdoch said.

The pattern can be identified from one to four days in advance, and the early warning paid off this year, said Texas Fire Chief Mark Stanford, who is responsible for the Forest Service's strategic operations.

"In the 2005-2006 fire season, we had 22 civilian fatalities. By comparison, this year six civilians lost their life. It's helping us put out the alerts and get people evacuated," he said. "People are becoming more aware of the dangers."

Stanford, who has been in the fire business for 32 years, said it is shocking how fast the firestorms can gobble up the landscape.

"The most astonishing thing was the rate of speed; they were going 4 mph to 5 mph. Those fires become a force of nature. They are like a tornado -- firefighters can't stop those fires. You go defensive and get people out of the way," he said.

Volunteer heroes

More than 38,000 homes were saved, and Boggus gives primary credit to volunteer firefighters for beating back the flames.

"The volunteers are heroes in my book. They are the reason why we only had six civilian fatalities," he said of the departments that respond to nearly 90 percent of the fires in Texas.

Boggus also credits the agency's partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and 49 other state forest agencies that poured manpower and resources into Texas.

"This year, we had 13,925 personnel from all across the nation helping us. It was critical," Boggus said.

That's the sort of cooperation the country should be proud of, Stanford said. "We've been talking quite a bit about our IOUs," he said.

Despite a momentary lull provided by fall rains, the Forest Service hasn't "stood down" like in years past.

"We're keeping more air resources in the state than we ever have. At any point, at any time, we still have areas that could have catastrophic fires," Boggus said.

He hopes Texans have the same mindset and are working to clear "defensible space" around their homes.

"We all know it's coming again. We're trying to stay ready and keep 25 million Texans ready."

Read more here: <http://www.star-telegram.com/2011/11/12/3521268/historic-fire-season-ends-this.html#storylink=cpy>