

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law

February 23, 2009

Summary

On Tuesday, February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which provides \$787 billion in economic stimulus funding through spending programs, tax cuts and other provisions.

Included in the stimulus package is funding for several grant-in-aid programs. Virtually all of these programs already exist and the rules governing them are known by states. This *Budget Brief* will therefore focus on components of the bill that are a departure from current law.

Table 1 lists state-by-state allocations for several individual grant programs included in the bill. Table 2 provides an inventory of grants funded under ARRA, including competitive grants.

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF)

The ARRA provides \$53.6 billion in grants to governors for state fiscal relief, including \$39.5 billion for local schools and higher education institutions to be distributed by states through existing formulas, \$5 billion for incentive grants to states and \$8.8 billion to states for public safety and other government services, which may include education and education modernization, repair and renovation.

Allocations to states are based 61% on each state's share of population aged 5-24 and 39% on its share of total population. A "use it or lose it" provision requires the governor to commit funds within two years of receipt; the Secretary of Education may reallocate funds after this period.

Funds may be used in state fiscal years (FYs) 2009, 2010 and 2011, and are available upon enactment. To receive funds, a governor must submit an application to the Secretary of Education. The information the secretary may request in the application could include: 1) assurances (described below), 2) baseline data on those assurances and 3) a description of how a state will use the funds, including whether it will use the funds to meet maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and special education (IDEA), and if so, what amount of funds will be used.

Assurances and Requirements

Maintenance of Effort (MOE). A state must maintain state support for K-12 education at least at the level of FY 2006 in FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011. A state must also maintain state spending on higher education at least at the level of FY 2006 in FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011 (excluding capital projects, research and development, and tuition and fees paid by students).

Teacher Effectiveness. A state must take action to comply with Section 1111(b)(8)(C) of ESEA to address inequities between the distribution of teachers in high- and low-poverty schools, and to ensure that low-income and minority children are not taught at higher rates than other children by inexperienced, unqualified and out-of-field teachers.

P-16 Data. A state must establish a longitudinal data system that includes the elements described in Section 6401(e)(2)(D) of the America COMPETES Act.

Standards and Assessments. A state must enhance its academic assessments to comply with several ESEA provisions related to students with disabilities and limited English proficient students, and accommodations for those students to participate in assessments. It also must take steps to improve state academic standards and student academic achievement standards.

Corrective Action. A state must ensure compliance with the corrective action requirements in Section 1116(a)(7)(C)(iv) and 1116(a)(8)(B) of ESEA.

State Reports

Governors receiving state stabilization funds must submit a report to the Secretary of Education describing: the state's use of funds, how the funds were distributed, the number of jobs saved or created, tax increases averted, progress to reduce inequities in the distribution of highly qualified teachers, progress to implement a state longitudinal data system, progress to develop a valid and reliable assessment for limited English proficient students and students with disabilities, the avoidance of higher education tuition and fees increases, the extent to which higher education institutions maintained enrollment of in-state students and a description of each modernization, renovation and repair project funded and its cost.

Education Portion

Of its total allocation under the SFSF, each state must spend 81.8% to support elementary, secondary, postsecondary and early childhood education programs and services. Elementary and secondary education is defined by the state. The governor shall first use the funds for K-12 education to restore in FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011 the level of state support through the state funding formulae to the greater of FY 2008 or 2009 levels. Where applicable, the governor must also allow to be implemented existing state formula increases to support K-12 education in FYs 2010 and 2011, and allow funding to phase in state equity and adequacy adjustments, if such increases were enacted prior to October 1, 2008.

The governor must also provide public higher education institutions the amount of funds needed in FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011 to restore state support (excluding tuition and fees paid by students) to the greater of FY 2008 or 2009 levels.

If the funds are insufficient to restore spending levels, a governor shall allocate funds between K-12 and higher education relative to the state shortfall. After carrying out the above clauses, the governor shall allocate any excess funds to local education agencies (LEAs) relative to their Title I shares.

LEAs must use the funds in accordance with ESEA, IDEA, Perkins, or for modernization, renovation or repair of school facilities, including recognized green building rating systems. K-12 school repair, modernization or renovation must be consistent with state law.

LEAs may not use funds for payment of maintenance costs, stadiums or other athletic facilities, purchase or upgrade of vehicles or improvement of stand-alone facilities whose primary purpose is not the education of children.

Public higher education institutions shall use funds to mitigate the need to raise tuition and fees for in-state students, or for modernization, renovation or repair of higher education facilities that are primarily used for instruction, research or student housing, including recognized green building rating systems.

Higher education institutions may not use funds for payment of maintenance systems, equipment or facilities; modernization of athletic facilities; facilities used for sectarian instruction or religious worship or in which a substantial portion of the functions are engaged in a religious mission.

Flexible Portion

Of its allocation under the SFSF, a governor must use the remaining 18.2% for public safety and other government services, which may include K-12 and higher education modernization, renovation or repair, including recognized green building rating systems. Funds may be used for any institution of higher education. K-12 school repair, modernization or renovation must be consistent with state law.

Fiscal Relief. The SFSF provides governors with regulatory changes to relieve fiscal burden and distress.

- Upon prior approval from the Secretary of Education, a state or school district may treat state stabilization funds as non-federal funds for any requirement for any other federal education program related to maintaining fiscal effort. In addition, if approved, no state or school district will lose federal funds in the following fiscal year.

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- The secretary may waive or modify any requirement related to maintaining fiscal effort for a state or school district.
 - A waiver or modification is available for FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011.

The secretary may not approve a waiver for a state or school district that decreases the proportionate share of total revenue that is available to elementary and secondary education.

Competitive Grants State Incentive Fund. The SFSF reserves \$5 billion for a new fund for the Secretary of Education to award competitive incentive grants to states.

Incentive grant considerations include the following:

- State strategies to help struggling students meet state academic proficiency targets, achievement and high school graduation rates as defined by ESEA and Title I regulations.
- A state must describe how funding would be prioritized for high-need schools and how the state will evaluate progress in closing the achievement gap.
- A state receiving an incentive fund award will subgrant at least 50% of the award to LEAs relative to their Title I share.

Innovation Fund. The SFSF reserves \$650 million for the secretary to recognize LEAs or schools that make significant gains to close the achievement gap. States are not eligible for these awards.

Health

Medicaid FMAP Increase

The Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is the federal cost share of Medicaid and some related state programs. It changes every year based on a three-year average of state per capita personal income relative to the national average, except that no state receives less than 50%. The ARRA increases state FMAPs in three ways:

- A “hold harmless” provision eliminates any scheduled FY 2009 FMAP decreases. It also eliminates decreases in FY 2010 and the first quarter of FY 2011 from the higher of the state’s current-law level or its hold-harmless level.
- Each state is eligible for a 6.2 percentage-point across-the-board increase beginning October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010, after application of the hold-harmless provision. Foster care and adoption assistance, funded under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, would each receive this increase as well.
- State programs also will receive a bonus based on a state’s quarterly unemployment rate relative to its base rate. The base rate is the lowest three-month average rate the state experienced since January 2006. States with increases above that rate of 1.5-2.5 percentage points receive a 5.5% multiplier. Those with increases of 2.5-3.5 percentage points receive an 8.5% multiplier and those with more than a 3.5 percentage-point increase receive an 11.5% multiplier.

That multiplier is then applied against an artificial state share calculated by applying the hold-harmless and half the across-the-board increase to determine the number of percentage points to add to the FMAP. This bonus rate is recalculated each quarter, except that the recalculation can not cause the FMAP to decline before July 2010.

Payments for disproportionate share hospitals (DSH) do not receive this increase, though there is a separate increase of 2.5% for DSH. Other Medicaid provisions that already receive increased matches, such as for Native Americans, family planning, cervical/breast cancer treatment and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) receive no increase.

Puerto Rico and the four territories that receive capped Medicaid payments will receive a 30% increase in their caps. As an alternative, they are permitted to elect a 15% increase in their caps and a 6.2% increase in their current match rates.

Restrictions The FMAP increases apply only if:

- States may not have eligibility standards, methodologies or procedures in place in the Medicaid state plan or a Section 1115 waiver program that are more restrictive than those in effect as of July 1, 2008. Any state that implemented more restrictive policies since July 1, 2008, has until July 1, 2009 to reverse such policies. The state would then be fully eligible for the enhanced match, retroactive to October 1, 2008. Any state that implemented more restrictive policies after July 1, 2008 and reverses such policies after July 1, 2009, will be eligible for the enhanced FMAP beginning with the first calendar quarter in which it restored the eligibility policies.
- The FMAP increases do not apply to payments for individuals enrolled in Medicaid as a result of an expansion in state income eligibility implemented on or after July 1, 2008. States would still receive their regular FMAP for such individuals.
- The state must report on compliance with provider prompt-payment requirements beginning with the date of enactment, and prompt-pay requirements are extended to nursing facilities and hospitals beginning June 1, 2009. The secretary is permitted to waive this requirement in certain situations.
- The state may not increase the percentage of the non-federal share it requires from local governments, above that in place as of September 30, 2008. This requirement is not applicable for the hold-harmless provision.
- States may not deposit funding from the increased FMAP rate into any state reserve or rainy day fund. This does not apply to increases due to the hold-harmless provision.

A state must submit a report on its use of the additional federal funds from the enhanced FMAP by September 30, 2011.

Other Medicaid Regulations Moratoria. The bill extends the current moratoria (P.L. 110-252) on three Medicaid regulations through June 30, 2009: optional targeted case management services (TCM), school administration and transportation services, and provider taxes. It applies a new moratorium through June 30, 2009, to the final regulation regarding Medicaid outpatient hospital facility services (73 Federal Register 66817). Finally, it includes a “Sense of Congress” that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) should not issue final regulations for pending rules on cost limits on public providers, graduate medical education (GME) payments and rehabilitative services.

Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) Extension and Reporting Requirement. The Medicaid TMA option is extended for 18 months through December 31, 2010. ARRA gives states the option to extend the initial period of eligibility for TMA to 12 rather than the current six months and to waive certain enrollment requirements, beginning July 1, 2009. Beginning July 1, 2009, states would be required to report monthly enrollment and participation rates for adult and child enrollees and the number of these who become eligible under another Medicaid category or SCHIP.

Qualifying Individual (QI) Program Extension. The QI program is extended through December 31, 2010, with additional FYs 2009-2010 funding of \$412.5 million and \$150 million.

ARRA appropriates an additional \$31.25 million for the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) for October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2011. These funds are intended to be used to ensure the proper expenditure of federal Medicaid funds. In addition there is \$5 million in FY 2009 for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for implementation and oversight of the state fiscal relief provisions relating to Medicaid.

The comptroller general would be required to study the current economic downturn as well as previous downturns to develop recommendations for addressing the needs of states during such periods, and for possible improvements in FMAP adjustments.

Medicaid Provisions Impacting American Indians. The ARRA provides \$727 million to modernize hospitals and health clinics and make health-care technology upgrades in underserved rural areas. It prohibits state Medicaid programs from imposing cost-sharing requirements on Medicaid-eligible American Indians when the beneficiary is receiving services from an Indian health care provider or from a contract health services provider. It exempts certain tribal, religious, spiritual or cultural property from being considered an asset of an individual Indian for purposes of determining Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility or estate recovery. Finally, it requires that states consult on an ongoing basis with Indian health programs and urban Indian organizations, and applies Medicaid and SCHIP managed care rules to Indian health care providers.

Other Health COBRA Healthcare for the Unemployed. Under current law, individuals losing employment may be eligible to continue their employer-based health care coverage under a program known as COBRA. This entitles individuals to continued access to the same health plan they were receiving, but the individual is generally responsible for 102% of the total cost of the monthly premium.

The new COBRA subsidy is available to individuals involuntarily separated from their employer on or after September 1, 2008 and before January 1, 2010. The federal subsidy is 65% of the monthly COBRA premium. There is an income threshold on eligibility of \$145,000 for individuals and \$290,000 for couples, with a phase-out for individuals with incomes of \$125,000-\$145,000 and for couples with incomes of \$250,000-\$290,000.

Health Information Technology (HIT). The legislation includes approximately \$2 billion to invest in health information technology infrastructure and \$17 billion in incentives for Medicare and Medicaid providers.

The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) is made a statutory office of HHS. Duties include developing standards, coordinating HIT policy across agencies and programs within HHS and across other executive branch agencies, and updating specific aspects of the federal HIT strategic plan. The bill requires that this plan address utilization of electronic health records by 2014. It also would create HIT policy and standards committees, though state representation is not specifically required.

This office will offer a state grant to promote HIT. For grants awarded prior to FY 2011, the secretary may determine if a state match is appropriate. Beginning in FY 2011, there is a state match requirement starting at 10% and increasing to one-third by FY 2013. Competitive grants would also be available for states to create loan programs for providers toward establishing a certified electronic health record (EHR) technology loan fund beginning January 1, 2010. A 20% state match would be required for such grants.

Medicaid HIT-related funding. States may reimburse eligible Medicaid providers for the cost of qualified EHR purchases, implementation and certain operation costs. Limits are placed on reimbursement to each provider. The federal share is 100% for Medicaid providers' purchase of certified EHR, including training and maintenance, and 90% for certain administrative expenses.

The reimbursement payment for non-hospital based Medicaid providers with a 30% Medicaid caseload is 85% of the net allowable costs incurred for the purchase, implementation and use of certified EHR technology. A separate reimbursement is applied for children's and acute care hospitals, and other hospitals are to be reimbursed according to the Medicare incentive policy.

The higher federal match is contingent upon states' meeting several requirements, including: 1) a determination that providers are demonstrating "meaningful use" of the EHR technology, as determined by the state and HHS secretary, 2) direct reimbursement of providers, without a deduction or rebate and 3) tracking the use of EHRs, conducting oversight, encouraging adoption of certified EHRs and exchanging health care information.

Prevention and Wellness Fund. HHS receives \$1 billion for this purpose, and must provide Congress with operating plans prior to obligating any monies in FYs 2009 and 2010. Funds are to be used according to the public health priorities of the secretary and the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Specific funding allocations include \$300 million for the CDC 317 immunization program, \$650 million for evidence-based clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies aimed at addressing chronic disease rates and \$50 million to states to implement health care-associated infection-prevention strategies.

Healthcare Effectiveness Research. HHS receives \$1.1 billion to speed development and dissemination of research assessing the comparative effectiveness of health care treatments and strategies. The bill establishes a Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research which is tasked with coordinating comparative effectiveness and related health-services research conducted or supported by federal departments and agencies in order to reduce duplication and leverage resources.

Community Health Centers (CHCs). HHS receives \$2 billion for federally qualify health centers (FQHCs), primarily CHCs, including \$1.5 billion for construction, modernization and health information technology improvements and \$500 million for FQHC grant funding for services and operations.

Training Primary Care Providers. New funding includes \$300 million for the Nation Health Service Corps recruitment and field activities and \$200 million for primary care medicine, dentistry, public health and preventive medicine programs, scholarship and loan repayment programs.

Human Services

Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The ARRA provides \$2 billion to states for CCDBG, with funding available upon enactment through September 30, 2010. The law also designates a set-aside of \$255.2 million for quality improvement activities, of which \$93.5 million is earmarked for activities to improve infant and toddler care. Funds must be used to supplement and not supplant state general fund revenues for child care assistance for low-income families.

Head Start/Early Head Start. The law provides \$1 billion for Head Start and \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start, to be used to sustain FY 2009 awards through FY 2010. Funding for Early Head start is to expand the program; 10% of funding is for training and technical

assistance and up to 3% is for monitoring operations.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). ARRA provides \$1 billion for CSBG, available upon enactment. States are required to reserve 1% for benefit coordination services and are permitted to increase the income eligibility ceiling from 125% to 200% of the federal poverty level during FYs 2009 and 2010.

Child Support Enforcement (CSE). The law provides \$1 billion in federal incentive funds for states to collect child support payments owed to families. This allocation accompanies a temporary two-year restoration of the federal child support incentive match repealed in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. (See *Issue Brief 08-22* for background.)

Nutrition

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women and Children (WIC). While \$500 million has been provided for the WIC program, \$400 million is to go to the Secretary of Agriculture to be placed in the contingency reserve fund and used as deemed necessary. The remaining \$100 million is to go to states as a formula grant for implementing or upgrading management information systems.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The ARRA provides \$20 billion, including a 13.6% benefit increase for all states, Puerto Rico and American Samoa for FY 2009, based on the June 2008 thrifty food plan value. For states, \$145 million is provided in FY 2009 and \$150 million in FY 2010 for administrative costs, of which \$4.5 million is allocated to the Food and Nutrition Service for management and oversight. A restriction that disqualifies jobless workers participating in work registration and employment and training requirements from receiving nutrition assistance is lifted, through September 30, 2010.

Funds will remain available until expended. Seventy-five percent of the available funds will go to states based on their share of households participating in SNAP for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available and the remaining 25% of funds will be allocated to states based on their increase in households participating in SNAP for the same 12-month period.

Transportation

Grants to state and local governments for transportation-related programs include \$27.5 billion for federal-aid highways, \$6.9 billion for transit formula grants, \$1.5 billion for fixed guideway modernization and new starts, \$1.5 billion for competitive grants to state and local governments for surface transportation improvements, \$1.1 billion for competitive airport grants and \$8 billion for high-speed and intercity passenger rail grants.

Within 30 days of enactment, the governor must certify that the state will maintain its effort with regard to state funding for the types of projects funded in the stimulus legislation. If a state is unable to maintain this level, it becomes ineligible for redistribution funds,

with no waiver permissible.

Federal-aid highways. Total funding of \$27.5 billion includes formula funding of \$26.7 billion (plus \$150 million for Puerto Rico and the territories). Formula funds are allocated half on the basis of state shares of the obligation limitation in the FY 2009 continuing resolution and half on the basis of the surface transportation program (STP) apportionment formula.

As shown in the following flow chart, 30% of the total state apportionment must be made available automatically to substate jurisdictions based on population. In addition, states must set aside 3% of the total apportionment for “transportation enhancement” projects. The federal share of project costs would be as high as 100%, at the option of the recipient.

Apportionment to states must be made within 21 days of enactment and priority given to projects that can be completed within three years and are located within economically distressed areas. The first 50% of funds remaining after suballocation are subject to reapportionment to faster-obligating states, and the remaining 50% is subject to reapportionment after one year.

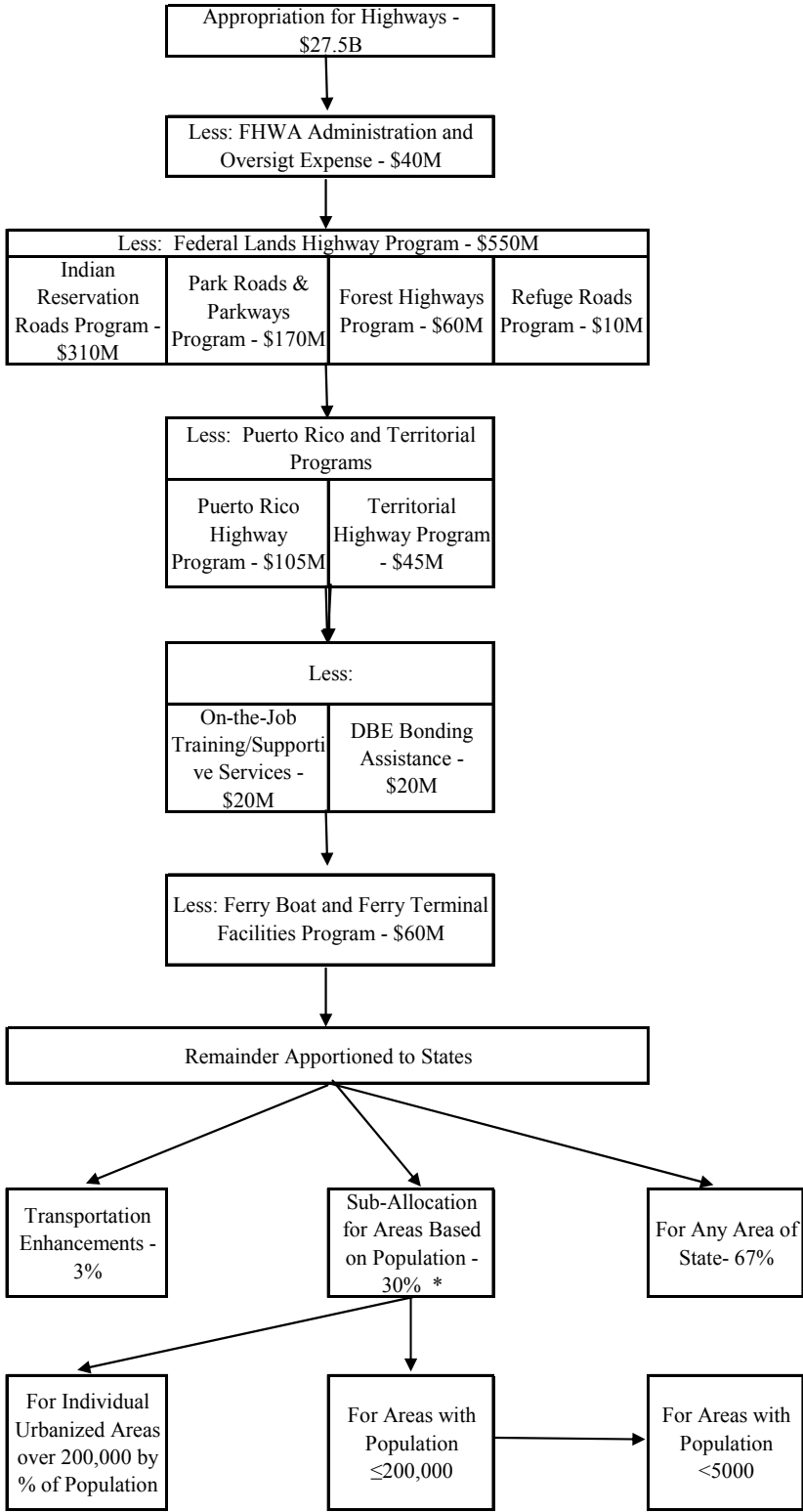
States may appeal such reapportionment based upon a Department of Transportation judgment that the state has experienced extreme conditions that create an unworkable bidding environment or other extenuating circumstances. The 30% suballocated is not subject to reapportionment.

Public Transit. The conference agreement provides \$6.9 billion for capital transit grants, of which \$5.4 billion is allocated based on the urbanized area formula, \$680 million on the formula for allocating funds to growing and high-density states, \$680 million based on the other-than-urbanized formula and \$100 million for discretionary grants toward reducing energy consumption or greenhouse gas emissions.

The federal share would be up to 100%, at the option of the recipient. Grants cannot be commingled with prior-year funds. Redistribution would be similar to that for highways: after 180 days, 50% of unobligated funds would be withdrawn for redistribution, and after one year all unobligated funds, with a waiver permissible.

Additional funds are provided for fixed guideway infrastructure investment (\$750 million) and transit new starts (\$750 million), with similar constraints as those provided for the capital transit grants.

**Distribution of Highway Funds under
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**



* Suballocation is required for all states. The exception for Alaska and Hawaii under 23 USC 133(d)(3)(C) does not apply.

Competitive grants for surface transportation investments. An additional \$1.5 billion is made available for discretionary capital grants to state and local governments for projects costing between \$20 million and \$300 million with federal funding up to 100%. No more than 20% is to be awarded to projects within a single state.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Of the \$1.3 billion made available for the FAA, \$1.1 billion is for supplemental discretionary grants for capital expenditures including the procurement, installation and commissioning of runway incursion prevention devices. Priority will be given to projects that can be completed within two years, and that supplement and do not supplant expenditures from airport-generated revenue or other state or local government sources.

The federal share of costs would be 100%. Fifty percent of grants are to be awarded within 120 days and the balance within a year. The remaining \$200 million is for FAA infrastructure.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The FRA receives \$8 billion for capital assistance for high-speed rail corridors and intercity passenger rail service, including discretionary grants to states. The Secretary of Transportation is to submit a plan for the use of these funds within 60 days, and within 120 days issue interim guidance covering grant terms, conditions and procedures. Grants are 100% federally funded.

Other transportation. Amtrak receives \$1.3 billion, including \$850 million for capital investment and debt service and \$450 million for security upgrades. The Maritime Administration receives \$100 million to make grants to qualified shipyards and the departmental inspector general receives an additional \$20 for conducting audits and investigations.

Education

K-12 Education Under ARRA, grants to states and LEAs to support K-12 education will be provided through existing federal-state programs, including Title I, special education and educational technology. Funds for these programs are to be used for school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Title 1. Of the \$13 billion provided for Title I grants, \$5 billion is for targeted grants that go to LEAs with a higher percentage of low-income children. An equal amount goes for Education Finance Incentive Grants, the formula for which incorporates factors designed to measure a state's equitable distribution of funds for education. School improvement grants receive \$3 billion, and states are encouraged to use 40% of that funding for middle and high schools. States are also required to use some funds for early-education programs and activities.

Special Education. ARRA provides \$12.2 billion for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Of that total, \$11.7 billion is for Part B sections 611 and 619 grants to states and \$500 million for Part C for infants and toddlers. If a state should reach its maximum allocation under Section 611(d)(3)(B)(iii), provision is made for the reallocation of funds to other states.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth. Under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, \$670 million is designated to educate homeless students. State grants will be based on the state share of homeless students identified as such during the 2007-2008 school year.

Teacher Incentive Fund. The law provides \$200 million for the Teacher Incentive Fund for states and school districts to develop and implement innovative principal- and teacher-compensation models to support recruitment and retention efforts in high-need schools and subjects. A portion of funds is reserved for the Institute of Education Sciences to evaluate the impact of performance-based teacher- and principal-compensation systems in high-need schools and subjects.

Impact Aid. ARRA provides \$100 million for Impact Aid to schools for school construction grants. Forty percent is to be distributed via existing Impact Aid grant formulas and 60% is to be designated as competitive grants for emergency repairs and modernization grants.

Vocational Rehabilitation. For Vocational Rehabilitation, \$540 million in formula state grants is provided to serve people with disabilities. An additional \$140 million goes toward independent living, of which \$18.2 million is for state grants, \$87.5 million for independent living centers and \$34.3 million for programs targeting older individuals who are blind.

Labor

WIA Several labor grants receive funding increases in the final version of the ARRA. Final appropriations for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) adult and youth employment and training funds mirror the House and Senate proposals, while funding for dislocated workers received a \$250 million increase in the final bill. The final bill includes \$200 million in funding for national emergency grants as part of the Dislocated Workers National Reserve. These grants provide income and support services that enable individuals in high-unemployment or high-poverty areas to participate in job training. The final bill also retains the House-proposed \$750 million for worker training and job placement in high growth and emerging-industry sectors. Of that amount, \$500 million is reserved to prepare workers for efficiency and renewable energy careers and the remaining is for preparation of workers in the health sector.

Employment Service State employment service agencies will receive \$400 million under the Wagner-Peyser Act for reemployment and job-matching assistance. Of that, \$250 million is designated for Reemployment Service Grants to provide customized reemployment services to unemployment insurance (UI) claimants. Funds can also be used to improve the integrated information technology required to identify and serve the needs of UI claimants. The additional funds will be allocated to states based on three factors: the number of individuals in the labor force, rates of unemployment and the relative share of long-term unemployed individuals.

Unemployment Insurance ARRA includes \$7 billion in UI modernization incentive payments as proposed earlier in both the House and Senate bills. For more information on UI modernization, including a state listing of potential payments, see *Issue Brief 09-04*. The bill provides \$500 million in grants to states for UI administration. This funding is distinct from the incentive payments. In addition to modernization, the bill includes several new provisions related to UI:

- The bill temporarily waives the accrual of interest and interest payments on state loans from the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) used to pay state UI benefits. The provision is in effect from the date of enactment to December 31, 2010.
- The bill extends the Temporary Emergency Unemployment Compensation (TEUC) program through December 31, 2009. It had been scheduled to terminate in March 2009. TEUC provides up to 20 weeks of benefits for all individuals who have exhausted regular benefits and an additional 13 weeks for individuals living in states with high unemployment.
- States may voluntarily enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor to provide an increase to both regular and extended unemployment benefits by \$25 a week through December 31, 2009, with full reimbursement paid by the federal government.

TANF

The bill creates a \$5 billion Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) emergency contingency fund from which states can request quarterly grants for three purposes: 1) caseload increases, 2) increased expenditures related to non-recurrent, short-term benefits and 3) increased expenditures for subsidized employment.

Eligibility for payments from the fund will be triggered if the state's caseload data or expenditures for a given quarter exceed those for the corresponding quarter in the emergency fund base year. The emergency fund base year is defined as the year, either 2007 or 2008, when the state's cash assistance caseload or expenditure data were the lowest. In each case, the actual quarterly grant would be for 80% of the total increase in program spending relative to the base year. The total amount disbursed from the emergency fund for FYs 2009 and 2010 combined, in combination with existing contingency dollars, cannot exceed 50% of the state's annual block grant.

Emergency contingency funds are available for obligation to states through the end of FY 2010.

The bill includes two additional TANF provisions:

- **A hold-harmless provision for caseload increases when measuring the caseload reduction credit.** This provides states an optional measuring period for calculating the caseload reduction credit for FYs 2009, 2010 and 2011. In each instance, a state has the option to measure caseload reduction from FY 2005 against either FY 2007 or 2008 when determining the caseload reduction credit that applies toward meeting TANF work participation rate standards between FYs 2009 and 2010.
- **Flexibility in TANF carryover funds.** The bill removes the current restriction on states to use reserved, unused TANF funds (“carry-over” funds) for cash welfare only, and instead permits states to use TANF reserves for any TANF benefit or service.

The bill also extends authorization of TANF supplemental grants at \$319 million annually through FY 2010. In FY 2010, each of the 17 qualifying states will receive the same supplemental grant amount as in FY 2009.

Wireless and Broadband

Department of Commerce

The bill appropriates \$4.7 billion for broadband technology opportunities. The majority of the funding, \$4.35 billion, is provided for competitive broadband deployment grants intended to increase broadband deployment in “unserved and underserved areas.” Within this grant program, \$200 million is designated to expand public computer center capacity and \$250 million is to encourage sustainable broadband adoption.

These grants have a 20% state match, subject to waiver. Funding is available until September 30, 2010.

The bill also provides \$350 million to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to fund a grant program (authorized in P.L. 110-385) to support efforts in states to improve and inventory broadband communications and services, and to develop a nationwide broadband inventory map.

USDA – Rural Utilities Service

The bill provides \$2.5 billion in funds for loans, grants and loan guarantees for open-access broadband infrastructure projects that serve rural areas primarily. Priority in awarding these funds shall go to activities that can begin promptly following enactment. Projects funded with money from this account are ineligible for funding under the Broadband Deployment Grant Program.

Housing & Community Development

The ARRA provides \$1 billion in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Allocations to states and local governments are distributed according to the FY 2008 formula. Recipients shall give priority to capital projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days from when funds become available to them. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) may waive most statutory or regulatory provisions necessary to move the funds quickly except those for fair housing, non-discrimination, labor standards and the environment.

The bill provides \$2 billion for neighborhood stabilization grants authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. These grants are awarded competitively to states, local governments, non-profit entities or consortia to purchase and rehabilitate abandoned and foreclosed properties and help create affordable housing and stabilize neighborhoods. Grantees must expend 50% of funds within two years of receipt, and 100% within three years.

The bill also provides \$2.25 billion in HOME funds for capital investments in low-income housing tax credit projects. Funds are to be allocated to state housing credit agencies only, using the FY 2008 HOME formula grant distributions, inclusive of participating local jurisdictions. These funds are to be distributed competitively by state housing credit agencies to owners of projects that receive or have received an award of low-income housing tax credits.

In addition, the final bill provides \$3 billion allocated to public housing authorities (PHAs) by formula for capital projects, and \$1 billion to PHAs through competitive grants for priority investment projects. PHAs shall give priority to capital projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days from when funds are made available to the PHAs. All funds must be expended within three years. HUD may waive most statutory or regulatory provisions necessary to move the funds quickly except those for fair housing, non-discrimination, labor standards, and the environment.

Energy and Environment

The bill provides grants to states in three forms. The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant receives \$3.2 billion. This grant was authorized in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Within the total, \$2.8 billion will be distributed by formula (with 12% provided to the State Energy Program) and \$400 million competitively. The formula for the program is similar to that for CDBG, with 70% of funds allocated to cities with populations of 50,000 or more and counties of 200,000 or more. States receive the remaining 30% of funds but must pass through at least 70% of their funds as sub-grants to local governments not eligible under the population formula.

The weatherization program is provided \$5 billion to help low-income families reduce their energy costs by weatherizing their homes. These funds are distributed by states to local energy programs. The bill would raise the eligibility income threshold from 150% the poverty rate to 200% and increase the limit on the amount

of assistance from \$2,500 to \$6,500.

The State Energy Program (SEP) is provided \$3.1 billion. The bill requires the governor to provide the Secretary of Energy necessary assurances in order to receive these funds:

- The applicable state regulatory authority will seek to implement a general policy that ensures utility financial incentives are aligned with helping customers use energy more efficiently and provides the utility with timely cost-recovery and earnings opportunities
- The state or applicable local government that has authority to adopt building codes will adopt residential codes that exceed the most recently published International Energy Conservation Code or achieve equivalent/greater savings. The applicable government also will adopt a commercial building code that meets or exceeds ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007 or achieves equivalent/greater savings. A plan will be developed for the jurisdiction to achieve compliance within eight years of the date of enactment in at least 90% of new or renovated residential and commercial building space.
- The state will give priority to the extent practicable to: 1) projects that include an expansion of existing energy-efficiency programs approved by the state or appropriate regulatory authority, including building and industry retrofits funded by the state or through ratepayers, 2) the expansion of existing programs to support renewable energy projects and deployment activities, and cooperation and joint activities between states to advance more efficient and effective use of this funding to support energy efficiency priorities.

The bill waives the 20% state match requirement for the SEP and waives the limitation on the percentage of funding that can be used for the purchase and installation of energy efficiency equipment and materials.

Next Steps

FFIS will continue to monitor and report on developments surrounding the ARRA in the coming weeks and months. Over the next several weeks, more detailed *Issue Briefs* will be prepared in selected program areas, especially those that are not addressed in great detail here.

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Table 1**State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA**

(dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	Medicaid FMAP		Medicaid	Foster Care/	Immunization
	2009	2010/11	DSH	Adoption	
	93.778	93.778	93.778	93.658 / 93.659	93.268
Alabama	\$330,120	\$486,639	\$15,250	\$2,674	\$7,246
Alaska	87,574	138,951	499	3,114	3,021
Arizona	752,364	1,018,743	5,021	20,284	5,013
Arkansas	238,724	378,599	1,056	4,261	3,102
California	4,686,625	6,121,078	54,365	158,517	34,153
Colorado	313,036	513,624	4,587	10,092	5,909
Connecticut	514,170	653,523	9,918	14,808	4,172
Delaware	121,040	176,159	222	805	941
DC	118,921	165,086	3,038	5,629	1,729
Florida	1,858,837	2,346,782	9,918	12,480	13,287
Georgia	649,848	982,414	13,328	10,139	6,775
Hawaii	142,392	179,770	506	5,368	3,123
Idaho	110,217	166,931	403	1,460	2,943
Illinois	1,109,271	1,633,830	10,662	37,179	9,193
Indiana	546,896	826,912	10,600	19,082	7,728
Iowa	186,223	327,012	964	8,955	3,720
Kansas	142,701	239,148	2,046	5,186	4,020
Kentucky	385,356	543,619	7,191	11,916	2,036
Louisiana	492,368	813,310	37,055	10,231	4,410
Maine	175,203	248,048	5,207	3,539	3,703
Maryland	564,722	752,984	3,781	22,981	4,024
Massachusetts	1,107,024	1,622,065	15,126	14,855	8,892
Michigan	915,654	1,295,410	13,142	33,280	9,298
Minnesota	755,432	1,158,905	1,829	9,901	5,140
Mississippi	287,687	423,486	7,563	1,899	3,014
Missouri	566,242	859,734	23,494	9,676	5,678
Montana	67,714	96,959	278	2,391	903
Nebraska	99,427	175,077	693	3,444	1,508
Nevada	183,865	252,040	2,294	5,580	3,875
New Hampshire	70,391	137,553	7,940	2,353	1,917
New Jersey	760,077	1,163,669	31,925	13,633	5,742
New Mexico	212,523	332,105	499	2,751	2,595
New York	4,434,436	7,465,349	79,657	113,717	16,642
North Carolina	917,918	1,337,537	14,630	11,774	11,379
North Dakota	37,878	51,995	234	2,117	2,144
Ohio	1,102,150	1,582,931	20,147	40,327	9,893
Oklahoma	349,773	488,763	887	9,710	2,612
Oregon	319,464	463,295	1,109	10,199	3,601
Pennsylvania	1,448,661	2,154,483	27,834	55,281	8,602
Rhode Island	197,295	254,230	3,223	3,192	2,201
South Carolina	342,153	431,968	16,241	3,712	5,077
South Dakota	41,447	68,564	270	1,149	2,056
Tennessee	627,208	914,077	15,464	11,578	7,199
Texas	2,018,536	2,998,676	47,422	53,229	12,840
Utah	120,392	186,213	480	2,378	3,888
Vermont	95,691	138,342	1,116	3,604	2,073
Virginia	492,955	791,813	4,345	13,360	5,622
Washington	693,112	1,041,841	9,175	16,623	6,865
West Virginia	157,485	208,038	3,347	7,720	2,116
Wisconsin	383,757	614,053	2,315	15,016	6,356
Wyoming	31,779	64,068	6	320	1,612
Puerto Rico	87,407	100,855	0	0	5,267
American Samoa	2,975	3,433	0	0	312
Guam	4,174	4,816	0	0	1,287
Mariana Islands	1,580	1,823	0	0	896
Virgin Islands	3,347	3,861	0	NA	648
TOTAL	\$32,464,215	\$47,601,188	\$548,302	\$843,468	\$300,000

Table 1

State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA (dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	Fiscal Stabilization*			Title I	
	Education	General Purpose	Total	Grants to LEAs	School Improvement
	NA	NA	NA	84,010	84,377
Alabama	\$596,356	\$132,686	\$729,041	\$163,217	\$45,744
Alaska	93,043	20,702	113,745	29,481	9,616
Arizona	831,869	185,086	1,016,955	194,876	59,304
Arkansas	363,053	80,777	443,830	111,143	31,445
California	4,875,499	1,084,769	5,960,267	1,128,226	383,259
Colorado	621,878	138,364	760,243	110,906	30,002
Connecticut	443,252	98,621	541,873	70,769	24,713
Delaware	110,320	24,546	134,866	32,436	8,225
DC	73,110	16,267	89,377	37,602	9,976
Florida	2,208,839	491,453	2,700,292	492,535	142,760
Georgia	1,260,799	280,520	1,541,319	351,367	95,567
Hawaii	157,202	34,976	192,178	33,174	9,511
Idaho	201,700	44,877	246,577	34,907	10,603
Illinois	1,681,131	374,041	2,055,172	420,149	125,263
Indiana	823,661	183,260	1,006,921	168,527	53,133
Iowa	386,374	85,966	472,340	51,639	15,688
Kansas	367,423	81,749	449,172	70,544	22,488
Kentucky	532,798	118,544	651,342	155,518	45,446
Louisiana	579,592	128,956	708,548	177,272	62,665
Maine	158,250	35,210	193,460	37,206	11,076
Maryland	719,677	160,124	879,801	136,436	40,652
Massachusetts	813,303	180,955	994,258	163,391	49,715
Michigan	1,302,369	289,769	1,592,138	390,034	112,650
Minnesota	667,888	148,601	816,489	94,909	27,031
Mississippi	392,068	87,233	479,301	132,993	39,589
Missouri	753,172	167,576	920,749	147,620	47,866
Montana	121,628	27,062	148,690	34,650	9,363
Nebraska	233,956	52,054	286,010	47,294	13,766
Nevada	324,405	72,178	396,583	70,605	17,064
New Hampshire	164,244	36,543	200,787	30,959	8,136
New Jersey	1,088,336	242,148	1,330,484	183,015	61,155
New Mexico	260,436	57,946	318,382	80,782	23,982
New York	2,468,558	549,239	3,017,797	906,198	260,037
North Carolina	1,161,932	258,523	1,420,454	257,456	76,673
North Dakota	85,644	19,055	104,700	27,415	7,145
Ohio	1,463,710	325,667	1,789,376	373,250	108,442
Oklahoma	472,821	105,200	578,020	109,456	31,410
Oregon	466,462	103,785	570,246	93,792	31,602
Pennsylvania	1,558,798	346,823	1,905,621	398,775	120,800
Rhode Island	134,912	30,017	164,929	35,836	11,262
South Carolina	567,741	126,319	694,060	142,874	43,574
South Dakota	104,293	23,204	127,497	34,650	8,933
Tennessee	775,135	172,463	947,598	194,108	50,386
Texas	3,250,272	723,166	3,973,438	944,631	285,212
Utah	392,582	87,347	479,929	49,541	13,097
Vermont	77,150	17,165	94,315	25,769	7,125
Virginia	983,866	218,904	1,202,770	165,312	47,913
Washington	819,947	182,433	1,002,380	135,338	43,568
West Virginia	217,971	48,497	266,468	61,038	21,043
Wisconsin	717,337	159,603	876,940	147,696	42,152
Wyoming	67,620	15,045	82,665	26,213	6,780
Puerto Rico	529,742	117,864	647,606	386,467	107,282
American Samoa	54,806	12,194	67,000	7,027	2,072
Guam	54,806	12,194	67,000	8,665	2,496
Mariana Islands	54,806	12,194	67,000	2,552	753
Virgin Islands	54,806	12,194	67,000	9,442	2,808
TOTAL	\$39,743,348	\$8,842,652	\$48,586,000	\$9,927,686	\$2,980,018

* Includes funding for school modernization. FFIS total excludes \$5 billion in state incentive grants.

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Table 1, continued

State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA

(dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	Special Education			Ed. Tech.	McKinney-Vento (Ed for Homeless)	Work Study	Voc. Rehab.	Independent Living
	Part B	Part B-Preschool	Part C					
	84.027	84.173	84.181	84.318	84.196	84.033	84.048	93.674
Alabama	\$181,865	\$5,970	\$6,091	\$10,490	\$1,111	\$3,269	\$9,791	\$243
Alaska	32,956	1,333	2,140	3,209	328	170	1,800	243
Arizona	178,476	5,703	9,988	12,436	2,000	2,189	13,086	281
Arkansas	112,178	5,566	3,966	7,164	721	1,559	6,590	243
California	1,226,944	41,028	53,233	70,806	18,138	20,657	56,470	1,623
Colorado	148,731	5,281	6,950	7,030	1,220	2,733	7,307	243
Connecticut	132,971	5,089	4,090	4,652	202	2,257	3,335	243
Delaware	32,701	1,333	2,140	3,209	188	306	1,800	243
DC	16,442	260	2,140	3,209	84	2,684	1,879	243
Florida	627,263	19,701	23,077	30,319	3,113	8,229	32,159	810
Georgia	313,758	10,449	14,646	22,104	1,428	4,593	18,686	424
Hawaii	39,925	1,061	2,140	3,209	115	450	2,249	243
Idaho	53,247	2,269	2,360	3,209	191	543	3,300	243
Illinois	506,480	18,311	17,544	26,516	2,020	10,114	20,079	571
Indiana	253,535	9,233	8,568	10,919	841	4,040	12,335	282
Iowa	122,095	4,141	3,871	3,376	294	2,788	5,716	243
Kansas	106,872	4,497	3,872	4,532	364	1,669	5,109	243
Kentucky	157,570	10,597	5,456	9,914	1,868	2,597	9,318	243
Louisiana	188,750	6,910	5,802	12,162	3,475	3,131	9,895	243
Maine	53,164	2,608	2,140	3,209	107	1,630	2,588	243
Maryland	200,242	6,922	7,506	8,528	862	3,090	6,879	249
Massachusetts	280,552	10,263	7,362	10,560	1,209	9,257	7,069	286
Michigan	400,608	13,396	12,346	24,533	2,452	5,917	18,126	447
Minnesota	189,839	7,707	7,013	6,166	612	3,892	7,738	243
Mississippi	117,836	4,511	4,381	8,525	1,310	2,388	7,215	243
Missouri	227,175	6,397	7,791	9,758	1,388	3,849	11,375	261
Montana	36,708	1,261	2,140	3,209	224	654	2,059	243
Nebraska	74,677	2,341	2,564	3,209	166	1,279	3,189	243
Nevada	67,119	2,391	3,901	4,279	548	450	4,218	243
New Hampshire	47,461	1,616	2,140	3,209	202	1,331	1,924	243
New Jersey	360,691	11,805	10,800	12,048	436	3,975	9,455	386
New Mexico	91,147	3,402	2,903	5,140	447	1,422	4,426	243
New York	759,193	35,017	23,687	55,493	4,485	19,827	25,695	857
North Carolina	314,410	12,071	12,731	16,359	1,290	4,777	18,029	402
North Dakota	26,552	862	2,140	3,209	123	677	1,800	243
Ohio	437,736	13,359	14,410	23,902	1,384	7,713	21,590	509
Oklahoma	147,925	3,882	5,272	7,070	844	2,169	7,584	243
Oregon	128,979	4,000	4,706	6,042	1,581	2,693	7,064	243
Pennsylvania	427,178	14,495	14,266	25,321	1,318	11,254	20,926	552
Rhode Island	43,734	1,734	2,140	3,209	68	1,636	1,735	243
South Carolina	173,240	7,572	5,892	9,156	615	2,655	9,687	243
South Dakota	31,631	1,520	2,140	3,209	106	882	1,800	243
Tennessee	229,613	7,346	8,100	12,292	669	3,490	12,178	273
Texas	945,636	24,328	39,419	59,396	3,454	10,669	44,811	1,061
Utah	105,541	3,694	5,088	3,209	1,018	1,146	6,007	243
Vermont	25,602	916	2,140	3,209	78	1,189	1,800	243
Virginia	281,415	9,470	10,266	10,801	1,009	3,743	11,602	342
Washington	221,357	8,476	8,448	8,713	1,717	3,280	10,438	287
West Virginia	75,952	3,615	2,140	3,966	304	1,266	4,313	243
Wisconsin	208,200	9,828	7,000	9,170	826	3,694	10,001	249
Wyoming	25,786	1,125	2,140	3,209	69	294	1,800	243
Puerto Rico	109,098	3,336	4,788	24,096	609	3,614	12,597	243
American Samoa	230	0	21	825	NA	13	205	23
Guam	510	0	52	1,017	NA	109	554	23
Mariana Islands	175	0	16	300	NA	5	270	23
Virgin Islands	324	0	28	1,108	NA	18	351	23
TOTAL	\$11,300,000	\$400,000	\$428,086	\$645,125	\$69,231	\$199,925	\$540,000	\$18,018

Table 1, continued

State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA

(dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	Highways & Bridges	Transit Capital Grants			Rail Modernization (Fixed Guideway)	Drinking Water SRF	Clean Water SRF
		Urban	Rural	Total			
	20.205	20.500	20.500	20.500	20.500	66.468	66.458
Alabama	\$513,692	\$26,609	\$19,850	\$46,459	\$0	\$19,500	\$44,162
Alaska	175,461	32,549	9,084	41,633	0	19,500	23,637
Arizona	521,958	85,739	14,183	99,922	640	55,340	26,675
Arkansas	351,544	13,270	15,139	28,409	0	24,485	25,836
California	2,569,568	968,314	33,963	1,002,277	66,172	159,008	282,464
Colorado	403,924	90,223	12,492	102,716	753	34,352	31,592
Connecticut	302,054	101,456	4,040	105,496	32,030	19,500	48,384
Delaware	121,829	15,757	1,887	17,643	0	19,500	19,389
DC	123,508	111,027	0	111,027	13,888	19,500	19,389
Florida	1,346,735	290,453	20,333	310,786	5,411	88,074	133,315
Georgia	931,586	110,531	25,650	136,181	7,381	54,775	66,777
Hawaii	125,746	40,649	2,933	43,583	255	19,500	30,588
Idaho	181,935	9,656	8,743	18,399	0	19,500	19,389
Illinois	935,593	350,265	21,184	371,449	96,089	79,538	178,621
Indiana	657,968	58,111	20,316	78,427	5,859	27,212	95,182
Iowa	358,162	21,327	15,156	36,484	0	24,293	53,452
Kansas	347,817	16,671	14,057	30,727	0	19,500	35,649
Kentucky	421,095	31,094	19,201	50,295	0	20,450	50,266
Louisiana	429,859	48,035	15,274	63,309	2,425	27,626	43,416
Maine	130,752	5,157	8,109	13,266	0	19,500	30,573
Maryland	431,035	156,571	7,425	163,996	15,266	26,832	95,522
Massachusetts	437,865	262,136	5,219	267,355	52,363	52,216	134,091
Michigan	847,205	109,036	25,787	134,823	133	67,454	169,819
Minnesota	502,284	73,212	19,030	92,242	1,852	35,110	72,519
Mississippi	354,564	8,214	17,253	25,466	0	19,500	35,583
Missouri	637,122	63,146	20,698	83,844	1,289	37,862	109,486
Montana	211,793	4,332	11,279	15,612	0	19,500	19,389
Nebraska	235,589	13,499	9,811	23,310	0	19,500	20,201
Nevada	201,352	42,114	7,350	49,464	0	19,500	19,389
New Hampshire	129,441	7,947	5,217	13,165	0	19,500	39,468
New Jersey	651,774	442,557	4,838	447,396	76,836	43,154	161,392
New Mexico	252,644	15,494	12,256	27,750	0	19,500	19,389
New York	1,120,685	941,185	26,250	967,435	254,818	86,811	435,930
North Carolina	735,527	70,249	33,056	103,304	0	65,625	71,279
North Dakota	170,126	5,041	5,956	10,997	0	19,500	19,389
Ohio	935,677	137,198	29,837	167,036	12,773	58,460	222,339
Oklahoma	464,655	22,240	16,923	39,164	0	31,481	31,908
Oregon	333,902	59,964	14,627	74,591	1,126	28,515	44,615
Pennsylvania	1,026,429	233,190	30,209	263,399	80,304	65,681	156,444
Rhode Island	137,096	28,623	865	29,488	64	19,500	26,519
South Carolina	463,081	24,536	16,618	41,154	0	19,500	40,460
South Dakota	183,027	3,916	7,373	11,289	0	19,500	19,389
Tennessee	572,701	50,820	21,169	71,988	28	20,238	57,373
Texas	2,250,015	321,328	50,587	371,915	2,610	160,656	180,515
Utah	213,546	50,831	7,253	58,085	0	19,500	20,810
Vermont	125,791	1,754	3,927	5,681	0	19,500	19,389
Virginia	694,461	93,341	18,555	111,896	4,209	20,761	80,827
Washington	492,242	158,050	14,297	172,347	6,699	41,806	68,682
West Virginia	210,852	8,315	10,051	18,366	309	19,500	61,567
Wisconsin	529,112	61,267	20,130	81,398	243	37,750	106,772
Wyoming	157,616	2,321	6,979	9,300	0	19,500	19,389
Puerto Rico	105,000	66,185	2,111	68,295	675	19,500	51,512
American Samoa	3,750	0	341	341	0	483	3,546
Guam	18,750	0	922	922	0	2,124	2,566
Mariana Islands	3,750	1,062	53	1,114	0	1,829	1,648
Virgin Islands	18,750	1,284	0	1,284	0	1,999	2,058
TOTAL	\$26,810,000	\$5,967,852	\$765,848	\$6,733,700	\$742,500	\$1,950,000	\$3,899,928

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Table 1, continued**State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA**

(dollars in thousands)

<i>CFDA #</i>	<i>Weatherization</i>	<i>State Energy Program</i>	<i>Emergency Food & Shelter</i>		<i>Food Stamp Admin.</i>	<i>School Lunch Equipment</i>
	81.042	81.041	83.523	.568 / 10.569	10.561	10.555
Alabama	\$74,961	\$48,594	\$1,117	\$1,585	\$5,200	\$1,727
Alaska	18,466	23,626	255	237	500	153
Arizona	67,011	44,746	1,792	1,927	6,800	1,881
Arkansas	50,011	37,945	1,007	1,100	2,900	1,024
California	192,171	203,057	13,177	11,840	21,800	9,740
Colorado	81,119	48,326	1,305	1,353	2,500	1,075
Connecticut	65,801	45,999	1,125	887	2,500	922
Delaware	14,134	21,120	210	227	800	247
DC	8,316	19,957	282	260	1,100	122
Florida	190,182	106,764	4,267	5,116	20,700	4,445
Georgia	130,056	68,819	2,834	3,287	10,500	3,791
Hawaii	4,416	22,015	163	306	1,100	337
Idaho	30,995	24,521	269	400	1,100	469
Illinois	248,641	130,300	4,123	3,840	11,900	3,294
Indiana	135,266	74,905	2,003	1,975	5,500	2,225
Iowa	82,792	44,209	639	776	2,700	1,169
Kansas	58,225	39,555	789	904	1,700	972
Kentucky	73,053	50,742	1,570	1,636	5,700	1,573
Louisiana	53,646	58,796	1,189	1,630	6,400	1,679
Maine	42,752	28,100	458	426	1,800	330
Maryland	63,207	57,454	1,450	1,282	4,200	1,299
Massachusetts	124,748	70,341	2,557	1,871	6,800	1,650
Michigan	248,846	109,986	5,308	4,083	12,500	2,490
Minnesota	134,696	66,671	1,456	1,509	2,800	1,747
Mississippi	51,783	35,797	1,246	1,352	3,800	1,206
Missouri	131,975	61,570	2,002	1,949	6,600	1,846
Montana	27,060	22,999	173	262	700	247
Nebraska	42,723	30,248	315	470	900	679
Nevada	38,770	26,311	830	749	1,800	608
New Hampshire	23,686	26,311	209	309	700	336
New Jersey	121,853	89,939	2,757	2,175	4,600	1,989
New Mexico	30,393	28,100	525	671	2,200	654
New York	403,962	180,237	5,976	6,159	24,500	5,294
North Carolina	136,715	70,430	3,070	3,326	9,400	2,879
North Dakota	25,781	22,015	163	167	400	230
Ohio	273,338	122,604	4,685	4,254	11,200	3,107
Oklahoma	63,298	43,941	1,003	1,355	3,300	1,208
Oregon	39,299	40,271	1,490	1,249	5,700	855
Pennsylvania	258,845	124,752	3,777	4,030	11,500	3,365
Rhode Island	20,522	24,342	355	327	900	251
South Carolina	61,473	43,493	1,986	1,673	5,800	1,435
South Dakota	25,045	21,299	163	231	500	308
Tennessee	102,460	59,065	2,064	2,069	9,000	1,985
Texas	345,897	177,552	7,586	8,506	25,700	8,625
Utah	38,784	30,785	489	574	1,400	930
Vermont	17,175	21,299	163	187	600	159
Virginia	96,932	69,267	1,247	1,704	5,300	2,195
Washington	60,729	55,485	2,433	2,079	7,100	1,534
West Virginia	38,533	34,275	545	666	2,500	585
Wisconsin	144,541	69,177	1,960	1,713	4,700	1,732
Wyoming	11,416	20,404	163	90	200	157
Puerto Rico	-	38,750	1,875	3,147	-	1,064
American Samoa	-	15,214	104	0	-	0
Guam	-	15,840	99	45	200	56
Mariana Islands	-	15,214	64	18	-	0
Virgin Islands	-	16,467	139	37	100	30
TOTAL	\$4,826,500	\$3,100,000	\$99,000	\$100,000	\$290,800	\$89,913

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Table 1, continued**State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA**

(dollars in thousands)

<i>CFDA #</i>	<i>Elderly Nutrition</i>	<i>Child Care</i>	<i>Head Start</i>	<i>Community Services BG</i>
	10.57	93.575	93.600	93.569
Alabama	\$1,865	\$38,471	\$12,394	\$18,337
Alaska	500	4,036	1,210	3,683
Arizona	2,640	50,877	12,109	8,267
Arkansas	857	25,134	7,911	13,597
California	13,024	220,274	82,495	89,157
Colorado	1,677	24,312	8,147	8,685
Connecticut	767	13,686	4,650	12,062
Delaware	500	4,546	1,553	5,000
DC	500	2,686	2,176	16,429
Florida	9,578	105,331	29,809	29,063
Georgia	3,215	82,847	19,767	26,898
Hawaii	500	6,449	1,984	5,000
Idaho	500	11,946	2,628	4,946
Illinois	2,280	73,773	29,219	47,237
Indiana	1,994	42,764	11,537	14,560
Iowa	441	18,120	5,588	10,822
Kansas	399	18,415	5,995	8,162
Kentucky	1,470	34,899	11,924	16,858
Louisiana	1,003	40,014	16,293	23,475
Maine	500	6,758	2,813	5,169
Maryland	2,196	24,040	7,897	13,721
Massachusetts	1,088	23,967	10,131	24,925
Michigan	3,448	58,681	21,992	36,843
Minnesota	1,675	26,097	7,844	12,033
Mississippi	732	30,983	15,663	15,904
Missouri	1,484	38,682	13,197	27,671
Montana	500	5,747	2,008	4,512
Nebraska	239	11,799	3,741	6,970
Nevada	976	14,315	2,818	5,000
New Hampshire	500	4,736	1,360	5,000
New Jersey	2,194	34,106	12,527	27,394
New Mexico	797	17,817	5,890	5,696
New York	3,161	96,786	41,534	86,788
North Carolina	3,669	67,543	16,824	26,245
North Dakota	500	3,644	1,491	4,573
Ohio	2,991	68,140	27,338	38,979
Oklahoma	995	30,159	10,093	11,854
Oregon	1,616	22,510	7,240	7,973
Pennsylvania	1,995	60,147	22,197	42,336
Rhode Island	500	5,224	2,000	5,528
South Carolina	1,904	36,316	9,923	15,365
South Dakota	500	5,460	2,085	4,111
Tennessee	2,614	41,932	13,775	19,699
Texas	7,935	214,852	59,921	48,152
Utah	763	22,366	4,385	4,886
Vermont	500	2,823	1,215	5,000
Virginia	3,029	37,892	11,180	16,009
Washington	2,545	33,351	10,040	11,904
West Virginia	289	13,047	5,566	11,194
Wisconsin	1,666	30,493	10,056	12,167
Wyoming	500	2,587	1,106	5,000
Puerto Rico	0	33,227	28,288	43,067
American Samoa	0	2,530	244	1,709
Guam	0	4,013	245	1,334
Mariana Islands	0	1,882	340	835
Virgin Islands	0	1,860	907	1,840
TOTAL	\$97,711	\$1,955,092	\$663,262	\$979,623

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Table 1, continued**State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA**

(dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	Public Housing	CDBG	CDBG	HOME	Homelessness
	Capital Fund	Entitlement	Non-Entitlement		Prevention
	14.850	14.218	14.228	14.239	14.231
Alabama	\$92,296	\$6,228	\$7,197	\$31,928	\$20,175
Alaska	3,324	590	694	5,182	1,930
Arizona	12,129	11,531	3,267	32,261	22,195
Arkansas	29,163	2,239	5,252	20,455	11,269
California	118,570	116,266	10,875	325,336	190,038
Colorado	17,692	7,455	2,921	27,312	15,569
Connecticut	35,924	7,665	3,692	26,148	17,046
Delaware	7,104	1,408	549	6,298	7,527
DC	27,156	5,025	0	11,592	2,936
Florida	85,938	36,216	7,688	100,976	65,627
Georgia	113,245	11,251	11,095	54,426	33,794
Hawaii	16,327	2,695	1,445	9,544	6,214
Idaho	1,497	982	2,340	8,751	4,997
Illinois	222,617	38,716	8,765	94,536	71,222
Indiana	37,063	10,443	8,549	38,009	28,526
Iowa	7,654	4,022	7,161	18,965	16,816
Kansas	16,612	2,890	4,697	17,106	11,407
Kentucky	52,306	4,977	7,430	31,595	18,651
Louisiana	73,504	10,154	7,632	39,340	26,710
Maine	8,374	1,870	3,515	10,685	8,098
Maryland	48,445	12,824	2,197	31,654	22,520
Massachusetts	82,301	20,547	9,294	59,517	44,783
Michigan	53,737	25,812	9,784	63,895	53,408
Minnesota	47,484	10,086	5,678	28,400	23,665
Mississippi	32,559	1,357	8,241	21,872	14,452
Missouri	47,925	11,622	6,568	38,645	27,401
Montana	4,452	624	1,868	7,813	3,750
Nebraska	13,132	1,841	3,420	11,370	7,911
Nevada	10,187	4,775	756	14,856	8,291
New Hampshire	7,765	1,080	2,514	8,264	5,406
New Jersey	104,692	25,457	1,986	61,133	41,126
New Mexico	9,361	1,855	3,882	13,867	8,629
New York	504,881	81,660	13,149	252,220	142,133
North Carolina	83,848	7,102	12,334	52,095	29,225
North Dakota	3,451	398	1,327	4,553	2,596
Ohio	128,974	30,742	13,229	83,381	65,985
Oklahoma	25,276	3,758	4,469	25,700	12,360
Oregon	14,438	6,060	3,918	27,314	14,982
Pennsylvania	213,227	47,603	12,695	94,921	90,437
Rhode Island	18,952	3,245	1,428	11,922	7,013
South Carolina	36,060	4,511	6,046	25,357	15,868
South Dakota	2,759	364	1,809	5,404	3,270
Tennessee	80,710	6,329	7,244	38,993	20,397
Texas	120,395	49,940	19,882	148,150	104,491
Utah	4,144	3,817	1,814	11,624	8,451
Vermont	3,393	245	2,023	5,414	3,416
Virginia	51,212	11,312	5,331	44,190	24,934
Washington	40,454	12,504	4,210	42,948	25,074
West Virginia	13,273	2,205	4,610	16,530	10,250
Wisconsin	26,136	10,335	7,692	35,552	27,071
Wyoming	1,362	272	876	4,490	1,727
Puerto Rico	175,065	17,096	13,020	42,600	45,229
American Samoa	0	0	1,438	2,887	NA
Guam	1,800	0	Inc. in AS	Inc. in AS	NA
Mariana Islands	0	0	Inc. in AS	Inc. in AS	NA
Virgin Islands	8,700	0	502	2,021	NA
TOTAL	\$2,999,045	\$700,000	\$300,000	\$2,250,000	\$1,496,998

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Table 1, continued**State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA**

(dollars in thousands)

<i>CFDA #</i>	<i>Crime Victims Assistance Grants</i>	<i>Crime Victims Compensation</i>	<i>Internet Crimes Against Children</i>	<i>Violence Against Women</i>	<i>Byrne/JAG</i>
	16.575	16.576	NA	16.588	16.738
Alabama	\$809	\$873	\$727	\$3,485	\$31,259
Alaska	545	154	484	832	9,907
Arizona	914	302	880	4,435	39,437
Arkansas	689	285	727	2,305	22,929
California	2,949	8,356	5,111	24,270	220,200
Colorado	819	958	848	3,619	29,161
Connecticut	735	294	1,009	2,751	20,925
Delaware	557	135	404	1,018	11,563
DC	539	794	0	836	9,714
Florida	1,715	3,143	2,204	12,429	128,399
Georgia	1,129	1,047	1,073	6,722	58,855
Hawaii	586	119	1,113	1,292	9,672
Idaho	598	354	404	1,425	11,840
Illinois	1,362	3,121	1,959	8,896	81,788
Indiana	924	611	1,050	4,621	35,465
Iowa	700	513	1,050	2,412	19,205
Kansas	686	355	848	2,262	20,232
Kentucky	782	92	694	3,240	24,942
Louisiana	788	241	1,017	3,262	35,010
Maine	589	43	404	1,313	11,034
Maryland	877	588	727	4,142	42,862
Massachusetts	932	211	727	4,689	41,564
Michigan	1,178	367	969	7,050	67,875
Minnesota	847	381	1,050	3,837	29,833
Mississippi	695	127	404	2,365	20,222
Missouri	892	980	727	4,307	41,222
Montana	563	93	404	1,041	5,750
Nebraska	619	16	1,058	1,609	12,955
Nevada	668	561	1,058	2,118	20,267
New Hampshire	588	62	678	1,315	10,999
New Jersey	1,086	1,453	969	6,158	50,533
New Mexico	631	208	694	1,623	18,754
New York	1,797	2,915	1,050	13,103	106,839
North Carolina	1,095	667	744	6,350	56,840
North Dakota	543	81	404	849	5,232
Ohio	1,271	2,061	969	7,991	62,027
Oklahoma	740	372	694	2,645	27,127
Oregon	749	368	727	2,887	22,190
Pennsylvania	1,336	1,583	1,050	8,630	74,932
Rhode Island	572	191	404	1,143	9,484
South Carolina	790	1,188	1,171	3,345	38,100
South Dakota	553	38	404	931	5,126
Tennessee	906	146	646	4,496	49,518
Texas	2,079	8,007	2,866	16,101	143,208
Utah	671	692	1,171	2,172	15,744
Vermont	542	60	404	858	5,874
Virginia	1,013	346	1,902	5,517	39,369
Washington	930	967	727	4,645	36,707
West Virginia	622	359	404	1,642	15,324
Wisconsin	873	272	1,171	4,109	29,710
Wyoming	535	174	1,623	786	5,639
Puerto Rico	764	150	0	3,043	18,406
American Samoa	204	0	0	488	4,158
Guam	211	0	0	564	4,158
Mariana Islands	206	0	0	506	4,158
Virgin Islands	507	25	0	522	4,158
TOTAL	\$47,500	\$47,500	\$49,992	\$225,000	\$1,978,400

Table 1, continued

State Allocations for Selected Grant Programs in ARRA

(dollars in thousands)

CFDA #	UI State Admin.	Employment Service	Community Service for Older Americans	WIA		Dislocated Workers	Total
				Adult	Youth		
	17.225	17.207	17.235	17.258	17.259	17.246	
Alabama	\$7,056	\$5,248	\$2,242	\$5,155	\$11,765	\$10,314	\$3,063,584
Alaska	1,071	4,326	527	1,696	3,976	3,294	779,609
Arizona	10,370	6,881	1,268	7,693	18,011	18,472	4,389,353
Arkansas	4,043	3,450	2,204	5,124	12,187	7,586	2,051,814
California	60,256	45,490	9,458	80,927	188,507	224,992	26,583,217
Colorado	8,790	6,203	1,224	4,841	11,995	10,502	2,829,638
Connecticut	5,965	4,430	1,329	4,429	11,146	13,533	2,799,669
Delaware	1,633	1,112	527	1,247	2,948	1,796	789,135
DC	1,734	1,509	696	1,559	4,010	4,108	869,648
Florida	31,591	20,644	7,140	19,644	43,306	78,418	11,356,217
Georgia	15,477	11,391	2,683	13,252	31,678	41,244	5,993,918
Hawaii	2,135	1,453	527	1,247	2,948	2,126	936,801
Idaho	2,236	3,605	595	1,247	2,948	1,942	1,002,160
Illinois	22,453	16,554	4,525	26,051	62,832	65,311	8,948,959
Indiana	10,356	8,027	3,168	9,488	23,917	21,413	4,338,557
Iowa	5,148	3,860	1,550	1,571	5,224	6,306	1,950,869
Kansas	5,824	3,572	1,202	2,729	7,194	6,220	1,735,107
Kentucky	6,346	5,280	2,295	8,275	17,889	19,291	2,945,601
Louisiana	6,574	5,487	1,890	8,791	20,214	9,800	3,557,404
Maine	1,975	2,144	747	1,826	4,337	3,864	1,087,147
Maryland	9,238	6,860	1,665	4,959	11,703	12,255	3,762,573
Massachusetts	11,541	8,320	2,510	10,175	25,089	18,661	5,854,714
Michigan	16,060	14,195	3,889	31,169	74,696	90,762	7,077,889
Minnesota	9,961	6,983	2,824	7,022	17,969	17,457	4,266,858
Mississippi	3,936	3,817	1,494	7,851	18,876	18,302	2,272,088
Missouri	9,693	7,535	2,927	10,588	25,657	29,390	4,271,712
Montana	1,292	2,946	755	1,247	2,948	1,728	775,221
Nebraska	2,986	3,540	902	1,247	2,974	2,920	1,180,069
Nevada	5,228	3,255	604	3,426	7,647	14,103	1,494,734
New Hampshire	2,310	1,655	595	1,247	2,948	2,551	832,861
New Jersey	15,116	10,839	3,420	9,481	21,045	26,464	6,020,339
New Mexico	2,671	3,306	603	2,687	6,299	3,464	1,573,310
New York	28,451	23,445	7,824	31,834	72,249	70,218	22,291,930
North Carolina	14,761	10,873	3,166	10,442	25,324	39,840	6,098,434
North Dakota	1,018	3,000	727	1,247	2,948	1,022	577,604
Ohio	19,695	15,267	5,278	23,623	56,726	68,049	8,085,307
Oklahoma	5,235	4,099	1,554	3,687	8,796	7,367	2,613,911
Oregon	6,172	5,018	1,779	6,392	15,220	14,709	2,402,492
Pennsylvania	19,842	15,382	6,371	16,713	41,058	34,414	9,440,762
Rhode Island	1,720	1,443	644	2,128	5,668	7,034	1,072,275
South Carolina	6,621	5,756	1,649	10,522	24,962	28,699	2,842,926
South Dakota	1,212	2,772	769	1,247	2,948	1,142	649,753
Tennessee	9,600	7,426	2,472	10,945	25,353	29,028	4,312,780
Texas	38,646	28,020	6,550	34,692	82,829	57,466	16,196,518
Utah	4,197	4,544	807	1,816	5,118	3,337	1,469,286
Vermont	997	1,299	664	1,247	2,948	1,451	653,529
Virginia	13,737	8,596	2,570	5,280	13,114	13,564	4,451,634
Washington	10,557	8,383	1,614	9,792	23,682	16,793	4,420,580
West Virginia	2,303	3,173	1,361	2,434	5,397	3,562	1,320,298
Wisconsin	10,122	7,557	3,023	5,236	13,948	16,734	3,570,276
Wyoming	917	2,151	595	1,247	2,948	550	521,429
Puerto Rico	2,966	4,941	1,663	20,472	43,251	44,175	2,320,508
American Samoa	NA	NA	280	66	156	133	121,863
Guam	NA	NA	280	533	1,265	1,083	146,791
Mariana Islands	NA	NA	93	197	468	401	108,115
Virgin Islands	141	NA	280	314	746	639	152,985
TOTAL	\$499,975	\$397,062	\$120,000	\$500,000	\$1,182,000	\$1,250,000	\$223,232,764

Table 2

Inventory of Grant Programs Identified in ARRA

Agency	Program	Funding (\$ in millions)	Notes
Agriculture	Child Nutrition - School Lunch Equipment	\$100	Competitive grants for states to go to school food authorities to purchase equipment.
	WIC	500	\$400 m. for contingency reserve to cover increased program costs, \$100 m. for MIS implementation/improvement.
	SNAP - Benefits	19,000	Based on 13.6% benefit increase.
	SNAP - State Admin.	295	\$145 m. for FY 2009 and \$150 m. for FY 2010, with \$4.5 m. set aside for federal administration. Funds available until expended. 75% of the funds based on share of households participating in SNAP for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, and the remaining 25% allocated based on the state increase in households participating in SNAP for the same period.
	Commodity Assistance Program	150	\$50 m. for administrative funding, \$100 m. for TEFAP.
	Watershed & Flood Prevention Operations	290	\$145 m. for purchasing/restoring floodplain easements under Emergency Watershed Protection Program.
	Watershed Rehabilitation Program	50	To rehabilitate flood control infrastructure.
	Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program	200	To support housing loans under Rural Housing Fund.
	Rural Community Facilities Program	130	To support loans/grants for essential rural community facilities.
	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	1,380	For loans/grants for disposal facilities in rural areas.
	Rural Business Program	150	To support rural business loans and grants.
Distance Learning Telemedicine/Broadband	2,500		
Commerce	EDA	150	\$50 m. in economic adjustment assistance for job losses due to corporate restructuring/dislocation; \$50 m. for regional economic development commissions
	Bureau of Census	1,000	For 2010 decennial census; \$250 m. for outreach efforts to hard-to-reach communities.
	Broadband Technology Opportunities	4,700	\$4.35 b. in competitive grants to accelerate broadband deployment to underserved areas: \$200 m. to expand computer capacity; \$250 m. for broadband adoption; 80-20 match subject to a waiver of grantee share; available until 9/30/10. Remaining \$350 m. for State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program to improve and inventory broadband communications and services, and to develop a nationwide broadband inventory map.
Justice	Byrne/JAG	2,225	\$2 b. in formula grants, \$225 m. in competitive grants.
	Violence Against Women	225	\$175 m. in formula grants, \$50 m. for transitional housing grants. No admin. costs can be deducted. Funds available until 9/30/10.
	Internet Crimes Against Children	50	Task force program to assist state/local law enforcement in enhancing investigation.
	Victims of Crime/Victims Compensation	100	Formula grants to support state victims compensation and assistance programs.
	COPS	1,000	Grants to state/local governments to hire additional officers. Available until 9/30/10. \$75,000 per officer cap is waived. No admin. costs can be deducted.
	Rural Law Enforcement Southwest Border	125	Grants to combat drug-related crime in rural areas.
Tribal Law Enforcement grants	40	Competitive grants for local law enforcement in drug trafficking areas. \$10 m. transferred to ATF.	
Energy/Interior	Weatherization Assistance Program	225	
	Weatherization Assistance Program	5,000	Distributed by states to local energy programs; raises the eligibility income threshold from 150% FPL to 200% FPL and increases the limit on the amount of assistance from \$2,500 to \$6,500.
	Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grant	3,200	\$2.8 b. by formula, with 12% of these funds given to the State Energy Programs. Remaining \$400 m. competitive.
	State Energy Program	3,100	Governor must notify the Secretary of Energy in writing that the governor has obtained necessary assurances; also waives 20% state match requirement and waives the limitation on the percentage of funding that can be used for the purchase and installation of energy efficiency equipment and materials.
Historic Preservation Fund	15	For use at historically black colleges and universities.	
Homeland Security	FEMA-State and Local Programs	300	\$150 for public transportation/railroad security assistance and \$150 for port security grants. Cost share not required.
	FEMA-Firefighter	210	For non-federal fire stations not to exceed \$15 m. per grant.
	FEMA-Emergency Food and Shelter	100	To carry out emergency food/shelter programs under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance
Environment	Clean Water SRF	4,000	20% state matching requirement is waived. Funds will be reallocated where projects are not under contract or construction within 12 months of enactment date.
	Drinking Water SRF	2,000	20% state matching requirement is waived. Funds will be reallocated where projects are not under contract or construction within 12 months of enactment date.
	Brownfields Projects	100	Competitive grants; allows for 3.5% set-aside for (federal administration).
	Diesel Emission Grants	300	Competitive grants; allows for 2% set-aside for (federal administration). State grant/loan program matching provision is waived
	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	200	Waives state matching requirement.
Labor	Employment and Training (Adults)	500	Formula grants. Priority for training and intensive services to low-income individuals. Available through June 30, 2010.
	Employment and Training (Youth)	1,200	Formula grants, includes summer jobs. Extends age limit to 24. Available through June 30, 2010
	Dislocated Workers Training/Reemployment	1,250	Formula grants. Available through June 30, 2010
	Dislocated-Nat'l Reserve	200	For competitive national emergency grants; emphasis on areas with high unemployment or poverty; available through June 30, 2010.
	Job Corps	250	For construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers; available for obligation through June 30, 2010
	Youthbuild	50	
	High growth/emergency industry training	750	Competitive grants, \$500 prioritized for research, labor exchange and training in energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors, remaining prioritized for health care sector training. Available through June 30, 2010.
	Community Service Empl. Older Americans	120	Formula grants. Available through June 30, 2010
	State Employment Services	400	\$250 for reemployment services; distributed using Wagner-Peyser formula; available through September 30, 2010.
	UI Modernization Incentive Payments	7,000	Incentive payments to states that modernize UI programs to cover more workers.
UI State Administration Grants	500	In addition to incentive payments for states for UI modernization.	

Table 2, continued

Inventory of Grant Programs Identified in ARRA

Agency	Program	Funding (\$ in millions)	Notes
Health	Medicaid	80,065	FMAP increases through three-part formula.
	CDC - Immunization	300	Section 317 discretionary funding.
	Health and Wellness	650	
	Health Centers - operations	500	
	Health Centers - capital	1500	
Human Services	Foster Care/Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E)	843	Application of FMAP hold-harmless and 6.2 across-the-board percentage point increase. Reductions in the state share due to unemployment do not apply.
	Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	2,000	Entire amount available upon enactment; \$255 m. is set aside for quality improvement of which 93.6 m. is to be for improvement of quality and infant care. These funds must be used to supplement, not supplant state general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families.
	Head Start & Early Head Start	2,100	\$1,000 m. for Head Start to be allocated according to current formula and to sustain FY 2009 awards through FY 2010; \$1,100 m. for Early Head Start to be awarded on a competitive basis. Funding is to sustain FY 2009 awards through FY 2010.
	Community Services Block Grant	1,000	Available upon enactment; 1% set-aside for enrollment; during FYs 2009 and 2010, states may increase income eligibility ceiling from 125% to 200% of FPL.
	Aging Services-Senior Meals	100	\$65 m. for congregate meals and \$32 m. for home-delivered under Older Americans Act; 3 m. for Native American Services.
	Child Support Enforcement	1,000	Federal incentive funds for states to collect child support payments owed to families. Represents a temporary two-year fix of the federal child support incentive match previously repealed in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
	TANF	5,000	Emergency contingency block grants, distributed quarterly; for increases in caseloads, expenditures related to non-recurrent short term benefits or expenditures for subsidized employment.
	TANF Supplemental Grants	319	Extends supplemental grants to the 17 eligible states through FY 2010.
Education	ESEA Title I	13,000	Includes \$10 billion for Title I formula grants with \$5 billion for targeted grants and \$5 billion for finance incentive formulas; \$3 billion for School Improvement grants. Funds are available for school years 2009-10 and 2010-11.
	Impact Aid	100	Funding targeted to projects that are "shovel ready."
	Educational Technology	650	Funding available for school years 2009-2010 & 2010-2011.
	Education for Homeless Children	70	Grant is proportionate to the number of homeless children in 2007-2008 school year relative to the number of homeless children nationally.
	Innovation & improvement	200	For funding the Teacher Incentive Fund.
	Special Ed (IDEA)	12,200	For both Part B (\$11.7 b.) and Part C (\$500 m.); funds are to be used for school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.
	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	680	\$540 m. in formula state grants and an additional \$140 m. for independent living programs, of which \$18.2 m. is for state grants, \$87.5 m. for independent living centers and \$34.3 m. for older blind individuals.
	Higher Education Teacher Quality	100	Competitive grant to improve quality of teacher workforce
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	53,600	\$39.5 b. to governors for LEAs distributed through existing formulas, \$5 m. for incentive grants and \$8.8 b. for high-priority needs, which can include education modernization, repair and renovation.
Transportation	FAA-Discretionary Airport Grants	1,100	Discretionary funding for projects with a significant impact.
	Highways	27,500	Combined formula distribution; 30% to local governments. Subject to redistribution.
	FTA-Public Transit Investment Grants	6,900	Combined formula distribution; 30% to local governments. Subject to redistribution.
	FTA-Fixed Guideway/New Starts	1,500	Funds not to be co-mingled with prior-year funds.
	Surface Transportation Supplemental Grants	1,500	Competitive
	High-speed & Intercity Rail	8,000	Competitive
Housing/ Community Development	Public Housing Capital Fund	4,000	\$3 b. allocated to PHAs by formula, \$1 b. to PHAs through competitive grants for priority investment projects. Priority to capital projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days from when funds are made available to the PHAs. All funds must be expended within three years.
	Neighborhood Stabilization	2,000	Competitive grants to states, local governments and non-profits to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed vacant properties, create affordable housing and stabilize neighborhoods. Grantees must expend 50% of funds within two years of receipt, and 100% within three years. Available until September 30, 2010.
	HOME	2,250	Formula grants to state housing credit agencies for competitive distribution to project owners for capital investments to help fill financing gaps in low-income housing tax credit projects. Recipients must spend all funds within three years.
	Homelessness Prevention Fund	1,500	\$1.5 b. in formula grants for short-term rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization. Funds must be expended within 3 years of award.
	CDBG	1,000	Formula grants to states and local entitlement communities that received funding in FY 2008. Available until September 30, 2010.
	Section 202, 8 project based assistance and energy retrofit	2,250	\$2 b. in payments to owners for project-based rental assistance, 12-month periods. \$250 m. in grants or loans for energy retrofit and green investments.
	Lead Hazard Reduction	100	Available until September 30, 2011
	Other	VA-State Extended Care Facilities	150
	National Endowment for the Arts	50	40% awarded by formula and 60% competitive .
Total		\$301,057	