

March 9, 2009

## WHAT DOES THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 MEAN FOR CALIFORNIA?

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009.<sup>1</sup> The ARRA is designed to boost the economy through a \$787 billion package of spending and tax measures. The table below describes many – though not all – of the provisions that will benefit California and Californians, including measures aimed at helping states balance their budgets. Two of these “fiscal relief” measures – increased federal funding for Medicaid and a new State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – provide a total of \$17.2 billion, much of which can be used to help the state avert additional cuts, tax increases, or borrowing that would otherwise be needed to close the state’s budget gap.<sup>2</sup> California and Californians will receive an estimated \$50.7 billion from the provisions described below for which state estimates are available.<sup>3</sup>

In some cases, the ARRA requires the Legislature and/or Governor Schwarzenegger to act. For example, in order to claim the full amount of additional federal funding for Medicaid – Medi-Cal in California – policymakers must reinstate annual eligibility renewals for children in Medi-Cal and ensure that this change takes effect before July 1, 2009.<sup>4</sup> The state will lose an estimated \$3.7 billion in federal funding for Medicaid in 2008-09 if it misses this deadline, and will lose even more federal funds for every quarter that it delays making this change.<sup>5</sup>

<b>State Fiscal Relief</b>		
<b>Program Area<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Medicaid	Provides \$87.1 billion in additional federal funds for Medicaid between October 2008 and December 2010. States’ Medicaid eligibility rules and procedures must be no more restrictive than those in effect on July 1, 2008, and states must promptly pay physicians and other providers in order to receive this additional federal funding.	\$11.2 billion
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF)	Provides \$39.5 billion for an education block grant for K-12 and higher education and \$8.8 billion for a flexible block grant for education, other state services, and school renovation and repair. States may apply to receive these funds in 2008-09, 2009-10, and/or 2010-11. The SFSF also includes approximately \$5 billion for incentive grants to support educational activities, as well as for other purposes.	\$4.9 billion from the education block grant \$1.1 billion from the flexible block grant

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Provides up to \$5.0 billion in federal fiscal years 2009 and 2010 to help states meet the increased need for TANF assistance. In general, states must increase their own TANF-related spending and experience caseload increases relative to a base year in order to qualify for additional federal funds. These funds can be used to offset 80 percent of a state's increased spending, subject to certain limitations. <sup>7</sup>	Potentially more than \$400 million <sup>8</sup>
Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance	Provides \$843.5 million in additional federal funds for foster care and adoption assistance payments between October 2008 and December 2010.	\$158.5 million
<b>Benefits and Services To Help Workers and Others Hurt by the Recession</b>		
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Benefits for Retirees, Veterans, and People with Disabilities	Provides \$14.2 billion for a one-time payment of \$250 in 2009 to individuals who received Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, veterans disability compensation or pension benefits, or railroad retirement benefits in November or December 2008 or January 2009. <sup>9</sup>	\$1.4 billion <sup>10</sup> 5.5 million Californians will receive payments <sup>11</sup>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	Provides \$2.0 billion to provide child care for children in low-income working families. These increased funds are available through September 30, 2010. <sup>12</sup>	\$220.8 million <sup>13</sup>
Child Support	Provides \$1 billion to temporarily suspend a provision in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 that reduced federal child support funding by 20 percent. This increased funding will be available through September 30, 2010. <sup>14</sup>	\$154.5 million <sup>15</sup>
COBRA Health Care Premium Subsidies	Provides \$24.7 billion to subsidize – for up to nine months – 65 percent of the cost of premiums for workers who lose their job between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009, and who elect to retain their job-based health care coverage. Nationally, this change could help approximately 7 million people maintain health care coverage. <sup>16</sup>	More than 800,000 Californians could maintain health care coverage <sup>17</sup>
Community Services Block Grant	Provides \$1.0 billion for local communities to help alleviate poverty by providing a range of services that address employment, education, housing, nutrition, and other issues. <sup>18</sup>	\$89.2 million <sup>19</sup>
Emergency Food and Shelter Program	Provides \$100.0 million for local agencies that provide food and shelter to homeless individuals and/or help prevent homelessness. Funding is provided under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. <sup>20</sup>	\$13.2 million <sup>21</sup>

Homelessness Prevention Fund	Provides \$1.5 billion to prevent homelessness and help those who are homeless, including by providing short-term rental assistance and help with security deposits. <sup>22</sup>	\$189.1 million <sup>23</sup> Roughly 25,000 Californians could receive assistance <sup>24</sup>
Nutrition Services for Seniors	Provides \$100.0 million for nutrition services for seniors, including support for Meals on Wheels. <sup>25</sup>	\$13.0 million <sup>26</sup>
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Provides \$19.3 billion to increase maximum SNAP (formerly Food Stamp Program) nutritional benefits by 13.6 percent – \$80 per month for a family of four – and an additional \$290.5 million to help states respond to their rising SNAP caseloads. This increased funding will be available until 2013. <sup>27</sup>	\$1.5 billion for increased benefits, helping nearly 2.5 million low-income Californians each year <sup>28</sup> \$21.8 million for program administration <sup>29</sup>
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	Provides \$100.0 million to buy commodity foods for food banks, soup kitchens, and food pantries, and \$50.0 million for administrative costs associated with distributing the food. <sup>30</sup>	\$11.8 million for commodity foods <sup>31</sup>
Training and Employment Services	Provides \$3.95 billion for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) training and employment services. Of this amount, \$2.95 billion will be distributed using standard WIA formulas: \$1.25 billion for dislocated workers, \$1.2 billion for youth services, and \$500 million for adult activities. The remaining \$1.0 billion in discretionary funds will primarily support competitive grants for worker training in high-growth industries. <sup>32</sup>	\$225.0 million for dislocated workers <sup>33</sup> \$188.5 million for youth services <sup>34</sup> \$80.9 million for adult activities <sup>35</sup>
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits	Provides \$35.8 billion to increase UI benefits by \$25 per week and to continue providing extended benefits of up to 20 weeks – and up to 33 weeks in California and other high-employment states – beyond the current 26-week limit. <sup>36</sup> Creates a separate 20-week extended benefits program, which would allow unemployed individuals, including Californians, to receive up to 79 weeks of UI benefits. <sup>37</sup> These provisions will remain in effect for claims established through December 2009.	2.4 million unemployed Californians could receive increased benefits <sup>38</sup> 506,000 unemployed Californians could receive benefit extensions <sup>39</sup>

UI Modernization	Provides up to \$7.0 billion to encourage states to increase low-wage, part-time, and women workers' access to UI benefits, along with \$500 million to support states' program operating costs. <sup>40</sup>	\$838.7 million for benefits <sup>41</sup> \$59.9 million for operating costs <sup>42</sup> 64,500 unemployed Californians could receive benefits <sup>43</sup>
Vocational Rehabilitation	Provides \$540.0 million to promote employment of people with disabilities. <sup>44</sup>	\$56.5 million <sup>45</sup>

### Tax-Related Benefits for Working Families

Program Area	Purpose	Estimated Impact in California
Child Tax Credit	Allocates \$14.8 billion to increase eligibility for the child tax credit – which provides a partially refundable federal income tax credit of up to \$1,000 per child – by temporarily lowering the earnings threshold to \$3,000 for tax years 2009 and 2010. This change means that working families with earnings above \$3,000 may qualify for at least a partial credit. <sup>46</sup>	\$1.8 billion <sup>47</sup> 2.3 million children could receive assistance <sup>48</sup>
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Allocates \$4.7 billion to increase the EITC for working families with three or more children and raise the starting point of the phase-out range for all married couples filing a joint return for tax years 2009 and 2010. <sup>49</sup>	Roughly \$620 million <sup>50</sup>
Making Work Pay Credit	Allocates \$116.2 billion for a new refundable income tax credit of up to \$400 per worker for tax years 2009 and 2010. The credit phases out for individuals with adjusted gross income above \$75,000 per year, or above \$150,000 per year for married couples filing jointly. <sup>51</sup>	\$13.1 billion <sup>52</sup> 12.4 million Californians could receive assistance <sup>53</sup>
UI Benefits – Exempt the First \$2,400 From Federal Income Taxes	Allocates \$4.7 billion to exempt the first \$2,400 of UI benefits from federal income taxes for tax year 2009. <sup>54</sup>	Up to 2.4 million Californians could receive assistance <sup>55</sup>

### Education

Program Area <sup>56</sup>	Purpose	Estimated Impact in California
Education Technology	Provides \$650.0 million for grants for states to support education technology, including computer and science labs and teacher technology training.	\$70.8 million

Head Start and Early Head Start	Provides \$2.1 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start child development activities. Head Start funds (\$1.0 billion) will be awarded according to the current formula; Early Head Start funds (\$1.1 billion) will be awarded on a competitive basis. <sup>57</sup>	At least \$82 million for Head Start <sup>58</sup>
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	Provides \$12.2 billion to assist states and school districts with the costs of special education.	\$1.3 billion 677,000 special education students will be helped <sup>59</sup>
Student Financial Assistance	Provides \$17.3 billion to retire the funding shortfall for 2008-09 and to increase – to \$5,350 – the maximum federal Pell Grant award in 2009-10. <sup>60</sup>	\$755.3 million funding increase in 2009
Title I	Provides \$13.0 billion for supplemental Title I grants for states and school districts to help schools with a high concentration of students from low-income families.	\$1.5 billion <sup>61</sup>
<b>Housing and Community Development</b>		
<b>Program Area<sup>62</sup></b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Community Development Block Grant	Provides \$1.0 billion to provide affordable housing and promote community development.	\$123.3 million
Lead Hazard Reduction/Healthy Homes	Provides \$100.0 million for programs that identify, control, and prevent lead-based paint hazards and other housing-related health and safety hazards.	\$17.6 million
Native American Housing Block Grants	Provides \$255.0 million for new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, and infrastructure development activities. Native American tribes or tribally designated housing entities may apply.	\$15.0 million
Neighborhood Stabilization Program	Provides \$2.0 billion to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant properties.	Funds awarded on a competitive basis <sup>63</sup>
Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	Provides \$2.0 billion to fund contract renewals under the Section 8 PBRA Program, which provides rental subsidies for eligible tenant families.	\$305.0 million
Public Housing Capital Fund	Provides \$3.0 billion to enable local public housing agencies to address a \$32 billion backlog in capital needs. <sup>64</sup>	\$117.9 million
Tax Credit Assistance Program	Provides \$2.25 billion in grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects.	\$325.9 million

<b>Health</b>		
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payment Program	Provides \$548.3 million in additional federal funds for hospitals that serve a disproportionate number of low-income patients. <sup>65</sup>	\$54.4 million <sup>66</sup>
Health Information Technology	Provides more than \$36 billion for health information exchange infrastructure and incentive payments for adoption of electronic health records, chronic disease management systems, and other technologies. <sup>67</sup>	Potentially more than \$3 billion <sup>68</sup>
Prevention and Wellness Fund	Provides \$1.0 billion to fight preventable diseases, including \$300.0 million for immunization services. <sup>69</sup>	\$34.2 million for immunization services <sup>70</sup>
<b>Energy and Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Program Area<sup>71</sup></b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Provides \$4.0 billion to upgrade wastewater treatment systems.	\$282.5 million
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Provides \$2.0 billion to upgrade drinking water systems.	\$159.0 million
Highway Infrastructure	Provides \$27.5 billion for highway and bridge construction projects.	\$2.6 billion
State Energy Program	Provides \$3.1 billion to promote energy conservation.	\$203.1 million
Transit Capital Assistance	Provides \$6.9 billion to purchase buses and equipment needed to increase public transportation and improve intermodal and transit facilities.	\$1.0 billion
Weatherization Assistance Program	Provides \$5.0 billion to help low-income families reduce their energy use and lower their energy costs by weatherizing their homes.	\$192.2 million
<b>Other</b>		
<b>Program Area<sup>72</sup></b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Estimated Impact in California</b>
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program	Provides \$2.0 billion for state and local governments to prevent, fight, and prosecute crime. <sup>73</sup>	\$220.2 million

National School Lunch Program Equipment Assistance	Provides \$100.0 million for schools to purchase new kitchen equipment for preparing school meals. <sup>74</sup>	\$9.7 million
--	--	---------------

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 111-5.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal relief measures may also generate savings for local governments. For example, a portion of the additional federal funding for Medicaid as well as for Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance will offset expenditures that counties would otherwise be required to make.

<sup>3</sup> The table includes most of the ARRA provisions for which various organizations – such as the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Federal Funds Information for States – have released state-level estimates, or for which the California Budget Project (CBP) was able to develop a California-specific estimate. In addition, the table includes a few ARRA provisions for which no California estimates are available. However, the table is not an exhaustive list. California and Californians will receive an unknown amount of additional federal funds based on competitive applications, tax law changes, and other ARRA provisions that are not included in the table.

<sup>4</sup> The 2008-09 budget package increased paperwork requirements for children in Medi-Cal by requiring eligibility renewals every six months, rather than once per year.

<sup>5</sup> Reflects Center on Budget and Policy Priorities calculations based on Government Accountability Office estimates. See Iris J. Lav, et al., *Recovery Act Provides Much-Needed, Targeted Medicaid Assistance to States* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/2-13-09sfp.htm> on February 13, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the data in this section come from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.

<sup>7</sup> Sharon Parrott and Liz Schott, *Overview of the TANF Provisions in the Economic Recovery Act* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: February 26, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/2-26-09tanf.htm> on February 26, 2009. The caseload-increase requirement applies to state spending on “basic assistance.” There is no caseload-increase requirement for states that have increased spending for non-recurrent, short-term payments and subsidized employment. The ARRA caps the total amount that a state can receive over the two-year period at 50 percent of the State Family Assistance Grant for a single year, without consideration of the supplemental grants.

<sup>8</sup> Unpublished estimate by the County Welfare Directors Association of California.

<sup>9</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009. Payments could be made as late as December 31, 2010, although most are expected to be made in 2009.

<sup>10</sup> CBP analysis of Center on Budget and Policy Priorities data (an estimated 5,476,000 California recipients \* \$250 = \$1,369,000,000). The estimate of the number of California recipients comes from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.

<sup>11</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.

<sup>12</sup> Memorandum from Karen Lynch, Congressional Research Service, to Denise Forte, US House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://edlabor.house.gov/documents/111/pdf/publications/ARRA-CCDBG-200901213.pdf> on February 23, 2009.

<sup>13</sup> Memorandum from Karen Lynch, Congressional Research Service, to Denise Forte, US House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://edlabor.house.gov/documents/111/pdf/publications/ARRA-CCDBG-200901213.pdf> on February 23, 2009.

<sup>14</sup> Vicki Turetsky, *How Much Restored Child Support Funding Will Each State Receive Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act?* (Center for Law and Social Policy: February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.clasp.org/publications/statebystateatch021309.pdf> on February 25, 2009.

<sup>15</sup> Vicki Turetsky, *How Much Restored Child Support Funding Will Each State Receive Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act?* (Center for Law and Social Policy: February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.clasp.org/publications/statebystateatch021309.pdf> on February 25, 2009.

- 
- <sup>16</sup> US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>17</sup> CBP analysis of US Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security data.
- <sup>18</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).
- <sup>19</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>20</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).
- <sup>21</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>22</sup> US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)* (no date), downloaded from <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>23</sup> US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)*, downloaded from <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>24</sup> Unpublished Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimate.
- <sup>25</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).
- <sup>26</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>27</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009 and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *New Food Stamp Stimulus Provisions: State-Level Advocacy Opportunities* (February 24, 2009).
- <sup>28</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>29</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>30</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).
- <sup>31</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>32</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>33</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>34</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>35</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals* (updated February 25, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>36</sup> US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>37</sup> National Employment Law Project, *The Economic Recovery Bill's New "Extended Benefits" State Option – 840,000 Workers May Qualify for An Extra 13 to 20 Weeks of Jobless Benefits When They Run Out of the Federal Emergency Extension* (February 16, 2009), downloaded from [http://nelp.3cdn.net/8328aaf325a33fe316\\_64m6b9thw.pdf](http://nelp.3cdn.net/8328aaf325a33fe316_64m6b9thw.pdf) on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>38</sup> National Employment Law Project, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Estimates of Jobless Workers Benefiting from Selected Unemployment Insurance Provisions* (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/RecoveryPlanEstimates.pdf> on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>39</sup> National Employment Law Project, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Estimates of Jobless Workers Benefiting from Selected Unemployment Insurance Provisions* (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/RecoveryPlanEstimates.pdf> on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>40</sup> National Employment Law Project, *Millions of Jobless Workers To Get Critical Aid in American Recovery & Reinvestment Act* (Updated February 14, 2009), downloaded from [http://nelp.3cdn.net/8dcffc4d1cea59f8b6\\_9im6bn1qh.pdf](http://nelp.3cdn.net/8dcffc4d1cea59f8b6_9im6bn1qh.pdf) on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>41</sup> National Employment Law Project, *Implementing the Model Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act in the States* (Updated February 18, 2009), downloaded from [http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef\\_t8m6bpprp.pdf](http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef_t8m6bpprp.pdf) on February 26, 2009.



- 
- <sup>42</sup> National Employment Law Project, *Implementing the Model Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act in the States* (Updated February 18, 2009), downloaded from [http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef\\_t8m6bpprp.pdf](http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef_t8m6bpprp.pdf) on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>43</sup> National Employment Law Project, *Implementing the Model Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act in the States* (Updated February 18, 2009), downloaded from [http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef\\_t8m6bpprp.pdf](http://nelp.3cdn.net/dcc61269e71d7220ef_t8m6bpprp.pdf) on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>44</sup> US Department of Education, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act State Tables for the US Department of Education* (February 19, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/recovery.html> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>45</sup> US Department of Education, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act State Tables for the US Department of Education* (February 19, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/recovery.html> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>46</sup> The Joint Committee on Taxation, *Estimated Budget Effects of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009"* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.house.gov/jct/> on February 27, 2009 and US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>47</sup> Center for American Progress, *The Nationwide Allocation of Recovery Funding: An Interactive Map on the Final House-Senate Compromise* (February 13, 2009), data downloaded from [http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery\\_compromise.xls](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery_compromise.xls) on February 27, 2009.
- <sup>48</sup> Arloc Sherman, *Recovery Agreement Temporarily Expands Child Tax Credit for Large Numbers of Children in Every State: Together With Other Credits, Will Keep an Estimated 1 Million Children in Working Families Out of Poverty* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/2-12-09tax.htm> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>49</sup> The Joint Committee on Taxation, *Estimated Budget Effects of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009"* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.house.gov/jct/> on February 27, 2009 and US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>50</sup> Center for American Progress, *The Nationwide Allocation of Recovery Funding: An Interactive Map on the Final House-Senate Compromise* (February 13, 2009), data downloaded from [http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery\\_compromise.xls](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery_compromise.xls) on February 27, 2009.
- <sup>51</sup> The Joint Committee on Taxation, *Estimated Budget Effects of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009"* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.house.gov/jct/> on February 27, 2009 and US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>52</sup> Center for American Progress, *The Nationwide Allocation of Recovery Funding: An Interactive Map on the Final House-Senate Compromise* (February 13, 2009), data downloaded from [http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery\\_compromise.xls](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery_compromise.xls) on February 27, 2009.
- <sup>53</sup> Arloc Sherman, *Tax Aid in Recovery Package Would Reach Large Numbers of Workers in Every State* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: Updated February 26, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-21-09tax3.htm> on February 27, 2009.
- <sup>54</sup> The Joint Committee on Taxation, *Estimated Budget Effects of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009"* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.house.gov/jct/> on February 27, 2009 and US Senate Committee on Finance and US House of Representatives Committee on Ways & Means, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Full Summary of Provisions From Senate Finance, House Ways & Means Committees* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb021209.pdf> on February 12, 2009.
- <sup>55</sup> Based on the National Employment Law Project's projection of the number of Californians receiving UI benefits during 2009. See National Employment Law Project, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Estimates of Jobless Workers Benefiting From Selected Unemployment Insurance Provisions* (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/RecoveryPlanEstimates.pdf> on February 26, 2009.
- <sup>56</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the data in this section come from US Department of Education, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act State Tables for the US Department of Education* (February 19, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/recovery.html> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>57</sup> US House of Representatives, *Conference Report To Accompany H.R. 1* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from <http://appropriations.senate.gov/news.cfm> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>58</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>59</sup> California Department of Education, *Special Education Enrollment by Grade and Disability Statewide Report*, downloaded from <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SpecEd/StateRpts/EnrGrdeDis.asp?cChoice=EnrGrdDis1&cLevel=State&cYear=2007-08&ReptCycle=December> on March 2, 2009.

- 
- <sup>60</sup> US Department of Education, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Education Jobs and Reform* (February 18, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/overview.html> on March 5, 2009.
- <sup>61</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>62</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the data in this section come from US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)* (no date), downloaded from <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/> on February 25, 2009.
- <sup>63</sup> Email communication from Douglas Rice, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (February 26, 2009).
- <sup>64</sup> US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *HUD Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)*, downloaded from <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/> on February 25, 2009 and US Senate Committee on Appropriations, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Creating Jobs, Supporting the States and Investing in Our Country's Future* (February 12, 2009), downloaded from [http://appropriations.senate.gov/News/2009\\_02\\_12\\_Summary\\_of\\_ARRA\\_Conference\\_Report.pdf?CFID=7448910&CFTOKEN=99156162](http://appropriations.senate.gov/News/2009_02_12_Summary_of_ARRA_Conference_Report.pdf?CFID=7448910&CFTOKEN=99156162) on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>65</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>66</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>67</sup> California HealthCare Foundation, Manatt Health Solutions, and Robert Mittman, *An Unprecedented Opportunity: Using Federal Stimulus Funds To Advance Health IT in California* (February 2009), downloaded from <http://www.chcf.org/topics/view.cfm?itemid=133864> on February 23, 2009.
- <sup>68</sup> California HealthCare Foundation, Manatt Health Solutions, and Robert Mittman, *An Unprecedented Opportunity: Using Federal Stimulus Funds To Advance Health IT in California* (February 2009), downloaded from <http://www.chcf.org/topics/view.cfm?itemid=133864> on February 23, 2009.
- <sup>69</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).
- <sup>70</sup> Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>71</sup> The data in this section come from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5), Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009), and US House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, *Summary: American Recovery and Reinvestment Conference Agreement* (February 13, 2009), downloaded from <http://appropriations.house.gov/pdf/PressSummary02-13-09.pdf> on March 2, 2009.
- <sup>72</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the data in this section come from Federal Funds Information for States, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law* (Budget Brief 09-04: February 23, 2009).
- <sup>73</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5). The ARRA funds a number of state and local law enforcement activities in addition to the Byrne JAG Program.
- <sup>74</sup> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).