



March 4, 2010

WHAT HAS THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 MEANT FOR CALIFORNIA?

In the more than one year since its enactment, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) has helped California to close a massive state budget shortfall, protected low-income Californians' access to safety-net programs, increased benefits for workers affected by the recession, and mitigated the impact of state funding cuts to K-12 and higher education.¹ In addition, the ARRA's \$787 billion package of spending and tax measures – including \$85 billion that is estimated to benefit California and Californians – has boosted economic activity, helping to reduce the number of jobs lost during the longest and most severe recession in the post-World War II era.² While the effects of the economic downturn continue to linger, the consensus of leading economists is that without the ARRA, the recession would have been far worse.

Most of the ARRA's funding, including critical assistance for states, expires in 2010 or soon thereafter. Additional federal funds are needed to assist struggling workers and their families, as well as help California avert yet another round of deep spending cuts that would further weaken the state's fragile economy and potentially impede the national recovery.

The ARRA Has Buffered the Impact of the Recession in California

The ARRA has mitigated the impact of the economic downturn in California in a number of ways. For example, the ARRA has:

- **Boosted economic activity and employment.** While the economic downturn has been severe, research indicates that the state of the economy and the job prospects of many Californians would be worse without the ARRA. President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) reports that "the trajectory of the economy changed materially toward moderating output decline and job loss" following the implementation of the ARRA.³ The CEA's analysis suggests that the ARRA boosted inflation-adjusted economic output by 2 to 3 percentage points in the second quarter of 2009, by 3 to 4 percentage points in the third quarter of 2009, and by 1.5 to 3 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2009.⁴ In addition, the CEA estimates that as of the fourth quarter, the ARRA boosted employment relative to what it otherwise would have been by 1.5 million to 2 million jobs, including approximately 250,000 jobs in California.⁵

Mark Zandi, chief economist of Moody's Economy.com, points out that key provisions of the ARRA have a significant "bang for the buck" in terms of economic activity for each federal dollar spent. For example, every additional dollar spent on food stamp benefits increases economic activity by \$1.74, while every dollar spent to extend Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits boosts economic activity by \$1.61.⁶ In short, the ARRA "is doing what it was supposed to do: short-circuit the recession and spur recovery," according to Zandi.⁷

- **Helped California to close last year's massive state budget shortfall.** Last year, California faced a \$59.5 billion budget shortfall for 2008-09 and 2009-10 combined. State policymakers closed more than half of this gap (54.6 percent) with spending cuts affecting a broad range of programs.⁸ However, policymakers were able to avert additional cuts by using \$8.5 billion in federal ARRA dollars to cover program costs that otherwise would have been supported by the state's General Fund.⁹ For example, the state used \$1.1 billion in ARRA funds to pay for state prison costs in 2008-09 and 2009-10, which allowed the state to reduce General Fund spending on corrections by an equivalent amount.¹⁰ Similarly, policymakers used \$1.9 billion in ARRA funds to support human services program costs that otherwise would have been supported by the General Fund.¹¹ Absent this fiscal relief, balancing the budget would have required deeper spending cuts or larger tax increases.
- **Protected low-income Californians' access to key safety-net programs.** The ARRA temporarily increased the federal government's share of Medicaid costs (Medi-Cal in California) from 50 percent to 61.59 percent through December 2010.¹² The measure prevented states that accepted this increased funding from restricting eligibility for the program.¹³ This provision protects health coverage for low-income Californians who could otherwise lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to state budget reductions. In fact, California *restored* annual eligibility reviews for children in Medi-Cal – which had been increased to semi-annual reviews in January 2009 – in order to maintain Medi-Cal coverage for more than 190,000 children and avoid losing more than \$10 billion in ARRA funds.¹⁴

ARRA also established a new Emergency Contingency Fund (ECF) to help states pay for rising costs in their welfare-to-work programs during federal fiscal years (FFYs) 2009 and 2010.¹⁵ Under the ECF, the federal government pays 80 percent of cash grant and other costs that exceed the corresponding expenditures during FFY 2007.¹⁶ The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimates that federal ECF funding will reduce California's costs for CalWORKs by a total of \$1.1 billion during 2008-09 and 2009-10.¹⁷ While California policymakers cut funding for CalWORKs last year, the program would have been vulnerable to even deeper reductions absent the additional federal funds.¹⁸

- **Increased benefits for workers affected by the recession.** The ARRA increased UI benefits by \$25 per week and provided extended benefits of up to 53 weeks in California and other high-unemployment states beyond the standard 26-week UI benefit period.¹⁹ The ARRA also provided nearly \$25 billion to pay 65 percent of the cost of COBRA health care premiums for up to nine months – subsequently extended to 15 months – for workers who lost a job and maintained health coverage through their former employer.²⁰ In addition, the ARRA increased Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly the Food Stamp Program) benefits by 13.6 percent, boosted funding to prevent homelessness, and increased funding for a range of other benefits and services to help struggling workers and their families.
- **Mitigated the impact of state funding cuts to K-12 and higher education.** State policymakers have made deep cuts to K-12 and higher education to help balance the state's budget. For example, Proposition 98 funding for K-12 schools dropped from \$50.3 billion in 2007-08 to \$44.1 billion in 2009-10, and the Governor proposes to freeze funding at \$44.0 billion in 2010-11.²¹ ARRA dollars partially filled the gap created by these cuts. The LAO estimates that K-12 school districts received \$1.2 billion in ARRA funds in 2008-09, and that districts will receive and additional \$3.6 billion in 2009-10 and \$1.2 billion in 2010-11.²² Similarly, policymakers have allocated a total

of at least \$1.4 billion in ARRA funds to the California State University and the University of California to partially offset recent state funding cuts.²³

More Federal Funding Is Needed To Help California Avert Additional Budget Cuts

While the ARRA has helped California weather the worst of the downturn, most of the measure's funding, including assistance that has helped states avert or mitigate the impact of budget cuts, expires in 2010 or soon thereafter. Meanwhile, Governor Schwarzenegger has proposed deep cuts to state spending in 2010 to close a projected \$18.9 billion budget gap in 2009-10 and 2010-11 combined.²⁴ Such reductions not only would cause additional hardship for families, but also would threaten the state's fragile economy. Zandi notes that states are "under intense pressure to cut jobs and programs..." which would create "a serious drag on the economy at just the wrong time."²⁵ In short, additional federal funds are needed to assist Californians who are struggling through the most severe economic downturn since the Great Depression and to help California avoid additional deep spending cuts that would further weaken the state's economy and potentially undermine the national recovery.

The following table provides information that is primarily compiled from the California Economic Recovery Portal (www.recovery.ca.gov).²⁶ The table is intended to provide a snapshot of many – although not all – of the ARRA's provisions and their impact in California.²⁷

State and Local Fiscal Relief

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Child Support	Provides funds to temporarily suspend a provision in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 that reduced federal child support funding by 20 percent. This increased funding is available between October 2008 and September 2010.	\$1.0 billion	\$176.0 million	\$108.0 million	\$108.0 million	
Medicaid	Temporarily increases the federal share of Medicaid-related costs 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 to receive this additional federal funding.	\$86.6 billion	\$8.2 billion	\$5.4 billion	\$4.7 billion	An estimated 83 percent of the total amount will benefit the state, 9 percent will benefit counties, and 8 percent will benefit public hospitals. ²⁸
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – Government Services Fund	Provides block grant funding for education, other state services, and/or school renovation and repair. States may apply to receive these funds in 2008-09, 2009-10, and/or 2010-11.	\$8.8 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	California used these funds to reduce state corrections spending by a total of \$1.1 billion in 2008-09 and 2009-10. ²⁹

State and Local Fiscal Relief

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Emergency Contingency Fund (ECF)	Provides new ECF funds in federal fiscal years (FFYs) 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 for TANF-related assistance, subject to certain limitations. ³⁰	\$5.0 billion	California is eligible for up to \$1.8 billion ³¹	\$415.3 million	\$252.8 million	Funds are distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. Therefore, states may not receive the maximum funding for which they are eligible.
Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance ³²	Temporarily increases the federal share of Foster Care and Adoption Assistance costs between October 2008 and December 2010.	\$843.5 million ³³	\$210.5 million ³⁴	\$74.7 million	\$62.9 million	Increased federal funds provide fiscal relief to the state as well as to counties.

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Benefits for Retirees, Veterans, and People With Disabilities	Provides funds for a one-time payment of \$250 to individuals who received Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, veterans disability compensation or pension benefits, or railroad retirement benefits.	\$14.2 billion	\$1.5 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	5.2 million Californians had received this payment as of January 31, 2010. ³⁵
Child Care and Development Block Grant	Provides increased funding for child care for low-income working families. These funds are available through September 30, 2010.	\$2.0 billion	\$222.0 million	\$221.2 million	\$3.7 million	The 2009-10 Budget used half of these funds to backfill state funding cuts to child care, rather than to expand child care for working families. The Governor proposes to use the other half of these funds for the same purpose in 2010-11.

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
COBRA Health Care Premium Subsidies	Subsidizes – for up to nine months – 65 percent of the cost of health 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.	\$24.7 billion	\$2.5 billion	An estimated \$477 million in 2009. ³⁶	An estimated \$477 million in 2009. ³⁷	Over 800,000 Californians were expected to maintain health coverage. ³⁸ The total impact has been larger because Congress extended eligibility through March 2010 with 15 months of subsidies and is considering an additional extension.
Community Services Block Grant	Provides funds for local communities to help alleviate poverty by providing a range of services that address employment, education, housing, nutrition, and other issues.	\$1.0 billion ³⁹	\$89.2 million ⁴⁰	\$89.2 million ⁴¹	\$16.4 million ⁴²	

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Homelessness Prevention Fund	Provides funds to prevent homelessness and help those who are homeless, including by providing short-term rental assistance as well as help with security deposits.	\$1.5 billion	\$189.1 million	\$180.7 million	\$5.0 million	Approximately 25,000 Californians could receive assistance. ⁴³
Independent Living Services and Vocational Rehabilitation	Provides funding to help people with disabilities live independently in their communities and promotes employment of people with disabilities.	\$680.0 million	\$71.8 million	\$61.8 million	\$10.9 million	
Nutrition Services for Seniors	Provides funds for nutrition services for seniors, including support for Meals on Wheels.	\$100.0 million	\$9.8 million	\$9.8 million	\$2.1 million	
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	Creates a contingency fund to support increased WIC caseloads and provides additional funds for technology projects. Funding is available through FFY 2011.	\$400.0 million for the contingency fund \$100.0 million for technology projects	\$52.6 million (total)	\$3.7 million for technology projects	\$0	California has not needed to seek funding from ARRA's WIC contingency fund.

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Provides funds to increase maximum SNAP (formerly Food Stamp Program) benefits by 13.6 percent – \$80 per month for a family of four – and provides additional funds to help states respond to their rising SNAP caseloads.	\$19.7 billion for food stamp benefits ⁴⁴ \$290.5 million for administration ⁴⁵	\$1.4 billion in additional benefits through FFY 2010 ⁴⁶ \$21.8 million for administration ⁴⁷	\$753.1 million for additional benefits ⁴⁸ \$21.7 million for administration ⁴⁹	\$705.5 million for additional benefits ⁵⁰ \$10.8 million for administration ⁵¹	
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	Provides funds for the purchase for food, in addition to funds for food banks to store and distribute the goods.	\$100.0 million for food \$50.0 million for administration	\$21.0 million (total)	\$21.9 million (total)	\$15.7 million (total)	

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Training and Employment Services	Provides funds to support Workforce Investment Act (WIA)-related training and employment services.	\$3.75 billion distributed using standard WIA formulas and competitive grants for worker training in high-growth industries and services for at-risk youth	\$568.6 million, including unknown amounts from competitive grants and \$493.6 million for formula grants: \$221.9 million for dislocated workers \$186.6 million for youth services \$80.1 million for adult activities	\$488.6 million in formula grants plus \$2.3 million in competitive grants for youth services and \$2.4 million in competitive grants for worker training	\$195.7 million, including \$152.1 million in formula grants and \$0.3 million for services for youth	

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Unemployment Insurance (UI) – Benefits	<p>Increases UI benefits by \$25 per week and continues 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.⁵²</p> <p>Creates a separate 20-week extended benefits program, which would allow unemployed Californians to receive up to 79 weeks of UI benefits.⁵³</p> <p>These provisions will remain in effect for claims established through December 2009.</p>	\$35.8 billion	\$3.2 billion	\$1.2 billion in additional \$25 payments and \$2.8 billion in extended benefits	\$1.2 billion in additional \$25 payments and \$2.8 billion in extended benefits	2.4 million Californians were expected to receive increased benefits, and 506,000 to receive extended benefits. ⁵⁴ The total impact has been larger because Congress extended eligibility for these programs through April 5, 2010 and is considering an additional extension.

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
UI – Interest on Loans	Waives interest on loans from the federal government for paying UI benefits, through December 31, 2010.	\$1.1 billion	California will avoid \$685 million in interest payments that would have been due September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2010 ⁵⁵			Without this waiver, federal law would require interest to be paid from the state's General Fund. California had borrowed \$7.3 billion from the federal government as of February 19, 2010.

Benefits That Help Workers and Others Affected by the Economic Downturn

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
<p align="center">UI – Modernization</p>	<p>Encourages states to increase low-wage, part-time, and women workers’ access to UI benefits and provides \$500 million to support states’ program operating costs.⁵⁶</p>	<p>Up to \$7.0 billion for expanded benefits, plus \$500 million for operating costs</p>	<p>\$838.7 million for benefits \$59.9 million for operating costs</p>	<p>\$59.9 million for operating costs</p>	<p>\$1.7 million for operating costs</p>	<p>64,500 Californians were expected to receive benefits.⁵⁷ The state cannot apply for these funds until one year before system changes required by federal law are implemented. The Legislature set an April 3, 2011 deadline for the Employment Development Department to implement the required “alternative base period” for determining eligibility for UI benefits.</p>

Tax-Related Benefits for Working Families

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Alternative Minimum Tax	Raises the thresholds at which income tax filers must pay the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) and extends the AMT dependent care credit and two AMT higher education tax credits for 2009. ⁵⁸	\$69.8 billion	Approximately \$12.4 billion ⁵⁹	Approximately \$12.4 billion ⁶⁰	Approximately \$12.4 billion ⁶¹	Approximately 4.6 million families could benefit. ⁶²
Child Tax Credit	Increases 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. ⁶³	\$14.8 billion	\$1.8 billion ⁶⁴	Approximately \$900 million ⁶⁵	Approximately \$900 million ⁶⁶	2.5 million children could receive assistance. ⁶⁷
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Increases the EITC for working families with three or more children and raises the starting point of the phase-out range for all married couples filing a joint return for tax years 2009 and 2010. ⁶⁸	\$4.7 billion	\$618 million ⁶⁹	Approximately \$309 million ⁷⁰	Approximately \$309 million ⁷¹	

Tax-Related Benefits for Working Families

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Making Work Pay Credit	Creates 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 incomes above \$75,000 per year, or above \$150,000 per year for married couples filing jointly. ⁷²	\$116.2 billion	Approximately \$11.2 billion ⁷³	Approximately \$4.3 billion ⁷⁴	Approximately \$4.3 billion ⁷⁵	12.6 million families could benefit in each of 2009 and 2010. ⁷⁶
UI Benefits – Exempt the First \$2,400 From Federal Income Taxes	Exempts the first \$2,400 of UI benefits from federal income taxes for tax year 2009. ⁷⁷	\$4.7 billion	Approximately \$606 million ⁷⁸	Approximately \$606 million ⁷⁹	Approximately \$606 million ⁸⁰	Up to 2.4 million Californians could receive assistance. ⁸¹

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Education Technology	Provides additional funding to improve academic achievement by integrating technology with teacher training and curriculum development.	\$650.0 million	\$67.2 million	\$71.6 million		The Legislature must provide spending authority in order for the California Department of Education (CDE) to award the first half of these grants to Title I districts with approved technology plans.
Head Start and Early Head Start	Provides additional funding for comprehensive child development services to low-income children and families.	\$1.4 billion	\$12.0 million	\$159.7 million	\$19.8 million	
Homeless Children and Youth	Provides additional funding under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to states and school districts to address the educational needs of homeless students.	\$70.0 million	\$7.0 million	\$13.8 million	\$2.7 million	

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Impact Aid – Construction	Provides additional funds for elementary and secondary school construction activities. Forty percent of these funds will be allocated by formula based on the number of students who live on American Indian land or are dependents of members of the military. The remainder of funds will be distributed based on competitive grants.	\$99.0 million	\$9.9 million	\$1.2 million	\$0.2 million	
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	Provides additional funding to assist states and school districts with the costs of special education.	\$12.2 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$317.6 million	
National School Lunch Program Equipment	Provides additional funding for competitive grants to states to purchase equipment to improve the quality, safety, and/or energy efficiency of school lunch programs and/or expand participation in those programs. Priority for these grants goes to schools in which at least half the students are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals.	\$100.0 million	\$10.0 million	\$12.9 million	\$11.6 million	

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Pell Grants	Provides additional funding to allow more students to qualify for Pell Grants and to increase the maximum Pell Grant award to \$5,350 in 2009-10.	\$15.8 billion	\$1.6 billion	\$16.4 million	\$3.8 million	
Statewide Data Systems	Provides competitive grants to states for "the design, development, and implementation of statewide longitudinal data systems to accurately manage and analyze individual student data." ⁸²	\$250.0 million	\$25.0 million			California applied for a grant in December 2009. The US Department of Education plans to announce grant awards as early as March 2010.
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – K-12 and Higher Education Block Grant	Provides block grant funding for K-12 and higher education. States may apply to receive these funds in 2008-09, 2009-10, and/or 2010-11.	\$39.8 billion	\$4.8 billion	\$4.4 billion	\$4.0 billion	

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – Incentive Grants (also known as “Race to the Top”)	Provides competitive grants to states to improve education quality. Grants will be awarded in two rounds to states that demonstrate progress related to standards and assessments, collection and use of data, improvements in teacher quality, and support for low-performing schools.	\$4.4 billion				The US Department of Education denied California’s application for the first round of these grants. However, the state may submit a revised proposal for the second round of grants that are expected to be awarded in September.
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – Investing in Innovation Fund (also known as “Investing in What Works and Innovation”)	Provides competitive grants to school districts and nonprofit organizations to expand programs that improve teacher and school leader effectiveness and student academic performance.	\$650.0 million				The US Department of Education will accept applications for the program in early 2010.

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Tax Credit Bonds for Schools	Allows states or local entities to issue bonds to fund school improvements and modernization. Interest on these bonds will be paid by the federal government in the form of a tax credit. States will allocate approximately 40 percent of the bond funds to districts that are among the 100 largest districts in the nation or are among 25 districts designated by the US Secretary of Education.	\$22.0 billion	\$2.8 billion ⁸³	\$1.4 billion	\$581.9 million	Half of the tax credits will occur in 2009 and the other half in 2010. The CDE anticipates that California's 2010 federal tax credit allocation will be approximately the same as the \$1.4 billion the state received in 2009.
Teacher Incentive Fund	Provides competitive grants for performance-based compensation programs for teachers and principals in high-need schools.	\$200.0 million	\$20.0 million			The CDE did not apply for a grant, although school districts were eligible to apply for grants and may receive them.

Education						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Teacher Quality Enhancement	Provides additional funding for competitive grants to improve teacher preparation and recruitment for school districts that serve students from low-income families.	\$100.0 million	\$10.0 million			Federal guidelines for grant applications, which will be due in 2010, have not been issued.
Title I	Provides additional funding to states and school districts to help schools with a high concentration of students from low-income families.	\$13.0 billion	\$1.6 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$462.7 million	

Health						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Prevention and Wellness Fund	Provides funds to fight preventable diseases.	\$300.0 million for immunization \$50.0 million to reduce infections \$650.0 million for prevention and wellness	\$100.0 million (total)	\$4.4 million (total)	\$0.03 million ⁸⁴ (total)	
Community Health Centers	Provides funds to encourage health professionals to work in underserved areas, improve and expand services at health centers, and invest in infrastructure, including buildings, equipment, and new technology.	\$2.0 billion for health centers that serve medically underserved populations \$500.0 million to address health workforce shortages	\$250.0 million (total)	\$177.2 million (total)	\$21.1 million (total)	
Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payment Program	Provides additional federal funds for hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of low-income patients.	\$460.0 million	\$54.0 million	\$27.0 million	\$20.6 million	

Health						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Health Information Technology	Provides funding for health information exchange infrastructure and incentive payments for adoption of electronic health records, chronic disease management systems, and other technologies.	\$19.2 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$70.0 million		This award was announced on February 12, 2010. ⁸⁵
Lead Hazard Reduction/Healthy Homes	Provides funds for programs that identify, control, and prevent lead-based paint hazards and other housing-related health and safety hazards.	\$100.0 million	\$10.0 million	\$17.6 million	\$0.5 million	

Housing and Community Development						
Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)	The CDBG provides funds for affordable housing and to promote community development. The NSP provides funds to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant properties.	\$990.0 million for the CDBG ⁸⁶ \$2.0 billion for the NSP	\$123.3 million for the CDBG \$200.0 million for the NSP, with funds awarded on a competitive basis	\$120.5 million (total)	\$1.1 million (total)	
Native American Housing Block Grant	Provides formula and competitive grants for new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, and infrastructure development activities.	\$510.0 million	\$15.0 million (formula grant) ⁸⁷	\$31.9 million (total for formula and competitive grant programs)	\$0	At least 50 percent of funds must be spent within two years of receipt, and all funds must be spent within three years.
Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	Provides funds for contract renewals under the Section 8 PBRA Program, which provides rental subsidies for eligible tenant families.	\$2.0 billion	\$305.0 million	\$117.9 million	\$77.8 million	

Housing and Community Development

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Public Housing Capital Fund	Provides funds to enable local public housing agencies to improve and renovate existing public housing. Funds are awarded by formula and on a competitive basis.	\$4.0 billion	\$131.2 million	\$178.5 million	\$4.0 million	At least 60 percent of funds must be spent within two years of receipt, and all funds must be spent within three years.
Tax Credit Assistance Program	Provides grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects through a formula-based allocation to states.	\$2.25 billion	\$225.0 million	\$325.9 million	\$0	At least 75 percent of funds must be spent by February 2011 and all funds must be spent by February 2012.

Energy, Environment, and Transportation

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Capital Investment Grants	Provides funding for major commuter bus and rail projects.	\$750.0 million	\$75.0 million	\$69.7 million	\$66.7 million	The expenditure reflects funding for Los Angeles' Metro Gold Line extension. ⁸⁸
Drinking Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Infrastructure, and Environmental Clean-Up	Provides funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure as well as to reduce diesel fuel emissions and clean up former industrial sites.	\$6.0 billion for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure \$300 million for diesel fuel emission projects \$100 million to clean up former industrial sites	\$640.0 million (total)	\$488.0 million (total)	\$27.3 million (total)	

Energy, Environment, and Transportation

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Provides funds for the State Energy Program (SEP), the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBGP), and the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), in addition to competitive grants for Advanced Battery Manufacturing (ABM).	\$13.3 billion	\$935.6 million	\$620.3 million	\$6.7 million	SEP and EECBGP funding decisions were subject to extensive public and contracting processes. ⁸⁹ According to the US Department of Energy's Office of Inspector General, WAP spending has been delayed due to employee furloughs and other factors. ⁹⁰ No ABM grants were awarded in California.
Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment	Provides funding to improve existing fixed guideway systems such as heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, ferryboats, and bus service operated on exclusive rights of way.	\$750.0 million	\$75.0 million	\$63.2 million	\$1.0 million	

Energy, Environment, and Transportation

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
High-Speed Rail Corridors Capital Assistance	Provides funds to begin developing a high-speed passenger rail network, including by upgrading conventional intercity passenger rail.	\$8.0 billion	\$800.0 million	\$2.3 billion ⁹¹		California's unexpectedly large award, announced on January 28, 2010, will partially fund the construction of a high-speed rail system. ⁹²
Highways, Local Streets, and Transportation Enhancements	Provides funds for highways, local streets and roads, and other transportation improvement projects, such as bicycle lanes.	\$27.5 billion	\$2.5 billion	\$2.3 billion	\$205.4 million	Funds are not counted as expended until a project is completed.
Supplemental Transportation Grants	Provides competitive funds for innovative, multi-modal, and multi-jurisdictional transportation projects that can generate significant economic and environmental benefits.	\$1.5 billion	\$150.0 million	\$130.0 million ⁹³		California's award, announced on February 18, 2010, will fund highway, street, rail, and port projects. ⁹⁴

Energy, Environment, and Transportation

Program Area	Purpose	National ARRA Allocation	Amount California Is Estimated To Receive	Federally Awarded to California	Expended in California	Comments
Transit Capital Assistance	Provides funds to purchase buses and equipment needed to increase public transportation and improve intermodal and transit facilities, while also reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.	\$6.9 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$968.0 million	\$8.8 million	Funds are not counted as expended until a project is completed.

Endnotes

¹ President Obama signed the ARRA (Public Law 111-5) into law on February 17, 2009.

² The \$85 billion estimate was downloaded from <http://www.recovery.ca.gov/HTML/RecoveryImpact/recoveryimpacttop.shtml> on March 1, 2010.

³ Executive Office of the President, Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Second Quarterly Report* (January 13, 2010), executive summary.

⁴ Executive Office of the President, Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Second Quarterly Report* (January 13, 2010), executive summary and p. 25. The CEA's estimates are within the range estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and are roughly similar to those of private forecasters, including Goldman Sachs and Moody's Economy.com.

⁵ Executive Office of the President, Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Second Quarterly Report* (January 13, 2010), executive summary and pp. 21 and 26. The CEA's estimates are within the range estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and are somewhat higher than the estimates of private forecasters, including IHS/Global Insight.

⁶ Mark Zandi, *The Impact of the Recovery Act on Economic Growth*, testimony presented to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (October 29, 2009), p. 3.

⁷ Mark Zandi, *The Impact of the Recovery Act on Economic Growth*, testimony presented to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (October 29, 2009), p. 2.

⁸ See California Budget Project, *Searching for Balance: The Social and Economic Context of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget* (February 2010), p. 13.

⁹ In addition to spending cuts and ARRA funds, the other "solutions" enacted to close the state's \$59.5 billion shortfall in 2009 included temporary tax increases (\$12.5 billion), other one-time revenue measures and transfers (\$3.5 billion), and borrowing (\$2.5 billion). See California Budget Project, *Searching for Balance: The Social and Economic Context of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget* (February 2010), p. 13.

¹⁰ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The Budget Package: 2009-10 California Spending Plan* (October 2009), p. 56.

¹¹ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The Budget Package: 2009-10 California Spending Plan* (October 2009), p. 46.

¹² This increased federal matching rate, which is formally called the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), also applies to Adult Day Health Care, the In-Home Supportive Services Program, and the Multipurpose Senior Services Program.

¹³ Specifically, the ARRA requires states to maintain eligibility criteria and procedures that are no more restrictive than those that were in effect on July 1, 2008. 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).

¹⁴ Semi-annual reporting was included in the September 2008 budget agreement and took effect on January 1, 2009. Annual reporting for children in Medi-Cal was restored in March 2009 by SB 24xxx (Alquist, Chapter 24, 2009-10 Third Extraordinary Session), thereby ensuring that California would be eligible for increased federal Medicaid funds during the entire 27-month period established by ARRA (October 2008 through December 2010). According to the bill analysis for SB 24xxx, an estimated 191,488 children would have lost Medi-Cal coverage in 2009-10 due to the increased paperwork required by semi-annual reporting. For a discussion of this policy change, see Legislative Analyst's Office, *California Spending Plan 2008-09: The Budget Act and Related Legislation* (November 2008), p. 39.

¹⁵ This temporary funding stream expires on September 30, 2010. For a discussion of the ECF, see Sharon Parrott and Liz Schott, *Overview of the TANF Provisions in the Economic Recovery Act* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: February 26, 2009).

¹⁶ Legislative Analyst's Office, *Federal Economic Stimulus Package: Fiscal Effect on California* (March 10, 2009), p. FED-27. The ECF also provides additional federal funding to help offset states' increased costs for subsidized employment and non-recurring, short-term assistance.

¹⁷ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The Budget Package: 2009-10 California Spending Plan* (October 2009), p. 46.

¹⁸ The February 2009 budget agreement reduced maximum CalWORKs grant levels by 4 percent effective July 1, 2009. The July 2009 budget agreement included significant changes to CalWORKs sanction policies, time limits, and eligibility rules; however, those changes do not take effect until July 2011.

¹⁹ In November, Congress enacted 14 additional weeks of extended benefits, or 20 additional weeks in states with high unemployment rates. Congress subsequently moved the deadline for qualifying for the UI benefit extensions to April 5, 2010, and is considering moving the deadline further into 2010.

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- ²⁰ The ARRA provided the COBRA subsidy to individuals who lost a job between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009. Congress subsequently lengthened the COBRA subsidy period to 15 months and extended the job-loss period to the end of March 2010, and is considering a further extension.
- ²¹ Legislative Analyst's Office, *Overview of Special Session Budget Proposals: Proposition 98 Budget* (February 9, 2010), p. 3.
- ²² Legislative Analyst's Office, *Overview of Special Session Budget Proposals: Proposition 98 Budget* (February 9, 2010), p. 4.
- ²³ Department of Finance, *Governor's Budget 2010-11: Proposed Budget Detail*, Higher Education, downloaded from <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/6013/agency.html> on February 9, 2010.
- ²⁴ For an analysis of the Governor's proposals, see California Budget Project, *Searching for Balance: The Social and Economic Context of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 Budget* (February 2010).
- ²⁵ Mark Zandi, *The Impact of the Recovery Act on Economic Growth*, testimony presented to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (October 29, 2009), p. 12.
- ²⁶ The data from the California Economic Recovery Portal are current as of late February 2010. However, the state updates the data frequently; therefore, the figures reported in the CBP's table may not match the data on the state's economic recovery website subsequent to the publication of this report. The California Economic Recovery Portal did not report certain estimated ARRA funding levels or expenditures of ARRA funds within California. In those cases, the CBP's table includes data from other sources, when available, or estimates developed by the CBP.
- ²⁷ Californians will receive or already have received an unknown amount of additional funds based on competitive applications, tax law changes, new or increased federal funding streams, and other ARRA provisions that are not included in the table.
- ²⁸ Legislative Analyst's Office, *Federal Economic Stimulus Package: Fiscal Effect on California* (March 10, 2009), p. FED-19.
- ²⁹ Legislative Analyst's Office, *The Budget Package: 2009-10 California Spending Plan* (October 2009), p. 56.
- ³⁰ 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 cash 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.
- ³¹ Department of Social Services, *Local Assistance Estimates for the 2010-11 Governor's Budget* (January 10, 2010), Estimate Methodologies, p. 669.
- ³² California figures also reflect fiscal relief attributable to the Title IV-E Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Capped Allocation Project and the Subsidized Relative Guardianship Program.
- ³³ Federal Funds Information for States, *State Formula Allocations Under ARRA* (October 8, 2009).
- ³⁴ CBP analysis of data from Department of Social Services, *Local Assistance Estimates: 2009 May Revise of the 2009-10 Budget* (May 28, 2009), Estimate Methodologies, p. 211 and Department of Social Services, *Local Assistance Estimates for the 2010-11 Governor's Budget* (January 10, 2010), Estimate Methodologies, p. 201.
- ³⁵ Personal communication with US Social Security Administration (February 4, 2010).
- ³⁶ Estimate based on US Office of Tax Analysis data on total dollars available through COBRA subsidies through December 31, 2009 and US Department of Labor data on California's share of new UI recipients in the second quarter of 2009.
- ³⁷ Estimate based on US Office of Tax Analysis data on total dollars available through COBRA subsidies through December 31, 2009 and US Department of Labor data on California's share of new UI recipients in the second quarter of 2009.
- ³⁸ CBP analysis of US Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security data.
- ³⁹ California Budget Project, *What Does the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Mean for California?* (March 9, 2009), p. 2.
- ⁴⁰ US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, *CSBG ARRA Allotments to States and Tribes*, downloaded from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbgrantees/arra_states_tribes.htm on February 16, 2010.
- ⁴¹ Personal communication with Department of Community Services and Development (March 3, 2010).
- ⁴² Personal communication with Department of Community Services and Development (March 3, 2010). Reflects expenditures through December 31, 2009.
- ⁴³ Unpublished Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimate.
- ⁴⁴ California Budget Project, *Food Within Reach: Strategies for Increasing Participation in the Food Stamp Program* (December 2009), p. 19, endnote 19. This national figure reflects estimated additional federal funding for food stamp benefits through FFY 2013.
- ⁴⁵ California Budget Project, *Food Within Reach: Strategies for Increasing Participation in the Food Stamp Program* (December 2009), p. 19, endnote 19.

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- ⁴⁶ CBP analysis of US Department of Agriculture ARRA data as of February 12, 2010, downloaded from www.recovery.gov on February 23, 2010.
- ⁴⁷ California Budget Project, *What Does the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Mean for California?* (March 9, 2009), p. 3.
- ⁴⁸ CBP analysis of US Department of Agriculture ARRA data as of February 12, 2010, downloaded from www.recovery.gov on February 23, 2010. Figure reflects amount of ARRA-related food stamp benefits provided to Californians through February 12, 2010.
- ⁴⁹ Letters from US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service to Regional Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program directors (March 6, 2009 and August 13, 2009).
- ⁵⁰ CBP analysis of US Department of Agriculture ARRA data as of February 12, 2010, downloaded from www.recovery.gov on February 23, 2010. Figure reflects amount of ARRA-related food stamp benefits spent by Californians through February 12, 2010.
- ⁵¹ CBP analysis of US Department of Agriculture ARRA data as of February 12, 2010, downloaded from www.recovery.gov on February 23, 2010.
- ⁵² 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.
- ⁵³ 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 on February 26, 2009. In November 2009, an additional extension of unemployment insurance benefits was enacted. See National Employment Law Project, *Questions and Answers About Benefit Extensions Under H.R. 3548, The Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009* (Updated November 9, 2009).
- ⁵⁴ 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.
- ⁵⁵ Personal communication with the Employment Development Department (February 17, 2010).
- ⁵⁶ 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 on February 26, 2009.
- ⁵⁷ 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_t8m6bprrp.pdf on February 26, 2009.
- ⁵⁸ 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 and Brock and Associates, LLC, *Stimulus Act (ARRA) Provides Substantial Tax Breaks for Businesses and Individuals* (February 19, 2009).
- ⁵⁹ Based on the national ARRA allocation and Tax Policy Center data on California's share of 2007 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) filers (Tax Policy Center, *AMT by State 2003-2007* (June 5, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxfacts/displayafact.cfm?Docid=536> on November 30, 2009).
- ⁶⁰ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers affected by the AMT change have completed their tax filings.
- ⁶¹ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers affected by the AMT change have completed their tax filings.
- ⁶² Estimate is based on the number of families expected to benefit nationally according to 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 and Tax Policy Center data on California's share of 2007 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) filers (Tax Policy Center, *AMT by State 2003-2007* (June 5, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxfacts/displayafact.cfm?Docid=536> on November 30, 2009).
- ⁶³ 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.
- ⁶⁴ Center for American Progress, data downloaded from http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery_compromise.xls on February 27, 2009.
- ⁶⁵ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the credit have completed their tax filings.
- ⁶⁶ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the credit have completed their tax filings.

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- ⁶⁷ Arloc Sherman, Avi Feller, and Chuck Marr, *Failure To Extend Improvements in Child Tax Credit Would Harm Millions of Low-Income Working Families* (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: February 16, 2010), downloaded from <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3085> on February 19, 2010.
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- ⁷⁰ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the credit have completed their tax filings.
- ⁷¹ Estimate is for the period ending December 31, 2009 and assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the credit have completed their tax filings.
- ⁷² 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.
- ⁷³ 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 Department of the Treasury, *Treasury Recovery Act Programs* (September 3, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/transaction%20report%20final%209.04.09.pdf> on November 30, 2009.
- ⁷⁴ Estimate for the period ending December 31, 2009 based on Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *The Recovery Act's Major Direct Assistance Provisions: A Handbook for Analyzing the Impact on States* (n.d.) and personal communication with the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (February 17, 2010).
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- ⁷⁶ US Department of the Treasury, *Treasury Recovery Act Programs* (September 3, 2009), downloaded from <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/transaction%20report%20final%209.04.09.pdf> on November 30, 2009.
- ⁷⁷ 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.
- ⁷⁸ Based on the national ARRA allocation and US Department of Labor data on California's share of total first UI payments in the second quarter of 2009.
- ⁷⁹ Estimate assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the tax exemption have completed their tax filings.
- ⁸⁰ Estimate assumes that all 2009 tax filers eligible for the tax exemption have completed their tax filings.
- ⁸¹ 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.
- ⁸² California Economic Recovery Task Force, *California Economic Recovery Portal* downloaded from <http://www.recovery.ca.gov/viewProgram.do?category=Education&tasNumber=91-0197> on February 23, 2010.
- ⁸³ Personal communication with the California Department of Education (February 5, 2010).
- ⁸⁴ Personal communication with California Department of Public Health and Public Health Foundation Enterprises, Inc. (February 23, 2010). Based on estimates of spending through January 31, 2010.
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- ⁸⁶ US Department of Housing and Urban Development, *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Department of Housing and Urban Development Program-Level Plan – Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Grants* (no date).

⁸⁷ California Budget Project, *What Does the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Mean for California?* (March 9, 2009), p. 5.

⁸⁸ 74 Federal Register 21843 (2009).

⁸⁹ Personal communication with California Recovery Task Force (March 2, 2010).

⁹⁰ For a discussion of delayed spending of the ARRA's WAP funds, see US Department of Energy, Office of Inspector General, *Special Report: Progress in Implementing the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* (February 2010).

⁹¹ Office of the Governor, *Governor Schwarzenegger Announces California Received Largest High-Speed Rail Recovery Act Award in the Nation* (January 28, 2010).

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⁹³ Office of the Governor, *Governor Schwarzenegger Announces \$130 Million Investment in Competitive Transportation Projects* (February 18, 2010).

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