

WISCONSIN BUDGET PROJECT



An initiative of the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, Inc.

Comparative Summary of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and Its Implications for Wisconsin

(Revised February 26, 2009 with updated estimates of Wisconsin allocations)

Introduction and Summary

On February 17, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The huge \$787 billion package aims to stimulate the economy through almost \$500 billion in new spending and \$289 billion in tax cuts. The goal of the bill is to create or save 3.5 million jobs.

Much of the spending in the bill is for infrastructure investments and relief for unemployed workers or struggling families. According to prominent economists like Mark Zandi – the founder of Economy.com and an advisor to the McCain campaign – those types of spending provide the largest and fastest economic boost. You can find his “bang for the buck” estimates in a recent WCCF newsletter article at:
<http://www.wccf.org/wkj/209/story4.html>

The Center for American Progress estimates that the bill will bring more than \$9 billion into Wisconsin, with much of that for new and expanded tax credits or beefed up safety net programs for struggling families:

- Creating a new Making Work Pay tax credit of \$400 for nearly all workers, which is expected to yield about \$2.4

billion for more than 2 million Wisconsin taxpayers.

- Increasing Unemployment Insurance benefits for Wisconsin jobseekers by an estimated \$679 million this year.
- A temporary 14% increase in Food Share benefits for more than 490,000 Wisconsin residents.
- Increasing the Child Tax Credit for the low-income families of an estimated 279,000 Wisconsin children.
- An additional \$157 million for home weatherization in our state.
- Increasing Pell grants by \$500 over the next two years, benefiting more than 91,000 Wisconsin students.
- About \$34 million for child care.

In order to keep state and local governments from having to slash spending and make the recession even worse, the bill includes a substantial amount of fiscal relief. Some of the key aid increases for our state include:

- A total of \$878 million for a Fiscal Stabilization Fund, which is intended primarily to help K-12 and higher

education, plus well over \$400 million in other more targeted aid for schools in Wisconsin.

- About \$1.2 billion for Medicaid and BadgerCare Plus.

Although those sources of aid and others will be extremely helpful, they will fill only about a third of the state’s \$5.95 billion deficit.

The table on the following pages summarizes many parts of the bill, particularly the spending for state and local fiscal relief and the programs and tax credits for people hurt by the recession. It also includes some of the infrastructure investments.

Our summary compares the final bill with the House and Senate versions. The amounts in brackets are preliminary estimates of Wisconsin’s allocations of the new funding under each version of the bill – for the categories of spending where it’s possible to make such estimates. (Competitive grants are generally excluded.) The italicized abbreviations after those allocations refer to the source of each estimate (see the reference list at the end).

Description of Selected Provision	Total Dollars and Wisconsin Share [in brackets]			Comments
	House	Senate	Final	
<i>Fiscal Relief to State and Local Governments (see also education)</i>				
<u>Medical Assistance (FMAP)</u> – From 10/1/08 to 12/31/09, increases the federal Medicaid (MA) match rate to help states maintain MA programs. Requires states to maintain eligibility rules. The increase in the match rate, known as FMAP, also applies to child welfare funding.	\$87 billion [WI: \$1.09 billion for Medicaid, excluding the child welfare portion] <i>CBPP</i>	\$87 billion (includes \$s for Medicare repayments) [WI: \$1.14 billion for MA, excl. child welfare & Medicare portions] <i>CBPP</i>	\$87 billion Boosts the FMAP by 6.2 percentage points across the board, plus more based on unemployment rates. [WI: \$1.24 billion] <i>GAO</i>	Some other estimates of the WI allocation have been much lower than the one by GAO. In any event, the state is likely to get additional FMAP increases for the spending from the hospital assessment.
<u>Foster Care/Adoption Assistance</u> – The FMAP rate increase would apply to foster care and adoption assistance, but not to other Title IV-E spending.	\$743 million [\$13 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$995 million [\$17.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	About \$875 million [\$15 million] <i>FFIS</i>	From 10/1/08 through 12/31/10, the federal share is increased by 6.2 percentage points.
<u>Medicare Repayments</u> – To reimburse states for their share of Medicaid spending for people with disabilities who should have been on Medicare.	None	\$3 billion [\$41 million] <i>FFIS</i>	None	States have initiated a lawsuit to recover costs that should have been paid by the federal government.
<u>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</u> – Creates a large aid program to help state and local governments fund education and other key services. (<i>See education section - p. 3 - for more information on the distribution of the funds.</i>)	\$79 billion Mostly for ed. block grant, but also includes \$24.8 billion for a flexible block grant [\$1.16 billion] <i>CRS</i>	\$39 billion, all of which is for education. \$31.3 allocated by formula and the rest in incentive grants. [\$568 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$53.6 billion, with about \$44.5 billion of that for K-12 and higher education (incl. incentive funds) [\$877 million] <i>FFIS</i>	The education funding is described further on p. 3. The other \$8.8 billion is a flexible block grant to states for “high priority” needs.
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> – Temporarily suspends provision in 2006 Deficit reduction Act that cut child support funding by 20%.	\$1 billion [\$52.8 million] <i>CLASP</i>	Same	Same	The Governor’s biennial budget suggests a much smaller allocation for WI than the CLASP estimate.
<u>Social Services Block Grant</u> – Funds to deliver critical services to unemployed & low-income individuals.	None	\$400 million [\$7.4 million] <i>FFIS</i>	None	

Description of Selected Provision	Total Dollars and Wisconsin Share [in brackets]			Comments
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<u>State and Local Law Enforcement</u> – Includes funding for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG), the COPS hiring grant program, & competitive grants to prevent crime and improve criminal justice.	\$4 billion [\$45 million] <i>CAP</i>	\$2.9 billion Reduces the Byrne JAG \$s, but adds \$s for domestic violence grants & crime victim assistance [\$29.5 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$4 billion (\$2.4 billion in formula funding) [\$35.9 million] <i>FFIS</i>	The funding for WI includes \$29.7 for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, \$4.1 million for domestic violence, \$1.2 million for internet crimes against children, and \$869,000 for crime victims assistance.
Education – K-12, Higher Education, and Early Education				
<u>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</u> – Creates large aid program to help state & local governments -- primarily to fund K-12 and higher education. Funds not obligated within a year are returned to the Dept. of Ed. for reallocation. (House version includes maintenance of effort requirements.)	\$79 billion 61% for education purposes and 39% for general government. \$15 billion of the education funding is for incentive grants [\$1.16 billion] <i>CRS</i>	\$39 billion, with \$31.3 billion reserved for local school districts and public colleges and universities, and \$7.5 billion for incentive grants to states for education. [\$568 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$53.6 billion, with about \$44.5 billion reserved for education. About \$5 billion of that is incentive funding for states making progress certain performance measures.	The WI share of the formula funding for education is \$717 million. (<i>FFIS</i>) States must not cut their share of ed. funding below the 2006 level. The \$s must be used to restore total state education spending for school districts and higher ed. to the greater of the FY 2008 or FY 2009 level. Any remaining amount must be sent to school districts.
<u>Title I</u> – Increases funding to support programs for disadvantaged children and help close the achievement gap.	\$13 billion [\$181 million] <i>CRS</i>	\$12.4 billion [\$172 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$13 billion [\$190 million] <i>FFIS</i>	The latest estimate of the WI allocation has gone up by \$9 million (to \$190 million).
<u>Special Education/IDEA (Part B)</u> – Increases the federal share of special education services for children with disabilities.	\$13 billion [\$232 million] <i>CRS</i>	\$13 billion [\$232 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$11.7 billion [\$208 million, plus \$9.8 million for preschool] <i>FFIS</i>	The \$11.7 billion figure includes \$400 million for preschool services, but not the \$500 million for Part C (below).
<u>IDEA Early Childhood Ed. (Part C)</u> – Funding for formula grants to help states serve children with disabilities age 2 and younger.	\$600 million	\$500 million	\$500 million [\$7 million] <i>DOE</i>	The Part C funding brings the total IDEA funding to \$12.2 billion.

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<u>K-12 and Higher Ed. Modernization</u> – Funds for construction, renovation, technology upgrades and energy efficiency improvements.	\$20 billion [\$317 million] <i>CRS</i>	None	None	
<u>Education Technology</u> – Boosts funding for computer and science labs.	\$1.07 billion [\$13.7 million] <i>CRS</i>	\$1 billion [\$12.9 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$650 million [\$9.2 million] <i>FFIS</i>	
<u>Higher Education – Pell Grants</u> – Would raise the maximum Pell grant to help millions of additional students pursue postsecondary education.	\$15.6 billion Phases in a \$500 increase in the Pell grant maximum.	\$13.9 billion Phases in a \$400 increase in the Pell grant maximum.	\$15.6 billion Restores the increase to \$500.	Expected to benefit about 91,500 WI recipients [\$201 million] <i>CAP</i>
<u>Higher Education – American Opportunity Tax Credits</u> – Creates a \$2,500 higher ed. tax credit available for 4 years of college.	\$13.7 billion	Same	Same	40% of the credit is refundable (meaning that portion will help people without a net income tax liability).
<u>Head Start</u> – Intended to increase participation in Head Start and Early Head Start.	\$2.1 billion [\$10.1 million] <i>CRS</i>	\$1.05 billion [\$4.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$2.1 billion (\$1.1 billion is for Early Head Start) [\$10.1 million]	The WI allocation doesn't include Early Head Start \$s, which will be distributed via competitive grants.
<u>Child Care</u> – Increases Child Care Development Block Grant funding to provide quality child care services for children of working parents.	\$2 billion [\$30.5 million] <i>CLASP</i>	\$2 billion [\$30.5 million] <i>CLASP</i>	\$2 billion [\$30.5 million] <i>CLASP</i>	Of the \$30.5 million for WI, \$2.5 million is targeted for quality improvement and \$1.46 million for improving quality for infants & toddlers.
Health Care (see also <i>FMAP</i> – p. 2)				
<u>Health Information Technology</u> – Provides funds to jumpstart efforts to computerize health records, to cut costs & reduce medical errors.	\$20 billion	\$21 billion (Sets a cap at \$1.5 million per hospital)	\$19 billion	\$17 billion is for investments and incentives through Medicare & Medicaid to promote IT adoption and use.
<u>Biomedical Research</u> – Boosts funds for research in areas such as cancer, Alzheimer's, heart disease and stem cells.	\$3.5 billion for NIH, including \$2 billion for new research grants.	\$10 billion	\$10 billion	The research grants could be a boon to UW.

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<u>COBRA subsidies</u> – Provides subsidies to help workers who lose their jobs (between 9/1/08 & 12/31/09) purchase coverage through their employer’s plan, under the COBRA law. (Limited to COBRA-eligible workers)	\$27 billion Provides a 65% subsidy for the purchase of one year of COBRA coverage.	\$21 billion Provides a 50% subsidy for one year of COBRA coverage.	\$24.7 billion Provides a 65% subsidy for 9 months of COBRA coverage.	The COBRA option will be more relevant in WI for childless adults, who have to be uninsured a year before they can enroll in BadgerCare Plus (which isn’t the case for parents who lose their jobs).
<u>Medicaid for the recently unemployed</u> – Would allow states to provide Medicaid coverage (w. 100% fed. \$s) to certain groups of workers who involuntarily lose their jobs between 9/1/2008 and 12/31/2010 and wouldn’t otherwise qualify for Medicaid.	\$10.8 billion	None	None	The exclusion of this option is especially disappointing in other states, where Medicaid eligibility for parents is very limited. In WI it could have been a useful complement to the new coverage of childless adults slated to begin in July.
<u>Medicaid DSH Funding</u> – Provides increased funding for disproportionate share (DSH) hospitals in FY 2009 and FY 2010.	\$460 million for increases of 2.5% per year	\$390 million Increases funding for “low-DSH” states, like WI, by 16% per year.	\$460 million for increases of 2.5% per year [\$9.2 million] <i>FFIS</i>	Wisconsin gets \$2.3 million, or just 0.42% of the total. (WI would have done far better under the Senate version, as a “low DSH” state.)
<u>Comparative Effectiveness Research</u> – Research and education regarding the effectiveness of different options.	\$1.1 billion	Same	Same	Intended to accelerate the development & dissemination of research assessing the comparative effectiveness of health care treatments & strategies.
<u>Prevention and Wellness Fund</u> – Provides funding to fight preventable diseases and conditions using evidence-based strategies.	\$3 billion, including about \$300 million for formula grants [\$6.2 million] <i>FFIS</i>	None	\$1 billion	\$300 million of the total will be for immunizations, and it appears WI will get about \$6.4 million of that.
<u>Indian Health Services</u> – Funding to modernize aging hospitals and clinics and make technology upgrades.	\$550 million	\$495 million	\$500 million	\$415 million for health care facilities and \$85 million for information technology. <i>(Indianz.com)</i>

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<u>Health Centers</u> – Funding for community health centers & upgrading health center tech.	\$1.5 billion (\$1 billion for renovation, repair and IT, and \$500 million for operating funds)	\$1.87 billion (all for construction, renovation and equipment)	\$2 billion	Three-fourths of the funding is for construction, renovation, equipment & acquisition of health IT systems for community health centers.
<u>Moratoria on CMS Regulations</u> –. Extends the current moratoria on 6 Bush Administration rules that would shift MA costs to the states.	Extends through 6/30/2009 the current moratoria on 6 MA regulations, including GME payments and targeted case management.	No provision (The moratoria on the 6 rules would expire on 3/31/09.)	Extends (thru 6/30/09) moratoria on the 3 rules approved by CMS and blocks a new rule re hospital outpatient services	The extension buys Congress, HHS & states more time, but doesn't permanently block or amend the problematic rules. Contains recommendation to CMS not to adopt the other 3 rules still under consideration.
<u>Lead Hazard Reduction</u> – Funding for HUD's lead hazard control and healthy homes program for applicants found eligible for lead hazard reduction grants in FY08 that weren't awarded because of insufficient funds.	\$100 million	Same	Same	WI is likely to get a \$3 million grant for a lead hazard reduction project that DHS & the Dept. of Commerce applied for in 2008.
Help for Workers and Others Hurt by the Recession				
<u>Food Stamps</u> – Increases the benefit levels for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and boosts funds for state administrative costs.	\$20 billion [\$246 million] <i>CBPP</i>	\$16.6 billion [\$203 million] <i>CBPP</i>	\$20 billion [\$246 million] <i>CBPP</i>	Provides a 13.6% food stamp benefit increase, effective in April 2009. Expected to benefit more than 490,000 WI Food Share recipients <i>CBPP</i>
	WI would also get \$4.7 million for administration to help cope with rising caseloads. <i>CBPP</i>			
<u>TANF</u> – Increases funds for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to address increases in need caused by the recession. Can be used for increased spending related to caseload increases; non-recurrent payments; and increased spending for subsidized employment.	\$2.5 billion	\$3.3 billion, including \$319 million to extend the current supplemental grants.	\$5 billion	The state will have to allow W-2 caseload spending to grow or increase spending for training or emergencies to utilize the new 80% funding. (Could local governments get the federal funds if they can find matching funds?)
	Creates emergency contingency fund, which will pay 80% of the cost of certain TANF spending increases.			

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<u>Home Weatherization</u> – Boosts funding to help low-income families lower energy costs by weatherizing their homes.	\$6.2 billion [\$194 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$2.8 billion [\$85 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$5 billion Increases income eligibility to 200% of poverty. [\$145 million] <i>FFIS</i>	Expected to save 1 million households nationally an average of \$350/yr for their heating and AC bills. The latest FFIS estimate for WI dropped by \$12 million.
<u>Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program</u> – Increases funds to help low-income families with home heating and cooling costs.	\$1 billion [\$34.7 million] <i>CRS</i>	None	None	
<u>Community Development Block Grants</u> – Increases funds for community agencies, and local governments to provide housing and services for those hit hardest by the recession.	\$1 billion [\$18.4 million] <i>CAP</i>	None	\$1 billion [\$18.4 million] <i>CAP</i>	
<u>Community Services Block Grant</u> – Funding for community action agencies to support services such as food pantries, housing, employment and benefits outreach for those hit hardest by the recession.	\$1 billion [\$12.2 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$200 million [\$2.4 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$1 billion [\$12.2 million] <i>FFIS</i>	
<u>Making Work Pay Credit</u> – Creates a new tax credit in 2009 & 2010 for almost all workers. Would phase in at the same rate as Social Security taxes and would phase out for workers with higher incomes.	About \$145 billion Up to \$500 per worker; begins to phase out at \$75,000 for singles and \$150,000 for couples.	\$140 billion Begins to phase out at \$70,000 for singles and \$140,000 for couples.	\$116 billion Caps the credit at \$400 per person. Uses the House phase-out plan.	Expected to benefit about 2,062,000 WI taxpayers (<i>CBPP</i>) to the tune of about \$2.4 billion (<i>CAP</i>). Will reduce withholding of payroll taxes, beginning in April 2009.
<u>Earned Income Tax Credit</u> – Temporarily increases the credit for working families with three or more children and increases the credit for married couples filing a joint return.	\$4.6 billion [\$53.5 million] <i>CAP</i>	Same	Same	Because the Wisconsin EITC is a percentage of the federal credit, the state credit will also increase, unless the budget bill adjusts the state percentages.

Description of Selected Provision	Total Dollars and Wisconsin Share [in brackets]			Comments
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<u>Child Tax Credit</u> – Temporarily expands the credit of up to \$1,000 per child by lowering the income threshold to make more low-income families eligible. (The current law threshold for tax year 2009 is \$12,550. For 2008 it was \$8,500.)	\$18.2 billion Reduces the threshold to zero. [\$255 million] <i>CAP</i> Would benefit 296,000 WI children <i>CBPP</i>	\$7.5 billion Reduces the threshold to \$8,100.	\$14.8 billion Reduces the threshold to \$3,000.	Lowering the threshold from \$12,550 to \$3,000 is expected to benefit 279,000 WI children (<i>CBPP</i>) by making many additional families eligible and increasing the credit for others.
<u>WIC</u> – Increases the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children.	\$100 million – for WIC management information system	\$500 million – with \$380 million of that for contingency fund	\$500 million	\$400 million is for the contingency reserve and \$100 million to help states improve management info. systems.
<u>After-school Meals</u> – Funds to increase the number of states that provide free dinners to children and to encourage participation by new institutions by increasing snack reimbursement rates.	\$726 million	None	\$100 million	
<u>Senior Nutrition</u> – Provides funding for senior food programs, such as Meals on Wheels and Congregate Meals.	\$200 million [\$4 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$100 million [\$1.7 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$100 million [\$1.7 million] <i>FFIS</i>	
<u>Aid to the Elderly and People with Disabilities</u> – Funding for a one-time payment in 2009 to poor seniors and people with disabilities.	\$4.2 billion Payment to SSI recipients of about \$450 for individuals & \$630 for married couples. [\$54.8 million, benefiting about 96,000 WI residents] <i>CBPP</i>	\$16.7 billion To boost payments by less, \$300, but for a broader group of people, including recipients of Soc. Security, veterans benefits & railroad retirement.	\$14.4 billion <i>CHN</i> Provides for a one-time payment of \$250 for a wide range of retirees (not limited to the poor).	The Center on American Progress (CAP) estimates that people in WI will receive \$271 million.
<u>Unemployment Insurance Benefits</u> – For the rest of 2009, increases UI benefits by \$25 per week and continues extended benefits.	\$36 billion [\$679 million] <i>CAP</i>	Same	Same	CAP estimates that the extension of benefits will provide about \$406 million to unemployed workers in WI, and the benefit increase will provide almost \$273 million.

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<u>Unemployment Insurance Administration</u> – Increases administrative funding to help states handle the soaring numbers of applications.	\$500 million [\$10 million] <i>NELP</i>	Same	Same	These funds will help DWD hire more workers to cope with the surge in new applicants.
<u>Unemployment Insurance Modernization</u> – Provides one-time incentive grants to states that adopt reforms increasing access to benefits for low-wage, part-time and other laid-off workers, as provided in the UI Modernization Act (UIMA).	\$7 billion – That figure represents the maximum incentive payments. Because many states probably won't meet the requirements for all of their incentive funding, the estimated cost is about \$3 billion. [WI: \$143 million] <i>NELP</i>			WI already meets the standard for one third of its share, but has to make changes to expand UI eligibility to get the other \$95.7 million, such as covering part-time workers or expanding eligibility for people who leave work for compelling family reasons.
<u>Unemployment Insurance Interest Waiver</u> – Waives interest payments and the accrual of interest payments on loans received by state UI trust funds.	\$1.1 billion	Same	Same	This will be very helpful for WI, in light of the state's UI trust fund deficit. CAP estimates it will save WI about \$36 million.
<u>Training and Employment Services</u> – Workforce Investment Act funds for job training, including grants for adults, youth and dislocated workers.	\$4.0 billion (\$1.3 billion by competitive grants) [\$32.5 million] <i>CBPP</i>	\$3.25 billion (\$550 million by competitive grants) [\$32.5 million] <i>CBPP</i>	\$3.95 billion (\$1 billion by competitive grants) [\$35.8 million] <i>CBPP</i>	WI will get an estimated \$16.7 million for dislocated workers, \$13.9 million for youth summer jobs, and \$5.2 million for training and employment services for adults.
<u>State Employment services</u> – To help staff cope w. increase in joblessness.	\$500 million [\$10 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$400 million [\$7.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$400 million [\$7.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	Includes services to connect UI recipients with employment & training opportunities
<u>Vocational Rehabilitation</u> – Grant funding to help people with disabilities prepare for & sustain employment.	\$500 million [\$9.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	Same	\$540 million [\$10 million] <i>FFIS</i>	
Housing				
<u>Neighborhood Stabilization</u> – Competitive grants to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed and vacant properties.	\$4.2 billion	None	\$2.25 billion	Funding for local governments, nonprofits and states – competitively awarded

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<u>Homeless Assistance</u> – For homelessness prevention, provides short-term rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services.	\$1.5 billion [\$27 million] <i>CBPP</i>	Same	Same	Expected to benefit 6,300 WI households. <i>CBPP</i>
<u>HOME Investment Partnerships</u> – Increases the block grant to build and rehabilitate low-income housing and provide rental assistance.	\$1.5 billion [\$24 million] <i>CAP</i>	\$2.25 billion [\$27.7 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$2.25 billion [\$35.6 million] <i>FFIS</i>	FFIS recently increased their estimate of the Wisconsin share to \$35.55 million.
<u>Public Housing Capital Fund</u> – Intended to enable local public housing agencies to begin to address a \$32 billion backlog in capital needs.	\$5 billion (\$4 billion by formula, \$1 billion competitive) [\$26.1 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$5 billion (\$3 billion by formula, \$2 billion competitive) [\$26.1 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$4 billion (\$3 billion by formula, \$1 billion competitive) [\$26.1 million] <i>FFIS</i>	
<u>Section 8, Energy Retrofit</u> – Grants and loans for owners who receive assistance for the Section 8 Project-Based program	\$2.5 billion	\$1.4 billion (also \$2.1 billion for 12 months of payments to owners of Sec. 8 project-based units)	\$2.25 billion	
<u>Indian Housing</u> – Boosts funds for the Native American Housing Block Grant	\$500 million	\$510 million	\$510 million <i>Indianz.com</i>	Half distributed by formula and half by competitive grants
Infrastructure, Environmental Clean-Up, and Energy				
<u>Transportation Infrastructure</u> – Primarily for highway and bridge construction projects, but may also include rail and port infrastructure or transit. Allocations that states or local governments don't use within a specific period will be reallocated to the competitive grant program.	\$30 billion (55% for states and 45% for local governments) [\$564 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$27 billion (60% for states and 40% for local governments) [\$537 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$27.5 billion [\$529 million] <i>FFIS</i>	States must obligate half of the funding within 120 days. There's a maintenance of effort requirement to ensure that states don't use the new federal funding to supplant current state funds.
<u>Surface Transportation Supplemental Grants</u> – Grants to state and local governments for investments in the national transportation system.	None	\$5.5 billion (\$2 billion by formula) [\$1.8 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$1.5 billion (\$750 million by formula) [\$675,000] <i>FFIS</i>	

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<u>Railroads</u> – Investments in rail transportation – for Amtrak, intercity passenger rail grants, and high speed rail investments.	\$1.1 billion for grants for intercity rail	\$3.1 billion (with \$2 billion of that for high speed rail corridors)	\$9.3 billion	\$8 billion for high-speed rail corridor development, and \$1.3 billion for Amtrak and intercity passenger rail.
<u>Transit</u> – Funding for investments in public transit.	\$12 billion (\$7.4 billion is for formula funding) [\$91 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$8.4 billion [\$100 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$8.4 billion [\$81 million] <i>FFIS</i>	(* The Center for American Progress estimates that the WI share is \$81.6 million.)
<u>Broadband Network</u> – Competitive grants for expansion of the broadband data network. Requires 20% match.	\$6 billion	\$7 billion	\$7 billion	Applicants may include municipalities, private companies and public/private partnerships.
<u>Wastewater Treatment and Drinking Water Treatment</u> – Funding for the states for revolving loans to local governments to upgrade wastewater treatment and drinking water systems.	\$8 billion [\$196 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$6 billion [\$146 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$6 billion [\$146 million] <i>FFIS</i>	Wisconsin will get about \$107 million for the water treatment revolving fund and \$38 million for the drinking water revolving fund <i>FFIS</i>
<u>State Energy Program</u> – Provides funding to states that adopt policies to encourage utility sponsored energy efficiency improvements.	\$3.4 billion [\$75.9 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$500 million [\$9.1 million] <i>FFIS</i>	\$3.1 billion [\$69.2 million*] <i>FFIS</i>	(* The <i>FFIS</i> estimate of the WI share is about \$13 million more than the Center for American Progress' estimate.)
<u>Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants</u> – Funding to assist local governments implement energy conservation & conservation programs.	\$3.5 billion (all distributed by formula)	\$4.2 billion (half distributed by formula)	\$3.2 billion (\$2.8 billion distributed by formula)	

Jon Peacock, Research Director

Sources

APTA = American Public Transportation Association – APTA produced a comparison of the House and Senate provisions relating to transportation: http://www.apta.com/government_affairs/washrep/2009february10_side.cfm

CAP = Center for American Progress – The large spreadsheet at the following webpage provides state-by-state estimates of the effects of many parts of the bill, including state and local aid distributed by formula grants and aid or tax credits for individuals.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/02/av/recovery_compromise.xls

CBPP = Center on Budget and Policy Priorities – CBPP has produced a number of very useful analyses, including this one that examines the state-by-state effects of many aspects of the House and Senate plans: <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-09bud.htm>

CHN = Coalition on Human Needs – CHN has a good 5-page summary of the final version of the bill:
<http://chn.org/pdf/2009/ConfEconRecoveryChart21709.pdf>

CLASP = Center on Law and Social Policy – For their analysis of the effects of the child support enforcement funding, go to:
http://www.clasp.org/publications/state_by_state_match_012709.pdf

CRS = Congressional Research Service

DOE = U.S. Department of Education – Their tables showing the preliminary estimates of state allocations can be found at:
<http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/recovery.html>

ECS = Education Commission of the States
<http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/79/70/7970.pdf>

FFIS = Federal Funds Information for the States – We relied heavily on a number of very useful spreadsheets produced by FFIS for its subscribers. Unfortunately, their estimates on the state-by-state allocations are not posted on their website (<http://www.ffis.org/>).

Indianz.com, *Final stimulus bill includes \$2.5B for Indian Country*, Feb. 13, 2009.
<http://www.indianz.com/News/2009/013144.asp>

NELP = National Employment Law Project – This NELP fact sheet analyses the state-by-state implications of the Unemployment Insurance Modernization provisions: <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/UIMAFactSheet2008.pdf?nocdn=1>