

**Summary of the “American Recovery  
and Reinvestment Act of 2009” as  
Adopted by the United States  
Congress on February 13, 2009**

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# Overview: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
  - House and Senate passed the conference version of the legislation on February 13
  - Signed by the President the following week
- Final bill includes \$787 billion in spending increases and tax reductions intended to spur economic growth
  - \$463 billion in spending
  - \$324 billion in tax relief and tax provisions affecting payments to the states
- The majority of funding is distributed through existing federal funding formulas and to existing federal programs
- Information still being disseminated
  - NCSL, NGA, NASBO are working with the various Federal agencies to gain interpretations of many items included in the bill

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – Virginia's Share

- Based on initial reports of the legislation, Virginia would receive funding totaling about \$4.8 billion over approximately two years, exclusive of the tax provisions and payments to individuals (i.e. unemployment benefits, Pell grants, etc.)
- Largest program allocations include:
  - State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
  - Medicaid FMAP increase
  - K-12 funding
  - Energy-related programs
  - Transportation and other infrastructure improvements
- In general, the funding is available upon passage of the legislation, through September 30, 2010
  - However, many programs have specific eligibility periods and must be analyzed on a program by program basis
  - For example, Medicaid match looks back to October, 2008

# American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – Virginia's Share

- About 15% of the funding, or \$120 billion, is being used for infrastructure-type improvements
- The majority of the funding is, in essence, one-time infusions of funding to existing operating programs
  - For example, funding flows through existing homeless shelter grants, Title I, special education, child care and development block grants, and workforce investment act formulas
- It appears that state discretion with regards to funding distribution is limited to:
  - State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
  - Highway apportionments
  - Medicaid FMAP

# Stimulus Bill Summary – Tax Provisions

- Tax provisions included in the stimulus legislation total about \$324 billion
  - \$26.1 billion more than the House bill but \$67.3 billion less than the Senate's version
- No analysis of the impact of the tax cuts on Virginia revenues has been performed, however, because Virginia has fixed date conformity there would be no revenue loss unless the General Assembly chooses to conform to the new provisions next year
  - HB 1737 moves Virginia's conformity date to December 31, 2008
  - It is not an all-or-nothing proposition – Virginia could chose to adopt partial conformity

# Stimulus Bill Summary – Business Tax Provisions

- Business Tax Provisions
  - Total about \$20 billion and include the following:
    - Delayed Recognition of Certain Cancellation of Debt Income
    - Extension of Bonus Depreciation
    - Extension of Enhanced Small Business Expensing
    - 5-Year Carryback of Net Operating Losses
    - Hiring Incentives – Veterans and Disconnected Youth
    - Repeal of Treasury Section 382 Notice and Clarification of the Application of it to Companies Restructured under TARP
- Manufacturing Recovery Provisions of \$1.8 billion
  - Includes expansion of manufacturing definition under the industrial development bonds and establishes a new 30% investment tax credit for manufacture of advanced energy property

# Stimulus Bill Summary – Other Tax Provisions

- Energy Tax Policy Changes total about \$20 billion and include the following:
  - Extension and modification of renewable energy tax credit
  - Allowance to claim investment tax credit in lieu of production tax credit
  - Remove dollar limits on certain energy credits
  - Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs), Qualified energy conservation bonds
  - Tax credits for energy-efficient improvements to existing homes and alternative fuel pumps, and plug in electric vehicles
  - Parity of tax treatment for transit benefits
- Infrastructure Financing Tools totaling \$19.4 billion
  - Majority of costs associated with the “Build America Bonds” through the federal tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds and the creation of a new category of tax credit bonds for public schools

# Unemployment and Training Programs

- Virginia will be eligible for \$188 million in unemployment benefits
  - \$62.5 million for 13 week extension
  - \$125.0 million if the General Assembly “modernizes” its unemployment benefits to include 2 of the following 4 provisions:
    - Provide benefits to former part-time workers who seek part-time work;
    - Provide additional benefits (up to 26 weeks) to individuals who have exhausted their regular benefits but are enrolled in a state-approved training program or in a job training program. This benefit must prepare the individual for entry into a “high-demand” occupation;
    - Provide benefits for voluntary separations from work for “compelling family reasons”. These reasons must include domestic violence, illness or disability of an immediate family member, and the need to accompany a spouse to a place from where it is impractical to commute and due to a change in the location of the spouse’s employment (i.e., the popular trailing spouse provision);
    - Provide dependents allowances to UI recipients with children.
- Workforce Investment Act funding includes a total of \$3.9 billion in training programs
  - Virginia would receive a total of about \$40 million among WIA funds and other employment services funding

# State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

- One of the largest single spending items is a \$53.6 billion State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
  - \$5.3 billion each year is taken off-the-top and set aside for state grants and administration and oversight
  - The remaining \$48.3 billion is distributed among the states as follows:
    - 61 percent on the basis of school-age population (5-24)
    - 39 percent based on total population
- Virginia's share is estimated to total \$1.2 billion over the two year period
  - Consists of two funds: the Education Fund and the Flex Fund
  - Estimate of Virginia's share does not reflect receipt of any of the competitive grant funding

# State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

- Uses of the funding are prescribed as follows:
  - 81.8 percent for K-12 and higher education (Education Fund)
    - This represents approximately \$1.0 billion (about \$492 million per year for FY 10 and FY 11)
  - Funds must be used to restore back to the greater of FY 2008 or FY 2009 levels
- The General Assembly allocated \$365.2 million to restore cuts in K-12 proposed by the Governor for FY 2010, a like amount will be appropriated in FY 2011
- Likewise, \$126.7 million was restored in FY 2010 for colleges and universities, a like amount will be appropriated in FY 2011
  - Funds are to be used to mitigate in-state tuition and fee increases
- Because these funds are temporary they were appropriated through a central account in order to maintain the identity of the funds as federal and one-time
  - This allows for easier tracking of the funds for reporting purposes
  - It will also ensure that the general fund budget remains structurally balanced

# Flex Fund

- Virginia's remaining 18.2 percent of State Fiscal Stabilization funding is estimated at \$218.9 million and can be used for the following:
  - Restoration of any government service (to include K-12 and higher education)
  - Modernization, renovation and repair of public facilities including public schools
- The General Assembly appropriated half of these dollars (\$109.5 million) in FY 2010 to restore a variety of general governmental programs
- The remaining half was left unappropriated for use in developing the FY 2011 budget
  - Dollars could be used in FY 2010 to avoid additional budget reductions should the revenue forecast need to be further revised downward

# Overview - Medicaid Provisions

- Medicaid relief totals \$87 billion over 27 months for the period of October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010
- Increases the federal medical assistance percentages (FMAPs) for state Medicaid programs by 6.2%
- Provides an additional FMAP adjustment based on rising state unemployment rate
  - 5.5%, 8.5% or 11.5% FMAP adjustment based on change in unemployment rates
  - Formula for calculating unemployment bonus changed
  - State match plus 1/2 of the FMAP percentage increase multiplied by the high unemployment percentage point adjustment equals the unemployment increase
- Hold states harmless from a decline in their current FMAP
- Requires states to maintain Medicaid eligibility as of July 1, 2008
- Option to extend transitional Medicaid for those leaving welfare (TANF)

## Impact of Medicaid Requirements

- The General Assembly needed to revise the following eligibility changes proposed by the Governor in HB 1600 to qualify for FMAP increase (impact of \$20.9 million GF)
  - Change in determining the cost effectiveness provision for waiver recipients: \$9.2 million GF
  - Cap on enrollment in the Elderly and Disabled Consumer Direction Waiver program: \$5.9 million GF
  - 2009 enrollment cap in the Mental Retardation Waiver program (200 slots beginning April 1, 2009): \$5.8 million GF
- Virginia may also need to revise following provisions proposed by the Governor in HB 1600, so as not to be in violation of increasing matching requirements on localities
  - Imposition of a 5.5% assessment on of ICF-MR providers: \$7.1 million GF
  - Retention of 5% of funds claimed for school Medicaid services: \$516,164
- Virginia will also needed to revise the method used to count life estates as a resource in determining Medicaid eligibility
  - Passed by the 2008 General Assembly, effective July 1, 2008 but not implemented until August 2008
  - No dollar savings were assumed with this change

# Fiscal Impact of Enhanced Medicaid

- Virginia anticipates that it will receive \$1.4 billion through December 2010
- The General Assembly appropriated \$962.5 million in enhanced FMAP funding, freeing up a like amount of general funds
- The general funds were used to offset the February downward revenue revision of \$821.0 million
- The remaining general funds were used to meet unbudgeted increase in Medicaid spending due to increases in utilization

# Transportation Infrastructure

- The package includes a total of \$48 billion for agencies in the transportation secretariat, including:
  - \$27.5 billion for highways
  - \$9.3 billion for mass transit
  - \$3.0 billion for airports
  - \$1.6 billion for Amtrak/passenger rail
- Initial estimates are that Virginia would receive the following through formula allocations:
  - \$698.5 million for highways
  - \$136.6 million for transit capital grants
  - \$12.4 million for fixed guideway modernization

# Highway Program Funding

- The \$27.5 billion in highway funding
  - Virginia's share is \$698.5 million for highways
- Transportation funds are all 100% federal funding – with no state/local match required
- Legislation has a maintenance of effort requirement
  - Governor must certify the amount of funds the State planned to expend as of the date of enactment of this Act through September 30, 2010
  - Because of this, CTB met in February (prior to signage of the bill) to reduce the Six Year Program to reflect the December revenue reforecast prior to enactment of the legislation

# Highway Program Funding

- Allocation of Highway Funds within state is:
  - 3% set aside for enhancement projects
  - 30% through the STP population suballocation distributions
- Priority is to be given to projects that:
  - Can be completed within 3 years
  - Are located within “economically distressed areas”
- Language requires the US Department of Transportation to make apportionments within 21 days of enactment
  - If less than 50% of any state’s funds are obligated within 180 days, this funding will be redistributed among other states
  - The House bill had required 90 days, so this is an improvement
  - Funds remain available through September 30, 2010

# Transit/Rail Funding

- There is \$9.3 billion in transit funding, includes \$6.9 billion in transit capital assistance grants,
  - Virginia's share of which is \$136.6 million
- Like highway funds, transit funds all are 100% federal, with no match required and you must enter into contracts for use of 50% of the funds within 180 days
- Measure provides \$1.3 billion in capital grants for Amtrak
  - Funds must be awarded within 30 days of enactment and all projects completed within 2 years
  - Language requires the US Department of Transportation to make apportionments within 21 days of enactment
- Also appropriates \$300 million for FRA capital assistance for intercity rail passenger service
  - Preference is to be given to projects that can be awarded within 180 days and to projects that support the development of high speed rail

# Broadband Funding

- Provides \$7.2 billion for grants to deploy broadband in underserved and unserved areas
- Of that total, \$4.7 billion would be for a new grant program run by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and \$2.5 billion would flow through the existing program run by the Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service
  - Any entity is eligible to apply for a grant, including municipalities, public/private partnerships, private companies
  - Must provide 20% of the proposed project's total cost
  - Internet service providers would be required to provide open access to broadband networks (net neutrality) built using federal funds
- In both programs, 50% of the funds must be awarded by September 30, 2009
  - This provision makes it difficult to move forward with any project not already contemplated
- Also includes \$650 million for the extension of the coupon program to purchase digital converter boxes

# Housing and Energy Programs

- HOME Program: Provides \$2.3 billion in block grant funds for states to create affordable housing for low income households
  - Virginia expected to received \$34.4 million
- Homelessness Prevention Programs: Provides \$1.5 billion for emergency shelter grants, rental assistance and stabilization services
  - Virginia will receive \$24.9 million
- Agreement includes \$5 billion for the Energy Department's Weatherization Assistance Program
  - Measure raises the eligibility limit to 200% of federal poverty level and increases the maximum amount per residence to \$6500
  - Virginia is expected to receive \$100 million
- State Energy Program
  - \$3.1 billion of which Virginia is expected to receive \$69.2 million
  - Provides grants to states to fund state government energy technology research and development programs
  - Funding conditioned upon Governor's notification to Secretary of Energy that certain utility regulatory policies encouraging efficiency improvements and energy-efficient building codes have been adopted

# Other K-12 Funding: Title I

- Title I: Education for the Disadvantaged - \$13.0 billion included in the Conference report
  - \$5.0 billion for targeted grants
  - \$5.0 billion for education finance incentive grants
  - \$3.0 billion for school improvement grants
  - 50% of the funding is available July 1, 2009, with remainder available July 1, 2010
    - Each year's allocation is available for 15 months – through the end of the next federal fiscal year
- Virginia's estimated allocation is \$202.8 million
- Each local division must report its per-pupil expenditures from state and local sources for the 2008-2009 year by December 1, 2009 to its State Department of Education
- Each State Education agency must report the locality data by March 31, 2010 to the U.S. Secretary of Education
- If a state reaches its maximum allocation, provision is made for the reallocation of funds to other states
- No new or additional flexibility is provided for a state to meet the existing federal Maintenance of Effort requirements

## Other K-12 Funding: Special Education

- IDEA: Part B - \$11.3 billion included in Conference report
  - \$5.65 billion available from July 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
  - \$5.65 billion available from July 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011
- Virginia's estimated allocation is \$294.9 million
  - About \$147.8 million each year
- If a state reaches its maximum allocation, any remaining funds will be reallocated to other states
- No new or additional flexibility is provided for a state to meet the existing federal Maintenance of Effort requirements

# School Improvement Programs

- Title II: Education Technology State Grants - \$650 million
  - Split into two equal allocations, available on July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010
  - Virginia's estimated allocation is \$10.7 million
- Title VII: McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act - \$70 million for the education of homeless students
  - Each state's allocation will be in proportion to the number of homeless students identified by the state relative the number of such children identified nationally during the 2007-2008 year
    - State allocations not available yet
  - Funds will be allocated to states within 60 days of the enactment of this Act
  - States will distribute funds within 120 days after receiving its grant
- School Lunch Program - \$89.9 million
  - Funding earmarked for cafeteria equipment needs
  - Virginia's estimated allocation is \$2.2 million

# Public Safety Allocations

- The package allocates \$2.3 billion for various public safety programs
- Virginia is projected to receive \$48.3 million from these allocations
  - \$39.4 million from Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants
  - \$5.5 million to prevent violence against women
  - \$1.9 million to prevent internet crimes against children
  - \$1.5 million to assist victims of crime
- Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants
  - Grants can be used for a variety of law enforcement purposes, such as: drug control and treatment, prevention, anti-terrorism activities, victim witness programs, and child abuse prevention programs
  - Some of Virginia's allocation will go directly to some of the Commonwealth's larger localities
- General Assembly appropriated \$23.3 million to restore funding for Sheriffs' offices

# Safe Drinking Water

- Provides almost \$2.0 billion for capitalization grants under the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- Virginia estimated to receive \$20.9 million
  - No state match required
  - 50% must be used to provide assistance to eligible recipients in the form of additional subsidies, forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans and grants
  - Funds may be used to buy, refinance or restructure debt obligations where incurred on or after October 1, 2008
  - 20% to be used to address green infrastructure, water efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities

# Social Services Programs

- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
  - Provides \$5.0 billion for a new emergency contingency fund for FY 2009 and FY 2010 for increased caseloads and expenditures
  - Federal grant is 80% of qualified state expenditures
  - Can be used for cash benefits, short-term non-recurrent benefits (diversionary assistance) or subsidized employment
  - Based on quarter by quarter assessment of caseload and benefit increases above the corresponding quarter in the base year
  - Base year is the lesser of FY 2007 or FY 2008
- Child Support Enforcement
  - Provides \$1.0 billion to allow states to use their federal incentive payments to match federal child support dollars through September 30, 2010
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$40.4 million over 2-year period

## Child Care and Early Childhood Education

- Provides \$2.0 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant
  - Would flow through existing formula as discretionary funding which doesn't require state match
    - Must be obligated within 2 years and spent within 3 years
  - Cannot supplant state general funds for child care assistance
  - Reserves small amount for quality initiatives, including efforts to increase quality of infant and toddler care
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$37.9 million
- Provides \$2.1 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start
  - \$1.0 billion for Head Start
  - \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start
    - Up to 10% for training and technical assistance and up to 3% for monitoring programs
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$11.2 million

## Other Health and Human Services

- Provides \$500 million for Part C Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$11.8 million over 2-year period
- Provides \$100 million for elderly nutritional services provided primarily through Area Agencies on Aging
  - Funding provided distributed by formula
  - Congregate meals and home delivered meals
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$3.0 million over a 2-year period

# Food and Nutrition Programs

- Food Stamp Program (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP)
  - Provides \$20 billion, most of which would provide a 13.6% increase to maximum food stamp benefits, effective April 2009
  - All food stamp households will benefit from the increase
  - Provides \$290.5 million to states for administration of the changes and to manage rising caseloads
  - Suspends the 3-month time limit on assistance that affects unemployed childless adults for 18 months
  - Virginia estimated to receive \$355 million for benefits and \$5.3 million for administration
    - Affects about 594,000 participants
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program
  - Provides \$500 million contingency fund to ensure WIC program will have adequate funds to meet increased participation and food costs
  - \$100 million set aside for breastfeeding women, infants, and children between ages 1 and 5