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ARKANSAS ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



PAYCHECK\$ and POLITICS

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT: *What's in it for Arkansas Children and Families?*

By Elisabeth Wright Burak, Health Policy Director

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) brings an unprecedented opportunity to invest in programs that will lay the foundation for a healthier, better-prepared, and economically stable workforce now and in the future. Arkansas will receive up to \$2.9 billion over the next two or more years with some flexibility on how investments are prioritized. As the state and local leaders decide how best to spend these dollars, advocates should call for investments that will offer the greatest benefit for our most vulnerable children and families.

This overview offers tips to advocates on the best way to learn more about Arkansas's share of the ARRA. It also charts the larger funding streams impacting children and families that flow to states and local communities. It does not begin to capture the full range of funds and programs under the ARRA, but provides a starting place for advocates to determine how best to get involved in state and local funding decisions that will affect vulnerable Arkansans.

What is the ARRA?

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), commonly referred to as the federal stimulus package, passed earlier this year with strong support from the Obama Administration and Congress. The \$787 billion package aims to boost the economy, protect or create jobs, and invest in long-term economic growth.¹ Investments range from middle class tax relief, highway improvements, and energy to increased support for veterans, schools and healthcare.

A centerpiece of the stimulus package is restoring or avoiding budget cuts to education, health and workforce programs. In recent years, other states have suffered from severe budget shortfalls, forcing officials to make difficult cuts to essential programs. Arkansas is fortunate that we have not experienced the same budget struggles as other states. While funds won't be necessary to restore budget cuts, they will help to avoid future cuts, especially to the state Medicaid program.

How does the ARRA help low-income children and families?

When it comes to low-income children and families, the majority of stimulus benefits come from increases in existing programs, like Medicaid, child care, Head Start, education, and Food Stamps (now referred to as the State Nutritional Assistance Program, or SNAP). These dollars flow through existing structures. For the most part, they must be distributed by already-established, or increased, eligibility guidelines. Other funds come

with wider flexibility in how dollars are spent. While the bulk of the money will flow through existing programs, advocates should always keep in mind that these new funds will free up dollars that may be used elsewhere.

Large or notable investments for children and families in Arkansas are described below. Additional programs and information are provided in the chart, which starts on page 8. The chart lists programs that the state, communities, school districts, and community-based organizations will oversee and distribute. It does not include tax credits or income supports, some of which are described below, that will go to individuals and families through their employers or tax returns.

Child Care and Early Childhood Education

Arkansas will receive an additional \$25 million in child care funds under the **Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)** through September 2010. CCDBG provides subsidized child care through vouchers for low-income families who are working or are in school or training programs. Due to flat federal funding in this program since 2002, the Arkansas Department of Human Services (ADHS) Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Education had to impose new income and time limits on eligibility for child care beginning July 1, 2008. Because of these new restrictions, Arkansas currently has more than 7,000 children on the waiting list for subsidized child care. Priority for the new CCDBG funds will be to serve families currently on the waiting list.

Arkansas **Head Start and Early Head Start programs** will receive an additional \$7.2 million. The programs provide early childhood education and preschool programs for low-income children under 5 and support to families. School districts may also use additional **Title I** and **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)** resources to support early childhood programs for children from birth to 5 (see “Education” below).

Child Welfare

Arkansas will receive \$4.3 million through a temporary 6.33 percent² increase in the federal share of expenses (referred to as FMAP) in **Title IV-E** funds for foster care, adoption, and guardianship assistance payments.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

The stimulus includes several measures to support low-income and recently unemployed workers, while also creating new education and job training opportunities. **Unemployment insurance**³ received more than \$260 million, allowing the state to extend the time period for emergency benefits and increase payments by \$25 per week through 2009. [Act 802](#), passed during the state's 2009 legislative session, set up the structure to ensure Arkansas is able to access additional funds by making more unemployed workers eligible.⁴

The state also receives increases to the **Community Services Block Grant** (\$13.6 million), which helps connect low-income Arkansans to local resources; **Workforce Investment Act** (\$25 million) for training and employment, particularly among youth; and **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)**⁵ (approximately \$30 million), which supports low-income working families with cash assistance. Along with increased funds, states

will now be allowed to use their unspent TANF carryover balance (reserves from years past) more flexibly than in the past, not just for cash assistance.

The stimulus package offers or extends a number of tax credits or income supplements for workers, parents, new homebuyers, and the unemployed. More information can be accessed on the [federal site](#), from employers or former employers. While many Arkansans will benefit from these credits, none of the credits or funds is directly overseen by states. The following credits are particularly important for low-income children and families:

- The [Child Tax Credit](#) is now extended to families with annual incomes of at least \$3,000 and is partially refundable, which means families who do not owe taxes could still receive a tax refund based on the credit.
- [Making Work Pay](#) tax credit provides a partially refundable \$400 credit per worker, up to \$800 per married couple, with an income ceiling of \$75,000 for singles and \$150,000 for married couples filing jointly.
- [COBRA assistance](#) will pay up to 65 percent of premiums for workers who involuntarily lose employment but choose to continue the employer's health coverage through COBRA (the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985), which shifts the full premium burden from employers to former employees.
- [The Higher Education Tax Credit](#), which provides a \$1,000 maximum refund for college tuition, is now

refundable. The credit will benefit as many as 44,000 Arkansas college students.⁶

Information on these and other tax credits can be accessed on the [Internal Revenue Service website, www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

The ARRA has prompted “[stimulus scams](#)” by people looking to take advantage of consumers by offering quick money in exchange for personal information. If you or others you know have encountered misleading groups, report them to the Attorney General’s [Consumer Protection Division](#) at 1-800-482-8982.

Education

Outside Medicaid, education received the largest funding boost, with more than \$475 million⁷ going to school districts and colleges and universities. The **State Fiscal Stabilization Fund** (\$444 million) is the one of the most flexible sources of money available through the ARRA, which gives governors ultimate say in how funds are used within some requirements. The majority (80 percent) of funds must be used to restore budget cuts in K-12 or higher education. Once shortfalls are restored, the remaining funds go to school districts with high numbers of low-income children.⁸

Arkansas cannot cut K-12 spending under the state constitution, but higher education has seen recent budget shortfalls. Arkansas colleges and universities stand to receive \$22 million in these funds to restore budget shortfalls, while K-12 school districts will receive \$341 million.⁹ The remaining 20 percent of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund money may be used for any government services, which may include education, early childhood, public safety, and other activities prioritized by the governor.

Arkansas school districts also will receive a significant amount of money through the federal **Title I** program, which helps low-income students reach high academic standards. Arkansas school districts that serve large populations of low-income children will receive more than \$142 million to improve teaching and learning for students not meeting academic standards. Other large education investments include:

- Another \$126 million for school districts and community-based programs through the **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA Part B and C)** to serve children with disabilities and their families. More than \$9 million is set aside for early intervention services for children under 5 years old.
- A \$200 million boost in **Pell Grant** funds, which provide direct support to low-income college students for tuition and living expenses.

Food Assistance

Starting April 1, low-income children and families received a 13.6 percent increase in **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)** benefits through an additional \$272 million sent to the Arkansas Department of Human Services through 2013. Arkansas will receive \$63 million of these funds between April and September 2009.¹⁰

Healthcare

Arkansas stands to receive as much as \$730 million in new **Medicaid** dollars, providing healthcare for low- and very low-income Arkansans. The increase comes as a 6.33 percent increase in the Medicaid matching rate, or Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which is the share of the cost that the federal government will pay for the period between October 1,

2008 and December 31, 2010.¹¹ This lifts the federal share of Medicaid investments in Arkansas from 73 percent to 79 percent through 2010. This FMAP can further increase if the state experiences significant increases in unemployment.¹² Other notable health investments in Arkansas include:

- \$6 million or more to community health centers, which provide a range of preventive and primary care services to Arkansans who cannot access affordable quality health care. Community health centers are often the only option for children and families, especially those who are uninsured.
- New funds, by national and state competition, to develop and improve health information technology, such as electronic medical records or new ways to use technology to aide care for families in rural communities.

Housing

Roughly \$100 million will flow to Arkansas communities for housing-related upgrades and supports. Local non-profits¹³ will receive an additional \$48 million in **Weatherization Assistance** to help low-income residents save on energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. Cities and counties will receive \$30 million through the **Public Housing Capitol Fund** to modernize and upgrade public housing, and another \$11 million will go to DHS and local communities to combat homelessness (**Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program**). The **Community Development Block Grant** will provide another \$7.4 million for a range of local capitol projects and programs for low-income families, with dedicated funds for creating affordable rental properties.

STIMULUS Q&A FOR ADVOCATES

Where are the funds now?

State and local government leaders, advocates, businesses, associations, and many others are working frantically to educate the public and their members about the ARRA and what it means for their interests (see a listing of resources on page 8). Yet many answers remain unknown or depend on state and local decisions that will occur in the months and years to come. Much about how ARRA funds will reach communities and families is still unknown. As of April 2009, many funds have not yet reached the state. For many programs, federal agencies have only begun to release detailed instructions about how the money may and may not be spent by states and communities.

What do we know about state priorities?

Gov. Mike Beebe and state agency leaders have made it clear that funds must be prioritized for temporary, one-time investments so that the state is not forced to sustain or cut programs in the future as federal increases expire.

How can I influence spending decisions?

As information becomes available, advocates should consider the following questions related to their area of interest. The table on page 8 may be a helpful starting place.

WHAT program(s) am I most interested in? Determine what funding source(s) you want to influence.

WHERE can I get more information? Federal and state recovery websites are updated regularly. Check often about changes or updates to programs you are interested in.

- The Obama Administration created the Recovery web site, <http://recovery.gov> to educate the public and ensure transparency on use of funds. The site includes ARRA-related links to [each federal agency](#).
- In Arkansas, Governor Beebe launched <http://recovery.arkansas.gov>, which provides information on each program, along with a state agency contact person.

Additional resources are listed on page 21.

WHO makes decisions about how funds are used in Arkansas? Some funding sources are administered by state agencies, others by local governments or organizations. In most cases, it is some combination of federal, state and local decisions about how funds will be spent. The [Arkansas recovery site](#) provides some available details for each program as well as contact information for state agency contacts as a starting place.

WHEN will funding be available? Each program has a different starting and ending date. Some information, as it is available, can be found on the state and federal recovery websites. The chart below also lists details when they are available.

HOW do I provide suggestions? If you know the local civic or school leaders who will be making funding decisions, find a time to meet

with them and share your thoughts. At the state level, there are a number of ways to get active:

- Attend a regional forum (dates to be determined). The Governor's office plans to hold public forums in each of the state's eight planning districts. Once scheduled, information on the forums will be available on the Arkansas Recovery [web site](#) at: www.recovery.arkansas.gov.
- Provide written suggestions. The Arkansas Recovery web site has a link for citizen feedback: <http://recovery.arkansas.gov/feedback.php>
- Contact state agency liaisons for your program (names and contact information are listed on the state [recovery web site](#)).
- Call the Arkansas Recovery hotline at 501-683-5767 or 1-877-682-1515.

Conclusion

The ARRA will aid thousands of Arkansas children and families when they need support the most, while saving jobs and investing in long-term economic success. How much our most vulnerable Arkansans benefit, however, will depend on the decisions of the state and local leaders.

Child and family advocates need to work hard to make their priorities known so Arkansans get the support they need.

¹ See national recovery web site for more information at <http://www.recovery.gov/>

² Many reports cite 6.2 percent increase. 6.33 percent represents ADHS estimate from rounding.

³ See forthcoming AACF paper on UI for more detail

⁴ By federal requirement, it changes the way the state calculates unemployment compensation benefits and increases the amount of employee salary on which state employers must pay unemployment tax to \$12,000 in 2010.

⁵ See forthcoming AACF paper on TANF for more detail

⁶ Democratic Policy Committee (2009). *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Creating Jobs, Investing in Our Country's Future, and Cutting Taxes For the People of Arkansas*

⁷ <http://recovery.arkansas.gov/> see "Education and Higher Education"

⁸ based on their Title I formula

⁹ <http://recovery.arkansas.gov/>

¹⁰ http://www.arhungeralliance.org/press_pdfs/SNAP%20increase%20release%204-1-2009.pdf

¹¹ This FMAP increase applies only to Medicaid dollars, and not the Children's Health Insurance Program, or CHIP, which covers of ARKids First recipients over the federal poverty level. (CHIP is already at a higher match rate of approximately 81 percent). The FMAP increase also does not apply to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Funds, which reimburse hospitals for uncompensated care. DSH received a separate temporary FMAP boost that will bring in over \$1 million to the state.

¹² For more information see Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2009). *State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate Income Individuals*. Available www.cbpp.org

¹³ <http://www.aaaa.org/ex/>

The Moving Families Forward Campaign is a project of the tax and budget team at Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. It is supported by the State Fiscal Analysis Initiative.

Rich Huddleston, AACF Executive Director

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE, AGENCY	WHO IN ARKANSAS ADMINISTERS FUNDS?	WHO (ULTIMATELY) RECEIVES FUNDS?	REQUIREMENTS, FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, AND OTHER INFORMATION	EST. FEDERAL TOTAL	EST. STATE TOTAL
Child Care and Early Childhood Education					
Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) <i>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)</i>	Arkansas Department of Human Services (ADHS) Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Education	Child Care providers, organizations that support improved quality of child care centers	The majority of funds will be used for 1) child care vouchers for low-income families, with priority on taking currently-eligible families off the waiting list; 2) use of “quality” dollars, which are more flexible for states; 3) projects targeted for infants and toddlers (to be determined).	\$2 billion through September 2010	\$25 million through September 2010 1) \$21.8 million – vouchers 2) \$2 million – quality enhancements 3) \$1.2 million- Infants and toddlers
Head Start/Early Head Start <i>HHS</i>	Head Start and Early Head Start programs	Head Start and Early Head Start programs	Head Start and Early Head Start provide comprehensive early care and education for children under five. Funds will support: 1) expansion and improvements for existing programs; and 2) creation of additional Early Head Start programs for children 0 to 3, available to states by competition (details to be determined).	Total: \$2.1 billion through Sept 2010.* 1) \$1 billion to existing programs 2) \$1.1 billion expand Early Head Start (0-3)	\$7.2 million through September 2010.*
Child Welfare					
Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance <i>HHS</i>	ADHS Division of Children and Family Services	Foster families, guardians, new adoptive parents	Temporary increase of 6.33% ¹ in the federal share of expenses (referred to as FMAP) for foster care, adoption, and guardianship assistance payments. The increase does not include administrative expenses. The new influx of funds will help support child and family initiatives across ADHS.	\$843 million through December 2010*	\$4.3 million through December 2010*

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Economic Self-Sufficiency					
Unemployment Insurance (UI)	Arkansas Department of Workforce Services (DWS)	Unemployed workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increases unemployment benefits by \$25 per week 2) Extends time recipients may receive extended emergency unemployment support 3) Supports modernization of UI systems in states by making new workers eligible <p><i>(For more information, see forthcoming AACF analysis of new UI funds under ARRA)</i></p>	Total \$7.5 billion 1) and 2) billion*-\$500 million in extended/increased benefits 3) \$7 billion – modernization	Total \$267 million 1) \$120.7 million In increased benefits 2) \$89.3 million extended benefits 3) \$57 million modernization
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 1) Emergency Fund 2) Supplemental Fund HHS	ADWS	Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) recipients, child care centers, other community-based programs that serve low-income families	Cash assistance and employment supports for low-income, unemployed families. Once cash assistance payments are made, states have flexibility in how they use remaining funds to support low-income recipients moving into employment. Arkansas may receive funds through the 1) emergency fund, which supports states with significant caseload increases or 2) supplemental grant funds for states <i>Flexibility in TANF carryover funds:</i> In addition to funding, ARRA removes current restrictions on states to use reserved, unused funds only for cash assistance. States may now use these funds for any TANF-related benefit or services. <i>(For more information, see forthcoming AACF analysis of new TANF funds under ARRA.)</i>	1) \$5 billion through September 2010 – emergency 2) \$319 million through September 2010 - supplemental	1) Up to \$28.4 million through September 2010, depending on caseload increases 2) \$6.2 million through FY2010 – supplemental**

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Economic Self-Sufficiency (Con't)					
<p>Workforce Investment Act (WIA)</p> <p>1) Youth services 2) Dislocated workers 3) Adult services</p>	<p>Arkansas Workforce Investment Board, ADWS</p> <p>Local Workforce Investment Boards</p>	<p>Local Workforce Investment Boards, workforce centers, community-based providers</p>	<p>Extends current funding for youth, adult and dislocated workers by formula to states and local communities.</p> <p>1) Youth funds provide comprehensive services to young people with specific barriers to employment in the following areas: improving educational attainment, preparing for and succeeding in employment, youth supports, and civic engagement and leadership services. ARRA also increases WIA age eligibility for youth activities from age 21 to age 24.</p> <p>2) Dislocated worker funds support activities for individuals who have been terminated, laid off or who have received a notice of termination from their employer. Funds may also support those who have exhausted unemployment insurance, were self-employed, or were displaced homemakers no longer supported by another family member. Funds provide training services through a one-stop delivery system, including referral and screening, training, and job placement.</p> <p>3) Adult funds support citizens or legal immigrants over 18, with priority on low-income adults, to provide training services through a one-stop delivery system, including referral and screening, training, and job placement.</p> <p>An additional \$1 billion will be made available through national competition for YouthBuild, training in high growth/emerging industries, and national dislocated worker reserves.</p>	<p>Total: \$2.95 billion to states through Sept 2009</p> <p>1) \$1.2 billion youth activities 2) \$1.4 billion dislocated worker activities 3) \$500 million adult activities</p>	<p>Total: \$24.9 million through September 2009</p> <p>1) \$12.1 million youth 2) \$7.6 million – dislocated workers 3) \$5.1 million adults</p>

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Economic Self-Sufficiency (Con't)					
Child Support Enforcement (CSE) <i>HHS</i>	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), Office of Child Support Enforcement	Parents will ultimately keep or receive new payments from increased state enforcement	Temporarily restores a 2006 cut in federal incentive payments for program administration. Payments are based on child support enforcement rates.	\$1 billion through September 2010	Up to \$14.5 million through September 2010, depending on child support collections
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) <i>HHS</i>	ADHS Division of County Operations	Sixteen local Community Action Agencies around the state	New funds are targeted for outreach, coordination, and planning activities to increase public awareness and utilization of services made available through the federal stimulus. Outreach efforts will focus on programs and services to assist individuals and families up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level with employment assistance, food, housing, healthcare and other unmet needs.	\$1 billion through September 2010	\$13.6 million through September 2010

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Education – Pre K, K12, higher education					
<p>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</p> <p><i>U.S. Department of Education (USED)</i></p>	<p>Governor’s Office</p> <p>Arkansas Department of Education (ADE)</p> <p>Arkansas Department of Higher Education (ADHE)</p> <p>Local school districts</p>	<p>Local school districts</p> <p>Colleges and universities</p>	<p>1) Grants to states – General</p> <p>1a) 81.8% percent of general funds must be used to restore education funding cuts OR avert cuts in other basic services in K12 and higher education. If excess funds exist after shortfalls are restored, it must go to school districts based on their Title I formula. Schools may use the funds for any activity authorized by certain existing federal laws ² or for new construction, modernization, renovation, and repair of public school facilities.</p> <p>Arkansas will use general funds to restore higher education cuts, with the majority flowing to local school districts.</p> <p>1b) Governors may use the other 18.2% of general funds for a range of government services at their discretion (e.g. public safety, education, etc.)</p> <p>ADE will fund districts based on approval of plans, which will be posted on the ADE website at www.arkansased.org</p> <p>The fund also includes two nationally competitive grants programs: 2) Incentive Grants for states and 3) Innovation grants for school districts. Funds will be awarded to states and districts in Fall 2009 and Spring 2010 by the federal Department of Education to develop and showcase promising practices to improve student achievement and close the achievement gap.</p>	<p>1) \$53.6 billion total through Sept 2010, \$48.6 billion to states:</p> <p>1a) \$39.5 billion (81.8%) - education</p> <p>1b) \$8.8 billion flexible (18.2%)</p> <p>2) \$4.35 billion incentive grants to states</p> <p>3) \$650 million innovation grants to districts</p>	<p>1) \$443.9 million through September 2010*</p> <p>1a) \$363.1 million – education \$341 million will flow to school districts, \$22 million will restore higher education cuts.</p> <p>1b) \$80.8 million – flexible</p> <p>2) To be determined based on state competition</p> <p>3) To be determined based on local competition</p>

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Education – Pre K, K12, higher education (Con't)					
Title I Part A and School Improvement grants <i>USED</i>	ADE Local school districts	School districts	<p>1) Part A funds flow to school districts by pre-determined federal formula based on the concentrations of low-income students. They must be used to help improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet state academic achievement standards. Allocations to Arkansas districts, which range from \$14,000 to \$8 million, can be accessed here.</p> <p>2) School Improvement grants, to further assist elementary and secondary schools identified for improvement, corrective action, and restructuring, will be allocated to districts in the Fall of 2009 by ADE.</p>	Total: \$13 billion 1) Part A - \$10 billion 2) \$3 billion	Total: \$142.6 million 1) Part A - \$111.1 million 2) School improvement - \$34 million
Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), Parts B and C (or Special Education) <i>USED</i>	ADE (Part B) ADHS Division of Developmental Disabilities Services (Part C)	Local school districts, early intervention programs	<p>Funds flow to local school districts by formula to provide and enhance public education for children with disabilities.</p> <p>1) Part B supports children ages three to 21, with funds set aside for PreKindergarten children (ages 3 – 5)</p> <p>2) Part C provides funds to implement statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, interagency programs and make early intervention services available to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.</p>	Total: \$27 billion 1) \$11.7 – Part B 2) \$500 million – Part C	Total: \$126 million 1) Part B: \$117.7 million, with \$5.5 dedicated for PreK 2) Part C: \$4 million 3)

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Education – Pre K, K12, higher education (Con't)					
Vocational Education <i>U.S. Department of Education (USED)</i>	Arkansas Department of Workforce Education, Arkansas Rehabilitation Services ADHS Division of Blind Services	Rehabilitation centers across Arkansas serving individuals with disabilities	Supports a wide range of services designed to help persons with disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities, including job placement, high school transition services, and medical and restorative therapies. The additional federal funds will be used to assist individuals who have a physical or mental impairment that results in a substantial impediment to employment.	\$540 million	\$6.6 million
Other K12 Education Grants <i>USED</i>	ADE	Local school districts	Additional funds to districts, by existing formula or competitive grants, for: 1) technology improvements; 2) homeless youth education; and 3) school lunch equipment. For more information on these specific programs, visit the education page of the Arkansas recovery web site.	Approximately \$700 million (est.)	Total of approximately \$9 million: 1) \$7.2 million – technology 2) \$1.2 million – school lunch equipment 3) \$645,000 – homeless youth education

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Education – Pre K, K12, higher education (Con't)					
<p>Other Higher Education</p> <p>Pell grants</p> <p>State competitive grants for teacher quality, Work study</p> <p><i>USED</i></p>	<p>U.S. Dept of Education, Institutions of Higher Education</p>	<p>Varies by program - College students, public colleges and universities</p>	<p>Requirements vary by program and guidance.</p> <p>1) Recipients of the Pell Grant Program will see up to \$500 increases through refunds or tuition discounts to students.</p> <p>2) Federal Work Study grants</p> <p>3) Other competitive grants to improve teacher quality, data systems</p>	<p>\$17.4 billion***</p> <p>1) Pell Grants - \$15.8 billion - Pell Grants</p> <p>2) Federal Work Study -\$200 million</p> <p>3) Other - \$100 million</p>	<p>Total at least \$200 million</p> <p>1) \$200 million – Pell Grants</p> <p>2) \$1.6 million – Federal Work study</p> <p>3) TBD</p>
Food Assistance					
<p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly Food Stamps</p> <p><i>HHS</i></p>	<p>ADHS Division of County Operations</p>	<p>SNAP/Food Stamp recipients</p>	<p>1) The majority of funds support a 13.6% increase in maximum Food Stamp/SNAP benefits for low-income, eligible families, which went into effect April 1, 2009. For example, most four-person households will receive an additional \$80 per month for food.</p> <p>2) The state also received additional administrative funds to meet increased caseloads.</p>	<p>1) \$20 billion – increased benefits</p> <p>2) \$290.5 mil – administration through</p>	<p>1) \$269 million benefit increase</p> <p>2) \$2.9 mil</p>

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Health					
Medicaid	ADHS Division of Medical Services, Division of County Operations	Health care providers	<p>Federal Matching Assistance Percentage (FMAP) base increase of 6.33%. <i>Note: The increase does NOT apply to Disproportionate Share Hospital payments or the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)</i></p> <p>No eligibility standards can be LESS than what state had in place July 1, 2008.</p> <p>FMAP can increase by another 5.5% to 11.5% if unemployment increases significantly based on thresholds.</p> <p>States must demonstrate providers are promptly paid.</p> <p>Transitional Medicaid Assistance (TMA)³ – states have the option to extend assistance through December 2010 and offer up to 12 months of continuous coverage to individuals leaving welfare whose new earnings would otherwise make them ineligible for Medicaid.</p> <p>The new influx of funds will help support child and family initiatives across ADHS, including home- and community-based services for seniors and upgrading education classrooms at juvenile justice facilities.</p>	<p>\$87,144 billion</p> <p>Over 27 months starting FFY09 through first quarter of FFY2011</p>	<p>Up to \$730 million</p> <p>Over 27 months starting FFY09</p>

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE, AGENCY	WHO IN ARKANSAS ADMINISTER S FUNDS?	WHO (ULTIMATELY) RECEIVES FUNDS?	REQUIREMENTS, FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, AND OTHER INFORMATION	EST. FEDERAL TOTAL	EST. STATE TOTAL
Health (Con't)					
Health Information Technology (HIT) <i>HHS</i>	ADHS Division of Medical Services, regional medical centers, universities, others TBD	Medical service providers	Incentives to Medicaid and Medicare providers to invest in technology, including Electronic Health Records (EHR) purchases/ implementation, operation costs, training and other expenses. Some opportunities will come through ADHS, others will be nationally competitive, and others are still to be determined. Some match will be required for many opportunities.	\$17 billion*	To be determined
Community Health Centers (CHCs) <i>HHS</i>	Community Health Centers with federally qualified health centers (FQHC) designation – 12 in Arkansas	Community Health Centers across the state	Community health centers provide preventive and primary health care to those in medically underserved communities. They are often the only option for uninsured children and families. Funds support CHCs to 1) meet new service demands and 2) open new access sites in underserved communities; and 3) construction, modernization and technology improvements. For increased service demand (1) funding amounts to Arkansas centers, ranging from \$156,718 to \$495,535 can be accessed at: http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/hrsa/arkansas.html	Total \$2 billion 1) \$338 million – services 2) \$155 million – new sites 3) \$1.5 billion - capitol improvements	Total at least \$6.4 million 1) \$ 3,091,988- Services**** 2) Approx \$3.3 million for new sites in Blytheville, England, Siloam Springs**** 3) As of 6/2009 Arkansas CHCs have applied for \$7.5

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					million****
Housing/Community Development					
Weatherization Assistance Program <i>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)</i>	ADHS Community Action Agencies	Local Community Action Agencies and other nonprofits for services to eligible households	Enables low-income Arkansans who are below 200% of the federal poverty level to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. Weatherization assistance includes a range of energy conservation activities, such as: replacing broken windows; caulking and weather stripping doors and windows; insulating ceilings, walls and floors; installing storm windows and thermostats; and repairing and cleaning heating systems.	\$5 billion from April 2009 – March 2012	\$48.1 million from April 2009 – March 2012
Public Housing Capitol Fund <i>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</i>	Cities and Counties	Local housing authorities	To develop, finance, and modernize public housing in their communities. See recovery.arkansas.gov for amounts allocated to housing authorities around the state	\$3 billion	\$29.1 million

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE, AGENCY	WHO IN ARKANSAS ADMINISTER S FUNDS?	WHO (ULTIMATELY) RECEIVES FUNDS?	REQUIREMENTS, FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, AND OTHER INFORMATION	EST. FEDERAL TOTAL	EST. STATE TOTAL
Housing/Community Development (Con't)					
Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program <i>HUD</i>	ADHS, local governments	Local governments, community-based organizations providing services	<p>The funds will provide for a variety of assistance to prevent homelessness or find stable housing for those currently homeless, including: rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services, mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management.</p> <p>Grants are distributed to state (25%) and local governments (75%) by formula. DHS will grant its share to current providers.</p>	\$1.5 billion over three years	\$11.2 million over three years
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) <i>HUD</i>	Arkansas Economic Development Commission, local Economic Development Districts , CDBG entitlement cities	Planning or Economic Development Districts and sub-grantees by application	<p>Funds flow by formula to current CDBG recipients (state and local), with priority on capitol projects that can be awarded based on bids within 120 days. Some funds are dedicated for affordable rental housing.</p> <p>The following cities receive CDBG entitlement funds directly and do not flow through the state: Bentonville, Conway, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Jacksonville, Jonesboro, Little Rock, North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Rogers, Springdale, Texarkana, West Memphis</p>	\$1 billion	\$7.4 million

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE, AGENCY	WHO IN ARKANSAS ADMINISTERS FUNDS?	WHO (ULTIMATELY) RECEIVES FUNDS?	REQUIREMENTS, FUNDS DISTRIBUTION, AND OTHER INFORMATION	EST. FEDERAL TOTAL	EST. STATE TOTAL
Other					
Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program <i>U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)</i>	Local law enforcement agencies Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)	Local law enforcement agencies, state programs, community-based programs	Funds support a range of local activities that support the criminal justice system. 1) Dedicated funds flow directly to over 100 law enforcement agencies across the state by formula based on population and violence statistics. Awards can be accessed here . 2) Funds by competition to state and local providers for a wide range of activities, including drug and gang task forces, crime prevention, domestic violence programs, treatment, corrections, and others.	Total \$2 billion over four years	Total \$22.2 million One-time award over four years 1) \$8.4 million direct to local law enforcement 2) \$13.8 by state competition

Note: Many funding programs are not included in this table, including new tax credits or supports directly to individuals/families (see narrative above), funds under \$4 million (e.g., immunizations, WIC administration, additional employment assistance, youth mentoring, AmeriCorps, food purchasing), energy, wireless/broadband investments, and highways. For more information visit the Federal Recovery [Website](#) or the Arkansas Recovery [Website](#).

Sources for table information other than Federal and state recovery websites:

* Federal Funds Information for States (2009). Selected briefs and resources, including *Budget Brief 09-04: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Becomes Law, Issue Brief 09-18 ARRA Restores Federal Match for Child Support Incentive Payments, State Allocations under ARRA (4/13/09, excel tables)*

** Democratic Policy Committee (2009). *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Creating Jobs, Investing in Our Country's Future, and Cutting Taxes For the People of Arkansas*

*** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2009). *State-by-State Estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate Income Individuals*. Available at www.cbpp.org

****Community Health Centers of Arkansas, email communication with Executive Director.

Additional Resources

Arkansas Recovery Site: recovery.arkansas.gov/index.html

Federal Recovery Site: www.recovery.gov

Federal Agency Recovery sites: <http://www.recovery.gov/?q=content/agencies>

National Governors Association Resource Center: www.nga.org/arra

National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL) Resource Center: www.ncsl.org/statefed/2009economicstimulus.htm

Federal Funds Information for States: <http://ffis.org/452501/index.html>

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=2355

Council on State Governments: <http://www.staterecovery.org/federal-assistance>

¹ Many reports cite 6.2% increase. 6.33% represents ADHS estimate from rounding.

² These include those under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Adult and Family Literacy Act, and Perkins Career and Technical Education Act. For more information visit <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html>

³ Lueck, S (2009). States should tap new Tools to Help Medicaid Beneficiaries Maintain Coverage. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available www.cbpp.org