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## MISSISSIPPI ALLOCATIONS THROUGH THE AMERICAN REINVESTMENT RECOVERY ACT

Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), Mississippi is eligible for over \$3 billion in funds. The goal of ARRA is to create and preserve jobs while stimulating the local and state economies by funding important programs and services that support Mississippi's working families. Some of the larger line items in Mississippi's allocation include fiscal stabilization monies for education and Medicaid, as well as money for infrastructure improvements. This memo highlights the programs and specific funding amounts made available to Mississippi through ARRA.<sup>1</sup>

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED PROVISIONS (Total National Spending Shown As Available) <sup>2</sup>	IMPACT IN MISSISSIPPI
<b>FISCAL RELIEF TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	
<b>Medicaid</b> -\$87 billion through first quarter of <b>FY 2011</b> to help states maintain Medicaid Programs. Requires states to maintain eligibility rules and provide required matching funds.	\$719 million
<b>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</b> -\$48.34 billion for education and state services block grants to maintain K-12, university and other public services spending and potentially to fund building projects and other initiatives.	\$479.3 million
<b>HEALTHCARE</b>	
<b>Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH)</b> -\$548 million to increase spending limits for DSH payments which would increase federal match	\$7.5 million
<b>Foster Care/ Adoption</b> -\$843 million for assistance with costs associated with placing children in foster care	\$1.8 million
<b>Immunization</b> -\$300 million to continue and expand immunization services primarily to children.	\$3 million
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
<b>K-12 Education</b> -\$25.2 billion to help to prevent cuts in programs including Title I for disadvantaged children and special education (IDEA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$132.9 million for Title I to LEA's</li> <li>• \$39.5 million for school improvement</li> <li>• \$126.7 million for IDEA</li> </ul>

<b>Education Technology</b> -\$645 million for computer and science labs.	\$8.5 million
<b>McKinney-Vento</b> -\$69.2 million to help homeless children attend and succeed in school	\$1.3 million
<b>Work Study Programs</b> -\$200 million to fund jobs for students attending college who need earnings to cover tuition, etc.	\$2.3 million
<b>Vocational Rehab</b> -\$540 million for people with disabilities to become employed	\$7.2 million
<b>Independent Living</b> -\$18 million	\$243,000
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE (TRANSIT &amp; WATER</b>	
<b>Water Treatment Systems</b> -\$5.895 billion in loans to upgrade wastewater treatment and drinking water systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$35.5 million for Clean water systems</li> <li>• \$19.5 million for Drinking water systems</li> </ul>
<b>Transit Capital Assistance</b> -\$6.73 billion for buses and equipment to increase public transportation.	\$8.2 million (urban) \$17.2 (rural)
<b>Highways and Bridges</b> - \$26.8 billion for infrastructure development.	\$354.5 million
<b>ENERGY AND AGRICULTURE</b>	
<b>Home Weatherization</b> -\$5 billion to help low-income families lower energy costs by weatherizing their homes.	\$51.7 million
<b>State Energy Program</b> -\$3.1 billion in assistance and incentives to states toward mandating and expanding energy efficiency standards.	\$35 million
<b>Emergency Food and Shelter Program</b> -\$99 million in additional funding to be administered through FEMA to public or private social service programs designed to aid individuals requiring emergency assistance.	\$1.2 million
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)</b> -\$100 million toward purchase, processing, and packaging of food to states depending on the low-income and unemployed population	\$1.3 million
<b>Food Stamps</b> -\$19 billion to increase benefits, address the limit for unemployed childless adults and for state administrative costs.	\$3.8 million for state administrative costs
<b>School Lunch Equipment</b> -\$89.9 million grant assistance for equipment used to administer the school lunch program.	\$1.2 million
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>	
<b>Senior Nutrition</b> -\$97.7 million for senior food programs, including Meals on Wheels and Congregate Meals.	\$732,000

<b>Child Care</b> -\$2 billion to provide child care services for children of working parents.	\$30.9 million
<b>Head Start</b> -\$663.3 million for pre-school for disadvantaged children.	\$15.6 million
<b>Community Services Block Grant</b> -\$200 million for housing and services for those hit hardest by the recession.	\$15.9 million
<b>HOUSING</b>	
<b>Public Housing Capital Funds</b> -\$3 billion to repair and modernize public housing and vacant properties to create more affordable housing and prevent blight.	\$32.5 million
<b>Community Development Block Grants-(Entitlement and Non-Entitlement)</b> -\$1 billion for housing and services for those hit hardest by the recession.	\$9.5 million
<b>HOME Investment Partnerships</b> -Provides \$2.25 billion to build and rehabilitate low-income housing using green technologies.	\$21.8 million
<b>Homelessness Prevention</b> -\$1.5 billion to help communities assist individuals in securing and retaining lodging.	\$14.4 million
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	
<b>Crime Victims Assistance Grants</b> - \$47.5 million in grant funding for victim compensation assistance programs administered through the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime.	\$695,000
<b>Crime Victims Compensation</b> -\$47.5 million in additional funding for state agencies that administer victim compensation assistance programs.	\$127,000
<b>Internet Crimes Against Children</b> -\$49.9 million provides funding for initiatives designed to pursue predators using the internet to sexually exploit children.	\$404,000
<b>Violence Against Women</b> -\$225 million in grant funding to combat domestic abuse.	\$2.3 million
<b>Byrne/JAG</b> -\$1.9 billion provides resources to state and local government. Toward strengthening the criminal justice system.	\$20.2 million
<b>LABOR</b>	
<b>Unemployment Insurance Benefits-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$9 billion to increase benefits by \$25 per week through December 2009.</li> <li>\$2.7 billion to continue extended benefits through December 2009.</li> <li>Incentives for modernization of state programs that would increase access to benefits for more</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$3.9 million for additional administration</li> <li>\$56.1 million contingent upon the implementation of the Alternative Base Period policy and two of the following provisions:</li> </ul>

<p>low-wage, part-time and other laid-off workers as provided in the Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act (UIMA).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Inclusion of Part-time workers;</li> <li>2) Inclusion of workers that are unemployed due to significant family reasons;</li> <li>3) Inclusion of workers with dependent family members who qualify for state benefits;</li> <li>4) Inclusion of permanently laid-off workers who require extra unemployment benefits to participate in training.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Employment Service</b>-\$397 million provides funding to state employment agencies under the Wagner-Peyser Act for re-employment and job-matching assistance.</p>	<p>\$3.8 million</p>
<p><b>Community Service for Older Americans</b>-\$120 million community service and work-based training program for older workers.</p>	<p>\$1.4 million</p>
<p><b>Workforce Investment Act</b>-\$1.6 billion provides income, support services, and job-training to individuals in high-unemployment or high-poverty areas.</p>	<p>\$7.8 million for adults \$18.8 million for youth</p>
<p><b>Dislocated Workers</b>-\$1.2 billion provides funding for employment and training programs under the WIA of 1998; and support services for individuals laid off or recently notified of future termination of employment.</p>	<p>\$18.3 million</p>
<b>TAXABLE CREDIT RELIEF</b>	
<p><b>Child Tax Credit</b>- Temporarily expands the credit of up to \$1,000 per child by lowering the income threshold to zero, making more low-income families eligible.</p>	<p>\$280.4 million<sup>3</sup></p>
<p><b>Earned Income Tax Credit</b>-\$4.6 billion to temporarily increase the credit for working families with three or more children and raise the starting point of the phase-out for all married couples filing a joint return.</p>	<p>\$56.2 million<sup>4</sup></p>
<p><b>Making Work Pay Credit</b>-New credit of up to \$400 per worker. Would phase in at the same rate as Social Security taxes and would phase out for workers with \$75,000 to \$100,000 of earnings.</p>	<p>\$1.08 billion<sup>5</sup></p>

<b>Supplemental Security Income</b> -\$4.2 billion for a one-time payment in 2009 to poor seniors and people with disabilities. The payment would be about \$450 for individuals, \$630 for couples.	\$164.3 million <sup>6</sup>
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### Other ARRA Provisions Would Also Benefit Mississippi

ARRA also includes a number of provisions expected to benefit Mississippi but for which dollar estimates of the impact in Mississippi are not available. Below is a list of those provisions. The dollar figures are for total national spending.

- Child Support Enforcement-Provides \$1billion in federal incentives for states to collect support owed to families.
- COBRA Healthcare for the Unemployed—Provides \$21 billion for premium subsidies to help laid-off workers continue their employer-provided coverage for the first 12 months. Also allows older and tenured workers to continue COBRA coverage beyond the 18-month limit.
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families—Provides \$2.5 billion to help states meet increased demand for temporary cash assistance and employment services among very low-income families with children, support families who have left the Families Independence Program (FIP) for work and provide one-time payments to families in need. States must maintain their own spending on FIP to receive the federal funds.

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<sup>1</sup> The Mississippi Economic Policy Center would like to acknowledge the Oregon Center for Public Policy for identifying many of the sources of information cited in this document and for the providing descriptions of the stimulus package provisions.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all estimates were generated by Federal Funds Information for the States, February 23, 2009

<sup>3</sup> Estimates gathered from the Center for American Progress (CAP), spreadsheet on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 state-by-state data, updated February 13, 2009

<sup>4</sup> Id.

<sup>5</sup> Id.

<sup>6</sup> Id.