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Dear Colleagues:

As an elected official, you know firsthand that the 11th District of Ohio needs relief. The Recovery and Reinvestment will begin the process of revitalizing our country. The Obama Administration has initiated this measure of recovery that, again, invests in the American people.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act has addressed the needs of the middle class, under-employed, and unemployed. President Obama's plan will provide relief to the jobless, workers in need of adequate job training, schools in desperate need of repair and resources, and our cities with infrastructures that are crumbling due to lack of resources and old age. This plan recognizes that investing in our citizens is not a luxury – it is a responsibility.

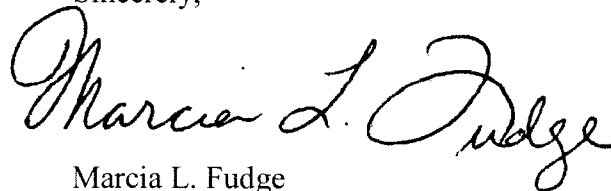
Undoubtedly, I am not completely satisfied with the recovery package. It stops short of addressing chronic unemployment, is heavily weighted with tax cuts, and does not give local government sufficient discretionary spending. Still, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act will provide relief for the majority of constituents in the 11th District and forecasts a foundation for economic stability.

Every day, I work in earnest toward economic stability for the 11th District. Today, I am pleased we have an opportunity to discuss our District's economic condition and the provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Please carefully read the materials I have provided. They are most current, informational, and useful as we vet the process of our own recovery. This is a fluid process and additional recovery numbers will be available soon.

Should you need further discussion or assistance, please contact my congressional staff.

Sincerely,



Marcia L. Fudge
Member of Congress

Mayors, Superintendants and County Managers Briefing

on the

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Presented by

The Honorable Marcia L. Fudge (OH-11)

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Agriculture

The Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee has jurisdiction over agriculture, rural development, Food and Drug Administration and related agencies.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

\$150M nationally

The Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, a USDA program, was first authorized in 1981 to distribute surplus commodities to low income households. The Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 subsequently authorized funding for the Secretary of Agriculture not only to distribute surplus food but also to purchase additional food as needed for processing, packaging, and distributing to individual States based on the number of unemployed and below poverty employed persons. Under the 1990 Farm Bill, the organizational name was changed to The Emergency Food Assistance Program. As currently written, each State sets its own income limits for household eligibility. States distribute food to local agencies directly serving public food banks, shelters, and soup kitchens.

States also receive administrative funds to help store and distribute donated commodities. **Money then goes directly to the five Cleveland area national food banks for emergency food and nutrition assistance to low income persons; including the elderly and homeless. No income test is applied for those people receiving meals at soup kitchens or homeless shelters.**

Child & Adult Care Food Program

\$100M nationally

CACFP is authorized by the Ohio Department of Education. Through CACFP, 2.9 million children and 86,000 adults receive nutritious meals and snacks each day as part of an affordable day care programs for many low-income families.

Food Stamps

\$ 4.859B for FY 09 and \$15.132B for future nationally

The Cuyahoga County Employment and Family Services (EFS) Agency manages the county's Food Stamp program. The Cuyahoga County Employment & Family Services Agency assists eligible citizens of the County with health care, nutrition, child care needs and provides cash assistance for those eligible under the Ohio Works First (OWF) program. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Civil Rights, actually manages the food stamp program for the state. **In December 2008, the Food Stamp casework in Cuyahoga country exceeded 95,000 households. Currently, approximately 15% of Cuyahoga County's population receives Food Stamps.**

Commerce Justice Science

The CJS appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over the Departments of Science and Justice as well NASA and the National Science Foundation.

Byrne/Justice Asst Grant

\$3B nationally; \$93M statewide

Formula Grant Program awarded directly to states through the Governor's office, The Byrne JAG program is distributed by formula. It provides 60 percent grant funding to States and 40 percent sub grant funding to local law enforcement efforts for programs administering criminal justice, law enforcement, juvenile justice, corrections, reentry, and prosecution. Any agency administering such services may apply for the grant. The award is based on population and violent crime statistics. States will apply for their individual portion at ojp.gov.

Local jurisdictions must seek funding for innovative projects through subgrants. Each governor must appoint a State Administering Agency (SAA) to handle the subgranting of these funds to local and state criminal justice operations. Local practitioners should contact the appointed SAA office to obtain application information. Typically, overall funding plans and funding decisions are made by advisory boards consisting of leading criminal justice officials, police chiefs, prosecutors, chief justices, and corrections commissioners. These advisory boards should be contacted and apprised of the project's value and available support. Alternatively in many states, funds are subgranted to local units of government in **block form** with decisions made locally on individual projects. In this instance, local practitioners should contact local agencies and appointed advisory boards for application information.

COPS Hiring

\$1B nationally

The COPS Hiring Recovery Program is available to fund an estimated 5,500 police officers nationally. This is a competitive grant program which provides salary and benefits for three years with no match and no salary caps. It provides 100% direct funding to local agencies. COPS will pay an officer's salary for 3 years and the local agency will pay for the fourth year. Applications will be available online at the end of March and funding will be issued in midsummer. The application is available on www.cops.usdoj.gov or 202-514-5328, at the Department of Justice.

Energy

The Energy and Water appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over energy and water development and related agencies including the Departments of Energy and portions of the Departments of Defense and Interior.

The Weatherization Assistance Program

\$ 5B nationally; \$273M statewide

The Weatherization Assistance Program enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. During the last 30 years, the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program has provided weatherization services to more than 5.6 million low-income families. By reducing the energy bills of low-income families instead of offering aid, weatherization reduces dependency and liberates funds for spending on more immediate family needs. On average, weatherization reduces heating bills by 32%, and overall energy bills, by \$358 annually at current rates. This spending, in turn, spurs low-income communities toward job growth and economic development. The Ohio Office of Energy Office (OEE) administers the DOE-funded Weatherization Assistance Program for the state. OEE sets the eligibility requirements and oversees the local agencies that provide weatherization services in the field. OEE boasts that Ohio has one of the highest performing weatherization programs in the country in terms of technical sophistication and savings achieved through weatherization.

State and Local Energy Grant

\$ 6.3B nationally

State and Local Efficiency Truck and Busses

\$ 300M nationally

State Grants for Charging Infrastructure

\$400M nationally

These grants are administered through the Ohio Department of Development's Energy Office (ODOD/OEO). ODOD/OEO is soliciting applications from retail businesses for the purchase and installation of many advanced energy programs.

Financial Services and General Government

The Financial Services and General Government appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over the Department of Treasury, District of Columbia and the Judiciary. This includes the Small Business Administration.

Small Business Administration

\$730M nationally

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act will use the Small Business Administration (SBA) to help small firms in **three key ways**. Funding will be awarded on a competitive application basis. Taken together, these initiatives are expected to result in nearly \$21 billion in new investments and lending for small businesses, spurring the creation of 634,000 jobs. The following are the three key ways small businesses will benefit from the package:

1) Make affordable credit available to small businesses.

The legislation will reduce to zero the fees on Small Business Administration backed loans. This will immediately make credit more affordable for small firms. In addition, the legislation raises the amount of any loan the Small Business Administration may guarantee. The bill also has provisions to unfreeze the secondary market for SBA-backed loans. With the secondary market frozen, banks have been stuck with loans on their books, preventing them from lending to small businesses. Rejuvenating the secondary market will allow credit to flow and small firms to make investments that create jobs.

2) Help small firms struggling with existing debt.

The measure will establish a new 'Small Business Stabilization Financing' program at the Small Business Administration. It will provide crucial support to those small firms and businesses experiencing major difficulty managing debt.

3) Spur investment in high-growth, small firms.

The bill will streamline the Small Business Investment Company's (SBIC) program thus allowing them to invest more flexibly. SBIC's will be able to invest more readily in firms currently in their portfolios while expanding the portfolios to invest further. The recovery package targets much need tax relief to cash-strapped businesses, placing more money into the hands of small businesses, this year, so they can grow and create jobs.

Small business provisions in the conference report for H.R. 1 would:

- Reduce to zero fees on SBA-backed loans. At the urging of House Members, the conference report includes language requiring that fee reductions go to small business borrowers.

- Raise the percentage of a loan that the Small Business Administration (SBA) may guarantee from 85 percent to 90 percent, encouraging banks and private lenders to reenter the market for SBA-backed loans.
- Establish a new “Small Business Stabilization Financing Program” that will allow SBA to make no interest loans to firms that are struggling to make payments on existing debt.
- Unfreeze the secondary market by allowing “broker-dealers” of SBA-backed loans to take out additional loans from SBA in order to purchase additional loans off banks’ books. This will provide banks with liquidity so they can lend to small businesses again.
- Allow SBA to guarantee existing debts in loan pools that are currently unguaranteed. This, too, will provide liquidity in the secondary market so that banks begin lending again.
- Allow small businesses to refinance existing debts under the SBA’s 504 program.
- Streamline the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program to provide fast growing companies with equity capital they need to grow and create jobs.
- Ensure oversight by requiring the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report to Congress on the implementation of the small business lending provisions in the stimulus.
- Provide \$15 million to the SBA’s surety bond program, including larger bonding authority, to help small firms obtain construction related projects.
- Provide \$30 million for the SBA’s microloan program, which provides loans and technical assistance for low income entrepreneurs and laid-off workers who are starting their own business.

Labor, Health and Human Services

The Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor and related agencies.

Labor/Health and Human Services

Training and Employment Services

\$3.95B nationally

The Workforce Investment Act provides funds to the district for job training and employment for disassociated workers, youth, and adults.

Formula Grants

In addition to the \$2.95 billion in formula grants, the bill provides \$50 Million toward *Youth Build*, \$750 million toward new competitive grants for job training and placement, and \$200 million for the dislocated workers' assistance national reserve.

- 1.) 500,000,000 for **Grants to States** for adult employment and training activities.
- 2.) 1,200,000,000 for **Grants to the States** for youth employment. This includes summer jobs for youths under the provisions of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998
- 3.) 1,000,000,000 for **Grants to the States** for dislocated worker employment and activities and programs (Competitive Grant)
- 4.) 500,000,000 for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve to remain available through 2010 (**Competitive Grant**)
- 5.) 50,000,000 for Youth Build activities from which a small portion will be going to the states.
- 6.) 750,000,000 for a program of **Competitive Grants** for worker training and placement in high growth and energy industry sectors.

This is a competitive grant program available to each state. Additionally, state entities may apply. More information on this legislation will be forthcoming through a federal registry notice; previous applicants include community colleges. The funds for this provision will be available through June 30, 2010. The language of the bill states that 500 million dollars will be reserved for job training for workers in careers relating to energy efficiency and gives priority to workers in the health care sector. In addition, grantees in Ohio reached eleven (11) in 2008. The board of regions received a grant of 1.2 million dollars for high energy growth.

Community Service Employment for Older Americans: Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

\$120M nationally

The mission of this program is to promote economic self-sufficiency for older individuals and their families who aim to support themselves and their families through work. The goals revolve around employment opportunities for older Americans and the promotion of older

workers as the answer for businesses seeking a trained, qualified, and reliable workforce. The strategy is to utilize a service approach that can respond quickly and effectively to the changing needs of business.

State Unemployment Insurance and employment service operations

\$400M nationally

The state established an agreement with The Department of Labor and provides federal funds to add an additional \$25 to each claimant; exempt from child support. The payment will be shielded on a weekly basis through December 2009.

Office of Job Corps

\$250B nationally

Job Corps is the nation's oldest and largest federally funded job training and education program for economically disadvantaged youth ages 16 through 24. Created over 40 years ago, Job Corps has trained over 2 million young people. Job Corps provides services to students including; education, career training, job assistance, and recruitment. Each student in Job Corps has the opportunity to receive training in more than 100 occupational areas including health occupations, construction fields, culinary arts, business and technology. In addition to training, students receive meals, basic medical care, and a biweekly living allowance. Furthermore, this legislation is geared towards construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers.

Children and Families Services Programs Block Grant

\$1B nationally

\$1,000,000,000 for carrying out activities under sections 674 through 679 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, of which \$500,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2009, and of which no part shall be subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 674(b) of such Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 675C(a)(1) of such Act, 100 percent of the funds made available to a State from this additional amount shall be distributed to eligible entities as defined in section 673(1) of such Act: *Provided further*, That for services furnished under such Act during fiscal years 2009 and 2010, States may apply the last sentence of section 673(2) of such Act by substituting '200 percent' for '125 percent': *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 1106 of this Act shall not apply to this appropriation.

Payment to States for Child Care Development Block Grant

\$2B nationally

For an additional amount for 'Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant', \$2,000,000,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2009, which shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1106 of this Act shall not apply to this appropriation.

Head Start/Early Head Start Cleveland Head Start Program

\$1.1B nationally for expansion

These funds are to be distributed through the Department of Education.

1,000,000,000 for carrying out activities under the Head Start Act, of which \$500,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2009.

\$1,100,000,000 for expansion of Early Head Start programs, as described in section 645A of the Head Start Act, of which \$550,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2009: *Provided*, That of the funds provided in this sentence, up to 10 percent shall be available for the provision of training and technical assistance to such programs consistent with section 645A(g)(2) of such Act, and up to 3 percent shall be available for monitoring the operation of such programs consistent with section 641A of such Act: *Provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall apply to this appropriation in lieu of the provisions of section 1106 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 1103 of this Act shall not apply to this appropriation.

Community Health Center and Services

\$20B nationally

Within the 11th Congressional District there are numerous health centers.

The mission of the Community Health Center is to ensure access to high-quality affordable health care for all Ohioans.

Payments to states for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (**\$1 Billion**), Ohio's Community Health Centers are required to provide care to all patients regardless of a person's insurance status or ability to pay.

The following represents a breakdown of the patients that community health centers serve: 36% are uninsured, 36% are on Medicaid, 19% have private insurance, 35% are 0-19 years old; 36% are 20-44 years old. Beyond the outstanding health services provided to patients by community health centers, it is important to consider the impact health centers have on their communities. In Ohio, community health centers employ over 163 physicians, 39 dentists, over 220 nurses and approximately 1,700 total staff positions in areas where quality professionals are in short supply. *The overall economic impact of the community health center system is estimated to be over \$230 million in the state of Ohio.*

Health IT

\$2B nationally

The Stimulus package addresses the leading reason many doctors and hospitals have not yet begun using Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems. Survey results published in the July 3, 2008, issue of The New England Journal of Medicine found that 66 percent of doctors who had not adopted an EHR system cited cost as the biggest barrier to adoption. Doctors and hospitals are now eligible for payments through Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement systems, rewarding them for demonstrating a "meaningful use" of certified EHR technology. *Among the benefits to the economy will be the creation of an expected hundreds of thousands of jobs and*

annual healthcare cost savings of as much as \$77 Billion. In addition, to the many direct benefits of the legislation, potential benefits to patients and doctors include fewer medical errors and reduced administrative delays. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 includes many recommendations made to assist in increasing Health Information technology to help with management of medical information and its secure exchange between health care consumers and providers. In addition, the legislation will improve health care quality, prevent medical errors, reduce costs, and decrease paperwork.

Health Workforce

\$500M nationally

The Ohio Health workforce consists of Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Mental Health, and Aides. As of 2000 there were more than 531,000 workers employed in the health sector in Ohio. Nearly 10 percent of Ohio's total workers are in health related positions. (how, why and where is the money distributed?)

This funding from the legislation has potential to save or generate over 20,000 public health jobs, including helping to restore some of the 11,000 public health workers that have already been laid off. Much of the health workforce investment policy is determined at the State level. In Ohio it must be dually noted that the health care industry presents an extremely vital and exiting opportunity in terms of workforce development. In addition to employment growth, the health care workforce initiative in the legislation will also need to address the replacement of retiring workers. Many of the health care occupations in Cleveland have a high proportion of workers between the ages of 45 and 55. Demand for highly skilled health workers is on the rise and the legislation has been drafted to address the issue.

Department of Education

Education for the Disadvantaged (Grants to LEAs): Title I-A

\$10B nationally; \$363.956M statewide¹

The Education for the Disadvantaged program provides financial assistance to LEAs and schools with a high percentage of low income children in an effort to ensure these children meet challenging state academic standards. Unless a participating school is operating a school-wide program, the school must focus Title I services on children who are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet state academic standards. Schools where low income children make up at least 40 percent of enrollment are eligible to use Title I funds for school-wide programming. LEAs also must use Title I funds to provide academic enrichment services to eligible children enrolled in private schools.

For a breakdown of funds by school district, please use the chart at the end of these materials.

Grants to LEAs will be made by the **pre-existing Title I-A formula**.

Education for the Disadvantaged (School Improvement): Title I-A

\$3B nationally; \$108.442M statewide²

The Department of Education will award the monies on a **competitive basis** to assist schools struggling to meet achievement goals.

School Improvement Programs (Education Technology): Title II-D

\$650M nationally; \$22.996M statewide³

The primary goal of the Education Technology program is to improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in elementary and secondary schools. Additional goals of this program are:

Source: Table prepared by CRS, February 13, 2009.

¹ Estimated state grants are based on the sum of the estimated grants that would be made to LEAs in each state with hold harmless applied. A set-aside of 1% (\$100 million) was reserved for the outlying areas and BIA. The remaining funds were split equally between the Targeted Grant formula and the Education Finance Incentive Grant formula.

² Estimates are based on each state's proportional share of FY2008 grants under ESEA Title I, Parts A, C and D. Under this program, the outlying areas and BIA are treated as states.

³ From the \$650 million appropriated, 2% was reserved for national activities. From the remaining funds, a set-aside of 0.75% was reserved for the BIA and 0.50% was reserved for the outlying areas. The minimum grant to states is 0.5%.

(A) To assist every student in crossing the digital divide by ensuring they are technologically literate by eighth grade graduation/matriculation regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, family income, locality, or disability.

(B) To encourage the effective integration of technology resources and systems with teacher training and curriculum development and establishing research-based instructional programming as best practices by state and local educational institutions.

Funding has eroded for Title II-D. Therefore, Title 1-A funding is essential and timely.

Under Title 1-A, each state can withhold 5% of the grant. After the state portion is removed, **50% will be allocated according to formula**. The formula is proportional to the amount each District received under Title I. The remaining **50% will be disbursed through competitive grants**.

The competitive grant process has not been finalized. There is a strong possibility that ODOE will notify LEAs of available additional funds through CCIP application.

School Improvement (Education for Homeless Children): McKinney-Vento \$70M Nationally; \$1.384M Statewide⁴

The 1987 Steward B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act was enacted to confront the problems associated with homelessness in the United States. The Act was amended in 1990 and 1994. Subtitle VII-B of the Act, as amended in 1994, mandates state action to ensure that homeless children and youth have equal access to the same free and appropriate public education as their non-homeless counterparts. The 1994 amendments to the McKinney Act provide local educational authorities with increased flexibility in the use of funds, specify the rights of homeless preschoolers to a free and appropriate public preschool education, give parents of homeless children and youth a greater voice regarding their children's school placement, and require educational authorities to coordinate with housing authorities.

The disbursement process has not been finalized. Traditionally, the Ohio Office of the Coordinator of Education of Homeless Children and Youth awards sub-grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to help homeless children and youth enroll in, attend, and succeed in school. To receive McKinney sub-grants, LEAs apply to the state. States award sub-grants on the basis of need, determined primarily by the number of homeless children and youth enrolled in LEAs and the ability of the LEAs to meet the needs of this population

Innovation & Improvement (Teacher Incentive Fund)

⁴ The H.R. 1 conference agreement provides that funds be allocated among the states on the basis of state-reported estimates of homeless students for the 2007-2008 school years. Data for that year are not yet available, so data for 2006-2007, the most recent year for which data are available, were used to calculate these estimates. A total of 1.1% of funds were reserved for the outlying areas and BIA.

\$200M Nationally

The Innovation and Improvement program supports efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools.

No decision has been made about the Ohio Department of Education's current application process. It is a direct federal grant. Since this is new money and cannot be used for the same grantees, it should be used for additional programming. **School districts are encouraged to apply directly to the U.S. Department of Education.**

Special Education (Part B State): IDEA, Part B (sec 611)

\$11.7B Nationally; \$437.736M Statewide⁵

The primary purpose of IDEA is to avail disabled children with free, appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs while preparing them for higher education, employment, and independent living.

For a breakdown of funds by school district, please use chart at the end of the materials.

These grants to the LEAs will be made by the **pre-existing IDEA, Part B (sec 611) formula.**

Special Education (Part C State): IDEA, Part C

\$500M Nationwide; \$11.877M Statewide⁶

IDEA, Part C specifically applies to infants and toddlers. **Traditionally, this is a program administered on the state level through the Department of Health.** Its application will apparently remain the same.

⁵ The estimated state grants presented here are funded through H.R. 1 and are amounts in excess of grant amounts estimated to be provided based on projected FY2009 appropriations. It is assumed that set-asides for BIA schools, the Outlying Areas, and the Freely Associated States are funded entirely from amounts projected to be provided in the FY2009 appropriation. These estimates were prepared using state population and poverty data used in making FY2008 allocations, and preliminary FY2009 state full-funding data provided from the Department of Education.

⁶ The increases in IDEA, Part C funding are assumed to be in addition to a FY2009 IDEA, Part C appropriation of \$439,427,000 (per the House Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations). It is assumed that funding for outlying areas would be provided entirely through the FY2009 appropriation. Funding for BIA is 1.25% of the total amount available to states under Part C. Funding for state incentive grants is 15% of the appropriation in excess of \$460 million.

Transportation and Housing and Urban Development

The Transportation and Housing and Urban Development appropriations subcommittee has jurisdiction over the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation and related agencies.

Supplemental Grants for Highway Investment.

\$ 27B nationally; \$935M statewide; \$44M locally

There is an existing program called the Surface Transportation program, which is the avenue the federal government sends money to states and cities for highway funding. The Recovery Act provided additionally highway funding and required recipients of funding to treat it in the same fashion as surface transportation funding. Essentially the state of Ohio receives \$935M and the Cleveland area receives \$44M. The Cleveland area share is handled by the local Metropolitan planning group, the Northeast Ohio Area wide Coordinating Agency (NOACA).

Supplemental Grants for Public Transit Investment

\$8.4B nationally; \$167M statewide; \$38M locally

The purpose is to provide grants for urbanized areas for public transportation capital investment from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund. \$6.8B comes through 49 USC 5307, 5311 and 5340 **formulas**. Fixed-Guide way Modernization formula (\$750 million through current 5337 formula), and New Starts grants (\$750 million discretionary grants through current 5309(d) and (e) program requirements). Additionally, \$100 million for a new transit energy discretionary grant program to be developed at FTA.

Supplemental Grant PHA for Capitol Needs

\$4B nationally; \$130M statewide

The Capital Fund provides funds, annually, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) for the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments and management improvements. The funds may not be used for luxury improvements, direct social services, cost funded by other HUD programs, and ineligible activities as determined by HUD on a case-by-case basis. \$3,000,000,000 is provided through **formula** and must be distributed in the first 30 days. The remainder (\$1,000,000,000) is provided through a competition and must be obligated by September 30, 2009. Major provisions include: PHA must give priority consideration to the rehabilitation of vacant rental units; PHAs must prioritize capital projects already underway or in the five year plan; Funding may not be used for operating or rental assistance; all funds must be obligated in 1 year and 60% must be spent within two (2) years, with 100% spent in three (3) years. If PHAs do not meet these deadlines, unobligated or unspent funds will be recaptured and reallocated to other PHAs; the Secretary may waive any

statute or regulation in connection with the use of these funds (except fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment to expedite these funds.

Community Development Block Grant

\$1B nationally; \$12.8M statewide; \$7.4M locally

This is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Entitlement communities will receive funds based on the funding received for FY08 allocations. The entitlement community will receive about a 27% increase from FY2008. For example, Euclid received \$1.035M for FY08. They would now receive an additional \$279,000. States will also receive money as well—Ohio received \$47,700,000. They will receive \$12.8M. Non-entitlement communities would apply to the state for block grant funding. The Secretary will establish requirements to expedite the use of the funds. There is also a priority to projects that award contracts within 120 days. The Secretary may waive any statute or regulation in connection with the use of these funds (except fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards and the environment) to expedite the use of funds provided. The waiver cannot be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute.

Neighborhood Stabilization

\$2B nationally

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) will provide emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. NSP provides grants to every state and certain local communities to purchase foreclosed or abandoned homes and to rehabilitate, resell, or redevelop these homes in order to stabilize neighborhoods and stem the decline of house values of neighboring homes. 50% of funds must be spent within two (2) years, with 100% spend in three (3) years. The funding is through **competition**. States, units of local government, and nonprofits are eligible to compete for funds. They can submit proposals in partnership with for-profit entities. Grantees must be in areas with the greatest number and percentage of foreclosures and can expend funding within the deadlines. The competition criteria must be announced within 75 days and applications are due to HUD within 150 days.

HOME

\$2.25B nationally; \$84.M statewide

Low Income Housing Tax Credits have been losing value as investors have stepped away. The Ohio Housing Finance Authority (OHFA) approved projects for FY07 and FY08 where the original investor has backed away and the projects need additional resources to move forward. The \$2.25B in HOME funding is a short term fix and will be used as gap financing to get these cases moving forward. OHFA will award the funds to tax credit projects depending on need. 75% of funds must be obligated in 1 year and 75% must be spent with two (2) years, with 100% spent in three (3) years. Unspent or unobligated funds will be recaptured and reallocated

to more deserving projects in other states that have used their funding. Ohio expects to receive in excess of \$80 million but is still waiting for the exact formula from HUD.

Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelter Grant
\$1.5B nationally

The Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) program provides homeless persons with basic shelter and essential supportive services. It can assist with the operational costs of the shelter facility, and for the administration of the grant. ESG also provides short-term homeless prevention assistance to persons at imminent risk of losing their own housing due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoffs. Grantees, which are state governments, large cities, urban counties, and U.S. territories, receive ESG grants and make these funds available to eligible recipients, which can be either local government agencies or private nonprofit organizations. The recipient agencies and organizations, which actually run the homeless assistance projects, **apply for ESG** funds to the governmental grantee, and not directly to HUD. Grantees would be required to collect data on the use of funds. 60% must be spent within 2 years, with 100% spent in three (3) years. Unobligated or unspent funds will be recaptured and reallocated to other grantees.

Public/Assisted Housing Stability
\$2.25B nationally

There was a shortfall in project-based section 8 renewal funding. This money takes care of the short fall, requiring the money be used for payments to owners for a twelve (12) month periods. The remaining \$250,000,000 energy retrofit for project-based Section 8, Section 202 (elderly) and Section 811 (housing for persons with disabilities). This funding would be for grants or loans. Finally, grantees or loan recipients must commit to an additional period of affordability of not less than 15 years.

Charts and Additional Information

OH-FY08 HUD Allocations

NAME	CDBG FY2008	HOME FY2008	ADDI FY2008	ESG FY2008	HOPWA FY2008
AKRON	6,719,041	1,756,577	12,535	300,923	
ALLIANCE	680,239	0	0	0	
BARBERTON	737,744	0	0	0	
BOWLING GREEN	300,202	0	0	0	
CANTON	2,849,827	670,779	0	127,569	
CINCINNATI	12,855,724	3,806,660	31,007	577,990	562,000
CLEVELAND	23,601,124	6,081,589	35,174	1,056,818	870,000
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	1,723,214	0	0	0	
COLUMBUS	6,362,991	4,704,687	45,243	284,759	641,000
CUYAHOGA FALLS	697,405	0	0	0	
DAYTON	6,249,477	1,747,128	13,505	279,709	
EAST CLEVELAND	1,104,770	442,118	0	0	
ELYRIA	662,312	0	0	0	
EUCLID	1,035,443	0	0	0	
FAIRBORN	259,462	0	0	0	
HAMILTON CITY	1,458,717	421,744	0	0	
KENT	298,370	0	0	0	
KETTERING	541,058	0	0	0	
LAKEWOOD	2,172,899	0	0	96,602	
LANCASTER	554,557	0	0	0	
LIMA	1,218,387	374,754	0	0	
LORAIN	1,209,273	466,719	0	0	
MANSFIELD	960,826	353,871	0	0	
MARIETTA	434,150	0	0	0	
MASSILLON	718,625	0	0	0	
MENTOR	176,210	0	0	0	
MIDDLETOWN	670,051	0	0	0	
NEWARK	834,069	0	0	0	
PARMA	972,981	0	0	0	
SANDUSKY	804,479	0	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	1,964,456	536,827	0	87,818	
STEUBENVILLE	735,446	0	0	0	
TOLEDO	7,886,761	2,427,457	16,824	351,243	
WARREN	1,303,067	751,468	5,233	0	
YOUNGSTOWN	3,877,371	774,948	0	173,886	
BUTLER COUNTY	1,145,694	765,090	7,563	0	
CUYAHOGA COUNTY	3,737,697	2,722,828	25,185	163,590	
FRANKLIN COUNTY	1,798,440	869,750	9,321	80,415	
HAMILTON COUNTY	3,362,796	1,357,119	13,232	150,809	
LAKE COUNTY	1,384,689	480,809	4,530	0	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	1,828,720	1,011,707	10,551	82,258	
STARK COUNTY	1,419,192	848,085	7,223	0	
SUMMIT COUNTY	1,013,484	424,199	3,777	0	
OHIO STATE PROGRAM	47,760,768	26,687,192	170,042	3,240,143	1,108,000

Highway Spending, in the Final Stimulus Conference Report

TOTAL: \$27.50 BILLION

General fund appropriation for "restoration, repair, construction and other activities eligible under [23 U.S.C. 133(b)] and for passenger and freight rail transportation and port infrastructure projects eligible for assistance under [23 U.S.C. 601(a)(8)]"; to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010. All funds have a 100 percent federal share and require no state or local matching funds.

SUBTRACT: \$840 MILLION

\$550 million for roads on federal lands and Indian reservations
 \$20 million for on-the-job training under 23 U.S.C. 140(b)
 \$20 million for DBE bonding assistance under 23 U.S.C. 332(e)
 \$40 million for FHWA administrative expenses
 \$60 million for ferry boats and terminal facilities
 \$150 million for highways in Puerto Rico and other territories

REMAINING: \$26.66 BILLION

To be apportioned to states within 21 days of enactment — Half in the same percentages as the distribution of formula obligation limitation to states in fiscal year 2008, half in the same percentages as the apportionment of FY 2009 surface transportation program (STP) funding. Each state must then split its combined apportionment three ways as follows:

67 PERCENT (\$17.86 Billion)

May be used at state DOT discretion for any eligible project under the conditions set out above. Half must be obligated within 120 days of apportionment or it will be redistributed to other states; the other half must be obligated within one year of apportionment or it will be redistributed to other

30 PERCENT (\$8.00 Billion)

Must be suballocated to individual areas within a state by population under 23 U.S.C. 133(d) and placed under MPO control. All funds must be obligated within one year of apportionment or all unobligated funds will be withdrawn and redistributed to other states.

3 PERCENT (\$800 Million)

Is set aside for transportation enhancements under section 133(d)(2) of title 23 U.S.C. (without the reference to FY 2005 funding levels). Half must be obligated within 120 days of apportionment or it will be redistributed to other states; the other half must be obligated within one year of apportionment or it will be redistributed to other states.

	Quoted Amount	%GSP	Weatherization Assistance Program	State Energy Program	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants
Total Ohio	\$224,100,000,000 \$8,290,624,753	4.31%	\$5,000,000,000 \$273,338,303	\$3,100,000,000 \$97,915,000	\$3,200,000,000 \$105,770,497
	Highway Infrastructure Investment		Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Title I Grants
Total Ohio	\$27,060,000,000 \$935,677,030	\$8,400,000,000 \$179,819,269	\$4,000,000,000 \$224,618,446	\$2,000,000,000 \$60,000,000	\$13,000,000,000 \$503,710,273
	IDEA, Part B State Grants	Child Care Development Block Grant	Head Start	Pell Grants	WIA Training and Employment Services
Total Ohio	\$12,200,000,000 \$472,999,134	\$2,000,000,000 \$68,140,840	\$2,100,000,000 \$27,337,915	\$15,636,000,000 \$605,433,280	\$3,950,000,000 \$148,397,237
	UI Benefits Extension	UI Increased Benefits	Temp Ass't for States with Advances	UI Modernization Act	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
Total Ohio	\$26,960,000,000 \$952,231,870	\$8,800,000,000 \$328,395,973	\$1,100,000,000 \$49,676,372	\$2,975,000,000 \$119,671,500	\$2,000,000,000
	HOME Investments Partnership Program	Public Housing Capital Funds	Emergency Shelter Grants	Community Development Block Grants	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps)
Total Ohio	\$2,250,000,000 \$84,553,892	\$4,000,000,000 \$130,645,030	\$1,500,000,000 \$67,717,491	\$1,000,000,000	\$19,900,000,000 \$768,100,000

* Monetary Estimates provided by the Office of the Speaker of the House.

	Child Support Enforcement	Seniors, Disabled Vets, & SSI	Community Services Block Grant	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	Medicaid - Federal Medical Assistance Percentages
Total	\$1,000,000,000	\$14,225,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$53,600,000,000	\$86,600,000,000
Ohio	\$114,400,000	\$553,835,000	\$7,795,855	\$1,832,444,666	\$3,398,551,432
	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	Making Work Pay	EITC Increase	Child Tax Credit	Recovery Zone Bonds
Total	\$2,000,000,000	\$116,199,000,000	\$4,600,000,000	\$14,830,000,000	\$5,371,000,000
Ohio	\$62,029,222	\$4,471,320,121	\$166,956,220	\$551,207,898	\$169,214,000
	AMT				
Total	\$69,800,000,000				
Ohio	\$2,392,873,493				

Estimated additional allocations to LEAs for ESEA, Title I-A; and IDEA, Part B, sec. 611 according to the H.R. 1 Conference Agreement

Notes: These are estimated grants only. These estimates are provided solely to assist in comparisons of the relative impact of alternative formulas and funding levels in the legislative process. It is ultimately the responsibility of the Department of Education and states to subgrant funds to LEAs. These estimates are not intended to predict specific amounts LEAs will receive. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

a. Title I-A: H.R. 1 provides an appropriation of \$10 billion in addition to amounts that would be provided under a separate FY2009 appropriations measure. Of this amount, 1% is set aside for the outlying areas and BIA. The remaining funds are split evenly between the targeted grant and education finance incentive grant (EFIG) formulas. Estimates grants to LEAs were prepared using the underlying factors used to calculate FY2008 Title I-A grants. Actual data used to grant funds to LEAs will differ.

b. IDEA: H.R. 1 provides an appropriation of \$11.3 billion for sec. 611 in addition to amounts that would be provided under a separate FY2009 appropriations measure. For these estimates, it is assumed that amounts reserved for state administration and state-level activities; and amounts required for LEA base payments come from the amount separately appropriated for FY2009. It is also assumed that no LEAs would be subject to allocations below the amounts they received for FY2008. Estimated grants were prepared using LEA population and poverty data used to calculate FY2008 Title I-A grants as a proxy for population and poverty data specified in sec. 611(f). Actual data used to subgrant funds to LEAs will differ.

Source: CRS analysis, February 13, 2009.

STATE	LEACODE	LEA NAME	TITLE I-A ^a	IDEA, PART B ^b	TOTAL
Ohio	3904355	BEACHWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 87,000	\$ 363,000	\$ 451,000
Ohio	3904378	CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 66,447,000	\$ 24,051,000	\$ 90,498,000
Ohio	3904379	CLEVELAND HEIGHTS-UNIVERSITY HEIGH	\$ 1,749,000	\$ 2,115,000	\$ 3,863,000
Ohio	3904390	EAST CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 4,806,000	\$ 1,726,000	\$ 6,531,000
Ohio	3904395	EUCLID CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,310,000	\$ 1,742,000	\$ 3,052,000
Ohio	3910016	ORANGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 153,000	\$ 510,000	\$ 663,000
Ohio	3910018	WARREN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 120,000	\$ 492,000	\$ 613,000
Ohio	3904404	GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTR	\$ 593,000	\$ 973,000	\$ 1,566,000
Ohio	3904430	MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 813,000	\$ 1,062,000	\$ 1,875,000
Ohio	3904437	MAYFIELD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 230,000	\$ 932,000	\$ 1,162,000
Ohio	3904475	SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 587,000	\$ 1,284,000	\$ 1,871,000
Ohio	3904479	SOUTH EUCLID-LYNDHURST CITY SCHOOL	\$ 406,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,613,000
Ohio	3904500	WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL D	\$ 717,000	\$ 727,000	\$ 1,444,000
Ohio	3904659	RICHMOND HEIGHTS LOCAL SCHOOL DIST	\$ 130,000	\$ 285,000	\$ 416,000

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Making College More Affordable

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is designed to assist college students and their families funding of higher education by significantly boosting federal student aid.

Boost the Pell Grant scholarship to its highest amount ever

- Increase the maximum Pell Grant Award by \$500 to \$5,350 for 2009-2010 and to \$5,550 for 2010-2011. When combined with other increases enacted during the 110th Congress, the maximum Pell Grant award will have increased by \$1,500 – or 37 percent – since the 2006 – 2007 school year;
- College and universities create jobs, support taxes and generate spending on goods and services. Increasing the Pell Grant scholarship will help more students stay in college, and more new students enroll in college – which in turn will help colleges and universities keep more jobs on the payroll and continue to serve as local economic engines.

Expand Work Study and Service Opportunities for Students

- Provide \$200 million for work-study programs to create opportunities for an additional 133,000 students to get paid for work in a field related to either their major or community service.

Stabilize State Budgets for Higher Education

- Provide funding for postsecondary education through the State Stabilization Fund which will allow states to, among other options, retain or hire faculty and staff, maintain or expand enrollment, repair, renovate and modernize campus facilities, and pay for other costs associated with the evolving needs of higher education in the current economy.

Higher Education Allocations (National)

Student Financial Assistance (Pell Grants)	\$ 15,636,000,000
Mandatory Pell/Student Loans	\$ 1,470,000,000
Student Financial Assistance (Perkins)	\$ 60,000,000
Work Study (New Program)	\$ 200,000,000
Higher Education (Teacher Quality Enhancement)	\$ 100,000,000