

**FEDERAL STIMULUS
UPDATE**

**COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
SEAPOWER AND EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME, TERRORISM,
AND HOMELAND SECURITY – RANKING MEMBER

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP,
REFUGEES, BORDER SECURITY,
AND INTERNATIONAL LAW



RECEIVED FEB 04 2009

2438 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6365

425-H SOUTH MAIN STREET
EMPORIA, VA 23847
(434) 634-5575

2903 BOULEVARD, SUITE B
COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VA 23834
(804) 526-4969

505 INDEPENDENCE PARKWAY
LAKE CENTER II—SUITE 104
CHESAPEAKE, VA 23320
(757) 382-0080

J. Randy Forbes
United States Congress

4th District, Virginia

January 30, 2009

Mr. Michael Johnson
County Administrator
Southampton County
P.O. Box 400
Courtland, VA 23837

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter requesting assistance for Southampton County as part of the proposed 2009 economic stimulus package.

In an effort to address the economic recession, the federal government has so far committed \$7.2 trillion in investments and loans, mostly to financial institutions. With little economic improvement on the horizon, some congressional leaders and President Obama proposed another large-scale stimulus package totaling more than \$819 billion in spending and tax cuts. The House version of this bill passed without my support on January 28, 2009. The Senate is expected to vote on this bill in the first week of February, and then the Senate and House will most likely have a conference and vote on a final bill during the second week of February.

One of my top priorities has been to work with elected officials in Virginia's Fourth Congressional District to support projects for local residents that are important to each community. I believe there is a legitimate place for earmarks in the normal course of Congressional appropriations to fund public projects, so long as they are made with transparency. I have listed the requests I have made to the appropriate committees for the last two years, which you can view here: <http://forbes.house.gov/issues/appropriations.htm>.

For the stimulus package just passed on Wednesday, President Obama and congressional leaders insisted that the bill not include individual member appropriations requests, commonly known as earmarks. Unlike the annual appropriations process, Member offices were not solicited for input on project funding. Should the bill become law, the funding provided in this bill will be distributed by the Obama Administration or through block or formula allocations to each state, which would then independently determine how to best allocate those funds within the guidelines set by Congress.

I have included a summary of the introduced House proposal that lists the existing and new federal programs funded in this bill. Changes that were made on the House floor and in the

Senate will alter the final composition of this bill. However, I wanted you to be aware of each of the programs that are likely to be funded so you can identify potential funding sources for the projects that are important to Southampton as early as possible. Once you have identified programs of interest to the County, you can begin the process of identifying which agency at the federal or state level will be responsible for deciding which projects are selected for funding. If you apply for any federal grant program, please do not hesitate to contact my office once you have completed your grant application, as I would be happy to contact the sponsoring agency to provide a letter of support for your application.

Throughout last year's debates on bailout and stimulus proposals, I have consistently raised concerns about approving massive federal spending without first ensuring there is accountability and transparency regarding the way the funds are distributed. The cost of the government bailouts last year equals nearly all of the federal discretionary spending in 2007, and the only two options to pay for them are to increase taxes or to borrow money and pay for it in another year. In fact, the amount we will pay in interest alone each year for the 2008 bailouts is equal to the entire combined budgets of NASA, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, the FBI and the expenses of running the White House for one year. While these concerns have weighed heavily in my assessment of the 2009 stimulus package, I have instructed my staff to continue to closely follow the developments on this proposal.

As always, I am grateful for our continued dialogue to move forward on projects and issues of concern to Southampton County and the surrounding communities. Please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Ryan Kaldahl, my Legislative Director, for further questions as this proposal moves forward in Congress. With kind personal regards, I am

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J. Randy Forbes". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

J. RANDY FORBES
Member of Congress

Enc: Summary of Economic Stimulus (as introduced in the House of Representatives)

Stimulus Summary:

The Pelosi-Obey Stimulus bill includes **\$358 billion** in spending under the Appropriations Committee's jurisdiction. When combined with new spending that will be considered by the Ways and Means Committee, the estimated cost of all spending will reach more than **\$550 billion**. Additionally, there is an estimated \$275 billion tax component, which will bring the total cost of the bill to **\$825 billion**.

Summary of spending by Appropriations Subcommittee:

- **Agriculture: \$26.863 billion**
 - \$19.99 billion in mandatory spending for the Food Stamp program.
 - \$5.13 billion for rural grant and loan programs, including programs to support broadband deployment, the Rural Business Cooperative Service, housing insurance, water and waste programs, and community facilities.
 - \$726 million for the after-school snack program.
 - \$253 million for the Department's building and facility repairs.
 - \$345 million for information technology improvements.
 - \$400 million for watershed flood prevention and rehabilitation.
 - \$23 million for the Department of Agriculture's Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.

- **Commerce, Justice, Science: \$14.191 billion**
 - \$6.575 billion for the Department of Commerce, including \$3.175 billion for broadband mapping and for the deployment of wireless and broadband technology to unserved areas, \$1 billion for unspecified activities related to the 2010 Decennial Census, \$650 million for additional Digital TV transition coupons, \$1 billion for NOAA climate satellite and habitat restoration programs, \$500 million for NIST research, construction and manufacturing support programs, and \$250 million for economic development assistance grants.
 - \$4.00 billion for the Department of Justice for grant assistance to State and local law enforcement, including \$3 billion for the Byrne/JAG formula grant program and \$1 billion for COPS Hiring grants.
 - \$600 million for NASA, including \$400 million for Science to accelerate the highest priority Earth Science missions, \$150 million for aeronautics research and \$50 million for hurricane-related construction projects at NASA centers.
 - \$3 billion for the National Science Foundation, including \$2 billion for research grants, \$300 million for research instrumentation grants, \$200 million for academic research facilities renovation grants, \$400 million for major research equipment and facilities projects, \$100 million for science education programs.

- \$16 million for the Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, Justice, NASA, and the National Science Foundation to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.
- **Defense: \$4.865 billion**
 - \$4.5 billion for sustainment, maintenance, and repair of Department of Defense facilities.
 - \$350 million for research, development, test and evaluation, including pilot projects, for improvements in energy generation, transmission, regulation, storage, and use on military installations.
 - \$15 million for the Department of Defense's Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.
- **Energy and Water: \$48.915 billion**
 - \$5 billion for water projects, including \$4.5 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers for repairs and upgrades to levees and dams and \$500 million for the Bureau of Reclamation for drinking water supply, water reuse, and water recycling projects.
 - \$37.4 billion for energy projects, including the following:
 1. \$2 billion for research related to renewable energy and energy efficiency,
 2. \$500 million for an industrial waste energy recovery incentive program,
 3. \$1.5 billion for grants to institutions to identify, design, and implement sustainable energy projects,
 4. \$6.2 billion through the Weatherization Assistance Program to assist low-income families in reducing energy costs,
 5. \$3.5 billion for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants to states, local governments, and Indian tribes to reduce fossil fuel emissions,
 6. \$3.4 billion for the State Energy Program to provide grants to state energy offices,
 7. \$200 million for Transportation Electrification Program to move the transportation sector toward clean energy sources,
 8. \$300 million to provide rebates to residential customers for the purchase of energy efficient appliances,
 9. \$400 million for a pilot program that will allow state and local governments to acquire alternative fueled vehicles,
 10. \$2 billion for facilities to support the manufacturing of advanced vehicle batteries,
 11. \$4.5 billion to support research and development, pilot projects, and federal matching funds for the Smart Grid Investment Program to modernize the country's electric grid,
 12. \$8 billion for a new loan guarantee program for renewable energy and electric power transmission systems,

13. \$2.4 billion for carbon capture and sequestration demonstration projects,

14. \$2 billion for capital improvements at Department of Energy labs and facilities, and for advanced research projects, and

15. \$500 million for to accelerate ongoing nuclear waste cleanup.

- \$6.5 billion in additional borrowing authority for the Western Area Power Administration and the Bonneville Power Administration.
- \$15 million for the Department of Energy's Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations of these programs, but no new funds are provided to conduct audits and investigations of the Corps of Engineers' projects.

- **Financial Services: \$8.755 billion**

- \$430 million for subsidy and administrative costs of small business loans.
- \$600 million to replace a portion of the Federal vehicle fleet with alternative fuel vehicles.
- \$7.7 billion for construction and repairs of Federal buildings, with \$6 billion dedicated to projects focused on energy-efficiency and conservation and \$1 billion for ports of entry.
- \$25 million for the Inspectors General of the Small Business Administration and the General Services Administration to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.

- **Homeland Security: \$1.102 billion**

- \$100 million for non-intrusive Customs and Border Protection inspection equipment.
- \$150 million for construction at land ports of entry.
- \$500 million for Explosive Detection System installation and procurement and Airport Checkpoint Technologies.
- \$150 million for the Coast Guard for alteration of bridges.
- \$200 million for Emergency Food and Shelter. (FY08 - \$153 million)
- \$2 million for the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General to conduct audits and oversight of these programs.

- **Interior: \$15.010 billion**

- \$8 billion for state revolving funds for clean water and drinking water.
- \$1 billion for clean-up of Superfund sites and leaking underground storage tanks.
- \$4.375 billion for construction, capital improvements, and revitalization projects of the Smithsonian Institution, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service.
- \$850 million for wildfire hazard reduction, including on Federal lands.

- \$300 million for grants and loans to states and local governments to reduce diesel emissions (DERA).
- \$200 million for repair and restoration of science facilities and scientific equipment of the US Geological Survey.
- \$100 million for the Brownfields program to address site assessment and cleanup.
- \$100 million for facility repairs and modernization of programs through the National Park Service Centennial Challenge grants.
- \$50 million for grants through the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$35 million for the Inspectors General of the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency.

- **Labor-HHS: \$171.363 billion**

- \$4 billion for worker training, including \$1.2 billion for a new program for youth summer jobs, \$50 million for Youthbuild, and \$750 million for green jobs, healthcare, and emerging industry training grants.
- \$120 million to employ older Americans in community service.
- \$500 million for state employment service and reemployment grants.
- \$80 million to ensure infrastructure projects funded in the bill comply with workplace safety regulations.
- \$300 million to construct Job Corps facilities.
- \$1.5 billion for community health centers, including \$1 billion for construction and renovation of existing facilities.
- \$88 million to replace HRSA's headquarters facility.
- \$600 million to subsidize training for primary care workers, including doctors, nurses and dentists.
- \$462 million to continue replacing CDC facilities.
- \$1.5 billion for university research facility construction through NIH.
- \$500 million for construction of NIH-owned facilities.
- \$1.5 billion for NIH research.
- \$1.1 billion for comparative effectiveness research.
- \$1 billion for LIHEAP for fiscal year 2010.
- \$2 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant.
- \$2.1 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start.
- \$1 billion for the Community Services Block Grant.
- \$100 million for the Compassion Capital Fund.
- \$200 million for senior citizen nutrition programs such as Meals on Wheels.
- \$3 billion for a new prevention and wellness fund.
- \$2 billion to modernize electronic health records.
- \$900 million for Project Bioshield.
- \$13 billion for formula grants to school districts.
- \$100 million for school construction in school districts heavily impacted by Federal or tribal lands on which they cannot collect property taxes.
- \$1 billion for education technology in elementary and secondary schools.

- \$66 million for education for homeless children and youth.
 - \$200 million for the Teacher Incentive Fund.
 - \$25 million for construction loans to charter schools.
 - \$13 billion for special education state grants.
 - \$600 million for special education programs for infants and families.
 - \$500 million for vocational and rehabilitation state grants.
 - \$200 million for centers for independent living.
 - \$15.6 billion for Pell grants.
 - \$490 million for college work-study grants.
 - \$50 million for student aid administration.
 - \$100 million for teacher quality grants to institutions of higher education.
 - \$250 million for statewide education data systems.
 - \$14 billion for construction of elementary and secondary schools.
 - \$6 billion for construction of facilities at colleges and universities.
 - \$200 million to pay Americorps volunteers.
 - \$900 million to reduce the Social Security disability case backlog and construct a new computing center for the agency.
 - \$39 billion for state and local education agencies.
 - \$15 billion to reward schools that have made progress in meeting No Child Left Behind standards.
 - \$25 billion for other state and local government functions (including education).
 - \$42 million for the Inspectors General of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, as well as the Social Security Administration and the Corporation for National and Community Service, to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.
- Military Construction – Veterans: \$7.001 billion
 - \$6 billion for military construction projects, including base housing, child development centers, hospitals and ambulatory care centers, construction projects to support Guard and Reserve units across the country, and clean-up activities related to base closures.
 - \$1 billion for maintenance of veterans' medical centers and national cemeteries.
 - \$1 million for the Department of Veterans Affairs Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.
- State-Foreign Operations: \$0.500 billion
 - \$224 million to rehabilitate the Rio Grande Flood Control System and meet water quality and capacity requirements of the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation project.
 - \$276 million to improve information technology, including cybersecurity enhancements.

- No funds provided for the Department of State's Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.
- Transportation-HUD: \$59.485 billion
 - \$30 billion for federal highway projects, including \$300 million for roads on Indian reservations, \$250 million for park roads, \$20 million for on the job training, \$20 million for Disadvantaged Business Enterprise bonding, \$60 million for administration, and \$29.35 billion to the States.
 - \$6 billion for transit capital assistance grants for vehicle acquisition and facility construction.
 - \$300 million for intercity rail programs.
 - \$800 million for Amtrak for capital infrastructure improvements.
 - \$1 billion for capital investment grants for new transit projects.
 - \$2 billion to rehabilitate existing transit systems.
 - \$3 billion for airport improvement projects.
 - \$5 billion for repair and construction projects in public housing units.
 - \$2.5 billion to renovate and retrofit federally-assisted housing units to make them more energy efficient.
 - \$1.5 billion for emergency shelter grants.
 - \$500 million to renovate and retrofit Native American housing units.
 - \$1 billion for Community Development Block Grants.
 - \$4.19 billion for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program for local communities to purchase and rehabilitate vacant housing.
 - \$1.5 billion for the HOME program to rehabilitate and construct housing, as well as fill financing gaps.
 - \$10 million for nonprofit housing organizations to develop or rehabilitate low-income housing.
 - \$100 million to address lead-based paint threats in public housing.
 - \$50 million, which will allow loan limits to be raised in subareas, if warranted.
 - \$35 million for the Inspectors General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation to conduct audits and investigations of these programs.

#####



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

RECEIVED FEB 03 2009

ROSLYN C. TYLER
25359 BLUE STAR HIGHWAY
JARRATT, VIRGINIA 23867

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
EDUCATION
GENERAL LAWS
MILITIA, POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

SEVENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

January 30, 2009

Dear Friend,

Michael
I recently received an update on the Federal Stimulus package from the House Appropriation Committee.

Please find enclosed an overview of the Stimulus Package for the Commonwealth of Virginia. As you are aware, this bill was passed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, January 28, 2009. However, the final version has not been passed but will be discussed next week.

I encourage your county and departments to start planning for possible funding from the Stimulus Package allocated for Virginia.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Roslyn Tyler
Delegate Roslyn Tyler

1

Summary of the "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009"

House Appropriations Committee
January 30, 2009

House Appropriations Staff

2

Stimulus Bill Overview

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 - House version (HR 1) passed the House of Representatives this Wednesday
 - Both the Senate Appropriations and Finance committees completed mark up of S 336 on Wednesday
 - It is expected to be debated on the floor of the Senate beginning Monday, and may last 1-2 weeks
 - Indications are that the Administration hopes to have a bill completed in the February 15-22 time frame
 - Hill staffers indicate that given the tight time constraints, if both bodies have provisions that are identical or quite similar, consider them "conferenced"
- This is – at best – a moving target
 - Information has been spotty – bill draft is not yet available for Senate Finance components
 - Debate in House was very limited – reports are that amendments needed to House bill will occur in Senate
 - States working to influence Senate bill to ensure that provisions are not so cumbersome that states cannot access the funding
 - Goal is to ensure that state flexible funding can be used to address prospective cuts and is not limited to "maintenance of effort" compared to prior years

Stimulus Bill Summary – Virginia's Share

- In contrast to early discussions, it appears that only about 10% of the funding is being used for infrastructure-type improvements
- The majority of the funding is, in essence, one-time infusions of funding to existing operating programs
 - For example, funding flows through existing homeless shelter grants, Title I, special education, child care and development block grants, and workforce investment act formulas
- It appears that state discretion with regards to funding distribution is limited to:
 - K-12 and Higher Education modernization funding
 - State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
 - Highway apportionments
 - Medicaid FMAP

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

- One of the largest single spending items is a \$79 billion State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
 - In HR 1, half of the funds would become available on July 1, 2009 and the remainder on July 1, 2010
 - Each year's allocation is available for 15 months, taking it through the first quarter of state FY 2012
 - In S 336, all funds expire on September 30, 2010
 - \$7.5 billion each year is taken off-the-top and set aside for state "competitive grants"
 - Criteria are related to improvements in K-12 education, and 50% of any grant must be directed to local education agencies
 - The remaining \$64 billion is distributed among the states as follows:
 - 61 percent on the basis of school-age population (5-24)
 - 39 percent based on total population
- Virginia's share is estimated to total \$1.58 billion over the two year period
 - Does not reflect receipt of any of the competitive grant funding

Stimulus Bill Summary – Tax Provisions

- Tax provisions of HR 1 total about \$275 billion
- As of Thursday afternoon, the bill text of the Finance portion of the Senate bill was not available yet
 - Belief is Senate provisions may include additional tax cuts, including an adjustment to the alternative minimum tax to help middle class families
 - This could bring the total cost of the Senate package to about \$900 billion
- No analysis of the impact of the tax cuts on Virginia revenues has been performed, however, because Virginia has fixed date conformity there would be no revenue loss unless the General Assembly chooses to conform to the new provisions next year
 - HB 1737 moves Virginia's conformity date to December 31, 2008
 - It is not an all-or-nothing proposition – Virginia could chose to adopt partial conformity

Stimulus Bill Summary – Tax Provisions

- Listed below are the major tax provisions in HR 1 by area:
- Individual Tax Provisions
 - Total about \$185 billion and include the following:
 - "Making Work Pay"
 - Earned Income Tax Credit Increase
 - Child Credit – increases eligibility
 - College Education Tax Credit
 - First-Time Home Buyer Tax Credit
- Business Tax Provisions
 - Total about \$27 billion and include the following:
 - Extension of Bonus Depreciation
 - Extension of Enhanced Small Business Expensing
 - 5-Year Carryback of Net Operating Losses
 - Hiring Incentives – Veterans and Disconnected Youth
 - Repeal of Treasury Section 382 Notice

Transportation Infrastructure

- Under HR 1, initial estimates are that Virginia would receive the following through formula allocations:
 - \$745.5 million for highways
 - \$100.6 million for transit capital grants
 - \$86.9 million for urban formula grants
 - \$13.7 million for rural formula grants
 - The transit amounts may increase 25% to reflect the addition of \$3.0 billion in a floor amendment
 - \$32.7 million for fixed guideway modernization funding
- 100% federal funding – no match required
- 50% of a state's allocation must be obligated within 90 days in the House version, Senate version stipulates 180 days
- The remainder must be obligated within one year (August 2010)

Transportation Infrastructure

- Allocation of Highway Funds is 55% to any area of the state and the remaining 45% through the Surface Transportation Program (STP) sub-allocation requirements
- STP requires:
 - 10% for enhancement projects
 - Of remaining 90%, 62.5% is distributed based on population and 37.5% can be used in any area of the state
- Priority is to be given to projects that:
 - Can be awarded contract within 120 days
 - Are included in a statewide transportation improvement program (STIP), a Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), or both
 - Can be completed within 3 years
 - Are located within "economically distressed areas"

School Improvement Programs

- Title II: Education Technology State Grants - \$1.0 billion
 - Split into two equal \$500 million allocations, available on July 1, 2009 and July 1, 2010
 - Virginia's estimated total allocation is \$16.4 million
- Title VII: McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act \$66 million for the education of homeless students
 - State allocations not available yet

K-12 Modernization & Repair Program

- \$14.0 billion for a new "21st Century Green High-Performing Public School Facilities" program
- Funding is awarded to states in proportion to FY 2008 Title I allocation under ESEA
 - State may reserve up to 1% of funds to provide technical assistance and to inventory all public school facilities and the repair, modernization, or renovation needs, and energy use by, and the carbon footprint of such schools
 - Remaining funds distributed to local education agencies, relative to their Title I awards
 - U.S. DOE and states have 30 days to distribute funds
 - "Use it or lose it" provisions are included for local education agencies (LEA):
 - 1 year for an LEA to enter into a contract for 50% of the funds
 - 2 years after the date of enactment to use the remaining funds
 - Unused funds will be redistributed to other local education agencies
 - At least 25% of funds must be used for LEED 'green schools' requirements
 - Funds may not be used for payment of maintenance costs, stadiums, or other facilities primarily used for athletic contests
- Virginia's estimated allocation is \$228.5 million

Higher Education Financial Aid

- Pell Grants
 - House \$15.6 billion to increase maximum grant by \$500
 - Senate \$13.9 billion to increase maximum grant by \$300 to \$400
- College Work Study
 - House \$490 million
 - Senate N/A
- Student Loan Limits
 - House increases limit on unsubsidized by \$2,000
 - Senate N/A
- All additional student aid funds will flow according to existing law/formula

Scientific Research/Higher Education

- National Institutes of Health
 - House includes \$3.5 billion for biomedical research and facilities
 - Senate includes \$3.5 billion for biomedical research
- National Science Foundation
 - House includes \$2.9 billion for grants and infrastructure
 - Senate includes \$1.4 billion for grants and infrastructure
- NASA
 - House includes \$0.6 billion for climate change research
 - Senate includes \$1.5 billion
- House includes \$300 million to construct research buildings at colleges through National Institute of Standards and technology
- House includes \$209 million for deferred maintenance on research facilities

Social Services Programs

- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
 - Creates a new emergency contingency fund for FY 2009 and FY 2010 for increased caseloads and expenditures
 - Requires 20% state match
 - Can be used for cash benefits, short-term non-recurrent benefits or subsidized employment
- House provides \$2.5 billion
- Senate provides \$3.0 billion in FY 2009, available for obligation through FY 2010
 - Hold harmless provision related to caseload reduction credit used in calculating work participation rates for FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011, when a state's caseload increases
 - Allows TANF carryover amounts to be used for any TANF benefit or services (not solely cash assistance as required by current law)
- Not clear if Virginia could access these funds

Child Care and Early Childhood Education

- Both House and Senate provide \$2.0 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant
 - Would flow through existing formula as discretionary funding which doesn't require state match
 - House provides half in FY 2009 and half in FY 2010
 - Senate provides all in FY 2009 but can be spent in FY 2010
 - Cannot supplant state general funds for child care assistance
 - Reserves small amount for quality initiatives, including efforts to increase quality of infant and toddler care
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$37.9 million
- Provides \$2.1 billion for Head Start and Early Head Start
 - \$1.0 billion for Head Start
 - \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start
 - Half of above amounts available October 1, 2009
 - Up to 10% for training and technical assistance and up to 3% for monitoring programs
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$11.2 million

Other Health and Human Services

- House provides \$600 million for Part C Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$11.6 million over 2-year period
- Senate provides \$380 million for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program
 - Contingency fund to ensure WIC program will have adequate funds to meet increased participation and food costs
 - Distributed by funding formula
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$9 million
- House provides \$200 million for elderly nutritional services provided through Area Agencies on Aging
 - Funding provided over a 2-year period, distributed by formula
 - Congregate meals and home delivered meals
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$4.4 million over a 2-year period

Other Health and Human Services

- Provides \$2 billion for capitalization grants under the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund
 - No state match required
 - 50% must be used to provide assistance to municipalities in the form of additional subsidies, forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans and grants
 - Virginia estimated to receive \$21.2 million
- House provides \$3.0 billion for Prevention and Wellness Fund
 - Funding for Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant to State and local public health departments
 - Includes funds for public health departments for immunization programs
 - Portion to be used for healthcare-associated infection prevention programs and public health workforce development activities as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Unclear how much Virginia would receive

Broadband Funding

- HR 1 provides \$6 billion in broadband funding
 - Vast majority equally split between Rural Broadband Infrastructure and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
 - 75% of the funding for the Rural Broadband Infrastructure Development must go towards rural areas without sufficient access to broadband
 - The grant distribution for NTIA funds must be allocated 25% for wireless and 75% for broadband
 - House also includes \$350 million for a nationwide broadband inventory map
- The Senate proposal allocates \$9.0 billion for broadband through NTIA
 - 50% of the funds must be directed towards rural areas
- In both programs, 50% of the funds must be awarded by September 30, 2009
 - This provision makes it difficult to move forward with any project not already contemplated
- Also includes \$650 million for the extension of the coupon program to purchase digital tv converters

Unemployment and Training Services

- Unemployment Insurance
 - UI modernization - \$7 billion nationally
 - Increase access UI benefits
 - Alternative base period - \$65.1 million
 - Virginia is not likely to be eligible for large portion of funding because it would have to change eligibility requirements substantially
 - Extension of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program
 - Currently scheduled to phase out March 31, 2009, would be extended through December 2009
 - Increase unemployment benefits by \$25 per week using federal funds until December 2009
 - \$500 million to states for administration of UI programs - \$13.7 million for Virginia
- Workforce Investment Act Funding
 - HR 1 includes a total of \$3.5 billion in training programs
 - WIA Youth: \$1.2 billion
 - WIA Adult: \$0.5 billion
 - WIA Dislocated worker: \$1.0 billion
 - Dislocated worker national reserve, other youth employment training activities, and grants for training/placement in high growth emerging activities \$0.75 billion
 - Virginia would receive a total of about \$39 million

Public Safety

- The House and Senate bills provide substantial amounts for public safety
 - HR 1 includes a total of \$4 billion
 - S 336 includes \$3.25 billion Virginia could be eligible
- Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants
 - HR 1 provides \$3.0 billion
 - S 336 provides \$1.5 billion
 - Byrne grants support a variety of law enforcement purposes, including: drug control, drug treatment, crime prevention, anti-terrorism activities, victim witness programs, information systems, and child abuse prevention programs
 - Under the House proposal, Virginia is expected to receive an additional \$58.5 million in Byrne grants, much of which will be distributed directly to large localities
- Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
 - Provides funding for the hiring of additional police officers by localities
 - Both the House and Senate bills include \$1.0 billion
- S 336 contains about \$740 million in other public safety funding that could benefit Virginia such as: grants for criminal justice system improvements, crime victim assistance, rural drug crime prevention, and internet crimes against children