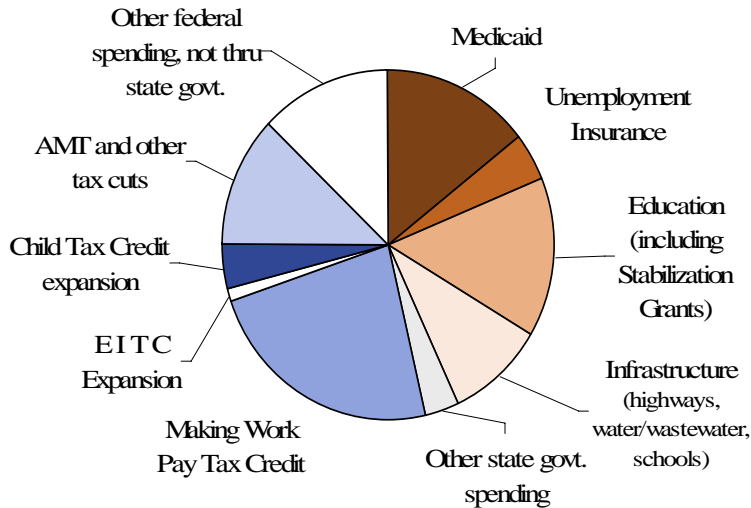
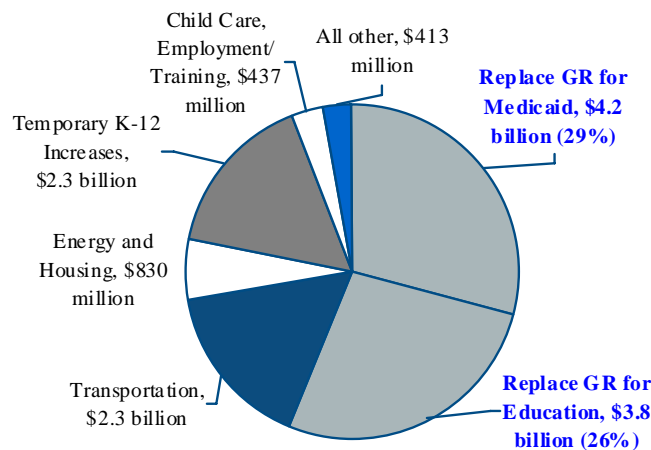


ARRA AND TEXAS FACT SHEET

Total ARRA Impact on Texas: \$38 billion



\$14 Billion in Federal Recovery Funds in State Budget (2009 & 2010)



Medicaid: Texas could receive \$5.45 billion (GAO estimate) because of a higher match rate for this critical state-federal program that funds health care for low-income children, pregnant women, and people with a disability. Legislators used \$1.6 billion in 2009 to cover most of the supplemental costs for Medicaid (H.B. 4586); for 2010-11, \$2.5 billion is used to replace General Revenue that would have otherwise been in the state budget (S.B. 1).

Unemployment Insurance (UI): \$555 million was available to Texas if reforms had been made through state legislation. S.B. 1 uses only \$39.7 million for UI administration.

Education: S.B. 1 supplants \$3.8 billion in General Revenue that would have gone to public elementary/secondary schools (\$3.6 billion) or higher education (\$200 million). Other education funds—Homeless Children, Educational Technology, IDEA/Special Education, Title I, Pre-K, IDEA Preschool Grants, and School Improvement Grants—will be allocated via formula pass-throughs or additional grants for local school districts.

Housing and Energy: Housing and Community Affairs: \$327 million for Weatherization, \$48.2 million for Housing Trust Fund-CSBG, \$148.4 million for HOME Program, \$41.5 million for Homelessness Prevention/ Rapid Re-Housing. Comptroller: \$219 million for State Energy Program, \$45.6 million for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant; \$20.4 million for ENERGY STAR Appliance Rebate

Workforce Commission: \$199 million for Child Care and Development Block Grant; \$27.2 million for Employment Services; \$1.3 million for Senior Employment Program; \$160 million for Workforce Investment Act programs for youth/adults, \$10 million for Skills Development Fund

\$858 billion in Additional Funds Straight to Local Governments and Other Local Entities

- \$325 million for urban and non-urban transit
- \$71 million for hospitals that get Medicaid Disproportionate Share funds (DSH)
- \$63 million for Homelessness Prevention
- \$57 million for local law enforcement (Byrne Justice Assistance)
- \$181 million to Clean Water Revolving Fund, \$161 million for Safe Drinking Water

\$15 to \$16 Billion in Federal Income or Payroll Temporary Tax Cuts and Credits

- \$8.9 billion for the Making Work Pay Tax Credit
- \$503 million for the temporary expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit
- \$1.5 billion for the Child Tax Credit Expansion
- \$4.7 billion for the Alternative Minimum Tax patch and other tax credits (homebuyer, car sales, hiring disadvantaged workers, etc.)

Other Payments/Benefits (not through state or local government)

- \$1.8 billion for a 13.6 percent increase in Food Stamp benefits (100 percent federally funded)
- \$902 million for a one-time payment of \$250 to beneficiaries of Social Security, SSI, certain federal benefits for vets and railroad retirees
- \$523 million for Pell Grants
- \$334 million for a weekly increase in Unemployment Insurance benefits of \$25
- \$59 million for existing Head Start grantees; more for Early Head Start Expansion
- AmeriCorps expansion; Nonprofit Capacity Building Grants; Community Health Centers