

**WASHINGTON STATE
WORKFORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD
MEETING NO. 133
MARCH 12, 2009**

**FEDERAL ECONOMIC STIMULUS BILL
WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR WASHINGTON CITIZENS?**

At the meeting, the Board will hear from Gerri Fiala and Crystal Bridgeman, staff to the U.S. Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee; and Dick Thompson, special assistant to Governor Gregoire regarding the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Included in this tab is an analysis of the education and workforce sections of ARRP prepared by the National Governors Association, and information on ARRP funding for Washington prepared by Senator Patty Murray's office.

No Board Action is Requested.

ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT
EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE PROVISIONS
(Prepared by the National Governors Association)

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund -- \$53.6 Billion Total

\$53.6 billion in grants to governors for state fiscal relief to prevent cuts to key services, including \$39.5 billion to local schools and higher education institutions distributed through existing state and federal formulas, \$5 billion as incentive grants to states that make key performance measures, and \$8.8 billion to states for public safety and other government services, which may include education and education modernization, repair, and renovation.

- Funds are allocated to governors as follows (61% percent on the basis of population of individuals aged 5 through 24) and (39% percent on the basis of the total population).
- “Use it or lose it” provision requires governor to subgrant or commit funds within 2 years of receipt of funds; the Secretary may reallocate funds to other states after this period.
- Funds may be used in state fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- Funds are available upon enactment.
- A governor desiring funds must submit an application to the Secretary of Education, at such time, and in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require, including:
 1. Assurances (as described below);
 2. Baseline data on those assurances,
 3. Description of how the state will use the funds, including whether a state will use the federal funds to meet maintenance of effort requirements for ESEA and IDEA, and if so, what amount of funds will be used.
- **Assurances and Requirements for Funds:**
 1. Maintenance of Effort: A state must maintain state support on K-12 education at least at the level of fiscal year 2006 in 2009, 2010, and 2011; and a state must maintain state spending on higher education at least at the level for fiscal year 2006 in 2009, 2010 and 2011 (excluding capital projects, research and development, and tuition and fees paid by students).
 2. Teacher Effectiveness: A state must take action to comply with Section 1111(b)(8)(C) of ESEA to ensure to address inequities between the distribution of teachers in high-and low-poverty schools, and to ensure that low-income and minority children are not taught at a higher rates than other children by inexperienced, unqualified, and out-of-field teachers.
 3. P-16 Data: Establish a longitudinal data system that includes the elements as described in Section 6401(e)(2)(D) of the America COMPETES Act.
 4. Standards and Assessments: Enhance academic assessments to comply with several ESEA provisions related to the inclusion of students with disabilities, limited English proficient students, and the provision of accommodations for those students to participate in assessments. And, take steps to improve state academic standards and student academic achievement standards.
 5. Corrective Action: Ensure compliance with the corrective action requirements in Section 1116(a)(7)(C)(iv) and 1116(a)(8)(B).

- **State Reports:** Governors receiving state stabilization fund shall submit a report to the Secretary describing use of funds, how the funds distributed funds, the number of jobs saved or created, tax increases averted, progress to reduce inequities in the distribution of highly qualified teachers, progress to implement a state longitudinal data system, progress to develop a valid and reliable assessment for limited English proficient students and students with disabilities, the avoidance of higher education tuition and fees increases, and the extent to which higher education institutions of maintained, increased, or decreased enrollment of in-state students, and a description of each modernization, renovation, and repair project funded, and the project costs.
- **Fiscal Relief:** The Act provides governors will a number of regulatory changes to relieve fiscal burden and distress.
 1. Upon prior approval from the Secretary, a state or school district may treat state stabilization funds as non-federal funds for any requirement for any other federal education program related to maintaining fiscal effort. If approved, in addition, no state or school district will lose federal funds in the following fiscal year.
 2. The Secretary may waive or modify any requirement related to maintaining fiscal effort for a state or school district.
 3. A waiver or modification is available for fiscal year 2009, 2010, and 2011.
 4. The Secretary may not approve a waiver for a state or school district that decreases the proportionate share of total revenue that is available to elementary and secondary education.

Grants to Governors for Education -- \$39.5 billion

A governor must use 81.8% of the state’s allocation to support elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education, and as applicable, early childhood education programs and services. Elementary and secondary education is defined by the state.

- **The governor shall first use the funds to:** (1) provide funds to K-12 education to (a) restore, in FY09, FY10, and FY11, the level of state support through the state funding formulae to the greater of FY08 or FY09; (b) and where applicable, to allow existing state formula increases to support K-12 in FY2010 and FY11 to be implemented and allow funding to phase in State equity and adequacy adjustments, if such increases were enacted prior to October 1, 2008; **and** (2) to provide public higher education institutions in FY09, FY10, and FY11 the amount of funds needed to restore state support (excluding tuition and fees paid by students) to the greater of FY08 or FY09.
 - **Shortfall:** If the funds are insufficient to restore spending levels, a governor shall allocate funds between K-12 and higher education relative to the state shortfall.
 - **Excess:** Any carrying out the above clauses, the Governor shall allocate funds to local education agencies relative to their Title I shares.
- Local education agencies must use the funds in accordance with ESEA, IDEA, Perkins, or for modernization, renovation, or repair of school facilities, including recognized green building rating systems.
 - K-12 school repair, modernization, or renovation must be consistent with state law.

- LEAs may not use funds for payment of maintenance costs, stadiums or other athletic facilities, purchase or upgrade of vehicles, or improvement of stand-alone facilities whose primary purpose is not education of children.
- Public higher education institutions shall use funds to mitigate the need to raise tuition and fees for in-State students, or for modernization, renovation, or repair of higher education facilities that are primarily used for instruction, research, or student housing, including recognized green building rating systems.
 - HEA may not use funds for payment of maintenance systems, equipment, or facilities; modernization of athletic facilities; or facilities used for sectarian instruction or religious worship; or in which a substantial portion of the functions are subsumed in religious mission.

Grants to Governors for “Other Government Services” -- \$8.8 billion

A governor must use 18.2% of the state’s allocation for public safety and other government services, which may include K-12 and HEA modernization, renovation, repair, including recognized green building rating systems.

- Funds may be used for any institution of higher education and a Governor may not consider the type of institution.
- K-12 school repair, modernization, or renovation must be consistent with state law.

State Incentive Fund -- \$5 billion

\$5 billion is reserved for a new fund for the Secretary of Education to award incentive funds to those states that apply for funds.

- The Secretary shall decide which states receive grants and how much based on the following:
 - Funds are available to states that make significant progress on the above assurances, and the following items: state strategies to help struggling students meet state academic proficiency targets, and achievement and high school graduation rates as defined by ESEA and the new Title I regulations.
 - Each state must describe how funding would be prioritized for high-need schools and how the state will evaluate if progress is made in closing the achievement gap.
 - Each state receiving an incentive fund award shall use at least 50% of award subgrants to local education agencies, relative to Title I share.

Innovation Fund -- \$650 million

Funds are reserved for the Secretary to recognize local education agencies or schools that make significant gains to close the achievement gap. States are not eligible for these awards.

K-12 Education

Grants to states and local education agencies to support K-12 education will be provided through several existing federal-state programs, including:

- **Title I: \$13 billion** for formula Title I grants to local education agencies. (\$5 billion for Targeted grants under Section 1125 of ESEA, \$5 billion for Concentrated Grants to local education agencies under Section 1125A of ESEA, and \$3.0 billion for school improvement grants under Section 1003 (g). The conference report clarifies the intent of

Congress is to use funds for school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, that states use some funds for early education programs and activities, and that the Secretary encourage states to use 40% of school improvement grants for middle and high schools. Every LEA receiving funds must report to the SEA a school-by-school listing of per pupil expenditures from state and local services, during the 2008-2009 academic year by December 1, 2009. SEAs must report this information to the Secretary by March 1, 2010.

- **Special Education: \$12.2 billion** for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Of that total, \$11.7 billion is for IDEA Part B section 611 and 619 grants to states; and \$500 million for Part C for Infant and Toddlers. If a state should reach its maximum allocation under Section 611(d)(3)(B)(iii), provision is made for the reallocation of funds to other states. The conference report clarifies the intent of Congress is to use funds for school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.
- **School Improvement Programs:** \$650 million for state and local education agency technology grants. The conference report indicates the intent of Congress that these funds be available for school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.
- **Teacher Incentive Fund:** \$200 million for the Teacher Incentive Fund for states and school districts to develop and implement innovative principal and teacher compensation models to support recruitment and retention efforts in high-need schools and subjects. A portion of funds are reserved for the Institute of Education Sciences to evaluate the impact of performance based teacher and principal compensation systems in high need schools and subjects.
- **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act:** \$70 million for the education of homeless students.

Higher Education

- **Pell Grants:** \$15.64 billion for Pell Grants to retire the existing Pell Grant shortfall and increase the maximum Pell Grant award through a mix of discretionary and mandatory spending to \$5,350 (up from \$4,860) for the 2009-2010 school year.
- **Teacher Quality Enhancement, State Grants:** \$100 million for a competitive grant program for states to improve the quality of the teacher workforce, including reforms in the areas of alternative routes to teacher certification, teacher preparation, and teacher licensing.
- **College-Work Study:** \$490 million for colleges to support low and moderate-income undergraduate and graduate students who work while attending school
- **Student Aid Administration:** \$60 million for the U.S. Department of Education to administer the student loan and aid programs.

Preschool to College (P-16) Alignment

- **Statewide Data Systems:** \$250 million for competitive grants to states to develop statewide longitudinal data systems. Up to \$5 million is reserved for state data coordinators and for awards to public or private organization or agencies to improve data coordination.

Rehabilitation Services and Assistance

\$540 million for formula state grants for state vocational rehabilitation services to serve people with disabilities. \$140 million for state grants for independent living, centers for independent living, and services for older individuals who are blind programs.

Education Infrastructure

- **K-12 School Modernization, Renovation and Repair:** See new State Fiscal Stabilization Fund above.
 - **Impact Aid:** \$100 million for Impact Aid schools for school construction grants. 40% to be distributed via existing Impact Aid grant formulas and 60% for competitive grants for emergency repairs and modernization grants.
- **Higher Education Modernization, Renovation and Repair:** See new State Fiscal Stabilization Fund above.

Workforce Employment and Training

\$3.95 billion for formula states to provide for employment and training programs under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including:

- **Dislocated Worker Program:** \$1.25 billion for training and reemployment services for dislocated workers.
- **Adult Program:** \$500 million to serve eligible low income adults.
- **Youth Program:** \$1.2 billion for youth activities including summer jobs for youth. The eligibility age for youth recovery funds is extended to age 24.

The Secretary of Labor will receive discretionary funding for competitive grants to states in the three following programs:

- **High Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors:** \$750 million is provided for worker training and job placement in high growth and emerging industry sectors. Of that amount, \$500 million is reserved to prepare workers for efficiency and renewable energy careers.
- **Dislocated Workers Assistance National Reserve:** \$200 million for national emergency grants, with an emphasis on serving areas of high unemployment or high poverty and providing the income and support services necessary for an individual to participate in job training.
- **YouthBuild:** \$50 million to help at-risk youth gain education and occupational credentials while building or rehabilitating affordable housing. The funds will supplement awards to existing programs and to expand a current competition. For program years 2008 and 2009, the program can serve youth who have dropped out of high school and re-enrolled in alternative school provided that reenrollment is part of a sequential service strategy.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Modernization

\$500 million in UI administrative funding is provided to all states. \$7 billion in incentive payments is available for States who enact specific reforms designed to increase UI coverage among low-wage, part-time and other jobless workers.

Temporary Assistance for States with Advances

The Act temporarily waives the accrual of interest and interest payments on state loans from the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) used to pay state Unemployment Insurance benefits. The provision is in effect from the date of enactment to December 31, 2010.

Extension of Unemployment Compensation Benefits

The Act amends the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 to provide for the continuation of temporary, extended unemployment benefits of 20 weeks for all eligible individuals who exhaust state benefits, and an additional 13 weeks for individuals living in states with a high rate of unemployment (3 month seasonally adjusted average UI rate of at least 6 percent).

Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefit Increase

States may voluntarily enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor to provide an increase to both regular and extended unemployment benefits by \$25 a week through December 31, 2009, with full reimbursement paid by the federal government.

State Employment Service and Reemployment Services Grants

State Employment Service agencies under the Wagner-Peyser Act will receive \$400 million for reemployment and job matching assistance, of that \$250 million is designated for Reemployment Service Grants to provide customized reemployment services to Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants. Funds can also be used to improve the integrated information technology required to identify and serve the needs of UI claimants. The additional funds will be allocated to states based on three factors: the number of individuals in the labor force, the rates of unemployment, and the relative share of long-term unemployed individuals.

Job Corps Modernization

\$250 million targeted for the construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers, including the use of multi-year leasing authority, if a lease arrangement would result in construction within 120 days of enactment. The Secretary of Labor can transfer up to 15 percent of the funding to meet center operational needs, which may include training for careers in the energy efficiency, renewable energy and environmental protection industries.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Act reauthorizes the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs through December 31, 2010 and establishes an Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance at the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The following benefits would be available to job seekers, eligible for the program:

- Provides \$575 million in training funds for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 and \$143.7 million for October 1-December 31, 2010. Authorizes significant program expansions including:
- Eligibility to workers of the service sector and public agencies.
- Additional training options (long-term, part-time and pre-layoff training).
- Allows training funds to be used for apprenticeship programs, prerequisite training, and training at an accredited institution of higher education
- Allows for training in which to obtain or complete a degree or certification program (where degree/ certificate lead to employment).

- Requires the Secretary of Labor to make employment and case management services available to TAA eligible workers.

The following would be new programs for communities, such as:

- Sector Partnership Grant Program: \$40 million in discretionary grants for each fiscal year 2009 and 2010, and \$10,000,000 for October 1-December 31, 2010.
- Community College and Career Training Grant Program: \$40 million in discretionary grants for each fiscal year 2009 and 2010, and \$10 million for October 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010 to develop, offer, or improve education and career training for eligible TAA workers.
- Establishes an Interagency Community Assistance Working Group chaired by the Commerce Secretary/designee for the purpose of coordinating federal response to, and facilitating economic adjustment for, communities impacted by trade. The working group is to include: Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Education, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Small Business, and Treasury.



U.S. Senator Patty Murray's Washington View

<http://murray.senate.gov>

February 20, 2009

Economic Recovery Bill Includes Billions to Help Get our State Working Again

Last Friday, I voted to help pass an Economic Recovery Package that includes over \$6.7 billion in funding for Washington state priorities, billions in tax cuts for



Economic Roundtable in NW Washington

Washington workers and families, and additional funding for our state through federal grant funding. The funding in this bill will help give our economy the jolt it needs, create jobs, and put money back into the pockets of workers in our state.

The bill passed on Friday will not turn things around overnight nor is it the only step needed to fix our badly broken economy. However, it does invest in proven ways to get workers back on the job and our economy back on track. It will take steps to help fix our crumbling roads, rebuild our aging energy grid, relieve state budget woes, and give working families more of their paycheck. It will also make some of the long-term investments we need to help our state and country compete in a global economy.

For many families in our state there are still very tough times ahead. We have not seen the last of layoffs and many families will continue to struggle to make ends meet. However, this bill ensures that there is help on the way.

Listen to a speech I delivered on the Senate Floor urging the Senate to pass the Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

“Sen. Patty Murray lauds passage of recovery bill” – Associated Press

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The following is a list of some of the investments, tax cuts and grant programs that will benefit Washington state in the bill: (All figures are for Washington state unless otherwise noted.)

TAX CUTS

INCOME TAX CUT: Includes income tax cut of up to \$800 for Washington workers and their families. This means that shortly after this bill is enacted over 2.4 million Washington state workers will begin to see a tax cut in their paychecks. Workers would begin to see this tax cut in their paychecks roughly 90 days after enactment of the bill. Workers would receive the full value of the cut after a full year.

AMT: Includes protection for working families across the state from the Alternative Minimum Tax, representing thousands of dollars in additional income taxes. According to the Congressional Research Service, 348,000 Washingtonians would be protected from the Alternative Minimum Tax in 2009.

FIRST-TIME HOME BUYER TAX CREDIT: This bill includes an \$8,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers who purchase their homes between January 1st and December 1st, 2009. Under the provision, first-time buyers would not be required to pay the government back for this credit. The

credit is available for buyers with an adjusted gross income of up to \$75,000 (\$150,000 in the case of a joint return).

SALES TAX DEDUCTION FOR VEHICLE PURCHASES: The bill provides most taxpayers with a deduction for State and local sales and excise taxes paid on the purchase of new cars, light truck, recreational vehicles, and motorcycles through 2009.

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS: Includes nearly \$500 million to improve Washington state roads, highways, and bridges and create jobs. Also includes \$1.5 billion for nationwide competitive grant program for projects of major national or regional importance.

TRANSIT: Includes nearly \$180 million in new transit funding for Washington state to keep residents moving and create jobs.

FERRIES: Includes a \$60 million nationwide grant program to fund ferry and ferry terminal upgrades.

SMALL SHIPYARDS: Includes a \$100 million nationwide grant program to improve small shipyards, create jobs and ensure that our shipyards have the tools to compete in the global economy.

HELPING THOSE HURT BY RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Will give an additional \$100 per month in unemployment insurance benefits for unemployed workers in Washington. Will provide extended unemployment benefits to many more laid-off workers. Unemployment will be extended for a total of 33 weeks.

WORKER TRAINING: Includes more than \$66 million to train unemployed Washington state workers and get them the skills needed to embark on new careers.

ONE-TIME PAYMENT: This bill will provide a one-time payment of \$250 to Washington state Social Security beneficiaries, veterans receiving pensions, and low-income people receiving Supplemental Security Income payments.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: The bill includes over \$100 million to prevent homelessness, and create and preserve affordable housing for Washington's most vulnerable families.

FOODSTAMPS: Will provide \$380 million in additional support for struggling Washington state families to afford food. This is an immediate stimulus for our economy and moral obligation in these difficult times.

COBRA: The bill includes \$21 billion nationwide to help many laid-off workers keep their health insurance under the COBRA program. The funding would allow laid off workers to continue to receive health insurance from their previous employer but would make that care affordable by providing a 60% subsidy for COBRA premiums for up to 9 months.

WASHINGTON STATE VICTORIES

HANFORD: Includes \$6 billion for Environmental Management (EM) nationwide. Historically, Hanford Nuclear Reservation receives a significant portion of EM funding. This funding would help save or create jobs at Hanford, would accelerate cleanup efforts, and would save taxpayers millions in future cleanup costs. Estimates are that Hanford would receive nearly \$2 billion in funding.

BPA: Includes \$3.25 billion in additional borrowing authority so that the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) can modernize the region's power grid and bring alternative energy sources online. BPA is the largest marketer of wholesale electricity in the Pacific Northwest. This funding will

mean that BPA can improve their aging transmission lines so that new sources of energy can be made available to customers and new green jobs can be created throughout the state.

MEDICAID: The bill includes \$2.06 billion for Washington state to ease the burden of rising Medicaid costs. This payment will help Washington state sustain Medicaid help to families—at a time when they need it most – and it will help the state during a time of strained budgets and decreased revenue.

EDUCATION

STATE STABILIZATION FUND: This bill includes \$812 million for Washington state from the State Stabilization Fund. Most of this funding will go directly to the state to be used for education priorities. These funds will help the state avoid cutbacks and protect against job cuts. Gov. Gregoire has also discussed using these funds for reducing class sizes and ensuring that districts with low property values get their fair share of education funding. Portions of this funding will be used by the state for bonus grants to districts that meet key performance measures. An additional portion will be allotted to the state to be used at their discretion for any public service needs.

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY: The bill includes over \$13.1 million for Washington state in the Education Technology funding to purchase up-to-date classroom computers and software, and to provide professional development to ensure the technology is used effectively in the classroom.

SPECIAL EDUCATION: The bill includes over \$220 million in special education grant funding to Washington to help local school districts fund educational services for those with disabilities. This funding will help prevent these rising mandatory state costs from forcing the state to cut other areas of education.

HELPING DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN: The bill includes over \$176 million to help disadvantaged students in Washington state reach high academic standards and to ensure that in this period of tight state and local budgets we continue to serve these children.

MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE: This bill increases the higher education tax credit for Washington state students to a maximum of \$2,500 a year and will allow more low-income students in our state to qualify. This bill will also increase Pell Grants by \$500 for eligible students in our state.

HEAD START AND EARLY CHILDHOOD GRANTS: This bill contains over \$33 million in child care funding and \$10.5 million for Head Start and Early Head Start for Washington state. These funds will help more Washingtonians access critical child care, pre-school, and family support services, allowing parents to work and provide their children with the tools needed to succeed.

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT/WATER PROGRAMS

STATE ENERGY PROGRAM: This bill includes over \$60 million for Washington state to address their energy priorities, including the expansion of emerging renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

WEATHERIZATION: Includes \$60.7 million to help weatherize homes and businesses throughout our state, creating jobs, lowering energy bills, and reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

WATER RESOURCE NEEDS: Washington state will receive \$42.1 million through Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to address the backlog of drinking water infrastructure needs and \$69.2 million through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to address the backlog of clean water infrastructure needs

HEALTH CARE

HEALTH/IT: Will provide \$19 billion nationwide to accelerate adoption of Health Information Technology systems by doctors and hospitals in order to save money, reduce medical errors and

improve overall health care quality. Health IT systems will save billions through cutting waste and eliminating the need to repeat medical tests.

NIH: This bill includes \$10 billion nationwide for NIH-funded research at research facilities through the country as well as construction of new facilities. This will mean more high-paying research jobs. The money will enhance U. S. competitiveness in science and technology and provide funding for the training and hiring of new scientists. Investments in research will yield new drugs and technologies that will stimulate the U.S. economy. Every dollar invested in medical research can save money in health care costs and economic productivity.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/FIREFIGHTERS

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Will provide Washington state with over \$36 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants to support state and local law enforcement crime-fighting efforts. Will also include \$1 billion nationwide for COPS grants that will help communities avoid laying off police officers throughout our state.

FIREFIGHTERS: Includes language that will allow Washington communities to take advantage of SAFER firefighter hiring grants without having to provide a local match. This will allow more communities to be able to afford to create stable, family-wage firefighting positions. It will also ensure that that firefighters and the safety of our communities don't fall victim to state and local budget cuts. The bill also includes \$210 million nationwide for competitive grants to modify, upgrade or construct fire stations.

VETERANS

VA MEDICAL FACILITIES: Includes \$1 billion for upgrades and renovations to VA medical facilities nationwide to ensure the VA can continue to provide quality medical care. This funding will be distributed to regions throughout the country and will then be given to facilities based on need. It will also create construction jobs. Washington state facilities are expected to receive a portion of the funding.

Additional funding in the bill:

- \$150 million to VA extended care facilities
- \$150 million for hiring additional benefit claims processors to reduce wait times

ADDITIONAL INFO/ACCOUNTABILITY

- There are no earmarks in this bill
- Much of the formula funding in this bill is distributed to existing programs with proven track records of success and promoting financial stability.
- President Obama will be establishing a website – **recovery.gov** – that will track how recovery funding is spent.

The programs and funding above include some of the highlights of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. It is not a complete listing of all the programs included in the legislation.

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