



Highlights of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The Department of Health and Human Services:

- \$1 billion for a Prevention & Wellness Fund, including:
 - \$650 million for evidence-based clinical and community based prevention and wellness strategies authorized by the PHS Act, as determined by the Secretary, that deliver specific, measurable health outcomes that address chronic disease rates
 - \$300 million to CDC for the Section 317 immunization program
 - \$50 million to States to carry out activities to implement healthcare-associated infections reduction strategies
- \$19 billion for Health Information Technology, including:
 - \$2 billion for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology
 - \$17 billion in investments and incentives through Medicare & Medicaid to ensure widespread adoption and use of interoperable Health IT
- \$500 million to HRSA to address health professions workforce shortages
- \$10 billion to the National Institutes of Health
- \$1.1 billion for comparative effectiveness research, including \$300 million administered by the AHRQ, \$400 million transferred to the NIH, and \$400 million allocated at the discretion of the Secretary of HHS
- \$100 million to the Administration on Aging for senior meals programs, including:
 - \$65 million for Congregate Nutrition Services
 - \$32 million for Home-Delivered Nutrition Services
 - \$3 million for Native American nutrition services
- \$1 billion for Head Start and \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start
- \$87 billion in additional federal matching funds for Medicaid and a 60 percent subsidy for COBRA premiums for up to nine months

The Department of Agriculture:

- \$500 million for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), including:
 - \$400 million for the contingency reserve to ensure the WIC program has adequate funds to cover potential increased participation or food costs
 - \$100 million to help state agencies implement new management information systems (MIS) or improve existing systems for the program
- A 13.6 percent increase in the value of benefits provided through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly the food stamp program)
- \$150 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program for food purchases for food banks
- \$100 million for an equipment assistance grant program for the National School Lunch Program

The Department of Labor:

- \$750 million for a program of competitive grants for worker training and placement in high growth and emerging industry sectors, including \$500 million designated for projects to prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Priority consideration for the balance of funds shall be given to projects that prepare workers for careers in the health sector.

The Department of Transportation:

- \$825 million for Transportation Enhancements, which are 12 eligible activities related to surface transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety programs, scenic and historic highway programs, landscaping and scenic beautification, historic preservation, and environmental mitigation ¹

The Environmental Protection Agency:

- \$6.4 billion for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants, including:
 - \$4 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds
 - \$2 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds
 - \$100 million for Brownfields projects
 - \$300 million for Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants
- \$600 million for Hazardous Substance Superfund

The Department of Housing and Urban Development:

- \$100 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to remove lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing

The Department of Homeland Security:

- \$100 million for the emergency food and shelter program

¹ Leg language said that three percent of the funds apportioned to a State under this heading shall be set aside for the purposes described in subsection 133(d)(2) of title 23, U.S. code, which refers to Transportation Enhancements (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/legislation.htm>)



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