



<p>Topic</p>	<p align="center">House Bill – HR 1 (introduced January 15, 2009; passed January 27, 2009) <i>details information most relevant to NARC member</i> -Page Numbers pertain to Thomas.gov printable version-</p>	<p align="center">Senate Bill – S 1 (S 336 As Introduced on January 23, 2009) <i>details information most relevant to NARC member</i> -Page Numbers pertain to Senate Appropriations Committee printable version-</p>
<p>GENERAL PROVISIONS:</p>		
	<p>“American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009” introduced on January 15, 2009 – HR 1.</p> <p>Coordinated by the House leadership and Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees, providing \$825 billion economic stimulus bill.</p> <p>All funds appropriated are available for obligation until September 30, 2010. (Pg 3)</p> <p>Enactment of this Act will have no effect on funds under the 2009 CR (PL 110-329) and is addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.</p> <p>Bill is set up and funding designated as an emergency requirement to meet emergency needs. (Pg 2)</p> <p>All applicable provisions in this Act are designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles. (Pg 2)</p>	<p>“American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009” highlights introduced on January 23, 2009.</p> <p>Coordinated by the Senate leadership and Appropriations and Finance Committees.</p> <p>Click here to access the draft of the Senate Appropriations Committee bill.</p> <p>Focuses on five areas critical to rebuilding our economy and creating the conditions for economic growth in the long-term: Infrastructure and Science; Education and Training; Energy; Protecting the Vulnerable; and Health.</p> <p>The program and tax portions were marked up and approved by the Senate Appropriations and Senate Finance Committee respectively on Tuesday, January 27, 2009.</p>
<p>General Principals</p>	<p>Pgs 2-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference given to activities that can be started and completed expeditiously, including a goal of using at least 50 percent of the funds for activities that can be initiated not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act • use grant funds in a manner that maximizes job creation and economic benefit • Formula grants using funds shall be awarded not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment • Competitive grants using funds made available in this Act shall be awarded not later than 90 days • Includes use-it-or-lose-it provisions to deobligate funding if in contracts within one year of enactment and must make use of 50% of funds and enter into contracts within 2 years of enactment to make use of remaining funds • Grants programs include: EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grants; DOT FAA AIP Grants; DOT FRA Capital Assistance for Intercity Passenger Rail; DOT FTA Capital Investment Grants; DOT FTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds are distributed whenever possible through existing formulas and programs that have proven track records and accountability measures already in place. • Numerous provisions in the bill provide for expedited but effective obligation of funds so that dollars are invested in the economy as quickly as possible. • The Government Accountability Office and the Inspectors General are provided additional funding for auditing and investigating recovery spending. • A new Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board will coordinate and conduct oversight of recovery spending and provide early warning of problems. • A special website will provide transparency by posting information about recovery spending, including grants, contracts, and all oversight activities. • State and local whistleblowers who report fraud and abuse are protected. • There are no earmarks in this bill.

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Building Regional Communities

	<p>Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment; DOT FTA Transit Capital Assistance; HUD Public and Indian Housing, Public Housing Capital Fund; HUD Public and Indian Housing Elderly, Disabled, and Section 8 Assisted Housing Energy Retrofit; HUD Public and Indian Housing Native American Housing Block Grants; HUD Community Planning HOME Investment Partnership Program; HUD Community Planning Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 0.5% of each amount appropriated may be used for expenses of management and oversight 	
<p>Prohibited Uses</p>	<p>Pg 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No funds appropriated may be used for any casino or other gambling establishment, aquarium, zoo, golf course or swimming pool. 	
<p>Requirements</p>	<p>Pgs 4-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must use American iron and steel for project construction, alternation, maintenance or repair of public building or public works effort, unless there is an insufficient amount available or overall project cost will increase by 25%. (included definition of “public building” and “public work”) Must pay contractors or subcontractors the prevailing wage under Davis Bacon Must allocate at least 10% of USDA Rural Development Programs, Rural Community Advancement Program for assistance in impoverished counties, meaning any county that has had at least 20% or more of its population living in poverty over the last 30 years. Governor of each state must certify within 45 days that the state will request and use funds provided. The state legislature can also adopt a concurrent resolution to certify funds, which will allow distribution to local governments, councils of governments, public entities and public-private entities within the state either by formula or at the state’s discretion. 	<p>(Pgs 427-430)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each amount in this ill is designated as emergency requirement to meet emergency needs No part of any appropriation of this act shall remain available for obligation beyond the fiscal year unless otherwise stated This doesn’t not impact other appropriations, but is in addition to, and has no effect on the FY09 continuing resolution Public buildings or public works projects funded by this bill must use American made iron, steel and manufactured goods as long as the materials are in sufficient and reasonable quantities and of satisfactory quality and that they will not increase the overall project cost by more than 25% Funds within Titles I-XVI must be certified by the Governor, local elected official or chief executive that the infrastructure investment has received full review and vetting required by law, accepting the responsibility that the infrastructure investment is an appropriate use of taxpayer dollars
<p>TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY:</p>		
<p>Recovery.gov</p>	<p>Will have a public website – www.recovery.gov that will host: (Pgs 5-7, 8-</p>	



	<p>19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal agencies to post a plan for using funds and all funding announcements, and contracts/grants awarded. • federal, state and local agencies must post all funds obligated to infrastructure investments, intended use of the funds, purpose of investment, total cost, rationale for funding with these funds, contact information, certification from appropriate executive (i.e. Governor, Mayor, etc), to verify full review and vetting process, and number of jobs created or sustained. • Any federal agency inspector general can review and questions raised about funds being spent and shall post all reviews on the website. • US Comptroller General will conduct bimonthly reviews and prepare reports on use of funding – these will be posted • Allows the public to give feedback. • Contains strict public, online reporting requirements • Infrastructure projects must have received full reviews and vetting required by law – must be fully certified • Contracts shall be awarded through fixed-price, competitive contracts. 	
<p>Review Boards:</p>	<p>(Pgs 7-9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes “Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Recovery Board” to conduct spending oversight and prevent waste, fraud and abuse; will submit “flash reports” and quarterly reports to Congress on any findings; annually reports will be submitted on the use of funds to recovery.gov. • Establishes an “Independent Advisory Panel” to advice the Board (see above) 	<p>(Pgs 405-427)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board (the Board) to provide oversight and transparency. It will coordinate and conduct oversight of funds expended and obligated under authorities provided in this act in order to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. It will provide transparency for the taxpayer by posting on the Board's website up-to-date, easily understandable information about spending authorized in this act (Pgs 405-415; 420-422) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Will have to submit quarterly reports to the President and Congress on findings. ○ Will have to provide an annual report to the President and Congress on expended/obligated funds. ○ All reporting will be made public on a website established by the Board. ○ Website will be a database for findings and all key information relating to the Act, and provide a way for the public to give feedback. • Establishes the Recovery Independent Advisory Panel (the Panel) to provide independent recommendations to the

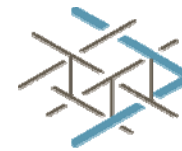


		<p>Board. (Pgs 422-426)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of OMB, Secretary of Treasury and Chair of Council of Economic Advisers shall submit quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on estimated impacts of programs funded through expended/obligated funds. The first report must be submitted 15 days after the end of the first full quarter after enactment.
<p>Maintenance of Effort:</p>	<p>(Pg 70)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No later than 30 days after enactment, the Governor shall certify that the state will maintain its effort with regard to state funding for projects within this appropriation; submit to the appropriate federal agency a statement identifying the non-federal amount of funds the state planned to expend as of the date of enactment through 9/30/2010 • Each grant recipient shall submit periodic reports to the appropriate federal agency on how the funds were used. Reports will be collected and compiled by the federal agencies and transmitted to Congress. • Periodic reports shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amount of federal funding appropriated, allocated, obligated and outlayed ○ Number of projects put out to bid under the funding and the amount of federal funding associated with such contracts ○ Number of projects awarded to contract and the total amounts of federal funding associated ○ Number of projects where work has begun and the federal funds associated ○ Number of projects completed and federal funds associated ○ Number of jobs created or sustained by the federal funds associated, including information on job sectors and pay levels ○ Actual aggregate expenditures by each grant recipient from non-federal sources as compared to the levels that were planned to occur from enactment through 9/30/10 • Report Timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First report is required no later than 30 days after enactment ○ Updated reports 60 days, 120 days, 180 days, 1 year and 3 years after enactment 	
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, and RURAL DEVELOPMENT:		
	<p><u>Title II</u> (Pgs 19-22)</p>	<p><u>Title I</u> (Pgs 4-35)</p>

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<p>Natural Resources Conservation Services</p>	<p>\$350 million – Watershed and Flood Prevention Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$175 million for expenses to purchase and restore floodplain easements – no more than \$50 million for any one state ○ Priority of funds given to projects that can be fully funded and completed <p>\$50 million – Watershed Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority of funds given to projects that can be fully funded and completed 	<p>\$275 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations for watershed and flood prevention activities to remain available until 9/30/10.</p> <p>\$120 million for Watershed Rehabilitation Program for critical activities to remain available until 9/30/10.</p>
<p>Rural Community Advancement Program</p>	<p>\$5.838 billion Loans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1.102 billion Rural Communities Facilities Direct Loans ○ \$2 billion Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans ○ \$2.736 billion Rural Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans <p>\$1.8 billion for modifications and additional costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$63 million Rural Communities Facilities Direct Loans ○ \$137 million Rural Communities Facilities Grants ○ \$87 million Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans ○ \$13 million Rural Business Enterprise Grants ○ \$400 million for Rural Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans ○ \$1.1 billion Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority given to projects that can be completed with funds and commence promptly following enactment • No more than 3% of funds can be used for administrative costs 	<p>\$1.375 billion in budget authority that will support \$2,820,000,000 in loans and \$963,000,000 in grants for needed water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas. (Pg 7)</p>
<p>Rural Housing Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$22.129 billion loans to Sec 502 borrowers • \$4.018 billion direct loans • \$18.111 unsubsidized guaranteed loans 	<p>\$200 million to support \$11.5 billion in loans that will provide an estimated 105,000 very low to moderate-income rural households the opportunity of homeownership or avoid the risk of foreclosure. (Pg 5)</p>
<p>Rural Utilities Services</p>	<p>\$2.825 billion Broadband Loans and Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 75% of area to be served by a project receiving funds shall be in a rural area without sufficient access to high speed broadband service to facilitate rural economic development ○ 50% of funds must be awarded no later than 9/30/09 ○ Priority to projects that can be completed with funds ○ Priority to projects that can commence immediately ○ If receive funding here, cannot also receive funding from the Broadband Deployment Grant Program ○ USDA Secretary must provide a report on planned spending and actual obligation of funds no later than 90 days after enactment 	<p>\$50 million for Rural Energy – available for use by local units of government (Pg 6)</p>



	and quarterly thereafter to appropriate Congressional committees	
<i>CBO Analysis</i>	CBO expects the proposed funding for USDA to help extend broadband Internet service to rural areas would significantly exceed the existing funding of roughly \$20 million in 2009. CBO expects that many of the larger projects initiated with funds provided by H.R. 1 would take up to five to seven years to complete.	N/A
COMMERCE, JUSTICE and SCIENCE:		
Economic Development Administration (EDA)	<p><u>Title III (Pgs 23-24)</u></p> <p>\$250 million Economic Development Assistance Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Up to \$50 million can be transferred to federally authorized regional economic development commissions 	<p><u>Title II (Pgs 35-56)</u></p> <p>\$150 million Economic Development Assistance Programs [EDAP] within the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to stimulate employment and increase incomes in areas that are characterized by underutilized resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$100 million for public works grants and \$50 million for economic adjustment assistance. o Priority given to areas that have experienced sudden and sever economic dislocation and job loss
Bureau of Census	\$1 billion 2010 Decennial Census	\$1 billion for the census bureau to support the 2010 census.
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<p>\$350 million State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Available until 9/30/11 o To identify and track the availability and adoption of broadband services within each state o To develop and maintain a nationwide inventory map <p>\$2.825 billion Wireless and Broadband Development for Unserved and Underserved Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$1 billion for Wireless Development Grants o \$1.825 billion for Broadband Development Grants o NTIA to submit a report on planned spending and actual obligations on use of funds no later than 120 days after enactment, and updated report 60 days later to appropriate Congressional committees o 50% of grants must be awarded no later than 9/30/09 	<p>\$9 billion for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Broadband Technology Opportunities Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o At minimum \$450 million is for competitive grant funding will increase broadband access and usage in unserved and underserved areas of the Nation, which will better position the U.S. for economic growth, innovation, and job creation. o 50% of funds are to be used for projects in rural areas. o \$350 million for creating and maintaining a broadband inventory map
<i>CBO Analysis</i>	CBO expects that funds appropriated under title III would be spent over the same number of years as would be typical for existing programs, with one primary exception. CBO anticipates that funds provided to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to administer the broadband grant would take longer to spend—eight years—because the new appropriations would far exceed the agency's	N/A



2009 funding of \$17 million and the legislation would require grant recipients to deploy such services with technological features that are not widely available today. In total, about two-thirds of the funds provided in title III would be spent during fiscal years 2009 through 2011.

ENERGY and WATER:

Title V (Pgs 26-28)

Corps of Engineers

\$2 billion Construction

- o Corps is directed to prioritize funding for activities based on the ability to accelerate existing contracts or fully fund project elements and contracts for such elements within 2 years after enactment, giving preference to projects and activities that are labor intensive
- o Secretary of Army to submit quarterly reports to appropriate Congressional committees on the allocation, obligation and expenditure of funds no later than 45 days after enactment
- o Funds only used for projects, programs and activities previously funded
- o Priority given to projects that can be completed using funds

\$250 million Mississippi River and Tributaries (Corps of Engineers)– programs, projects or activities previously funded

\$2.225 billion Operation and Maintenance

- o Corps is directed to prioritize funding for activities based on the ability to accelerate existing contracts or fully fund project elements and contracts for such elements within 2 years after enactment, giving preference to projects and activities that are labor intensive
- o Secretary of Army to submit quarterly reports to appropriate Congressional committees on the allocation, obligation and expenditure of funds no later than 45 days after enactment

\$25 million for Corp of Engineers “Regulatory Program”

Title IV (Pgs 59-77)

\$4.6 billion in funding for the Corps of Engineers, including:

- o \$2 billion for a nationwide program of construction of major rehabilitation of inland waterway locks and dams; dam safety/scour repair/seepage stability correction measures; deep draft and coastal navigation projects; flood control and storm damage reduction projects; major rehabilitation of Corps owned and operated hydropower facilities; environmental restoration projects; environmental infrastructure projects; and small projects under the Continuing Authorities Program.
- o \$1.9 billion is provided for operation and maintenance activities across the nation and will consist of dredging Federal harbors and waterways to authorized widths and depths; major maintenance of flood control, navigation and public use facilities (including improving energy efficiency at Corps owned buildings); major maintenance of Corps owned and operated hydropower facilities; environmental and cultural stewardship activities at Corps owned facilities; and to continue the inventory and evaluation of our Nation’s flood control infrastructure.
- o \$500 million is provided for studies, construction, and maintenance of projects along the mainstem and tributaries of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project.
- o \$100 million is included to accelerate clean-up activities at some of the Nation’s early atomic energy facilities.
- o \$50 million is provided to pre-place materials and equipment for emergency operations in preparation for natural disaster response.
- o \$25 million is provided to accelerate high priority flood control, navigation and storm damage reduction studies.
- o \$25 million is included to address additional Regulatory permitting issues generated by the additional work funded in the Bill.

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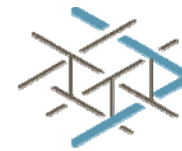
<p>Bureau of Reclamation</p>	<p>\$500 million Water and Related Resources treatment facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$126 million for water reclamation and reuse projects authorized under Title XVI (PL 102-575) o \$80 million for rural water projects on water intake and treatment facilities 	<p>\$1.4 billion for inventory and analysis of existing infrastructure, especially canals that could potentially impact population centers; maintenance or replacement of Reclamation owned and operated infrastructure; drought preparation and emergency response activities; improving energy efficiency at Bureau of Reclamation owned facilities as well as for maintenance and rehabilitation of Bureau of Reclamation owned and operated hydropower facilities; tribal and nontribal rural water projects; water reclamation and reuse projects; construction of water delivery projects.</p>
<p>Department of Energy Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy</p>	<p>\$2 billion expenses related to energy efficient and renewable energy research, development, demonstration and deployment activities to accelerate technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$800 million for biomass o \$400 million for geothermal <p>\$500 million expenses necessary to implement program authorized under part E of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 USC 6341 et seq)</p> <p>\$1 billion Grants to Institutional Entities for Energy Sustainability and Efficiency (includes local govts)</p> <p>\$6.2 billion Weatherization Assistance Program</p> <p>\$3.5 billion Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grants</p>	<p>\$40 billion to the Department of Energy for development of clean, efficient, American energy. The Bill invests in boots-on-the-ground projects and activities that get people back to work as well as energy research, demonstration, and deployment that will provide for our future and assure a cleaner environment. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$4.2 billion for <u>Energy Efficiency and Conservation Grants</u>. (Pgs 69-71). Governor of state must ensure that state or units of local government have the authority to adopt building codes that will improve energy efficiency o \$2.9 billion is available for the Weatherization Assistance Program. o \$4.5 billion for smart-grid related activities, including work to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability, perform energy storage research, development, demonstration and deployment, and provide worker training.
<p>Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability</p>	<p>\$4.5 billion Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of energy infrastructure, energy storage research, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$100 million worker training 	
<p><i>CBO Analysis</i></p>	<p>CBO expects that most funds provided under title V would ultimately be spent within seven years. The amounts provided would be significantly higher than DOE's current funding levels for related programs. CBO expects that the proportion of spending that would occur in the first few years would be lower than that for existing programs, reflecting the time it would take DOE to establish new programs and to ramp up its spending from current levels. CBO estimates that about three-quarters of these</p>	<p>N/A</p>



	funds would be spent during fiscal years 2009 through 2013.	
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:		
FEMA grants to State and local governments:	N/A – other items included in the House bill are not of primary importance to NARC members	<p><u>Title VI (Pgs 104-113)</u></p> <p>\$950 million in, to provide for one-time investments to modify and upgrade infrastructure assets in the Nation that have been left vulnerable. Priority is given to construction projects that will address the Nation's most significant risks which can also be completed in a timely fashion, (Pg 108-110)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$500 million is specifically directed to construction projects to upgrade critical infrastructure. o \$100 million for public transportation security assistance, railroad security assistance and systemwide Amtrak security upgrades o \$100 million for port security grants o \$250 million for upgrading, modifying or constructing emergency operations centers or state and local fusion centers o Within 60 days after the enactment, DHS Secretary shall submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations bill on a plan for expenditure of funds
INTERIOR and ENVIRONMENT:		
Bureau of Land Management	<p><u>Title VIII (Pgs 41-43)</u></p> <p>\$325 million priority road, bridge and trail repair</p> <p>\$1.5 billion national parks, an unspecified portion of which can be used for bridge and road repair.</p>	<u>Title VII (Pgs 113-119)</u>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$500 million, an unspecified portion of which can be used for Indian Reservation roads.	
Forest Service	\$650 million, an unspecified portion of which can be used for forest roads, bridges, trails, removal of fish passage barriers and watershed improvement.	
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	<p>\$800 million Hazardous Substance Superfund remedial program</p> <p>\$200 million Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program for cleanup activities - funds are not subject to state match</p>	\$1.4 billion for EPA's nationwide environmental cleanup programs, including Superfund.



<p>EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grants</p>	<p>\$8.4 billion Total for:</p> <p>\$6 billion Clean Water State Revolving Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Each state shall use 50% of the amount of the capitalization grant to provide assistance (forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans and grants) to municipalities for projects included in the state's priority list of which 80% shall be used for projects to benefit municipalities that meet affordability criteria as determined by the Governor o 20% for projects that address water efficiency, energy efficiency, mitigate stormwater runoff or encourage environmentally sensitive planning, design and construction <p>\$2 billion Drinking Water State Revolving Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 50% to provide subsidization assistance (forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans and grants) to municipalities for projects included in the state priority list <p>\$300 million for grants from Title VII, Subtitle G of Energy Policy Act of 2005, which is for Diesel Emissions Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This law requires that 70% of the funds made available under the program be used to provide grants and low-cost revolving loans to regional, state, local, tribal, and port authorities for the purpose of installing diesel retrofits (defined as "certified engine configurations or verified technologies"). o The law requires 30% of the funds made available under the program be awarded to states for the purpose of funding their own state grant and loan programs to significantly reduce diesel emissions by financing the installation of diesel retrofits. <p>\$100 million competitive Brownfields grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o for environmental site assessment and cleanup o provides training to facilitate site assessment, remediation of brownfields sites, or site preparation 	<p>\$6 billion for local clean and drinking water infrastructure improvements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$4 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund o \$2 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Includes provisions to allow broad eligibility for Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, including the authority for States to offer negative interest loans and principal forgiveness for up to 100 percent of the cost of projects. ▪ Priority to be given to "shovel-ready" projects on which construction can begin within 180 days of enactment of this act, including projects not on State priority lists but that meet the other eligibility requirements of the Clean or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. ▪ Funds not obligated for binding commitments to proceed to construction within 180 days of enactment of the act may be reallocated by the Administrator. ▪ Not less than 15% of funds shall be designated for green infrastructure, water efficiency improvements or other environmentally friendly innovative projects <p>\$100 million for Brownfields Remediation.</p>
<p>Rural water and waste disposal facilities</p>	<p>Not included in this section.</p>	<p>\$1.4 billion to support \$3.8 billion in loans and grants for needed water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas.</p>
<p><i>CBO Analysis</i></p>	<p>CBO expects Title VIII to appropriate a total of nearly \$15 billion, including nearly \$8.4 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs). Under both programs, for the past few years, the SRFs have received federal funding of about \$1.5 billion to about \$2 billion annually. Historically, money appropriated to the SRFs is spent slowly (about half is spent over the first three years), and CBO expects</p>	<p>N/A</p>



	that a similar pattern would apply to the funds provided in title VIII. Overall, CBO estimates that most of the funds provided in this title would be spent in fiscal years 2009 through 2012.	
LABOR, HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES, and EDUCATION:		
	<u>Title IX (Pgs 44-45)</u>	<u>Title VIII (Pgs 122-124)</u>
Employment and Training Administration	\$4 billion Workforce Investment Act Training and Employment Services	\$3.4 billion for job training including State formula grants for adult, dislocated worker, and youth programs (including \$1.2 billion to create up to one million summer jobs for youth). The training and employment needs of workers also will be met through dislocated worker national emergency grants, new competitive grants for worker training in high growth and emerging industry sectors (with priority consideration to “green” jobs and healthcare), and increased funds for the Job Corps and YouthBuild programs. Green jobs training will include preparing workers for activities supported by other economic recovery funds, such as retrofitting of buildings, green construction, and the production of renewable electric power.
<i>CBO Analysis</i>	CBO expects that most of the funds provided by title IX would be spent within two and a half years. CBO expects that the initial rate of spending would be lower, however, reflecting the time it would take the agencies to establish new programs and to ramp up their spending from current levels.	N/A
TRANSPORTATION, and HOUSING and URBAN DEVELOPMENT:		
	<u>Title XII (Pgs 65-70)</u>	<u>Title XII (Pgs 226-262)</u>
Aviation	\$3 billion Grants-In-Aid for Airports (AIP)	\$1.3 Billion total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$200 million for FAA infrastructure o \$1.1 billion for discretionary grants to airports o Priority to projects that can be completed in 2 years o Federal share is 100 percent o Prevailing wage rate law applies
Aviation Use It Or Lose It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o First 50 percent of the funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use It or Lose It provisions require grantees to award contracts for not less than 50 percent of the funds within 120 days after award of grant o Second 50 percent of the funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must award contract within two-years of enactment or 21 	N/A



	<p>months of grant award, whichever is later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Funds not awarded within the timeframe above are redistributed to other eligible recipients o Uncommitted funds redistributed by appropriate federal department or agency. 	
<p>Highway Funding:</p>	<p>\$30 billion Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Federal share is up to 100 percent at discretion of the recipient o \$29.41 billion made available for projects and activities eligible for funding under the following programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface Transportation Program {23 USC 133} - Bridge {except for discretionary program} {23 USC 144} - Interstate and National Highway System {23 USC 103} - Interstate Maintenance {23 USC 119} - Metropolitan Planning {23 USC 134} - Highway Safety Improvement Program {23 USC 148} - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program {23 USC 149} o \$300 million for Indian Reservation Roads {23 USC 204} o \$250 million for park roads and parkways {23 USC 204} o \$20 million for highway surface and transportation training {23 USC 140(b)} o \$20 million for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Bonding Assistance {49 USC 332(e)} o Priority given to projects that can obligate within 90 days; are included in approved STIP and/or TIP; can be completed within a 3 year timeframe; and, are located in economically distressed areas. o <u>Economically Distressed</u> definition: the project shall be located in an area that, on the date of submission of the application, meets 1 or more of the following criteria: (1) Low per capita income The area has a per capita income of 80 percent or less of the national average. (2) Unemployment rate above national average The area has an unemployment rate that is, for the most recent 24-month period for which data are available, at least 1 percent greater than the national average unemployment rate. (3) Unemployment or economic adjustment problems The area is an area that the Secretary determines has experienced or is about to experience a special need arising from actual or threatened severe unemployment or economic adjustment problems resulting from severe short-term or long-term changes in economic conditions. (b) Political boundaries of areas An area 	<p>\$32.506 billion Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Federal share for the formula funds is up to 100 percent at the discretion of the recipient, but discretionary grants must be 100 percent of project cost o \$26.356 billion made available for projects eligible for funding under the Surface Transportation Program and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program. Funds may also be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stormwater - Passenger and Freight Rail - Port Infrastructure o \$5.5 billion reserved for discretionary grants made by the Secretary of US DOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant minimum is \$20 million, maximum is \$500 million - Awarded to State and Local Governments - Used for highway, transit, freight and passenger rail, and port infrastructure projects - \$200 million reserved for TIFIA program and State Infrastructure Bank support o \$60 million for ferries (discretionary program) o \$320 million for Indian Reservation Roads o \$100 million for Park Roads and Parkways o \$70 million for Forest Highways o \$10 million for Refuge Roads o Balance of funds reserved for distribution to US Territories and FHWA administrative expenses.



	<p>that meets 1 or more of the criteria of subsection (a) of this section, including a small area of poverty or high unemployment within a larger community in less economic distress, shall be eligible for assistance under section 3141 or 3149 of this title without regard to political or other subdivisions or boundaries. (c) Documentation (1) In general A determination of eligibility under subsection (a) of this section shall be supported by the most recent Federal data available (including data available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or any other Federal source determined by the Secretary to be appropriate), or, if no recent Federal data is available, by the most recent data available through the government of the State in which the area is located. (2) Acceptance by Secretary The documentation shall be accepted by the Secretary unless the Secretary determines that the documentation is inaccurate. (d) Prior designations Any designation of a redevelopment area made before the effective date of the Economic Development Administration Reform Act of 1998 shall not be effective after that effective date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <u>Obligate definition</u>: Commit funding to specific projects. 	
<p>Highway Allocation and Suballocation:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Funds allocated to states based on share of FFY 2007/2008 appropriations formula. o 45 percent of the funds are suballocated in each State according to 23 USC 133(d), the Surface Transportation Program population distribution, including the 10 percent Transportation Enhancement set aside. o 55% of the funds are distributed to the State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Funds allocated to states based on the state distribution formula for the Surface Transportation Program (based on highway miles, vmt, and population) o 5 percent of the funds are reserved for CMAQ eligible projects that are in areas meeting CMAQ criteria, the bill does not specify that the funds be distributed according to the CMAQ allocation formulas o 40 percent of the funds are suballocated in each state according to 23 USC 133 (d)(3) and (d)(4), the Surface Transportation Program population formulas, there is no set aside for Transportation Enhancements o 55 percent of the funds distributed to the State
<p>Highway Use It Or Lose It:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If less than 50 percent of the funds are obligated within 90 days of distribution, the remainder of the 50% are redistributed to other states that have met the 50% commitment. o For funds suballocated under 23 USC 133(d) the 50% deadline is triggered in 75 days, at which time the funds will revert to the state for allocation at its discretion. o Any funds not used by August 1, 2010 shall be redistributed to States that have committed all of their funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If less than 50 percent of the funds are obligated within 180 days of apportionment, the remainder are redistributed to other states o Funds suballocated under the Surface Transportation Program are exempt from the first 50 percent requirement o After 1 year from the date of apportionment, any unused funds are withdrawn and redistributed through the discretionary grant program described above
<p>Transit Funding:</p>	<p>\$12 Billion Total</p>	<p>\$8.4 Billion Total</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transit Capital Assistance \$6.0 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$6.75 billion for grants under 5307 program and apportioned under formulas in 49 USC 5336 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery funds cannot be commingled with 5336 funds. – \$750 million for grants under the 5311 program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds cannot be comingled with existing 5311 funds. • 3 % or \$18 million of the funds set aside for Public Transit on Indian Reservations. – The federal share is up to 100 percent at the discretion of the recipient. – 10 percent Disadvantaged Business Enterprise requirement – FTA can reserve .75% for administration and oversight of the 5336 and .5% for 5311 funds. ○ Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment: \$2.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For capital expenditures under 49 USC 5309 (b)(2) Fixed Guideway Modernization – Apportioned using formulas in 49 USC 5337 – Funds cannot be comingled with funds available under Formula and Bus Grants account. – The federal share is up to 100 percent at the discretion of the recipient. – Use It Or Lose It Deadline for first 50% is 120 days after apportionment otherwise see Grant Provisions below. – 10 percent Disadvantaged Business Enterprise requirement – FTA can reserve 1 % for administration and oversight ○ Capital Investment Grants \$1.0 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For Major Capital Investment Grants under discretionary allocation. – Priority given to projects that can award within 90 days of enactment – Use It Or Lose It Deadline for first 50% is 120 days after apportionment otherwise see Grant Provisions below. – FTA can reserve 1 % for administration and oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$200 million set aside for discretionary grants for transit capital investments that reduce energy consumption or greenhouse gases ○ Transit Capital Assistance Formula Distribution: \$8.2 billion (note: the following distributions are estimates): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$5.822 billion apportioned to states using the 5307 program distribution formula – \$1.596 billion apportioned to states using the Growing States distribution formula – \$840 million apportioned to states using the 5311 program distribution formula – \$16.4 million or 2 percent of the 5311 distribution is set aside for Indian Reservation Roads – The federal share is up to 100 percent at the discretion of the recipient. – Disadvantaged Business Enterprise requirement ○ Buy America requirement
<p>Transit Use It Or Lose It:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use It Or Lose It Deadline for first 50% is to obligate 90 days after apportionment ○ Second 50 percent of the funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must award contract within two-years of enactment or 21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If less than 50 percent of the funds are obligated within 180 days of apportionment, the remainder are redistributed to other states ○ After 1 year from the date of apportionment, any unused

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	<p>months of grant award, whichever is later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funds not awarded within the timeframe above are redistributed to other eligible recipients ○ Uncommitted funds redistributed by appropriate federal department or agency 	<p>funds are withdrawn and redistributed through the discretionary grant program described in the Highway section of the bill</p>
<p>Rail Funding:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital Assistance for Intercity Passenger Rail: \$300 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – US DOT Secretary to give preference for projects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Can be awarded within 180 days, · Are FRA compliant for rolling stock and locomotive acquisitions, · Support the development of high speed rail service. – The federal share is up to 100 percent at the discretion of the recipient. ○ AMTRAK: \$800 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Priority given to repair, rehabilitation, and upgrade of railroad assets and infrastructure – Funds cannot be used to subsidize operating losses. – Funds must be awarded within 7 days of enactment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital Assistance for Intercity Passenger Rail: \$250 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – US DOT Secretary to give preference for projects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Can be completed within 2 years, · Improve safety and reliability – The federal share shall be 100 percent of the project cost – Prevailing wage requirements apply – Projects must be included in a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan ○ AMTRAK: \$850 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not more than 50 percent may be allocated to the Northeast Corridor – Priority to capacity expansion – Projects shall be completed within 2 years ○ High Speed Rail: \$200 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal share shall be 100 percent of project cost – Funds remain available until September 30, 2011 ○ Buy America requirements apply to all sections of this part of the Title
<p>Rail Use It Or Lose It:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First 50 percent Intercity Passenger Rail funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must award contract within one-year of enactment or 9 months of grant award whichever is later ○ Second 50 percent of the funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Must award contract within two-years of enactment or 21 months of grant award, whichever is later ○ Funds not awarded within the timeframe above are redistributed to other eligible recipients ○ Uncommitted funds redistributed by appropriate federal department or agency. 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Housing Funding:</p>	<p>\$5 billion Public Housing Capital Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ allow Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to complete repair and 	<p>\$5 billion Public Housing Capital Fund to enable local public housing agencies to address a \$32 billion backlog in capital</p>



	<p>construction projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$4 billion to PHAs through the existing formula o Priority given to capital projects that can award contracts within 120 days o Priority given to rehabilitation of vacant rental units o \$1 billion through a competitive process for projects that rehabilitate units to improve energy efficiency; increase affordable housing projects that are ready-to-go; are located near public transportation; and, address the housing needs of senior citizens and persons with disabilities. o Secretary may waive provisions related to obligation of funds for timely expenditure <p>\$2.5 billion Elderly, Disabled, and Section 8 Assisted Housing Energy Retrofit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o awarded competitively to renovate and retrofit federally-assisted housing o 1% available for staffing, training, technical assistance, technology, etc. <p>\$1 billion Community Development Block Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o distributed through the existing formula used in FY08 o required to adhere to an accelerated timeframe o does not require any additional plans o priority given to projects that can award contracts within 120 days o Secretary may waive any provisions to expedite funding <p>\$4.19 billion Neighborhood Stabilization Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Emergency assistance for redevelopment of abandoned and foreclosed homes o \$3.44 billion are competitive grants – grantees include states, units of local government and nonprofit entities or consortia of nonprofit entities to help with foreclosure/abandoned home crisis o Up to \$750 million awarded based on competition to nonprofit entities or a consortia of nonprofit entities to provide community stabilization assistance by accelerating state and local government and nonprofit productivity and helping with the foreclosure crisis <p>\$1.5 billion HOME Program to help rehabilitate and construct housing, as well as fill financing gaps caused by the credit freeze</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Secretary may waive any provisions to expedite funding o Priority to projects that can be awarded within 120 days 	<p>needs -- especially those improving energy efficiency in aging developments. \$3 billion will be distributed by formula and \$2 billion competitively to incentivize innovative (energy conservation and retrofits) and largescale projects.</p> <p>Over \$2.1 billion Project-Based Stability for full year payments to owners receiving Section 8 project-based rental assistance. By providing funding for a full year, it will send a signal to these owners and others thinking of investing in affordable housing that the government can pay their bills on time and in full. In addition, owners that want to participate in the energy retrofit program will have to agree to additional periods of affordability and it is important that they have confidence in the government's ability to pay their bills.</p> <p>\$2.25 billion Neighborhood Stabilization Program for the redevelopment of abandoned and foreclosed homes. In addition to states and local governments, nonprofits will also be able to compete for this funding. The funding will be used to support communities across the country hardest hit by the foreclosure crisis.</p> <p>\$2.25 Billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program block grant to enable state and local government, in partnership with community-based organizations, to acquire, construct, and rehabilitate affordable housing and provide rental assistance to poor families. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Department</p>
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		<p>of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to distribute up to 20% percent of authorized funding (approx. \$450 million) to incentivize investments of HOME funds in projects that promote energy efficiency and green technologies.</p>
<p><i>CBO Analysis</i></p>	<p>According to CBO, for the programs funded in this title, projects often take several years to complete. CBO estimates that about 85 percent of the funds provided by title XII would be spent over the 2009-2013 period. In fiscal year 2008 (and at an annualized rate under the continuing resolution for fiscal year 2009), state and local governments have been allocated \$41.2 billion per year for highway programs and \$10.4 billion per year for transit programs. The \$39 billion provided for those purposes in H.R. 1 would nearly double the recent funding levels. Grantees would be required to move quickly to obligate the new funds. After obligation of funds, grantees would need to muster significant staff and private-sector resources to undertake the projects. Simple projects typically take several months from the time the funds are obligated to the start of construction. Complicated projects can take significantly longer. Scheduling many projects during the warmer months (as would be necessary in some areas of the country) and ensuring that adequate traffic management measures are taken (such as nighttime work hours) can also affect the pace of spending. Many projects funded under these programs take several years to complete. Historically, money appropriated for highways and transit is spent at a slow rate in the first year and has an extremely long “tail,” in that funds provided in a particular year are frequently spent over a six-to-eight-year period. As a result, when those programs have seen previous significant increases in budgetary resources, outlays have increased more slowly.</p> <p>Concerns exist about how quickly state and local governments can adjust their contracting procedures to accommodate the significant increase in the amount of funding. On balance, CBO concludes that many states would probably move as rapidly as possible to obligate new funds, but that much of the construction and procurement work associated with highway and transit projects would occur over an extended period of time, leading to federal outlays over several years.</p> <p>CBO estimates that funds provided to HUD for housing assistance programs would be spent over the next several years at rates consistent with historical spending patterns for the affected programs. HUD grants for community development would be spent similar to the slow pace of expenditure historically observed for the Community Development Block</p>	<p>N/A</p>



Grant program, CBO estimates.

ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY:

○

- \$7.75 million to the Inspector General for audits and investigation in regard to the transportation provisions of the bill.
- In general “Buy America” applies throughout the act
- Governor or responsible chief executive required to certify that investment is an appropriate use of tax dollars
- Includes “whistle blower” protections
- Creates and independent board with oversight and coordination responsibility for audits and fraud and waste prevention
- Creates an advisory panel to advise on fraud, waste and abuse.

Taxes:

Option for State and Local Governments to Issue Tax-Credit Bonds:

Title I, Subtitle F (Pgs 86-94)

- This includes any bond that would normally be considered tax-exempt under current law. This option is intended to alleviate the need for states to make interest payments. Under the measure, if a state or local government took the option, which could not be revoked, then a bond holder would receive a tax credit equal to 35% of the amount of the interest payment due on a payment date. The sum of the tax credits received could be used to offset liability under both regular tax rules and the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), and unused credits could be carried into subsequent years. The bill stipulates that interest on taxable government bonds subject to this option would be included in gross income, and it applies to the bonds certain rules that apply under current law to existing tax-credit bond programs.
- Permits state and local governments to choose to receive a direct payment from the federal government in 2009 and 2010 that would be equal to the amount of the tax credits that would have been available.
- Includes a "transitional rule" concerning the coordination of this change with state tax laws - any interest on government bonds for which the tax-credit option is chosen, as well as the amount of credit for that bond, would be considered as being exempt from federal taxation for the purpose of state tax laws. The transitional rule would apply until a state provided otherwise by changing its own tax laws.
- The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates that these

Job Creation Financing of Projects through State and Local Governments

Improve Marketability of Tax Exempt Bonds. The proposal would increase the marketability of tax exempt bonds issued by States and by local governments in 2009 and 2010, thereby increasing available financing in four ways:

- First, the mark eliminates the tax exempt interest on tax exempt private activity bonds as a preference item of the alternative minimum tax.
- Second, the mark increases the market for bonds by expanding the ability of banks and brokers to invest in them.
- Third, the mark raises the amount of bonds a small issuer can issue from \$10 million to \$30 million.
- Finally, the mark expands the amount of bonds that can be issued by small issuers by applying this limit to each ultimate borrower. Under current law, the limit applies to the aggregate amount of bonds issued per issuer.

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	<p>changes would cost \$18.3 billion through FY 2019, of which \$3.15 billion would result from increased outlays, rather than a reduction in federal tax revenue.</p>	
<p>Build America Bonds</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Build America Bonds</u>. The proposal would provide State and local governments with a new tax credit bond option for new capital projects. Because the market for tax credits is currently small given current economic conditions, the mark would allow the State or local government to elect to receive a direct payment from the Federal government equal to the subsidy that would have otherwise been delivered through the Federal tax credit for bonds issued in 2009, 2010, and 2011.</p>
<p>Recovery Zone Bonds:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new type of tax-credit bond intended to spur investment in "national recovery zones" • authorizes \$10 billion in national recovery zone economic development bonds and \$15 billion in national recovery facility zone bonds. • Recovery zones would be areas designated by a bond issuer, and would be required to have significant poverty, unemployment, home foreclosures, or general distress. • allows areas that have been designated as empowerment zone or renewal communities to be eligible for designation as recovery zones. • These bonds would be used to fund economic development expenditures intended to promote economic development or other activity, including capital expenditures paid or incurred with respect to property in a recovery zone, for public infrastructure and construction of public facilities, and expenditures for job training and educational programs. • required to comply with Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements. • would be used to finance certain facilities for certain types of businesses. • would be allocated to states based on the relative decline in employment in states in 2008. Each state would then reallocate the bonds among the large cities and counties in the state based on the relative employment losses. • JCT estimates that the measure's recovery zone provisions would cost \$4.9 billion through FY 2019, of which \$2.3 billion would result from increased government outlays, rather than a reduction in federal tax revenue. 	<p><u>Financial Assistance for National Recovery Zones</u>. The proposal would create two new types of bonds: recovery zone infrastructure bonds and recovery zone facility bonds. The bonds would be allocated to States based on total unemployment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recovery zone infrastructure bonds would be a new type of tax credit bond which would be used to finance public infrastructure improvements within national recovery zones that would facilitate economic development within that zone. The total allocation would be \$10 billion. ○ Recovery zone facility bonds would be a new type of tax-exempt private activity bond for capital investments in a national recovery zone. The total allocation would be \$15 billion.
	<p>Title I, Subtitle G (Pgs 94-101)</p>	<p>Clean Renewable Energy Bonds ("CREBs"). The proposal would</p>

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<p>Energy Bond Provisions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides additional bonds under two energy bond programs created under the tax portion of the financial markets rescue (PL 110-343), which authorized the issuance of \$800 million of each of these two types of bonds • authorizes additional \$1.6 billion in "Clean Renewable Energy Bonds" to finance facilities that produce energy from certain renewable sources. • Under the current-law rules for the bonds, this allocation will be divided three ways, so that one-third will go to projects by state, local and tribal governments; one-third to public power providers; and one-third to electric cooperatives. • JCT estimates the additional bonds, which provide a tax-credit to investors, would reduce revenue by \$578 million. • authorizes \$2.4 billion in energy conservation bonds to finance conservation efforts, including certain capital expenditures, grants or expenditures to support research, mass commuting facilities, demonstration projects, and public education campaigns. • permits the energy conservation bonds to be used to finance loans and grants to implement green community programs. • requires projects funded by these provisions to comply with Davis-Bacon requirements. • JCT estimates these additional bonds would reduce revenue by \$803 million. 	<p>authorize an additional \$1.6 billion of clean renewable energy bonds to finance facilities that generate electricity from renewable resources. <i>The proposal is estimated to cost \$578 million over ten years.</i></p> <p>Conservation Bonds. This proposal authorizes an additional \$2.4 billion in conservation bonds. <i>The proposal is estimated to cost \$803 million over ten years.</i></p>
<p>Government Accountability Office (GAO) Study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires GAO to submit reports to the Ways and Means Committee on Feb. 1, 2010, and every three months after that in 2010. • would include information on the most recent national, and when available, state-by-state information on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the bill's economic effects; ○ the bill's effects on employment, including a comparison of the number of jobs preserved and created as a result of the bill, and a comparison of the number of jobs created and preserved in the public and private sectors; ○ the share of tax and non-tax expenditures provided under the bill that were spent or saved, by group and income class; ○ how funds provided by the bill to states have been spent, including a breakdown of funds used for services provided to citizens and wages and compensation for public employees; and, ○ a description of any funds that remain unspent and the reasons why. 	<p>N/A</p>



BROADBAND COMMUNICATIONS:		
Inventory of Broadband Service Capabilities and Availability:	<p><u>Title VI: (Pgs 171-175)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTIA to develop and maintain a broadband inventory map of the U.S. that identifies and depicts the geographic extent to which broadband service capability is deployed and available throughout each state. • No later than 2 years after enactment, NITA shall make the inventory map available on the web in an interactive, searchable format. 	N/A
Wireless and Broadband Grant Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTIA is authorized to provide grants to eligible entities for non-recurring costs associated with broadband infrastructure deployment in rural, suburban and urban areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NTIA is required to keep the public and grantees aware of the funding process and application status • Not later than 75 days after enactment, each state intending to participate must submit to NTIA a report indicating the geographic areas of the state which consider to have the greatest priority for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ wireless voice service in unserved areas ○ advanced wireless broadband service in underserved areas ○ basic broadband service in unserved areas ○ advance broadband service in underserved areas • Wireless Deployment Grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25% of grants for wireless service to unserved areas ○ 75% grants for advanced wireless broadband service to underserved areas • Broadband Deployment Grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25% grants for basic broadband service to unserved areas ○ 75% grants for advanced broadband service to underserved areas • Grant applications should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cost-study estimate for serving the particular geographic area to be served ○ Proposed build-out schedule to residential household and businesses • No later than 1 year after enactment, the FCC is required to submit to appropriate committees on a national broadband plan 	N/A
2007 ENERGY BILL TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS:		
	<p><u>Title VII (Pg 175)</u></p>	N/A



Energy Efficiency Block
Grants Allocation of
Funds:

- 34% of funding is eligible to units of local governments that meet the following requirements of:
 - a city with a population—(I) of at least 35,000; or (II) that causes the city to be 1 of the 10 highest populated cities of the State in which the city is located; and
 - a county with a population—(I) of at least 200,000; or (II) that causes the county to be 1 of the 10 highest populated counties of the State in which the county is located.
- 34% of funding is eligible to units of local governments that meet the following requirements of:
 - a city with a population of at least 50,000; or a county with a population of at least 200,000.