



# Overview and Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) on Construction Spending



## For the State of Idaho

Prepared May 21, 2009

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**IMPORTANT NOTE:** This information is provided for general informational purposes only. Trane is not responsible for any errors or omissions set forth in this document, including any information provided in links to third-party websites.

## Quick facts about the ARRA and Implications to Idaho

### Idaho's Budget Situation

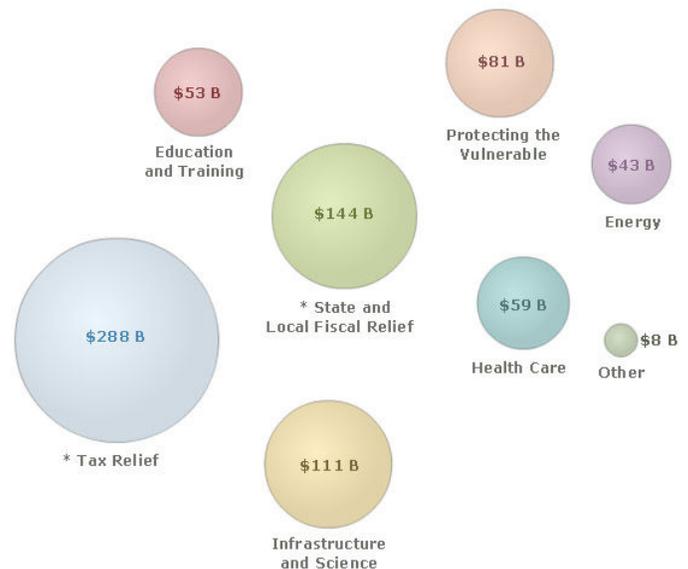
(\$217,000,000)	Estimated Mid-Year Deficit
+ N/A	Surplus before this year's budget was adopted
(\$217,000,000)	Total estimated Deficit at mid-year
+ \$246,576,628	Funds from the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
\$29,576,628	Idaho's expected Surplus for this year

\* States that had a surplus before the budget was adopted, did not report their surplus amount. For calculations, it was assumed to be 0 and is reported as N/A here.

Note: This document includes information about funded programs at the state and national level. Some allocations were distributed by formula grants directly to states, while others are competitive nationally. When a funded amount is directly applicable to a state, it is highlighted.

With the State Stabilization Funds, Idaho is expected to be running a surplus this year. Given this, they are very likely to be spending at least a portion of their ARRA money on renovation projects. We should be aggressively looking for the status of projects and bidding.

- \$787 Billion – the total amount of money allocated by the ARRA through a combination of grants, credits, rebates and incentives
- 46% – the percent of a state's budget that is usually allocated to education
- \$53.6 Billion – the amount of money allocated to the Department of Education as the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
  - \$5B – amount set aside for competitive grants under the "Race to the Top" and the "Investing in What Works and Innovation" programs
  - 81.8% or \$39.8B – called the Education Fund and must be used on education
  - 18.2% or \$8.8B – amount for general state use as Other Government Services (which can also include Education spending)



- \$247 Million – the amount of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund allocated to Idaho based on population demographics
  - \$202 Million – for the Education Fund
  - \$45 Million – for the General Fund

## ARRA Process

The funds distributed by the ARRA will generally flow down through normal channels so procurement processes should not be any different from before. The same person you contacted to in the past, should be the same person you call on now.

In general, funds are required to be spent quickly. The goal is to quickly jump start the US out of recession, but it is also to help keep the funds from feeling like a perpetual funding program from the federal government – the federal governments want the states to be self-sustaining again when economic conditions help rebalance state and local budgets. If we look at the distribution of some of the education-related funds we see that most of the funds have already been made available or will be made available by the end of the year. Most of the funds need to be obligated within the next year or two with the bulk of the money spent over the next 3 years.

Table: Funds Availability and Obligation Deadline Examples:

Program Name	Total Allocated in the ARRA	% of Funds Available End of March '09	% of Funds Available Summer & Fall '09	Date Funds Must be Obligated By
"Education for the Disadvantaged" – Title I School Improvement Grants	\$3 Billion	50%	50%	85% by Sept 30, 2010, remaining by Sept 30, 2011
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B Grants to States	\$11.3 Billion	50%	50%	Majority during 08/09 and 09/10 school years. All remaining by Sept 30, 2011
IDEA Part B Preschool Grants	\$400 Million	50%	50%	Sept 30, 2011
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	\$53.6 Billion	67%	33%	Sept 30, 2011
Qualified Zone Action Bonds	\$2.4 Billion	50% in FY2009	50% in FY2010	Sept 30, 2010
Qualified School Construction Bonds	\$22 Billion	50% in FY2009	50% in FY2010	Sept 30, 2010, 100% of issued must be spent in 3 years from issuance

Note: federal fiscal years end on September 30th

## **Transparency and Reporting**

One of the primary tenets of the ARRA is transparency. To support this effort, the federal government, the states and the agencies handling the distribution of funds are required to publicly report on progress. Projects that receive funding report their use of funds to the federal agencies from which the funds came. The reports must include:

- A. The name of the project or activity
- B. A description of the project or activity
- C. An evaluation of the completion status of the project or activity
- D. An estimate of the number of jobs created and the number of jobs retained by the project or activity
- E. For infrastructure investments made by State and local governments, the purpose, total cost, and rationale of the agency for funding the infrastructure investment with funds made available under this Act, and name of the person to contact at the agency if there are concerns with the infrastructure investment.

While these reports are relatively high level, we can help the recipients of funds by setting and keep realistic project schedules as this will aid in the accuracy of their reports. Further up the food chain at the federal agency level, the reporting guidelines are much broader. These agencies are required to have a full Recovery Program Plan in place by May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009 which includes a summary of the specific Recovery Act projects and activities planned. Agencies need to report the following:

- A. Funding Table – agency funding listed by program, project, and activity
- B. Objectives – description of the program’s Recovery Act objectives and relationships with corresponding goals and objectives through on-going agency
- C. Activities – kinds and scope of activities to be performed
- D. Characteristics – types of financial awards to be used, targeted type of recipients, beneficiaries and estimated dollar amounts of total
- E. Delivery Schedule – schedule with milestones for major phases of the program’s activities
- F. Environmental Review Compliance – description of the status of compliance with National, Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and related statutes
- G. Savings or Costs – expected increases or reductions in future operational costs (e.g., savings due to energy efficient facilities or increased operational costs as a result of having more buildings to manage and maintain)
- H. Measures – expected quantifiable outcomes
- I. Monitoring/Evaluation – description of the agency process for periodic review of program’s progress
- J. Transparency – description of plans to organize program cost and performance information
- K. Accountability – description plans for holding managers accountable for achieving Recovery Act program goals and improvement actions identified
- L. Barriers to Effective Implementation – list and description of statutory and regulatory requirements, or other known matters, which may impede effective implementation of Recovery Act activities and proposed solutions to resolve by a certain date.
- M. Federal Infrastructure Investments – description of agency plans to spend funds effectively to comply with energy efficiency and green building requirements and to demonstrate Federal leadership in sustainability, energy efficiency and reducing the agency’s environmental impact

Orange text = areas most applicable to the HVAC sector



Subcontractors and vendors providing goods and services to recipients are not required to report anything themselves. On top of obligating and spending the funds quickly, states are required to report on the usage and effectiveness of the funds being used.

ARRA Implementation Guidance Document from the Executive Branch:

<http://usmayors.org/recovery/documents/eop-arra-implentation-guidance.pdf>

## Education Funding and the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

<http://www.ed.gov/recovery>

The ARRA was enacted to try to shorten the length of the current recession. As such, many of the funding provisions are geared towards encouraging new economic growth via investment in new technologies – such as healthcare IT or energy. Of even greater concern to many was a potential dropoff in critical services due to a lack of funding as tax receipts dropped – less income taxes due to unemployment, lower capital gain taxes due to negative investment growth, lower business profits, etc. With 47% of the averages state's general fund going to education, there was legitimate concern that education could see drastic cuts. This led to the development of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund.

The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, which totals \$53.6 Billion is managed by the Department of Education and gives money to states to maintain operations. The \$53.6B is divided amongst the states based on the number of people in the state of school age and the state population as a whole.

The Act explicitly dictates that all states use 81.8% of their allocation for education.

*“For each fiscal year, the Governor shall use 81.8 percent of the State’s allocation under section 14001(d) for the*

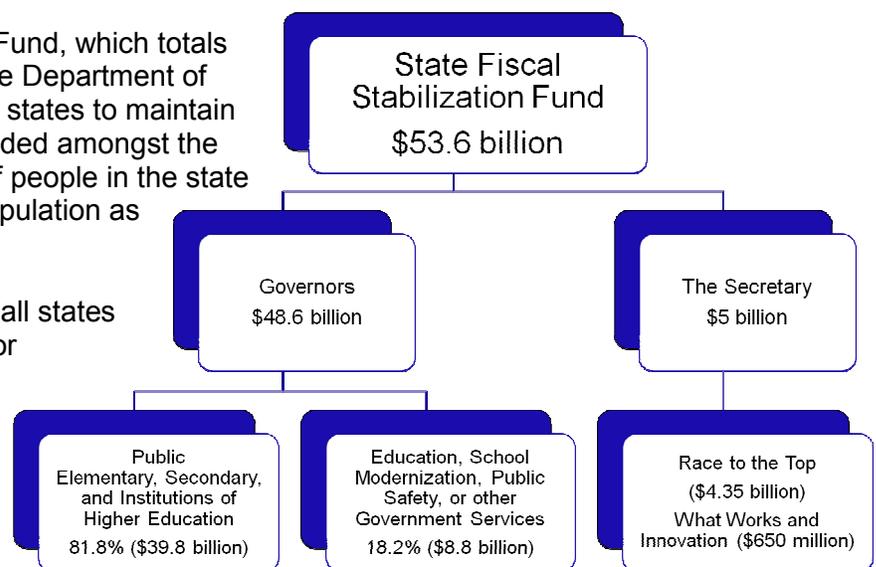
*support of elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education and, as applicable, early childhood education programs and services.”*

States may use education funds for:

- education and general expenditures
- mitigating tuition and fee increases for in-State students
- modernization, renovation, and repair of facilities used for instruction, research, student housing

The Act explicitly requests that modernization and renovation follow green building principles.

*“A local educational agency that receives funds under this title may use the funds” ... “for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities, including modernization, renovation, and repairs that are consistent with a recognized green building rating system.”*



## Education Grant Programs

The ARRA includes funding for education programs that provide grants, credits and loans for educational programs and initiatives. The following is a list of programs that may involve construction and HVAC spending:

### Federal Allocation by the Department of Education

Program Name	2008 Actual Grant	Total Allocated in the ARRA	% of Funds Available End of March '09	% of Funds Available Summer & Fall '09
Title I School Improvement Grants	TBD	\$3 Billion	n/a	100%
Impact Aid Construction	\$17.5 Million	\$100 Million	100%	n/a
IDEA Part B Grants to States	\$10.9 Billion	\$11.3 Billion	50%	50%
IDEA Part B Preschool Grants	\$374 Million	\$400 Million	50%	50%
IDEA Part C Grants for Infants and Families	\$435 Million	\$500 Million	50%	50%
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	n/a	\$53.6 Billion	67%	33%

### Department of Education Allocations for Idaho by Program

	2008 Actual	Recovery and Reinvestment Act Estimate as of 10-Mar-09
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$46,662,554	\$34,907,298
Title I School Improvement Grants	TBD	TBD
Impact Aid Construction	\$0	\$94,738
Educational Technology State Grants	\$1,294,335	\$3,209,375
Education for Homeless Children and Youths	TBD	TBD
IDEA Part B Grants to States	\$51,586,394	\$53,247,375
IDEA Part B Preschool Grants	\$2,152,049	\$2,268,765
IDEA Part C Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,354,608	\$2,359,601
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	\$15,903,623	\$3,299,632
Independent Living State Grants	\$296,212	\$242,913
Services for Older Individuals who are Blind	\$225,000	\$89,539
Federal Work Study	\$2,664,225	\$543,447
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	\$0	\$246,576,628
Idaho Total	\$123,139,000	\$346,839,311

Note: Blue Highlight = construction related

The Department of Education has told all States they should award funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) as quickly as is prudent. For large programs, specific obligation deadlines were put in place to ensure funds were used expeditiously but sensibly.

Important Obligation Timelines:

- State Fiscal Stabilization Fund: must be obligated by September 30, 2011
- Title I, Part A: 85% by Sept 30, 2010; any remaining by Sept 30, 2011
- IDEA, Part B: majority during school years 2008/09 and 2009/10 and remainder by September 30, 2011

## **Title I School Improvement Grants**

Title I, the largest elementary and secondary education program, supplements State and local funding for low-achieving children, especially in high-poverty schools – sometimes referred to as “Education for the Disadvantaged”. The program finances the additional academic support and learning opportunities that are often required to help disadvantaged students progress along with their classmates.

Total ARRA Funding: \$3,000,000,000      **Idaho Portion: \$10,474,863\***

\* School Improvement Grant amounts have not yet been released. This dollar amount was calculated using the same ratio used by the Dept of Education for the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

## **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)**

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is a law ensuring services to children with disabilities throughout the nation. IDEA governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education and related services to more than 6.5 million eligible infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities.

Infants and toddlers with disabilities (birth-2) and their families receive early intervention services under IDEA Part C. Children and youth (ages 3-21) receive special education and related services under IDEA Part B.

Section 605 of IDEA Part B permits programs authorized under IDEA to use program funds for acquiring appropriate equipment (including assistive technology), constructing new facilities, or altering existing facilities, if it can be demonstrated to the Secretary of Education that the program would be improved. Section 605(b) further requires that construction of new facilities or alterations of existing facilities comply with enforceable accessibility standards (UFAS or the ADA Standards for Accessible Design), thereby introducing “the entire regulatory impact of ADA into IDEA.”

Part B (ages 3 – 21) Grants to States:  
ARRA Funding: \$11,300,000,000      **Idaho Portion: \$53,247,375**

Part B Preschool Grants:  
ARRA Funding: \$400,000,000      **Idaho Portion: \$2,268,765**

Part C: Grants for Infants and Families  
ARRA Funding: \$500,000,000      **Idaho Portion: \$2,359,601**

### **Impact Aid Construction**

The Impact Aid law provides assistance to local school districts with concentrations of children residing on Indian lands, military bases, low-rent housing properties, or other Federal properties and to concentrations of children who have parents in the uniformed services or employed on eligible Federal properties who do not live on Federal property. These funds help replace lost local tax revenue that would otherwise be available to finance school construction costs.

Most Impact Aid funds, except for the additional payments for children with disabilities and construction payments, are considered general aid to the recipient school districts; these districts may use the funds in whatever manner they choose in accordance with their local and State requirements. Most recipients use these funds for current expenditures, but recipients may use the funds for other purposes such as capital expenditures.

Total ARRA Funding: \$100,000,000

**Idaho Portion: \$94,738**

## **State Construction Tax Credits for Education**

<http://www.gfoa.org/downloads/taxcreditbonds.pdf>

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Total Allocated in the ARRA</b>	<b>Total for Idaho</b>
Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	\$2,800,000,000	Not specified
Qualified School Construction Bonds	\$22,000,000,000	Not specified

### **Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) – \$2.8 Billion**

The economic stimulus expands this existing bond program for school facilities by increasing bond allocations from \$400 million annually to \$1.4 billion for FY 2009 and \$1.4 billion for FY2010. QZABs are a form of tax credit bonds which offer the bond holder a federal tax credit instead of interest.

QZABs can be used to finance school renovations, equipment purchases, developing course material, and training teachers and personnel at a “qualified zone academy.” None of the proceeds can be used for new construction or land acquisition. In general, a “qualified zone academy” is any public school (or academic program within a public school) that is located in a federally designated empowerment zone or enterprise community (per U.S. Housing and Urban Development designation), and is designed to cooperate with businesses to enhance the academic curriculum and increase graduation and employment rates. Schools are also eligible to take advantage of the QZAB program if at least 35 percent of students enrolled are eligible for free or reduced priced school lunches. In order to utilize the QZAB program, a school district must have written commitment for a 10 percent match from a private business.

QZABs are usually offered as an interest free loan. The county/school district would pay the principal back to the bondholder. The bondholder receives a tax credit against its federal tax liability in lieu of interest payments. The rate of the federal tax credit is set by the Treasury Department based on interest rates. Allocations have not been published.

### **Qualified School Construction Bonds – \$22 Billion**

The economic stimulus creates a new category of tax credit bonds for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public school facilities or for the acquisition of land on which a public school facility will be constructed.

- \$11 billion for 2009
- \$11 billion for 2010
- 100% percent of the bonds proceeds must be spent in 3 years

There will be a forty percent direct allocation to the nation’s 100 largest school districts, plus 25 districts determined by U.S. Secretary of Education as in need. The remaining sixty percent of the bond allocation goes to states, based on a proportion of prior year’s Title I grant funding for disadvantaged students under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).

Like the QZABs, the loans are interest free and the bondholder receives a tax credit. Under the program, 100 percent of bond proceeds, including investment earnings, must be spent on qualified purposes within three years of issuing bonds. State Allocations have not yet been published.

**Energy and Retrofit Projects – <http://www.energy.gov/recovery/>**

<b>Recovery Act Program – Federal Allocations</b>	<b>Authorized Funds</b>	<b>DOE Program Office</b>
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weatherization - \$5.0B</li> <li>• <b>State Energy Program - \$3.1B</b></li> <li>• <b>Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant - \$3.2B</b></li> <li>• Applied Research, Development, Demonstration and Deployment – \$2.5B</li> <li>• Advanced Batteries Manufacturing - \$2.0B</li> <li>• Transportation Electrification - \$400M</li> <li>• Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Program and ENERGY STAR® – \$300M</li> <li>• Alternative-Fueled-Vehicles Pilot Grant Program – \$300M</li> </ul>	\$16.8B	<a href="#">Energy Efficiency &amp; Renewable Energy</a>
Environmental Management	\$6.0B	<a href="#">Environmental Management</a>
<b>Smart Grid &amp; related programs</b>	\$4.5B	<a href="#">Electricity Delivery &amp; Energy Reliability</a>
Fossil Energy R&D	\$3.4B	<a href="#">Fossil Energy</a>
Science	\$1.6B	<a href="#">Office of Science</a>
ARPA-E	\$0.4B	ARPA-E
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$32.7B</b>	
<b>Total Potentially Applicable to HVAC Market</b>	<b>\$10.8</b>	

The Department of Energy was allocated \$32.7B for multiple programs. About \$10.8B of the funds are potentially applicable to the HVAC market.

**Applicable Department of Energy Allocations to Idaho**

State Energy Program.....	\$28,572,000
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant..	\$16,956,700
Smart Grid.....	Funds will not be allocated by formula to states

A full breakdown of ALL the Energy Dept Recovery Act Spending Specific to Idaho can be found here:

- o <http://www.energy.gov/idaho.htm>

This page also contains Links to:

- o Idaho Energy Offices
- o Key Energy Facilities in Idaho
- o Other News, Events and Related Links about Idaho and the Energy

## **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program**

<http://www.eecbg.energy.gov/>

Congress appropriated \$3.2 billion for the EECBG Program, most of which (nearly \$2.7 billion) will be distributed through formula grants. The balance includes approximately \$455 million for competitive grants, which will be awarded through a separate Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) coming soon.

Money is allocated directly to cities and counties. States also receive funding to fund cities that are not allocated funds directly (smaller cities will not receive direct funding). Each state must pass not less than 60% of its allocation on to cities and counties within the state that are ineligible for direct formula grants from the DOE. Each state decides how to award these sub-grants.

The funds can be used for a variety of different energy related activities including:

- Development of an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy and Technical Consultant Services to assist in the development of such a strategy
- Residential and Commercial Building Energy Audits
- Financial Incentive Programs and Mechanisms for energy efficiency improvements such as energy savings performance contracting, on-bill financing, and revolving loan funds
- Grants to nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies for the purpose of performing Energy Efficiency Retrofits
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programs for Buildings and Facilities
- Development and Implementation of Transportation Programs to conserve energy
- Building Codes and Inspections to promote building energy efficiency.
- Energy Distribution Technologies that significantly increase energy efficiency, including distributed resources, combined heat and power, and district heating and cooling systems
- Material Conservation Programs including source reduction, recycling, and recycled content procurement programs that lead to increases in energy efficiency
- Reduction and Capture of Methane and Greenhouse Gases generated by landfills or similar waste-related sources
- Energy efficient Traffic Signals and Street Lighting
- Renewable Energy Technologies on Government Buildings
- Any Other Appropriate Activity that meets the purposes of the program and is approved by DOE

Specific allocations for Idaho city/counties can be found by opening the following link:

o <http://www.eecbg.energy.gov/States/ID.xls>

## State Energy Program

[http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state\\_energy\\_program/](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state_energy_program/)

The Department of Energy sponsors state energy programs through grants to the states. Normally, funding for these programs requires a 20% match by the state, but the \$3.1 Billion from the ARRA does not require state matching. Shovel-ready projects have already been identified that include:

- State and local building retrofits that are ready to start with additional funding
- Residential energy efficiency programs, which offer homeowners energy audits and financial incentives to implement audit recommendations
- Programs that incorporate sustainable strategies, such as performance contracting, state procurement standards, revolving loan programs, and transportation initiatives

The DOE is looking to fund projects that:

- Save energy
- Create or retain jobs
- Increase energy generation from renewables
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Recovery Act funds will be distributed to the states as such:

- 10% upfront to provide funding for plan development
- 40% upon DOE approval of the revised state plan
- 20% when the state has obligated at least 50% of the funds awarded previously (and is complying with reporting requirements and creating jobs)
- 30% upon demonstration of continued progress in obligating previously awarded funds, complying with reporting requirements and creating jobs.

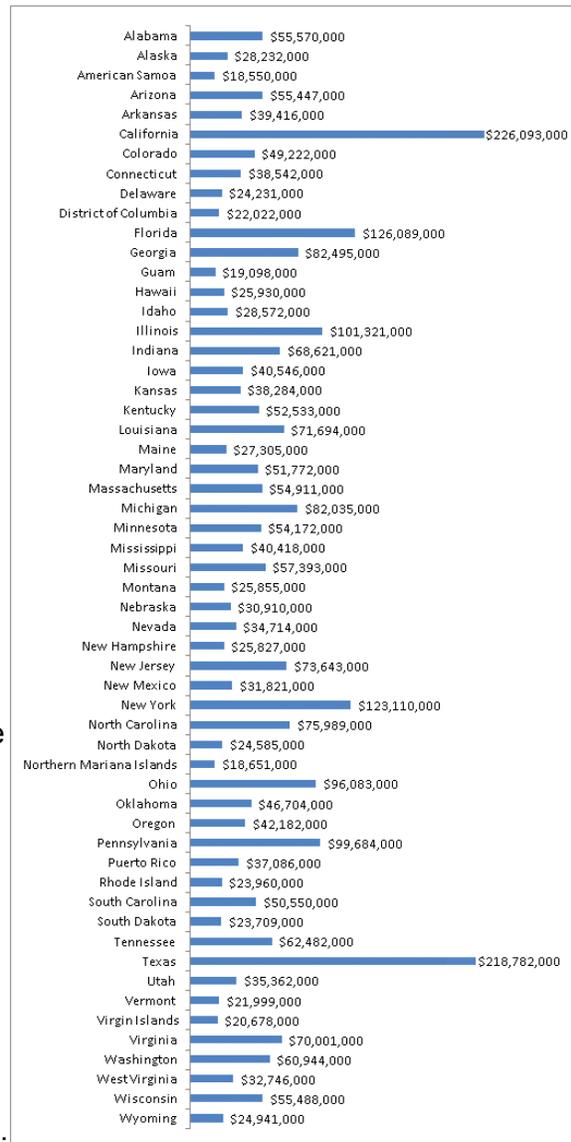
State allocation is by formula:

- 1/3 equally among all states and territories
- 1/3 according to population
- 1/3 according to energy consumption

Per state amounts are listed to the right and are posted here:

[http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state\\_energy\\_program/recovery\\_act.cfm](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state_energy_program/recovery_act.cfm)

Their specific goal is to decrease per capita consumption by at least 25% of all state's 1990 consumption rate by 2012. Building retrofits, energy efficiency upgrades, performance contracts and new technologies all potentially apply here.



## **Smart Grid**

<http://www.oe.energy.gov/smartgrid.htm>

Development of a Smart Grid will involve many stakeholders. Funding guidelines for this project are not yet established, but projects should appear soon. HVAC is a significant consumer of the energy coming into in a building. Smarter use of the consumer of the energy will likely benefit a smarter grid.

## **State Energy Office Contacts**

The US Mayors also has a PDF of all energy contacts by state:

<http://www.usmayors.org/recovery/documents/contacts-energy-state.pdf>

Additional contact information for your State Energy Office can be found at the website of the National Association of State Energy Officials:

<http://www.naseo.org/>

### **Idaho Office of Energy Resources**

322 E. Front St.

P.O. Box 83720

Boise, ID 83720-0098

Phone: 208-287-4800

Fax: 208-287-6700

### **State Energy Office Director**

Robert W. Hoppie

Administrator, Energy Division

Phone: 208-287-4807

Email: [bob.hoppie@idwr.idaho.gov](mailto:bob.hoppie@idwr.idaho.gov)

### **State Energy Program Manager**

Renee Arellanes

SEP Manager

Phone: 208-287-4890

Email: [renee.arellanes@idwr.idaho.gov](mailto:renee.arellanes@idwr.idaho.gov)

The contact information above comes from the following Department of Energy webpage. Contacts may be change, so go to this site if any of the above contacts is no longer valid. The information on the website also has hyperlinks to departmental websites where applicable.

[http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state\\_energy\\_program/seo\\_contacts.cfm](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state_energy_program/seo_contacts.cfm)

## Healthcare Related Programs

### Medicaid Assistance through FMAP

The ailing economy places significant pressure on one of the states largest expenses – Medicaid. A 1 percentage point increase in unemployment is expected to result in 1 million more Medicaid and CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Program) enrollees and an additional 1.1 million uninsured which puts upward pressure on state spending, while state revenues are projected to fall by 3 to 4%. Financing for Medicaid is shared by the states and the federal government (under the FMAP – Federal Medical Assistance Percentage) based on a states relative per capita income. Data used to determine the FMAP is lagged and does not necessarily reflect a state’s current economic conditions.

Healthcare facilities were already feeling revenue and cost pressures. A significant decrease in Medicaid payments could have sent many into the red which would have reduced critical services and also reduce investment and capital projects including new constructions, renovations and additions. While it is still expected to be a tough year for many facilities, some of the pressure has been relieved by an increase in the FMAP which gives the states more money to run their Medicaid programs.

The total impact of the FMAP increase is expected to be just over \$87 Billion. Idaho is expected to see an increase of \$300,000,000 over the 9 quarters addressed by the ARRA. This comes out to an annual rate of \$133,333,333. Comparing this to Idaho’s Medicaid spending in FY2007 of \$1,043,994,481, this is about 13% of total spending (this percentage will likely be lower in practice as Medicaid spending will likely be higher for FY2009 and FY2010).

This increase will help put healthcare facilities back in the black. This may resurrect retrofit projects as budgets get recalculated and funds are redistributed. An additional \$24.7 B in the ARRA to subsidize health care insurance premiums for the unemployed under the COBRA program and other healthcare funding will also help the bottom line.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid Facts: <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7872.pdf>

### Community Health Centers

The ARRA includes a federal allocation of \$1.5 B to be used for construction, renovation, technology, etc for community health centers.

From the Act (page 61 of the bill):

*(2) \$1,500,000,000 shall be available for grants for construction, renovation and equipment, and for the acquisition of health information technology systems, for health centers including health center controlled networks receiving operating grants under section 330 of the PHS*

At the time of the production of this report, about \$155 Million had already been granted for projects. Not all states received funding yet. Updated information should be made available at the following website:

<http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/hrsa/napawardsmap.html>

Current Amount Allocated to Idaho: No funds allocated to this state to date

## **Indian Health Facilities**

There is \$450 Million allocated for construction of Indian Health Facilities nationwide. Almost \$200M of that is new and is being assigned now.

From the Act (page 54 of the bill):

*“For an additional amount for “Indian Health Facilities”, for facilities construction projects, deferred maintenance and improvement projects, the backlog of sanitation projects and the purchase of equipment, \$415,000,000, of which \$227,000,000 is provided within the health facilities construction activity for the completion of up to two facilities from the current priority list for which work has already been initiated”*

## **Veterans Health**

There is \$1B nationally for medical facilities with explicit guidance to consider energy projects.

<http://www.va.gov/recovery/>

From the Act (page 85 of the bill):

*For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities” for non-recurring maintenance, including energy projects, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010: Provided, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading.*

The VA is expecting their ARRA projects to cost ~\$1.085 Billion. Of this amount, ~\$400 Million is expected to be for Energy Projects with \$161.4 Million (or 15% of the total) specified as being used for Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning.

The Veterans Health Administration is funding 5 projects in Idaho worth a total of \$6,092,857. The following link takes you to the VA’s state by state ARRA spend plan: [http://www.va.gov/RECOVERY/docs/VHA\\_Spend\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.va.gov/RECOVERY/docs/VHA_Spend_Plan.pdf)

Veterans Health Administration ARRA Spending by Category						
	Qty	Totals	All Energy Related Projects	Renewable Energy	Percentage of Total	
Renewable Energy (Solar, Wind, Biomass, Geothermal)	62	\$ 64,435,000	\$ 64,435,000	\$ 64,435,000	6%	
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	170	\$ 161,449,166	\$ 161,449,166	\$ -	15%	
Roads, Paving, and Grounds Projects	42	\$ 37,627,919	\$ -	\$ -	3%	
Safety, Security and Fire Alarms	102	\$ 109,614,712	\$ -	\$ -	10%	
Energy Conservation	56	\$ 75,643,849	\$ 75,643,849	\$ -	7%	
Interior Renovation	276	\$ 299,492,360	\$ -	\$ -	28%	
Exterior Renovations	47	\$ 34,157,722	\$ -	\$ -	3%	
ADA Accessibility	45	\$ 43,617,198	\$ -	\$ -	4%	
Building Infrastructure	106	\$ 141,089,603	\$ -	\$ -	13%	
Metering	3	\$ 97,580,000	\$ 97,580,000	\$ -	9%	
Other	47	\$ 20,965,123	\$ -	\$ -	2%	
<sup>1/</sup> Total	956	\$ 1,085,672,652	\$ 399,108,015	\$ 64,435,000	100%	

<sup>1/</sup> The total funding for projects included in these plans is slightly more than the ARRA funds provided in order to account for the potential slippage of projects due to unforeseen technical issues

## Other Programs

### National Institutes of Health Research Facilities

Two buckets of stimulus totaling \$1.5 Billion.

#### **National Center For Research Resources - \$1 Billion**

<http://www.ncrr.nih.gov/recovery>

Funding is to construct, renovate or repair existing non-Federal research facilities.

There are two types of allocations to the National Center for Research Resources:

##### **1) Extramural Research Facilities Improvement Program**

This funding opportunity supports construction, renovation or repair of extramural biomedical or behavioral research facilities. Application deadlines are May 6, June 17 and July 17, 2009, depending upon the funding amount requested. Amounts can range from \$2 million to \$15 million.

##### **2) Core Facility Renovation, Repair and Improvement**

This funding opportunity supports upgrades to extramural core facilities that support to NIH-funded biomedical and behavioral researchers. The deadline for applications is Sept. 17, 2009. Budgets between \$1 million and \$10 million may be requested.

The following institution types will apply for the Extramural Funds:

- 1) Public/State-Controlled Institutions of Higher Education
- 2) Private Institutions of Higher Education
- 3) Hispanic-Serving Institutions
- 4) Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
- 5) Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)
- 6) Alaska Native- and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions
- 7) Nonprofits with 501(c) (3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)
- 8) Nonprofits without 501(c) (3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)
- 9) Regional Organizations
- 10) Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Federally Recognized)
- 11) Indian/Native American Tribally Designated Organizations
- 12) Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Other than Federally Recognized)

### **NIH Buildings And Facilities**

\$500 Million for high-priority repair, construction and improvement projects on the Bethesda, Maryland campus and other agency locations.

### **National Institute of Standards and Technology Research Facilities**

<http://www.nist.gov/recovery/>

\$360 million to address NIST's backlog of maintenance and renovation projects and for construction of new facilities and laboratories, including \$180 million for a competitive construction grant program for funding research science buildings outside of NIST;

### **National Science Foundation Research Facilities**

<http://www.nsf.gov/recovery/>

There is \$900 Million in three buckets under the title "Research Instrumentation, Research Infrastructure, and the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account".

The NSF will use a large share of its ARRA funding to address the backlog of existing proposals. Proposals supported with ARRA funds will have to be expended in a timely fashion. All grants issued with Recovery Act funds will be standard grants with durations of up to 5 years.

Academic Research Infrastructure: \$200 million

These funds can include Academic facilities modernization under the Academic Research Infrastructure Program. Funds from this program have previously been made available to colleges and universities to renovate and modernize facilities. New construction projects are not funded under this program. Solicitations to be posted this spring.

Major Research Instrumentation: \$300 million – Solicitations to be posted this spring  
*Not likely applicable to HVAC*

Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction: \$400 – For MREFC projects which have already been identified  
*Not likely applicable to HVAC*

## Resources and Information

### General Information

- Federal Recovery Website:
  - Recovery.gov is a website for taxpayers designed to show where the money from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is going.
  - <http://www.recovery.org>
- Idaho's Recovery Website 
  - The ARRA requires each state to report on its recovery progress with a state hosted website. The ARRA website for Idaho is located at:
  - <http://www.accountability.idaho.gov/>
- Department of Education - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Site
  - <http://www.ed.gov/recovery>
- Department of Energy – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Site
  - <http://www.energy.gov/recovery/>
- Mainstreet Economic Recovery – The US Conference of Mayors
  - <http://www.energy.gov/recovery/>
- Senate's Democratic Policy Committee Idaho Fact Sheet
  - This fact sheet describe the estimated benefits of the economic recovery plan for Idaho. This document is targeted at the general US population and does not directly address construction or HVAC and is reference only.
  - <http://dpc.senate.gov/states/ID.pdf>
- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) – aka The Stimulus Package
  - Full text of the Act itself
  - [http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111\\_cong\\_bills&docid=f:h1enr.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_bills&docid=f:h1enr.pdf)
  - Tip: If looking for a specific grant or provision and you know how much was allocated to the program, it often easiest to search in the PDF by the dollar amount as opposed to using the title of the grant program

## **Contact Sources**

- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) for Idaho
  - <http://www.eecbg.energy.gov/States/ID.xls>
  
- Stimulus Watch
  - The US Mayors were requested to present their list of shovel ready projects for a stimulus package. All these projects have been collected and listed in the following document which can be sliced by project type and state (Note: this document is maintained by a 3<sup>rd</sup> party and may not contain all available shovel ready projects posted by the US Mayors):
  - [http://sites.google.com/a/pheared.net/mayors-money/Home/stimuluswatch\\_data.xls?attredirects=0](http://sites.google.com/a/pheared.net/mayors-money/Home/stimuluswatch_data.xls?attredirects=0)
  
- US Mayors
  - The source for the stimulus watch projects above, the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) is the official organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are 1,200 such cities in the country today. Each city is represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the mayor. They are representing
  - The top level website is available at: <http://usmayors.org/>
  - The recovery specific portal is available at: <http://usmayors.org/recovery/>