

THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

As of February 17, 2009

Analysis of H.R. 1, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*

The Conference Report on H.R.1, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, provides a total of \$463 billion in spending for transportation, infrastructure, health care programs, education assistance, housing assistance and energy efficiency upgrades. The bill also provides \$326 billion in personal and business tax breaks and tax provisions affecting payments to the states. Overall, the spending and tax cuts in the bill total \$789 billion.

On February 13, the Conference Report was passed by the House 246-183, with seven Democrats opposing passage and one voting "present"; no Republicans voted in favor of the bill. Later that same day, the Senate passed the Conference Report by 60-38; again with three Republicans voting in favor and no Democrats voting against. President Obama will sign the package into law on February 17, 2009.

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF THE HOUSE, SENATE & CONFERENCE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

| Agency/Program | House Passed Bill | Senate Passed Bill | Conference Report |
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| Department of Agriculture | | | |
| Farm Service Agency | \$245 million | N/A | \$50 million for maintaining and modernizing the information technology program |
| Forest Service | \$650 million for capital improvement and maintenance \$850 million for wildland fire management | \$650 million for capital improvement and maintenance \$485 million for wildland fire management | \$650 million for capital improvement and maintenance \$500 million for wild fire prevention and mitigation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$250 million for grant program that funds states wildland fire management ▪ \$250 million for hazardous fuel reduction activities |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | \$175 million for flood prevention and water quality improvement projects \$175 million to purchase and restore floodplain easements \$50 million to rehabilitate dam projects | \$275 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations \$65 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program | \$340 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$290 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$145 million to purchase and restore floodplain easements ▪ \$50 million for Watershed Rehabilitation Program |

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| Rural Business-Cooperative Service | N/A | \$400 million | \$150 million for rural business program account for loans and grants |
| Distance Learning, Telemedicine and Broadband Program | \$2.825 billion | \$100 million | \$2.5 billion |
| Rural Waste Disposal Program | \$1.5 billion for water and waste disposal facilities | \$1.375 billion for loans and grants for water and waste disposal facilities | \$1.380 billion for loans and grants for water and waste disposal facilities |
| Rural Housing Service | \$500 million | \$200 million | \$200 million |
| Department of Commerce | | | |
| Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program | \$650 million for coupons and related activities, such as education and consumer outreach/support | \$650 million for coupons and related activities, such as education and consumer outreach/support | \$650 million for implementation and administration of the digital-to-analog converter box coupon program, including additional coupons to meet new projected demands and consumer support, outreach and administration |
| EDA Programs | \$250 million for economic development and job creation grants | <p>\$150 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million for public works grants ▪ \$50 million for economic adjustment assistance | <p>\$150 million for economic development assistance programs, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million for economic adjustment assistance to help community recover from sudden and severe economic dislocation and massive job losses due to corporate restructuring ▪ \$50 million may be used for federally authorized, regional economic development commissions |
| Wireless and Broadband Deployment Grant Programs | <p>\$2.825 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1 billion for Wireless Deployment Grants ▪ \$1.825 billion for Broadband Deployment Grants | <p>\$7 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to \$6.190 billion to accelerate broadband deployment ▪ At least \$250 million to increase sustained broadband adoption ▪ At least \$200 million to upgrade technology and capacity at public computing centers, such as libraries and community colleges ▪ Up to \$350 million to develop and | <p>\$4.7 billion for the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program for competitive grants for broadband deployment in unserved and underserved areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$350 million to establish the State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program ▪ \$250 million for competitive grants for innovative programs to encourage sustainable broadband adoption ▪ \$10 million for Department of Commerce Inspector General for audits and oversight of funds |

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| | | maintain a broadband inventory map of current broadband deployment across the United States | |
| Department of Defense | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | \$4.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2 billion for construction projects ▪ \$2.25 billion for operations and maintenance ▪ \$500 million for Mississippi River and Tributaries ▪ \$25 million for the Regulatory Program ▪ \$25 million for studies, preconstruction design work, etc. | \$4.6 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$25 million for investigations ▪ \$2 billion for construction projects ▪ \$1.9 billion for operations and maintenance ▪ \$500 million for Mississippi River and Tributaries ▪ \$100 million for Formally Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) ▪ \$25 million for the Regulatory Program ▪ \$50 million for flood control and coastal emergencies | \$4.6 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$25 million for investigations ▪ \$2 billion for construction ▪ \$2.075 billion for operation and maintenance ▪ \$375 million for Mississippi River and Tributaries ▪ \$25 million for regulatory program ▪ \$100 million for formerly utilized sites remediation action program ▪ \$0 for flood control and coastal emergencies |
| Energy Research and Development | \$350 million: funding for RDT&E projects, including pilot projects, for improvements in energy generation, transmission, regulation, storage and use on military installations. Funds are also to be used for R&D of energy from fuel cells, wind, solar and other renewable sources such as biofuels and bioenergy | N/A | \$300 million: funding for RDT&E projects, including pilot projects, for improvements in energy generation, transmission, regulation, storage and use on military installations. Funds are also to be used for R&D of energy from fuel cells, wind, solar and other renewable sources such as biofuels and bioenergy. |
| Facility Infrastructure Investments | \$4.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.791 billion for energy efficiency improvements to HVAC, water, sewage, insulation, etc. ▪ \$455 million for maintenance and renovation of medical treatment facilities located in the United States ▪ \$154 million for barracks renovations ▪ \$2.1 billion for sustainment, renovation | \$3.234 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$250 million for Defense Health Program Infrastructure Improvements for energy efficiency projects, repair and modernization of DoD facilities in the United States | \$4.24 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million for Defense Health Program (energy efficiency, improvement and modernization of medical military facilities) ▪ \$153.5 million for barracks renovations. ▪ Remainder of the funds for energy efficiency projects; repair and modernization of DoD facilities. |

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| | and modernization (SRM) projects that are unfunded | | |
| Housing and Homeowner Assistance | N/A | <p>\$38.47 million: Family Housing, Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$34.57 million for construction ▪ \$3.9 million for maintenance <p>\$96.6 million: Family Housing, Air Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80.1 million for construction ▪ \$16.5 million for maintenance <p>\$411 million: Homeowners Assistance Fund</p> | <p>\$38.44 million: Family Housing, Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$34.5 million for construction ▪ \$3.9 million for operation and maintenance <p>\$96.56 million: Family Housing, Air Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80.1 million for construction ▪ \$16.46 million for operation and maintenance <p>\$555 million: Homeowners Assistance Fund</p> |
| Military Construction | <p>\$920 million: Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$820 million for barracks ▪ \$100 million for child development centers <p>\$350 million: Navy and Marine Corps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$170 million for barracks ▪ \$180 million for child development centers <p>\$280 million: Air Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$200 million for barracks ▪ \$80 million for child development centers <p>\$3.75 billion: Defense-Wide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers <p>\$400 million: Guard and Reserve Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$140 million for Army National Guard ▪ \$70 million for Air National Guard ▪ \$100 million for Army Reserve ▪ \$30 million for Navy Reserve ▪ \$60 million for Air Force Reserve | <p>\$638 million: Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$481 million for warrior transition complexes ▪ \$84.1 million for child development centers ▪ \$42.4 million for health and dental clinics <p>\$990 million: Navy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$174.204 million for barracks, repair, improvement ▪ \$125 million for health clinic replacement ▪ \$172.82 million for child development centers ▪ \$494.362 million for energy projects in U.S. <p>\$871 million: Air Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80.1 million for child development centers ▪ \$612.246 million for dormitory construction ▪ \$138.1 million for health care clinic repair and replacement <p>\$119 million: Defense-Wide</p> | <p>\$180 million: Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80 million for child development centers ▪ \$100 million for warrior transition complexes <p>\$280 million: Navy and Marine Corps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million for troop housing ▪ \$80 million for child development centers ▪ \$100 million for energy conservation and alternative energy projects <p>\$180 million: Air Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million for troop housing ▪ \$80 million for child development centers <p>\$1.45 billion: Defense-Wide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.33 billion for the construction of hospitals ▪ \$120 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program <p>\$100 million: Guard and Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million Army National Guard ▪ \$50 million Air National Guard ▪ \$0 Army, Navy, Air Force Reserves |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the Energy Conservation Investment Program \$260 million: Guard Forces ▪ \$150 million for Army National Guard readiness centers ▪ \$110 million for Air National Guard energy conservation and operational readiness improvements | |
| Other | \$300 million; BRAC Account | \$200 million for Alternative Energy Vehicle Leases \$100 million for Defense Promotion Act Purchases \$200 million for Manufacturing Technology Programs | \$0 for BRAC Account, 1990 for clean-up at closed bases |
| Department of Education | | | |
| Education for the Disadvantaged | \$13 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$11 billion for Title 1 formula grants ▪ \$2 billion for School Improvement grants | \$12.4 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$11 billion for Title 1 formula grants; ▪ \$1.4 billion for School Improvement grants. | \$13 billion for distribution through state and local education agency grants under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Congress intends for these funds to be expended in the 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 school years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 billion for grants to local education agencies (LEAs) • \$5 billion for financial incentives to states • \$3 billion for subgrants to local schools as School Improvement grants. |
| Impact Aid | \$100 million | N/A | \$100 million for school construction and additional aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% for formula grants • 60% for competitive grants. The Secretary shall consider the following criteria for the competitive grants: health or safety threat to students, increased use of energy efficient and recycled materials, cost efficiency, ability to complete within 24 months and availability of resources to complete the project. The conference report also authorizes Impact Aid construction payments. |
| School Improvement | \$1 billion for educational technology grants | \$1 billion for educational technology grants | \$650 million for distribution through state and local |

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| Programs (Technology Grants) | | | education agency technology grants under subpart Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 |
| School Improvement Programs (Homeless Children and Youth Education) | \$66 million | \$70 million | \$70 million for grants to states in proportion to the number of homeless students in the state during the 2007-2008 school year. Secretary required to provide grants to states within 60 days; states required to provide subgrants to LEAs within 120 days |
| Innovation and Improvement | \$200 million | N/A | \$200 million for state grants for institutions for neglected or delinquent children and youth, attending community day programs for neglected or delinquent children and youth, or in adult correctional institutions |
| Individuals with Disability Act (IDEA) Funds | \$13.6 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$13 billion for Part B (ages 3-21) Special Education grants ▪ \$600 million for Part C (birth to age 2) Special Education grants | \$13.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$13 billion for Part B (ages 3-21) Special Education grants ▪ \$500 million for Part C (birth to age 2) Special Education grants | \$12.2 billion for IDEA special education programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$11.7 billion for Part B (ages 3-21) Special Education grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$11.3 billion for Part B grants to LEAs under Sec. 611 ○ \$400 million for Part B preschool programs under Sec. 619 • \$500 million for Part C (birth to age 2) Special Education grants |
| Rehabilitation Services & Disability Research | \$700 million for rehabilitation services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State grants ▪ \$200 million for independent living | \$610 million for rehabilitation services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State grants ▪ \$110 million for independent living | \$680 million for rehabilitation services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$540 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State grants • \$140 million for independent living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$18.2 million for state grants ○ \$87.5 million for independent living ○ \$34.3 million for services for older blind individuals |
| Pell Grants | \$15.636 billion | \$13.869 billion | \$15.64 billion for Pell Grants; maximum Pell Grant during award year 2009-2010 is \$4,860 |
| Federal Work Study | \$490 million | N/A | \$200 million for federal work-study program |
| Student Aid Administration | \$50 million | N/A | \$60 million for student aid administration |
| Higher Education Teacher Quality Enhancement | \$100 million | \$50 million | \$100 million for state grants to improve higher education teacher quality and fill teacher shortages |

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| Statewide Data Systems | \$250 million | N/A | \$250 million for competitive grants for statewide longitudinal data systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 million for state data coordinators |
| Office of the Inspector General | \$14 million | \$14 million | \$14 million for oversight and audit of programs, grants and projects funded under this Act. |
| Prompt Allocation of Funds | N/A | N/A | Contains a requirement that education funds under this Act be quickly dispersed. |
| Department of Energy | | | |
| Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability | \$4.5 billion for research and development, pilot projects, and matching funds for the Smart Grid Investment Program to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million for worker training | \$4.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least \$200 million to support energy storage technologies and for renewables integration, load management, and reliability ▪ At least \$100 million to improve cybersecurity capabilities ▪ \$100 million for worker training | \$4.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million for worker training ▪ \$80 million for resource and transmission needs assessment ▪ Remaining funds to implement electric grid modernization, energy storage research, development, and deployment, Smart Grid programs, and other electricity delivery and energy reliability priorities |
| Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy | \$18.5 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$3.5 billion for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) program implementation ▪ \$6.2 billion for the Weatherization Assistance Program ▪ \$500 million for an industrial energy efficiency ▪ \$1 billion for grants to institutions for energy sustainability and efficiency ▪ \$1 billion for grants to fund facility awards to manufacture advanced vehicle batteries ▪ \$200 million for a transportation electrification grant program to states, local governments, and metropolitan transportation authorities ▪ \$300 million for residential Energy Star rebates | \$14.398 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$4.2 billion for EECBG program ▪ \$2.9 billion for the Weatherization Assistance Program ▪ \$2 billion in grants for U.S. manufacturing of advanced batteries and components ▪ \$1.6 billion in grants to schools and hospitals ▪ \$500 million for state Energy Programs ▪ \$350 million in grants for acquisition and alternative fuel or fuel-cell vehicles ▪ \$200 million in grants to states to plan, develop, and demonstrate electrical infrastructure projects that use plug-in electric vehicles | \$16.8 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$3.2 billion for Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) program implementation ▪ \$5 billion for the Weatherization Assistance Program ▪ \$3.1 billion for State Energy Programs ▪ \$2 billion for grants to fund facility awards to manufacture advanced vehicle batteries ▪ \$400 million for a transportation electrification grant program to states, local governments, and metropolitan transportation authorities ▪ \$300 million for residential Energy Star rebates ▪ \$300 million for a grant program through the Clean Cities Program to encourage the use of or development of plug-in electric vehicles |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million for a grant program through the Clean Cities Program to encourage development of plug-in electric vehicles ▪ \$3.4 billion for the State Energy Program | | |
| <p>Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (Cont.)</p> <p>Research Development, Demonstration & Deployment</p> | <p>\$2 billion (included in \$18.5 billion above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$800 million for projects related to biomass ▪ \$400 million for geothermal activities and projects ▪ \$800 million for base program activities, such as research and demonstrations into additional renewable technologies | <p>\$2.648 billion (included in \$14.398 billion above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2.648 billion for EERE-related research, development, demonstration and deployment activities | <p>\$2.5 billion (included in \$16.8 billion above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$800 million for projects related to biomass ▪ \$400 million for geothermal activities and projects ▪ \$1.25 billion for other applied research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities. ▪ \$50 million for information and communications technology |
| <p>Fossil Energy</p> | <p>\$2.4 billion for demonstration of carbon capture sequestration technology demonstration projects</p> | <p>\$4.6 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2 billion for at least one power plant designed to capture and sequester carbon ▪ \$1 billion for the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round III ▪ \$1.52 billion in competitive funding for large-scale industrial carbon capture projects ▪ \$50 million in competitive funding for large-scale geological sequestration formation projects ▪ \$20 million for the geologic sequestration training and research grant program ▪ \$10 million for program direction funding | <p>\$3.4 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1 billion for Fossil Energy R&D ▪ \$800 million for the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round III ▪ \$1.52 billion for a competitive solicitation for a range of industrial carbon capture and energy efficiency improvement projects ▪ \$50 million in competitive funding for large-scale geological sequestration formation projects ▪ \$20 million for the geologic sequestration training and research grant program ▪ \$10 million for program direction funding |
| <p>Loan Guarantees</p> | <p>\$9.5 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$8 billion for a temporary Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program for renewable energy and transmission ▪ \$1 billion for the Advanced Battery Loan Guarantee Program ▪ \$500 million for the Institutional Loan Guarantee Program | <p>\$7 billion for renewable energy and electric transmission</p> | <p>\$6 billion for the cost of guaranteed loans under section 1705 of EPCA 2005. A temporary program is created for rapid deployment of renewable energy and electric power transmission projects.</p> |

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| Other Programs and Provisions | Include but are not limited to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2 billion for the Office of Science to support improvements at DOE laboratories and scientific facilities for research and development efforts ▪ \$500 million for Defense Environmental Management to accelerate nuclear waste cleanup at sites contaminated as a result of the nation’s past nuclear activities | Include but are not limited to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$300 million for the DOE Science Program | Include but are not limited to -- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.6 billion for the Office of Science to support improvements at DOE laboratories and scientific facilities for research and development efforts, including \$400 million for ARPA-E ▪ \$483 million for Non-Defense Environmental cleanup ▪ \$390 million for uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund |
| Department of Health and Human Services | | | |
| Administration for Children and Families | \$1 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance \$1 billion for Head Start \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start programs \$1 billion for the Community Services Block grant | \$2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant \$400 million for the Social Services Block Grant \$1.05 billion for the Head Start program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$550 million for Early Head Start ▪ \$200 million for the Community Services Block Grant | \$2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant for child care, all of which is available upon enactment -- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$256 million for quality improvement activities; of which \$94 million is for activities to improve the quality of infant and toddler care \$3.15 billion for Children and Families Services Programs -- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1 billion for Head Start ▪ \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start, which is intended for regional and American Indian and Alaska native Early head Start programs and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program ▪ \$1 billion for the Community Services block grant ▪ \$50 million for the Compassion Capital Fund |
| Administration on Aging | \$200 million for senior meals programs | \$100 million for senior meals programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$67 million is for congregate meals ▪ \$33 million is for home-delivered meals | \$100 million for senior meals programs (all funds available upon enactment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$65 million is for congregate meals ▪ \$32 million is for home delivered meals ▪ \$3 million for Native American nutrition services |
| Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality | \$700 million for comparative effectiveness research – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million transferred to NIH to conduct or support comparative | \$1.1 billion for comparative effectiveness research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$300 million for AHRQ ▪ \$400 million for NIH | \$1.1 billion for comparative effectiveness research – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$300 million for AHRQ ▪ \$400 million for NIH ▪ \$400 million for HHS |

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| | <p>effectiveness research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million for comparative effectiveness research to be allocated by HHS ▪ \$1.5 million for HHS Secretary to contract with IOM to submit a report to Congress no later than June 30, 2009, which provides recommendations on the national priorities for comparative effectiveness research <p>\$2 billion to establish a Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million for HHS | <p>There is a general provision to establish a Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research as proposed by the House, whose goals will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ foster coordination of comparative effectiveness and related health services research conducted and supported by the Federal Government, and ▪ advise the President and Congress on strategies with respect to the infrastructure needs of comparative effectiveness research. <p>Additionally, the conference agreement includes language that nothing shall be construed to permit the Council to mandate coverage, reimbursement or other policies for any public or private payer.</p> |
| <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Buildings and Facilities</p> | <p>\$462 million for equipment, construction, and renovation of facilities to leased laboratories</p> | <p>\$412 million for acquisition of property, construction, renovation, and equipment for CDC buildings</p> | <p>No funding</p> |
| <p>Health Resources and Services Administration</p> | <p>\$2.188 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million for services provided at community health services ▪ \$1 billion for construction, renovation and equipment, and acquisition of health information technology systems, for community health centers ▪ \$88 million for competitive lease procurement to renovate or replace the headquarters for the Public Health Service ▪ \$600 million for health professions training programs | <p>\$1.958 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.87 billion for construction, renovation and equipment, and for the acquisition of health information technology systems, for community health centers ▪ \$88 million for the replacement of HRSA headquarters | <p>\$2.5 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.5 billion for construction, renovation and equipment and for the acquisition of health IT systems for community health centers and other programs receiving grants under section 330 of the PHS Act. ▪ \$500 million for services provided at community health centers to support new sites and service areas, increase services at existing sites and to provide supplemental payments for spikes in uninsured populations ▪ \$500 million to support the National Health Services Corps which place providers in underserved communities and existing workforce programs (Title VII and VIII) |

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| Indian Health Service | \$550 million for Indian Health Facilities for construction projects and deferred maintenance and for the purchase of equipment and related services, including health information technology | \$410 million for Indian Health Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$155 million for the maintenance and improvement program ▪ \$100 million for the sanitation facilities construction program ▪ \$20 million for the purchase of medical equipment ▪ \$135 million for the construction of health care facilities \$135 million for Indian Health Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million for the Contract Health Services program ▪ \$85 million for health information technology (IT) activities, including \$55 million for health IT applications ▪ \$30 million for clinical applications, infrastructure, and national program support | \$500 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$85 million for health information technology ▪ \$415 million for Indian Health facilities construction projects |
| National Institutes of Health - Office of the Director | \$1.5 billion for grants to renovate or repair existing non-Federal research facilities \$1.5 billion for support for additional scientific research | \$300 million for the National Center for Research Resources for shared instrumentation and capital research equipment \$2.7 billion for short-term grants, new research that expands ongoing projects and research on public health priorities \$500 million for improving NIH buildings and facilities | \$10 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.3 billion for the national Center for Research Resources for construction and renovation of extramural research facilities and the acquisition of shared instrumentation and other capital research equipment ▪ \$8.2 billion for the Office of the Director, of which \$7.85 billion designated for transfers to Institutes, Centers and the Common Fund, and \$400 million for the flexible research authority ▪ \$500 million for Buildings and Facilities construction and renovation |
| Office of the Inspector General (OIG) | N/A | \$4 million to ensure appropriate oversight of funds available to HHS | \$17 million funds are available until September 30, 2012 |

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| Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology | \$20 million transferred to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the Department of Commerce to continue health care information enterprise integration | \$3 billion for health IT activities Authorizes the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act | \$2 billion for health IT activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$300 million to support regional and/or sub-national efforts towards health information exchange ▪ \$20 million transferred to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the Department of Commerce to continue health care information enterprise integration ▪ 0.25% of funds set aside for management and oversight activities <p>Also requires ONCHIT to submit operating plan to the House</p> |
| Prevention and Wellness Fund | \$3 billion for a new "Prevention and Wellness" Fund to be administered by the Secretary of HHS and not subject to the general requirement that funds in the bill be awarded within 120 days Within the fund, \$2.35 billion transferred to CDC as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$954 million for immunization program ▪ \$296 million to carry out Part A of Title XIX of the Public Health Service Act ▪ \$545 million for chronic disease, health promotion, and genomics programs ▪ \$335 million for domestic HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, STDs, and tuberculosis prevention programs ▪ \$60 million for environmental health programs ▪ \$50 million for injury prevention and controls programs | The Senate bill gives the funds to PHSSEF. Both bills specify transfers to CDC. But the Senate bill requires that not less than \$600 million be transferred to HRSA for health workforce programs (see Public Health Social Services Emergency Fund Section below). | \$1 billion for prevention and wellness programs to fight preventable diseases and conditions with evidence-based strategies – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$400 million for CDC to carry out the Section 317 immunization program ▪ \$600 million to carry out evidence-based clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies ▪ No more than \$1.5 million for the Institute of Medicine to produce and submit a report to Congress |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$30 million for public health workforce development activities ▪ \$40 million for research activities within the National Occupational Research Agenda ▪ \$40 million for the National Center for Health Statistics ▪ \$150 million to implement a national action plan to prevention healthcare-associated infections ▪ \$50 million to be provided to States to implement healthcare-associated infection reduction strategies ▪ \$500 million for evidence-based clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies and public health workforce development activities | | |
| Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund | \$900 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$430 million for biomedical advanced research ▪ \$420 million to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic ▪ \$50 million to improve information technology security at the HHS | N/A | \$50 million to improve IT security at HHS |
| Department of Homeland Security | | | |
| DHS Headquarters Consolidation | N/A | \$198 million | \$200 million for planning design, construction, fixtures, IT infrastructure, site security for consolidating DHS headquarters |
| Office of the Inspector General | \$2 million | \$5 million | \$5 million for oversight and audit programs, and grants |
| U.S. Customs and Border Security | \$100 million for salaries and expenses \$150 million for planning, management, design, alteration and construction of U.S. | \$198 million for salaries and expenses \$200 million for the expedited development and deployment of border security fencing, | \$160 million for salaries and expenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 million for the procurement and deployment of non-intrusive inspection systems |

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| | Customs and Border Protection ports of entry | infrastructure and technology on the Southwest border \$800 million for planning, management, design, alteration and construction of U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$60 million for procurement and deployment of tactical communications equipment and radios \$100 million for the expedited development and deployment of border security fencing, infrastructure and technology on the Southwest border \$420 million for planning, management, design, alteration and construction of U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry |
| Immigration and Customs Enforcement | N/A | \$27.8 million for automation modernization | \$20 million for automation modernization |
| Transportation Security Administration | \$500 million competitive grants through the Transportation Security Administration | \$1 billion | \$1 billion for procurement and installation of checked baggage explosives detection systems and equipment |
| Coast Guard | \$150 million for alteration of bridges | \$450 million for acquisition, construction and improvements \$240.4 for alteration of bridges | \$98 million for acquisition, construction and improvements \$142 million for alteration of bridges |
| FEMA | \$200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program; funds to be distributed by formula based on unemployment and poverty levels | \$500 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants \$5 million for Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program account \$100 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program \$500 million for construction projects to upgrade or modify critical infrastructure as defined by the USA PATRIOT Act \$250 million is for upgrading, modifying, or constructing emergency operations centers / state and local fusion centers \$100 million for Public Transportation, Railroad Security Assistance, and Systemwide Amtrak Security Upgrades \$100 million for Port Security Grants \$200 million for Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications \$14 million to expand cybersecurity research | \$300 million for State and Local Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$150 million for Public Transportation and Railroad Security Assistance ▪ \$150 million for Port Security Grants \$210 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants to modify, upgrade or construct non-Federal fire stations; not to exceed \$15 million per grant \$5 million for Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program account \$100 million for the emergency food and shelter program |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | | | |
| Community Planning and | \$5.19 billion | N/A | \$3 billion |

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| Development | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1 billion for Community Development Block Grant ▪ \$2 billion for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program |
| Elderly (Sec. 202), Disabled (Sec. 811), Section 8 Assistance | \$2.5 billion for renovation/retrofits (primarily energy-related) for competitively awarded grants or loans | \$2.25 billion for renovation/retrofits (primarily energy-related) | \$2.25 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2 billion for full-year payments to landlords participating in the Section 8 Project-Based program ▪ \$250 million to upgrade HUD sponsored low-income housing to increase energy efficiency, including new insulation, windows, and furnaces |
| HOME Program | \$1.5 billion | \$2.25 billion | \$2.25 billion |
| Lead-Based Paint | \$100 million | \$100 million | \$100 million for competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations |
| Homelessness Prevention Fund (Emergency Shelter Grants) | \$1.5 billion for short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families who may become homeless due to the economic crisis | \$1.5 billion for short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families who may become homeless due to the economic crisis | \$1.5 billion for short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families who may become homeless due to the economic crisis. Funds are distributed by ESG formula. |
| Native American Block Grants | \$500 million | \$510 million | \$510 million to rehabilitate and improve energy efficiency in housing units maintained by Native American housing programs |
| Public Housing Capitalization Fund | \$5 billion | \$5 billion | \$4 billion for capital and management activities of Public Housing Agencies – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$3 billion through existing formula ▪ \$1 billion through a competitive process |
| SHOP | \$10 million for national and regional nonprofit housing organizations | N/A | N/A |
| Department of the Interior | | | |
| Bureau of Land Management (BLM) | \$325 million for construction | \$330 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$135 million for management of lands and resources ▪ \$180 million for construction, reconstruction, and repair of roads and bridges on public land | \$320 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$125 million for management of lands and resources ▪ \$180 million for construction ▪ \$15 million for wildland fire management for hazardous fuels reduction |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$15 million for wildland fire management on Federal lands | |
| Bureau of Reclamation | \$500 million for water and related resources | \$1.4 billion for water and related resources | \$1 billion for water and related resources, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$126 million for water reclamation and reuse projects ▪ \$50 million for programs, projects and activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act ▪ \$50 million for program, projects and activities authorized by the California Bay-Delta Restoration Act ▪ \$60 million for rural water projects, primarily on water intake and treatment facilities ▪ \$10 million for bureau-wide inspection of canals program in urbanized areas |
| National Park Service (NPS) | \$1.7 billion for construction | \$747 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$589 million for construction ▪ \$158 million for operation of the National Park System | \$750 million to complete projects related to roads, bridges, trails, abandoned mines and other facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$146 million for operation of the national park system ▪ \$15 million for historic preservation grants for historically black colleges and universities as authorized by the Historic Preservation Fund Act \$589 million for construction |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) | \$300 million for construction | \$275 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$165 million for resource management ▪ \$110 million for construction | \$280 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$165 million for resource management for deferred maintenance, construction, capital improvement projects on national wildlife refuges and national fish hatcheries ▪ \$115 million for construction, including reconstruction, repair of roads, bridges property and facilities and for energy efficient retrofits of existing facilities |
| U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | \$200 million for repair and restoration of facilities; equipment replacement and upgrades including stream gages, and seismic | \$135 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$85 million for infrastructure upgrades, including research equipment | \$140 million for repair, construction and restoration of facilities, equipment replacement and upgrades to stream gages; and seismic and volcano monitoring systems; national |

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| | and volcano monitoring systems; national map activities; and other critical deferred maintenance and improvement projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$30 million for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects for buildings and grounds ▪ \$20 million for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects for cableways, groundwater wells, and surface water stations | map activities and other critical deferred maintenance and improvement projects |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | \$500 million for construction | \$522 million for construction \$40 million for operation of Indian Programs \$10 million for Indian Guaranteed Loan Program | \$450 million for construction for repair and restoration of roads, replacement school construction; school improvements and repairs and detention center maintenance \$40 million for operation of Indian Programs for workforce training and housing improvement programs \$10 million for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program |
| Department of Justice | | | |
| State and Local Enforcement Assistance | \$3 billion | \$2.19 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$1.2 billion for Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants ▪ \$300 million for competitive grants to improve functioning of the criminal justice system, assist victims and youth mentoring ▪ \$90 million for competitive grants to provide assistance and equipment to local law enforcement along the Southern border and in High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ▪ \$300 million for grants to assist tribal law enforcement ▪ \$100 million for the Office of Victims of Crime support grants ▪ \$150 million for rural drug enforcement assistance grants | \$2.765 billion for State and Local Enforcement Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2 billion for Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants ▪ \$225 million for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. ▪ \$40 million for competitive grants to provide assistance and equipment to local law enforcement along the Southern border and in High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ▪ \$225 million for grants to Indian tribes ▪ \$100 million for the Office for Victims of Crime ▪ \$125 million for assistance to law enforcement in rural states and rural areas to prevent and combat crime, especially drug related crime. ▪ \$50 million for Internet Crimes Against Children |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million for the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program | |
| COPS Hiring | \$1 billion | \$1 billion | \$1 billion for hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers |
| Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs | N/A | \$300 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence | \$225 million for grants to combat crime against women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence |
| Department of Labor | | | |
| Employment and Training Administration | \$4 billion for Workforce Investment Act Training and Employment Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million to states for services for adults ▪ \$1.2 billion to states for youth activities including summer jobs ▪ \$1 billion to states provide training and reemployment services to dislocated workers | \$3.25 billion of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$2.75 billion for State Grants for Job Training supportive services, and needs-based payments ▪ \$1.2 billion for State Grants for Youth, to support summer employment programs ▪ \$450 million for the dislocated work national reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$200 million is for National Emergency Grants - \$250 million is for competitive grants for workers in high growth and emerging industries ▪ \$100 million for the YouthBuild program | \$3.95 billion for the Workforce Investment Act Training and Employment Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million for grants to the states for adult employment and training activities ▪ \$1.2 billion for grants to the states for youth activities ▪ \$1.25 billion for grants to the States for dislocated worker employment and training activities ▪ \$200 million for dislocated workers assistance national reserve ▪ \$50 million for YouthBuild activities ▪ \$750 million for competitive grants for worker training and placement in high growth and emerging industry sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$500 million shall be for research, labor exchange and job training projects for careers in energy efficient and renewable energy |
| Community Service Employment for Older Americans | \$120 million | \$120 million | \$120 million |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | \$500 million | \$400 million | \$400 million for State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$250 million shall be used for the states for reemployment services for unemployment insurance |

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| | | | claimants |
| Departmental Management | \$80 million | N/A | \$80 million for the enforcement of worker protection laws and regulations, oversight and coordination activities |
| Office of Job Corps | \$300 million | \$160 million | \$250 million for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers |
| Office of the Inspector General | \$6 million | \$3 million | \$6 million |
| Department of Transportation | | | |
| Federal Aviation Administration | \$3 billion for discretionary "Grants-in-Aid for Airports" | \$1.1 billion for discretionary grants for airport investment \$200 million for FAA facilities and equipment | \$1.1 billion for discretionary grants for airport investment \$200 million for FAA facilities and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$50 million to upgrade FAA's power systems ▪ \$50 million to modernize en route air traffic control centers ▪ \$80 million to replace air traffic control towers and TRACON's ▪ \$20 million to install airport lighting, navigation and landing equipment |
| Federal Highway Administration | \$30 billion apportioned by existing formulas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$300 million set-aside for Indian Reservation Roads program among other set-asides | \$27.06 billion apportioned by existing formulas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$500 million for Indian reservations and Federal lands including \$320 million for the Indian Reservation Roads program ▪ \$60 million set-aside for construction of ferry boats and ferry terminal facilities | \$27.5 billion apportioned by existing formulas with a portion of the funds within each state being suballocated by population areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$310 million set-aside for the Indian Reservation Roads program ▪ FHWA must apportion funds within 21 days ▪ Priority to projects projected to be completed within three years, and that are located in economically distressed areas ▪ 120 days after apportionment to states, FHWA will withdraw from each an amount equal to 50 percent of funding obligated to State (excluding suballocated funds) less funding already obligated and distribute to States that have had no funds withdrawn ▪ 1 year following apportionment, Secretary shall withdraw from each recipient any unobligated funds and redistribute to states that have had no funds withdrawn |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secretary can grant a 1 year extension only if state has encountered "extreme conditions" that create an "unworkable bidding environment" ▪ Before granting extension, Secretary must submit letter to House and Senate Appropriations Committees with a thorough justification |
| Federal Railroad Administration | \$300 million for Intercity Passenger Rail Service \$800 million for Amtrak | \$250 million for Intercity Passenger Rail Service \$850 million for Amtrak \$2 billion for discretionary grants for the High Speed Rail Corridor Program | \$1.3 billion for Amtrak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$450 million for capital security grants with priority given to projects for the repair, rehabilitation and upgrade of railroad assets or infrastructure, and for capital projects that expand passenger rail capacity including rolling stock ▪ None of funds can be used to subsidize operating losses of Amtrak \$8 billion for High Speed Rail Corridor Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority to projects that support development of intercity high speed rail service ▪ Interim guidance to applicants on grant terms, conditions and procedures published within 120 days ▪ Separate instructions for high speed rail, intercity rail, and congestion grants |
| Federal Transit Administration | \$7.5 billion for Transit Capital Assistance for bus, rail, and related capital investment \$2 billion for Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment apportioned through the existing fixed guideway formula \$2.5 billion for Capital Investment Grants (New Starts) | \$8.4 billion for capital investments in public transportation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$200 million for grants to public transit agencies for capital investments that will reduce energy consumption or greenhouse gas emissions | \$6.9 billion for Transit Capital Assistance for bus, rail, and related capital investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 80% of funds (\$5.52B) to Urban formula, §5307 ▪ 10% of funds (\$690M) to Rural formula, §5311 ▪ 10% of funds (\$690M) to High Density, §5340 \$750 million for Capital Investment Grants (New Starts) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monies remain available through September 30, 2010 ▪ Priority is given to projects that are currently in construction or are able to obligate funds within 150 days of enactment |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monies shall not be commingled with any prior year funds ▪ 1 percent of funds provided shall be available for administrative expenses ▪ Current match ratio is used <p>\$750 million for Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment (rail modernization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fund remains available until September 30, 2010 ▪ Funds apportioned may not commingled with any prior year funds ▪ Funds apportioned within 21 days of enactment ▪ 180 days following apportionment, Secretary shall withdraw 50 percent of the funds apportioned to such urbanized area less the amount of funding obligated and be redistributed to other urbanized areas that had no funds withdrawn |
| Supplemental Discretionary Grants for a National Surface Transportation Program | N/A | \$5.5 billion for competitive grants to state and local governments for projects that will have a significant impact on the nation, a metropolitan area, or a region | \$1.5 billion for competitive grants to state and local governments for projects that will have a significant impact on the nation, a metropolitan area, or a region |
| Maritime Administration | \$100 million for the Small Shipyards program | | \$100 million for the Small Shipyards program |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | | | |
| Veterans Health Administration | \$950 million ; for the operation and maintenance of the health care system's capital infrastructure to include energy projects | \$1.375 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$5 million to support contract administration associated with infrastructure repairs, minor construction and energy initiatives ▪ \$1.370 billion for facility deficiency projects and repairs at facilities throughout the U.S. | \$1 billion for medical facilities |
| Construction, Major Projects | N/A | \$1.1 billion for major construction of new | N/A |

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| | | hospitals, clinics, gravesite expansion and cemetery construction | |
| Construction, Minor | N/A | \$940 million for projects that cost less than \$10 million each | N/A |
| Departmental Administration | \$1 million for Office of the Inspector General | \$1.25 million for general operating expenses \$195 million for Information Technology systems \$4.4 million for Office of the Inspector General | \$150 million for general operating expenses \$50 million for information technology systems \$1 million for Office of the Inspector General |
| Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities | N/A | \$258 million for State Veterans home acquisition, construction and equipment | \$150 million for grants for construction of state extended care facilities |
| National Cemetery Administration | \$50 million for the operation and maintenance of 164 cemetery installations | \$65 million for capital infrastructure repairs, memorial and monument repairs and energy conservation projects | \$50 million for monument and memorial repairs including energy projects |
| Environmental Protection Agency | | | |
| State Revolving Funds | \$6 billion for Clean Water SRF \$2 billion for Drinking Water SRF | \$4 billion for Clean Water SRF \$2 billion for Drinking Water SRF | \$4 billion for Clean Water SRF \$2 billion for Drinking Water SRF <i>For both Revolving Funds:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to expedite use of the funds, the bill waives the mandatory 20 percent State and District of Columbia matching requirements ▪ the Administrator is directed to reallocate Revolving Fund monies where projects are not under contract or construction within 12 months of the date of enactment ▪ directs priority funding to projects on State priority lists that are ready to proceed to construction within 12 months of enactment ▪ prohibit the use of both Revolving Funds for the purchase of land or easements and to prohibit other set-asides under section 1452(k) of the Safe Drinking Water Act that do not directly create jobs |

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| Hazardous Substance Superfund | \$800 million | \$800 million | \$600 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ limited to the Superfund Remedial program |
| Other Programs | \$300 million for the Diesel Emission Reduction Program \$200 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank enforcement and clean-up program \$100 million for competitive Brownfields grants | \$300 million for the Diesel Emission Reduction Program \$200 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank enforcement and clean-up program \$100 million for Brownfields grants | \$300 million for the Diesel Emission Reduction Program \$200 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank enforcement and clean-up program \$100 million for Brownfields grants |
| General Services Administration | | | |
| Federal Buildings Fund | \$7.7 billion | \$5.548 billion | \$5.55 billion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$750 million for Federal buildings and courthouses ▪ \$450 million for a new headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security ▪ \$300 million for border stations and land ports of entry ▪ Not less than \$4.5 billion to convert GSA facilities to High-Performance Green buildings ▪ \$4 million for the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings ▪ \$3 million for a training and apprenticeship program for construction, repair and alteration of Federal buildings |
| Energy Efficient Federal Motor Vehicle Fleet Procurement | \$600 million | \$300 million | \$300 million for the acquisition of motor vehicles for the Federal vehicle fleet, including plug-in hybrid-electric and alternative fuel vehicles, to substantially increase fuel efficiency and reducing emissions |
| Office of the Inspector General | \$15 million | \$7 million | \$7 million |
| National Institute of Standards And Technology | | | |
| Manufacturing Extension Partnership and Technology | \$100 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$70 million for the Technology | N/A | N/A |

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| Innovation Program | Innovation Program (TIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$30 million will be available for the necessary expenses of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership | | |
| Research Science Building Construction Grants | \$300 million for competitive grant program for approximately 30 research science buildings | \$307 million | \$360 million to address backlog of maintenance and renovation and for construction of new facilities and laboratories – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$180 million for competitive construction grant program for research science buildings, including FY 2008 and 2009 competitions. |
| Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) | \$100 million | \$188 million | \$220 million for research, competitive grants, additional research fellowships and advanced research and measurement equipment and supplies |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | | | |
| Operations, Research, and Facilities | \$400 million to address backlog of habitat and fisheries restoration, marine debris, and mitigation projects identified as “shovel-ready” | \$377 million to expand habitat restoration activities, accelerate vessel maintenance, which includes technology improvements, major repair periods, meet safe manning requirements, and replace hydrographic survey launches | \$230 million to address backlog of research, restoration, navigation, conservation and management activities |
| Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction | N/A | \$645 million to implement the fleet modernization plan to address ship maintenance and new construction for the NOAA fleet; accelerate construction of local Weather Forecast Offices, Critical Weather Observing Systems, weather radars and dual polarization systems; accelerate construction on regional facilities and laboratories currently under construction; and construct vessels for marine conservation | \$600 million for construction and repair of facilities, ships and equipment, to improve weather forecasting and to support satellite development – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$170 million shall address critical gaps in climate modeling and establish climate data records for continuing research into the cause, effects and ways to mitigate climate change |
| Small Business Administration | | | |
| Small Business Capital Availability | \$430 million Funding for new loan guarantee and direct | \$615 million In subsidy appropriations for guaranteed loans, | N/A |

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| | lending authorities | including \$515 million for the 7(a) general business guaranteed loan program to fund temporary elimination of lender and borrower fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100 million to a temporary elimination of certain lender and borrower fees under the 504 guaranteed loan program. | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | | \$69 million – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$24 million for marketing, management, and technical assistance under the Microloan program ▪ \$20million for improving, streamlining, and automating IT systems related to lender processes and lender oversight ▪ \$25 million for administrative expenses |

6086207_v2 For further information please contact Holland & Knight, LLP, Bonni F. Kaufman, bonni.kaufman@hkllaw.com, 202.955.3000