



Washington Report

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FY 2010

On May 7, 2009, President Obama released his detailed FY 2010 Budget proposal. Key provisions in the budget are highlighted below.

Health Care Reform: The budget proposal establishes a reserve fund of more than \$630 billion over 10 years to finance comprehensive reform of the nation's health care system to lower costs and expand coverage. The reserve is funded half by new revenue and half by savings proposals. According to budget proposal, the reserve fund is only a "down payment" on health reform and additional funding will be needed.

Health and Human Services: The President's budget provides \$828 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services. This includes \$78.4 billion in discretionary spending, which is slightly less than the \$78.5 billion HHS received in FY2009. However, HHS received an additional \$22.4 billion in discretionary funds for FY2009 and FY2010, and \$109 billion in total, in the stimulus bill, known as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The CDC would receive \$6.8 billion in FY2010 under the President's budget. The CDC also received \$300 million in the ARRA.

National Institutes of Health (NIH), including Cancer Research: NIH would receive \$34.2 billion in FY2010, which is less than FY2009, but NIH received \$10.4 billion in the ARRA for biomedical research. The FY2010 amount also includes over \$6 billion for NIH to support cancer research.

Food and Drug Administration: The budget includes an additional \$511 million for FDA, including \$259 million for food safety activities. The budget also supports FDA's efforts to allow Americans to buy safe and effective drugs from other countries and to establish a new regulatory pathway to approve generic medicines in order to lower drug costs.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment: The budget proposes an increase of \$107 million to detect, prevent and treat HIV/AIDS domestically, including \$53 million for CDC and \$54 million for Ryan White AIDS Programs, for a total of \$3 billion in FY2010 to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS.

Pandemic Flu: The President budget includes \$584 million for pandemic flu activities. This is in addition to the \$1.5 billion in FY2009 supplemental funds the President requested in April as a result of the H1N1 flu outbreak.

Health Disparities: The budget includes \$354 million for reducing health disparities, including \$143 million for the Minority AIDS initiative in Ryan White, \$116 million for health professions and nursing diversity programs, \$56 million for the Office of Minority Health, and \$40 million for a CDC research program.

"Zero to Five" Plan: The stimulus bill included \$1.1 billion for the President's comprehensive "Zero to Five" plan to double the number of children served by Early Head Start over two years, an additional \$1 billion to expand and improve Head Start, and an additional \$2 billion in funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The budget also creates the Nurse Home Visitation program, which will provide funds to States to provide home visits by trained nurses to first-time low-income mothers and mothers-to-be.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention: The budget including \$110 million for a new program to provide grants to states for teen pregnancy prevention programs, which stress the importance of abstinence while providing medically-accurate and age-appropriate information to youth who have already become sexually active. The budget proposes to eliminate abstinence-only education programs, supported by President Bush, which totaled \$133 million in FY2009.

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs has been monitoring Congressional movement on the President's Budget, The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and the Congressional Transportation and Infrastructure Reauthorization. In an attempt to keep you updated on these issues, a brief summary has been put together for your review.

Chairman Moss, County Manager Burgess and Director of OEM Curtis Sommerhof and other county staff met with the new Secretary of Homeland Security, Janet Napolitano and FEMA Director Craig Fugate at Opa Locka Airport to discuss hurricane preparedness.

PRESIDENT’S BUDGET (CONTINUED)

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD): The budget includes over \$1 billion over the next 8 years to HHS for research into the causes of and treatments for ASD, screenings, public awareness, and support services, including \$211 million for FY2010.

Health Professions Workforce: The budget includes \$330 million to address the shortage of health care providers in certain areas. It expands loan repayment programs for physicians, nurses, and dentists who agree to practice in medically underserved areas.

Health Information Technology (HIT): The budget includes \$61 million for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONCHIT) and \$45 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) for HIT activities. This is in addition to the \$19 billion included in the ARRA for HIT.

Medicare and Medicaid Spending: The President's budget provides \$452 billion for Medicare spending, which is a 6% increase over FY2009. Medicaid would increase 10 percent to \$290 billion for FY2010.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

According to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the Administration is developing a comprehensive approach for surface transportation reauthorization. As such, the Budget contains no policy recommendations for programs subject to reauthorization, including transit programs. Alternatively, the Budget conservatively displays baseline funding levels for all surface transportation programs. The FY2010 baseline for FTA is \$10.3 billion in budget authority, \$107 million above the FY 2009 enacted budget. **Allocations below are listed in millions.**

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted Omnibus	2009 Enacted Total	2010 Budget
Formula and Bus Grants, General Fund Share				3,343
Formula and Bus Grants, Trust Fund Share	8,776	8,261	8,261	5,000
Capital Investment Grants	1,569	1,807	2,557	1,827
Research & University Research Centers	65	67	67	68
Transit Capital Assistance Grants, Recovery Act			6,900	
Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment (ARRA)			750	
Administrative Expenses	89	94	94	97
TOTAL	10,500	10,229	18,629	10,336

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (CONTINUED)

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION/AVIATION

Aviation programs within DOT include:

- \$3,600,000,000 for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development, and noise compatibility planning and programs. The amount is flat from last year.
- \$9,400,000,000 to support FAA operation including the hiring of 107 new air traffic controllers and 36 safety staff
- \$865,000,000 for the Next Generation Air Transportation System, a long-term effort to improve the efficiency, safety and capacity of the air traffic control system

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Funding for aviation programs within DHS include:

\$294,000,000 for the purchase and installation of explosives detection systems

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- \$12,992,000,000 for grants to local educational agencies
- \$4,546,000,000 for school improvement grants
- \$500,000,000 for Title I early childhood grants
- \$300,000,000 for the Early Learning Challenge Fund

DEPARTMENT HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- \$7,235,000,000 for the Head Start Program
- \$7,234,783,000 for Community Services Block Grants
- \$2,267,000,000 for HIV/AIDS programs (Ryan White programs)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- \$4,450,000,000 for Community Development Block Grants
- \$0 for the HOPE VI Program (program shifted to Choice Neighborhoods Initiative)
- \$250,000,000 for competitive grants under the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative
- \$16,189,200,000 for renewals of expiring Section 8 tenant-based annual contribution contracts

- \$103,000,000 for Section 8 rental assistance for relocation and replacement of housing units that are demolished or disposed of pursuant to P.L. 104-134
- \$20,000,000 for incremental voucher assistance through the Family Unification Program
- \$75,000,000 for incremental rental voucher assistance for use through a supported housing program administered in conjunction with the Dept. of Veterans Affairs
- \$30,000,000 for incremental vouchers under section 8 for nonelderly disabled families

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- \$19,999,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration
- \$20,000,000 for public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction grants

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

\$1,000,000 for the Urban Parks and Recreation Fund (grant program)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL WORKS

- \$45,000,000 for beach erosion projects specifically authorized by Congress
- \$3,000,000 for beach erosion projects not specifically authorized by Congress

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT

On February 17, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. This legislation provides an unprecedented \$787.5 billion in economic stimulus spending. Stimulus provisions are split into two broad categories: spending and tax. The spending section (Division A) is the focus of this memo.

As part of Congress' economic stimulus package, Members elected to provide over \$300 billion in direct spending, which covers areas from healthcare to transportation. The legislation provides funds to state and local governments, federal agencies, and directly to some individuals. Each source of funding is allocated differently, but the major types of spending include grants, loan guarantees, and direct appropriations. Funding will be provided in four primary ways:

1. Funds can be sent to a federal agency, then to local governments via state agencies;
2. Funds can be sent directly to the states, local governments, or individuals;
3. Funds can be allocated by federal agencies through grants, loan guarantees, etc.;
4. Funds can be sent directly to the agencies for necessary agency spending.

In many instances, formulas for the distribution of funds have already been established. However, some of the funding provisions require federal agencies to develop new formulas for distribution.

Stimulus funds to states and local governments (regardless of allocation method) will not necessarily be used for new projects. A review of the spending provisions contained in ARRA shows that new project funding accounts for less than ten percent.

ARRA PROJECT SPENDING

- New Project Spending
- Spending on Existing Projects

The funds that are not required to support new projects provide only one limitation on the spending. The majority of project spending provisions allow state and local governments to use funds on new or old projects, provided that if it is a project already underway, the governmental entity cannot use ARRA funds to supplant existing funds, but may use their allocations to supplement funding for these projects. In essence, this gives governments the ability to fill existing funding gaps for projects underway. Since most states and local governments have are facing large budget deficits, the opportunity to receive funding for new projects are few.

The best chance to receive funding for new projects will likely be found in ARRA's spending on energy and defense facilities. The legislation provides \$37.5 billion in energy funding. The energy provisions fund projects such as retrofitting homes, renewable energy research, and developing the energy grid. Likewise, defense spending provisions provide funds for new construction of DoD facilities including \$1.2 billion for new medical facilities, \$240 million for new child development centers, and \$100 million for new construction to support the National Guard and Reserve.

Congress and the Obama administration have imposed a notable limitation on ARRA funding. The legislation sets limits on the types of projects that can receive ARRA funds. The statutory language states that "none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used by any State or local government, or any private entity, for any casino or other gambling establishment, aquarium, zoo, golf course, or swimming pool."

Below is a summary of the major spending provisions provided in Division A of ARRA. This by no means is an exhaustive list, but should provide some further insight into the projects available for funding, both old and new. At the end of each brief explanation will be a number (1-4), which corresponds with one of the three funding methods described above. In some instances, there will be more than one method of allocation.

ENERGY

Reliable, Efficient Electricity Grid: \$11 billion for research and development, pilot projects, and federal matching funds for the Smart Grid Investment Program to modernize the electricity grid making it more efficient, secure, and reliable and build new power lines to transmit clean, renewable energy from sources throughout the nation. (3)

Local Government Energy Efficiency Grants: \$6.3 billion to help state and local governments make investments that make them more energy efficient and reduce carbon emissions. (3)

Renewable Energy Loan Guarantees: \$6 billion for loans for renewable energy power generation and transmission projects. (3)

Home Weatherization: \$5 billion to help low-income families reduce their energy costs by weatherizing their homes and make our country more energy efficient. (2)

GSA Federal Buildings: \$4.5 billion for renovations and repairs to federal buildings, focused on increasing energy efficiency and conservation. (4)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

Cleaning Fossil Energy: \$3.4 billion for carbon capture and sequestration technology demonstration projects. (3)

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Research: \$2.5 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities to foster energy independence, reduce carbon emissions, and cut utility bills. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to universities, companies, and national laboratories. (3)

Advanced Battery Grants: \$2 billion for the Advanced Battery Grants Program, to support U.S. manufacturers of advanced vehicle batteries and battery systems. (3)

Training for Green Jobs: \$500 million to prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy fields. (3)

Electric Transportation: \$400 million for a new grant program to encourage electric vehicle technologies. (3)

Smart Appliances: \$300 million to provide consumers with rebates for buying energy efficient Energy Star products to replace old appliances. (2)

GSA Federal Fleet: \$300 million to replace older vehicles owned by the federal government with alternative fuel and plug-in automobiles. (4)

Department of Defense Research: \$300 million for research into using renewable energy to power weapons systems and military bases. (4)

Alternative Buses and Trucks: \$300 million to help state and local governments purchase efficient alternative fuel vehicles to reduce fuel costs and carbon emissions. (1)

Diesel Emissions Reduction: \$300 million for grants and loans to state and local governments for projects that reduce diesel emissions. This includes technologies to retrofit emission exhaust systems on school buses, replace engines and vehicles, and establish anti-idling programs. Last year EPA was able to fund only 27% of the applications received. (3)

Energy Efficiency Housing Retrofits: \$250 million for a new program to upgrade HUD sponsored low-income housing to increase energy efficiency, including new insulation, windows, and furnaces. Funds will be competitively awarded. (3)

TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

National Institutes of Health Biomedical Research: \$8.7 billion for expanding good jobs in biomedical research to study diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, cancer, and heart disease - NIH is currently able to fund less than 20% of approved applications. (3)

Wireless and Broadband Grants: \$7.2 billion for broadband and wireless services in underserved areas to strengthen the economy and provide business and job opportunities in every section of America with benefits to e-commerce, education, and healthcare. (3)

National Science Foundation: \$3 billion, including \$2 billion for expanding employment opportunities in fundamental science and engineering to meet environmental challenges and to improve global economic competitiveness, \$400 million to build major research facilities that perform cutting edge science, \$300 million for major research equipment shared by institutions of higher education and other scientists, \$200 million to repair and modernize science and engineering research facilities at the nation's institutions of higher education and other science labs, and \$100 million to improve instruction in science, math and engineering. (4)

Department of Energy: \$2 billion for basic research into the physical sciences including high-energy physics, nuclear physics, and fusion energy sciences and improvements to DOE laboratories and scientific facilities. \$400 million is for the Advanced Research Project Agency - Energy to support high-risk, high-payoff research into energy sources and energy efficiency. (3)

University Research Facilities: \$1.3 billion for NIH to renovate and equip university research facilities and help them compete for biomedical research grants. The National Science Foundation estimates a maintenance backlog of \$3.9 billion in biological science research space. Funds are awarded competitively. (4)

NASA: \$1 billion, including \$400 million to put more scientists to work doing climate change research, including Earth science research recommended by the National Academies; \$400 million to further exploration activities; \$150 million for research, development, and demonstration to improve aviation safety and Next Generation air traffic control (NextGen); and \$50 million to repair NASA centers damaged by hurricanes and floods last year. (4)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: \$600 million for construction and repair of facilities, ships and equipment, to improve weather forecasting, support satellite development and address critical gaps in climate modeling. (4)

National Institute of Standards and Technology: \$360 million for renovation and construction of new facilities and laboratories, including \$180 million for competitive construction grants for research science buildings at colleges, universities, and other research organizations; and \$220 million for additional research fellowships, equipment, and competitive grants. (4)

NOAA Operations, Research and Facilities: \$230 million to address a backlog of ready-to-go research, restoration, navigation, and conservation activities. (4)

U.S. Geological Survey: \$140 million to repair and modernize USGS science facilities and equipment, including improvements to laboratories, earthquake monitoring systems, and computing capacity. (4)

SMALL BUSINESS

Small Business Administration: \$720 million for SBA programs to support small businesses, including new loan guarantee authorities to make loans more attractive to borrowers and lenders and to free up capital. (3)

Rural Business-Cooperative Service: \$150 million for rural business grants and loans to guarantee \$2.99 billion in loans for rural businesses. (3)

Economic Development Assistance: \$150 million to address long-term economic distress in urban industrial cores and rural areas distributed based on need and ability to create jobs and attract private investment. (1)

Community Development Financial Institutions: \$100 million to help spur economic development and low-cost financial services in underserved communities. (1)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

TRANSPORTATION

Highway Infrastructure: \$27.5 billion for highway and bridge construction projects and \$1.5 billion for competitive grants to state and local governments for transportation investment. It is estimated that states have over 5,100 projects totaling over \$64 billion that could be awarded within 180 days. In 2006, the Department of Transportation estimated \$8.5 billion was needed to maintain current systems and \$61.4 billion was needed to improve highways and bridges. (1/2/3)

Transit: \$8.55 billion

New Construction: \$750 million for Capital Investment Grants for new commuter rail or other light rail systems to increase public use of mass transit and to speed projects already in construction. The Federal Transit Administration has \$2.4 billion in pre-approved projects. (3)

Upgrades and Repair: \$750 million to modernize existing transit systems, including renovations to stations, security systems, computers, equipment, structures, signals, and communications. Funds will be distributed through the existing formula. The repair backlog is nearly \$50 billion. (1/2)

Transit Capital Assistance: \$6.9 billion to purchase buses and equipment needed to increase public transportation and improve intermodal and transit facilities. The Department of Transportation estimates a \$3.2 billion maintenance backlog and \$9.2 billion in needed improvements. The American Public Transportation Association identified 787 ready-to-go transit projects totaling \$15.9 billion. Funds will be distributed through the existing formulas. (1/2)

Transit Security Grants: \$150 million for grants to protect critical transit infrastructure, including freight rail, Amtrak and ferry systems in high-threat areas. Funds are competitively awarded based on security risk. (3)

High Speed Rail and Intercity Passenger Rail Grants: \$8 billion to advance the development of high speed rail and to improve the intercity passenger rail service in corridors across the nation. The States for Passenger Rail Coalition estimates that there are over \$1.5 billion in projects that are ready-to-go. (3)

Amtrak: \$1.3 billion to improve the speed and capacity of intercity passenger rail service. The Department of Transportation's Inspector General estimates the North East Corridor alone has a backlog of over \$10 billion. (4)

Airport Improvement Grants: \$1.1 billion for airport improvement projects that will improve safety and reduce congestion. An estimated \$49.7 billion in eligible airport infrastructure projects are needed between 2009-2013. (3)

Transportation Security Administration Explosive Detection Systems: \$1 billion to install Aviation Explosive Detection Systems and checkpoint screening systems in the nation's airports, improving security, and making life easier on travelers by speeding security lines. Funds are competitively awarded based on security risk. (3)

Border and Ports of Entry: \$720 million to construct GSA and Customs and Border Protection land ports of entry to improve border security, make trade and travel easier and reduce wait times. (4)

Coast Guard: \$240 million to rehabilitate and repair Coast Guard infrastructure and obstacles to navigation. (4)

Port Security Grants: \$150 million for grants to protect critical port facilities and infrastructure. Funds are competitively awarded based on security risk. (3)

Government Technology Improvements

Social Security Administration Modernization: \$500 million to replace the 30 year old Social Security Administration's National Computer Center to meet growing needs for processing retirement and disability claims and records storage. (4)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

State Department Technology: \$290 million to upgrade and modernize information technology platforms to meet security requirements post-9/11. (4)

Farm Service Agency: \$50 million for critical IT improvements to systems. (4)

Department of Agriculture: \$24 million for repairs and security improvements at USDA's headquarters. (4)

DOD FACILITIES

Facilities Renovations: \$4.2 billion to invest in energy efficiency projects and to repair and modernize Department of Defense facilities of which \$400 million will be used to improve military medical facilities and \$153 million will be used to restore Army barracks. (4)

Medical Facilities: \$1.3 billion for new construction to provide state-of-the-art medical care to service members and their families. (4)

Housing for Troops and Their Families: \$890 million to improve base housing for our troops and families, and to provide aid to restationing military homeowners. (4)

Child Development Center: \$240 million for new child development centers. (4)

State Extended Care Facilities: \$150 million for Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities. (3)

Claims Processing: \$150 million for a temporary increase to claims processing staff. (4)

National Guard: \$100 million for new construction to support Guard and Reserve units across the country with operations and training facilities and utilities infrastructure. (4)

CLEAN WATER/WATER RESOURCES

Corps of Engineers: \$4.6 billion for environmental restoration, flood protection, hydropower, and navigation infrastructure critical to the economy. The Corps has a construction backlog of \$61 billion. (4)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund: \$4 billion for loans to help communities upgrade wastewater treatment systems. EPA estimates a \$388 billion funding gap. The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators found that 26 states have \$10 billion in approved water projects. (1/)

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: \$2 billion for loans for drinking water infrastructure. EPA estimates there is a \$274 billion funding gap. The National Governors Association reported that there are \$6 billion in ready-to-go projects. (1/)

Rural Water and Waste Disposal: \$1.38 billion to support \$3.8 billion in grants and loans to help communities fund drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. In 2008, there were \$2.4 billion in requests for water and waste loans and \$990 million for water and waste grants went unfunded. (1)

Bureau of Reclamation: \$1 billion to provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural areas and to ensure adequate water supply to western localities impacted by drought. (1)

Watershed Infrastructure: \$340 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed improvement programs to design and build flood protection and water quality projects, repair aging dams, and purchase and restore conservation easements in river flood zones. (1)

International Boundary and Water Commission: \$220 million to repair flood control systems along the international segment of the Rio Grande damaged by Hurricane Katrina and other serious storms. (4)

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Nuclear Waste Cleanup: \$6 billion for nuclear waste cleanup at sites contaminated by the nation's past nuclear activities. (3)

Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup: \$600 million to clean up hazardous and toxic waste sites that threaten health and the environment. EPA has 1,255 sites on its National Priority List, selected based on a hazard ranking system. There are many Superfund sites ready for construction, but not funded due to budget shortfalls and over 600 sites with ongoing construction that could be accelerated. (3)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

NOAA Operations, Research and Facilities: \$230 million for ready-to-go habitat restoration, research and maintenance activities. (3)

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: \$200 million for enforcement and cleanup of petroleum leaks from underground storage tanks at approximately 1,600 additional sites. There are an estimated 116,000 sites with the potential to contaminate important water supplies. (3)

Brownfields: \$100 million for competitive grants for evaluation and cleanup of former industrial and commercial sites. Last year EPA was only able to fund 37% of Brownfields applications. (3)

EDUCATION

Pell Grants: \$15.6 billion to increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$500, from \$4,850 to \$5,350. (2)

Title I Help for Disadvantaged Kids: \$13 billion for grants to help disadvantaged kids in public schools reach high academic standards. (3)

IDEA Special Education: \$12.2 billion for formula grants to increase the federal share of special education costs. (3)

Head Start and Early Head Start: \$2.1 billion to provide comprehensive development services to help children succeed in school. Funds are distributed based on need. Only about half of all eligible preschoolers and less than 3 percent of eligible infants and toddlers participate in Head Start. (3)

Child Care Development Block Grant: \$2 billion to provide child care services for an additional 300,000 children in low-income families while their parents go to work. (3)

Education Technology: \$650 million for 21st century classrooms, including computer and science labs and teacher technology training. (3)

Improving Teacher Quality: \$300 million, including \$200 million for competitive grants to school districts and states to provide financial incentives for teachers and principals who raise student achievement and close the achievement gaps in high-need schools and \$100 million for competitive grants to states to address teacher shortages and modernize the teaching workforce. (1/3)

Statewide Data Systems: \$250 million for competitive grants to states to design and develop data systems that analyze individual student data to find ways to improve student achievement. (1/3)

College Work-Study: \$200 million to support undergraduate and graduate students who work. (2)

Education for Homeless Children and Youth: \$70 million for formula grants to states to provide services to homeless children including meals and. (3)

HEALTHCARE

Health Information Technology: \$19 billion to jumpstart efforts to computerize health records to cut costs and reduce medical errors. (3)

Community Health Centers: \$2 billion to increase the number of uninsured Americans who receive quality healthcare and renovate clinics and make health information technology improvements. More than 400 applications submitted earlier this year for new or expanded CHC sites remain unfunded. (3)

Healthcare Effectiveness Research: \$1.1 billion for Healthcare Research and Quality programs to compare the effectiveness of different medical treatments. (3)

Prevention and Wellness Fund: \$1 billion to fight preventable chronic diseases. This includes hospital infection prevention, immunization programs, and evidence-based disease prevention. (3)

Training Primary Care Providers: \$500 million to address shortages and prepare our country for universal healthcare by training primary healthcare providers including doctors, dentists, and nurses as well as helping pay medical school expenses for students who agree to practice in underserved communities through the National Health Service Corps. (3)

Indian Health Service: \$500 million to modernize aging hospitals and health clinics and make healthcare technology upgrades to improve healthcare for underserved rural populations. (2)

HOUSING

Public Housing Capital Fund: \$4 billion for building repair and modernization, including critical safety repairs. (3)

FEDERAL STIMULUS REPORT (continued)

HOME: Low Income Housing Tax Credits: \$2.25 billion for gap financing to restart low-income housing construction stalled during the credit crisis. (2)

Rental Assistance: \$2 billion for full-year payments to owners receiving Section 8 project-based rental assistance. (2)

Neighborhood Stabilization: \$2 billion to help communities purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant properties in order to create more affordable housing and reduce neighborhood blight. (3)

Homeless Assistance Grants: \$1.5 billion for the Emergency Shelter Grant program to provide short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families during the economic crisis. Funds are distributed by formula. (3)

Native American Housing Block Grants: \$510 million to rehabilitate and improve energy efficiency at some of the over 42,000 housing units maintained by Native American housing programs. Half of the funding will be distributed by formula and half will be competitively awarded to projects that can be started quickly. (3)

Rural Housing Insurance Fund: \$200 million to support \$11 billion in direct loans and loan guarantees to help rural families and individuals buy homes during the credit crunch.

Rural Community Facilities: \$130 million to support grants and loans to rural areas for critical community facilities, such as for healthcare, education, fire and rescue, day care, community centers, and libraries. There are over \$1.2 billion in applications pending. (3)

Lead Paint: \$100 million for competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to remove lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing. (3)

OTHER FUNDING

Community Services Block Grant: \$1 billion for grants to local communities to support employment, food, housing, and healthcare efforts serving those hardest hit by the recession. (3)

Community Development Block Grants: \$1 billion for community and economic development projects including housing and services for those hit hard by tough economic times. (3)

DTV Conversion Coupons: \$650 million to continue the coupon program to enable American households to convert from analog television transmission to digital transmission. (2)

AmeriCorps Programs: \$200 million to put approximately 16,000 additional AmeriCorps members to work doing national service, meeting needs of vulnerable populations and communities during the recession. (4)

Nonprofit Fund: \$50 million for grants to community-based organizations to provide critical safety net services to needy individuals and families. (3)

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE REAUTHORIZATION

In April, the US House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent out a letter to Members of Congress regarding the crafting of new surface transportation authorization legislation to replace SAFETEA-LU which expires on September 30, 2009. OIA corresponded with appropriate departments, Transit, Aviation, Public Works and Seaport to prepare a draft submittal of eligible projects to be reviewed by our federal consultants. In addition, Congressman Mario Diaz-Balart hosted a transportation summit on the reauthorization process in which Chairman Moss, Commissioner Gimenez and all the relevant county departments attended.

STATUS

On Friday, April 24, 2009, Miami-Dade County submitted fifteen projects to the South Florida Congressional Delegation for submittal to the US House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. OIA has been in consultation with our Congressional member's staff and varied departments for technical corrections or questions. On May 8, 2009 submittals from Members of Congress were due to the Committee.

The Senate Transportation Committee deadlines are imminent. Miami-Dade County, through OIA, will submit projects through Senator Nelson and Senator Martinez's offices respectively

2009 MIAMI -DADE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION

PROJECTS

SEAPORT

Bascule Bridge and Rail Connection	\$5.5 million
Intermodal Freight Facility	\$8 million
Port of Miami Tunnel	\$205 million

MPO

25 th Street Via Duct	\$119.5 million
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PUBLIC WORKS

Venetian Causeway Bridges	\$110 million
Tamiami Swing Bridge	\$22 million
Advance Traffic Management System (ATMS)	\$92 million

PARKS

Metrorail Bike Paths (M-Path)	\$5.6 million
Greenway Bridges	\$1.7 million

TRANSIT

Metrorail Central Control Upgrade	\$25.9 million
Computer Aided Dispatch	\$30.6 million
Metrorail Orangeline Extension	\$58 million
Northeast Passenger Activity Center	\$7.8 million
Bus Procurement Replacement Plan	\$137.6 million
Metrorail Car Replacement	\$276.4 million

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