

# American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) Resource List

Sunday, 08 March 2009

## From the White House:

Recovery.gov is a website that lets you, the taxpayer, figure out where the money from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is going. There are going to be a few different ways to search for information. The money is being distributed by Federal agencies, and soon you'll be able to see where it's going -- to which states, to which congressional districts, even to which Federal contractors. As soon as we are able to, we'll display that information visually in maps, charts, and graphics.

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

## From the U.S. Department Of Education

### OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 on February 17, 2009. This historic law provides more than \$100 billion dollars over the next two years to save education jobs, send young people to college, modernize America's classrooms, and advance education reforms. Information on education provisions in the law can be found below.

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html>

### State Grants under the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/statestabilization/index.html>

### School Modernization

#### Funds

from State Fiscal Stabilization Fund in Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) may be used "for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities and institutions of higher education facilities" [page 166, Sec. 14002(b)]. The School Construction Tax Credits in Division B of the ARRA also cited as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 (ARRTA) may be used for "the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility, or for the acquisition of land on which such a facility is to be constructed" [page 166, Sec. 14002(b)].

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/modernization/index.html>

## From the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

### President

Obama announced the expedited release of Recovery Act funds to help pay for health care for families hit hard by the economic crisis and for some of the nation's most vulnerable citizens. HHS will begin distributing more than \$15 billion in federal assistance under the Recovery Act to help states cover the costs of Medicaid programs. More than 49 million Americans rely on Medicaid for health care coverage.

<http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/statefundsmap.html>

## From the National Institutes of Health (NIH)

### NIH

is well positioned to fund the best science in pursuit of improving the length and the quality of the lives of our citizens, while at the same time stimulating the economy. NIH conducts and supports outstanding biomedical and behavioral research, through more than 3,000 institutions across the country—institutions that have a direct impact upon the local economies in their towns, cities, and states.

[http://www.nih.gov/about/director/02252009statement\\_arra.htm](http://www.nih.gov/about/director/02252009statement_arra.htm)

From the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)

#### AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

#### NIH CHALLENGE GRANTS IN HEALTH AND SCIENCE RESEARCH (RFA-OD-09-003)

##### NIH

has received new funds for Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010 as part of the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), Pub. L. No. 111-5. The NIH has designated at least \$200 million in FYs 2009 – 2010 for a new initiative called the NIH Challenge Grants in Health and Science Research.

This new program will support research on topic areas that address specific scientific and health research challenges in biomedical and behavioral research that would benefit from significant 2-year jumpstart funds.

The NIH has identified a range of Challenge Areas that focus on specific knowledge gaps, scientific opportunities, new technologies, data generation, or research methods that would benefit from an influx of funds to quickly advance the area in significant ways. Each NIH Institute, Center, and Office has selected specific Challenge Topics within the broad Challenge Areas related to its mission. The research in these Challenge Areas should have a high impact in biomedical or behavioral science and/or public health.

NIH anticipates funding 200 or more grants, each of up to \$1 million in total costs, pending the number and quality of applications and availability of funds. Additional funds may be available to support additional grants, particularly in the Challenge Area of Comparative Effectiveness Research.

The application due date is April 27, 2009.

<http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/funding/challenge.htm>

From the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST)

Implementing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) at NIST

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides a total of \$610 million in funding to NIST. The funding includes:

- \$220 million for NIST laboratory research, measurements, and other services supporting economic growth and U.S. innovation through funding of such items as competitive grants; research fellowships; and advanced measurement equipment and supplies;

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

- \$20 million in funds transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services for standards-related research that supports the security and interoperability of electronic medical records to reduce health care costs and improve the quality of care; and

- \$10 million in

funds transferred from the Department of Energy to help develop a comprehensive framework for a nationwide, fully interoperable smart grid for the U.S. electric power system. <http://www.nist.gov/recovery/>

From the National Science Foundation (NSF)

NSF Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009  
Overview of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)  
The

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) was signed into law by President Obama on February 17th, 2009. It is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and put a down payment on addressing long-neglected challenges so our country can thrive in the 21st century. The Act is an extraordinary response to a crisis unlike any since the Great Depression, and includes measures to modernize our nation's infrastructure, enhance energy independence, expand educational opportunities, preserve and improve affordable health care, provide tax relief, and protect those in greatest need.

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

From the House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee:

Below

are documents prepared by the Congressional Research Service, which estimate the amount of education funding that each state will receive from certain aspects of the final American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Specifically, these documents estimate what each state would receive under the bill's following program allocations: State Stabilization Funds, Title I, Title I School Improvement, IDEA, McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance, Education Technology, and Child Care and Development Block Grant Discretionary Funding.

These

are estimates only based on available and current data and may not reflect exact allocations that states or school districts receive when these funds are actually allocated.'

<http://edlabor.house.gov/blog/2009/01/school-districts-will-benefit.shtml>

State Economic Recovery Web Sites:

Illinois [www.Recovery.Illinois.gov](http://www.Recovery.Illinois.gov)

Kansas <http://www.governor.ks.gov/recovery/>

Maine <http://www.maine.gov/governor/baldacci/policy/Recovery2009.shtml>

Michigan [http://www.michigan.gov/gov/0,1607,7-168-46485\\_52682---,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/gov/0,1607,7-168-46485_52682---,00.html)

Minnesota <http://www.governor.state.mn.us/mediacenter/pressreleases/PROD009348.html>

Missouri <http://transform.mo.gov/>

Ohio <http://www.recovery.ohio.gov/>

Vermont <http://governor.vermont.gov/tools/index.php?topic=GovPressReleases&id=3292&v=Article>

Virginia <http://stimulus.virginia.gov/>

Wisconsin <http://www.recovery.wisconsin.gov/>

From the New America Foundation, Federal Education Budget Project (FEBP)

Our

Findings: The average district will receive approximately \$890 in Title I stimulus dollars per poor student and \$401 in total stimulus dollars per student. That's a 4 percent increase over the 2005-06 average per pupil expenditure of \$10,615.

Examining in detail the district

stimulus allocations for all 14,000 districts expected to receive funds is a challenge. As a result, we've taken a closer look at the 50 largest districts in the country. These 50 districts serve more than 7.9 million elementary and secondary students, almost 16 percent of the country's total student population.

ARRA Stimulus Distribution for 50 Largest School Districts (Excel)

ARRA Stimulus Distribution to All School Districts – FEBP, New American Foundation (Excel)

The State Education Data Center (SEDC)

The

State Education Data Center (SEDC) is a new service of the Council of Chief State School Officers, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as part of the Council's National Education Data Partnership.

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

From the American Council on Education (ACE)

Economic Stimulus Resource Center

[http://www.acenet.edu/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Government\\_Relations\\_and\\_Public\\_Policy&CONTENTID=31323&TEMPLATE=/CM/HTMLDisplay.cfm](http://www.acenet.edu/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Government_Relations_and_Public_Policy&CONTENTID=31323&TEMPLATE=/CM/HTMLDisplay.cfm)