OBAMA-BIDEN TRANSITION PROJECT

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Economic Recovery through Investments in our Environment, Energy System and Heritage

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
AGRICULTURE *NOTE:* No REAP funding should be used to advance conventional corn or soy based biofuels.					Julie Sibbing, NWF sibbing@nwf.org Kate McMahon, FOE kmcmahon@foe.org Franz Matzner, NRDC fmatzner@nrdc.org
USDA economic recovery Fully fund USDA's Rural Energy for America Program	$255 million over four years in mandatory funding (Senate Appropriations Committee has proposed redirecting this funding for other purposes) and an additional $100 million in five year discretionary funding is authorized, subject to appropriations.	Ongoing program, renewed in Farm Bill. Funding can be spent as soon as it is appropriated.	An estimated 417 jobs per year – per estimate given in testimony before House Committee on Education and Labor Hearing on "Building an Economic Recovery Package" October 24, 2008 By Dr. Robert Pollin, University of Massachusetts-Amherst.	This program authorizes USDA to make loans, loan guarantees, and grants to farmers, ranchers and rural small businesses to purchase renewable energy systems and make energy efficiency improvements. Since its inception in the 2002 Farm Bill, the Rural Energy for America Program (formerly Section 9006, the Renewable Energy Investment and Energy Efficiency Improvement Program) has awarded funds to nearly 2000 projects of all types and sizes—from small efficiency projects to large wind farm and biofuel facilities-- in all 50 states. By all accounts this program continues to be a success, and the increased funding and statutory changes in the 2008 Farm Bill will create opportunities for this program to reach more agricultural producers and rural small businesses, help to control energy costs and produce more sustainable, renewable energy. This is a true win-win-win for farmers, rural economic development, jobs and the environment.	
Fully fund **USDA's Biorefinery**	The program is	Notice of Funding	2,505 jobs a year	This program is designed to help launch	

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Assistance Program, which was authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill but never funded. It has been renewed in the 2008 Farm Bill with some mandatory funding.	funded at $75 million in 2009 and $245 million in 2010, with an additional $600 million authorized discretionary funding over four years 2009-2012.	Availability already published. Funding can be used as soon as it is appropriated	(estimated by Pollin factor)	advanced biofuels production, such as cellulosic ethanol (corn ethanol plants are not eligible). The 2008 Farm Bill includes mandatory funding for both grants and loan guarantees - grants for demonstration scale plants to cover up to 30% of costs, and loan guarantees for commercial scale plants (up to $250 million per plant). Currently those pursuing next generation biomass energy or fuels projects are experiencing enormous difficulty in getting financing due to the credit crisis and falling gas prices. The availability of loan guarantees has been cited by the industry as the single biggest factor in helping this new green-tech industry move forward. The and spawn the many green-tech jobs it is expected to provide.	
Fully fund **USDA's Repowering Assistance Program**.	Repowering Assistance is funded at $35 million over four years, plus an additional $60 million in discretionary funding.	Hundreds in the renewable energy sector.	250 jobs per year (estimated by Pollin factor)	This program encourages new renewable biomass development to help break the "chicken and egg" cycle of building next-generation biofuels plants. It also can help commercialize energy crops. It provides grants or other payments to existing biorefineries to modify their fossil fuel boilers to use renewable biomass. The result: a lower carbon footprint and new markets for energy crops, as well as hundreds of new jobs in rural areas.	
Fully fund **USDA's Biomass Research and Development Program**.	Program is funded at $118 million over four years, plus an additional $140 million in discretionary funding over four years	Ongoing programs, reauthorized in the 2008 Farm Bill.	hundreds of jobs in research	Investments in research and development of the next generation energy and fuels programs are critical if this sector is ever to become commercialized. These programs have frequently gone underfunded in the past and it has hampered the country's ability to develop the next generation energy sector. Such an investment will create hundreds of jobs directly	

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				in the research related fields, but also help to spawn job-creating industries that can create thousands of jobs into the future.	
USDA should be directed to **implement the Biomass Crop Assistance Program** as soon as possible.	This program is funded with uncapped mandatory funding; however, CBO estimates that it will cost approximately $70 million over five years.	If an interim final rule was developed immediately, funding could be available by late 2009.	234 jobs per year (estimated by Pollin factor)	The BCAP program will help landowners begin to grow biomass crops to be used in advanced biofuels/bioenergy, as well as help fund the collection, harvest, and delivery of cellulosic materials to energy or refinery facilities. The program will be a key to job creation in this newly emerging sector. Currently, the program is authorized and funding is "such funds as necessary" from the Commodity Credit Corporation, but USDA is insisting on doing a full EIS and rulemaking before issuing any notice of funding availability, instead of proceeding with a limited NOFA for those activities with no significant impact. This is the only program to help farmers begin to figure out the growing requirements of next generation biomass energy crops. Failure to implement it could mean delays in getting the industry - and all its attendant jobs rolling.	
Fully fund **USDA's Community Wood Energy Program**	The Community Wood Energy program received only discretionary funding of $20 million over four years and the Forest Biomass for Energy Program was authorized to receive discretionar y funding of $60	If an interim final rule was developed immediately, funding under both programs could be available by late 2009.	It is estimated that 83 jobs per year could be created (estimated by Pollin factor)	The Community Wood Energy Program provides grants to state or local governments to plan and install wood energy systems to power community facilities such as schools or hospitals. It is a small scale program that can be expected to produce economic benefits to small communities.	

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	million over four years.				
Invest Only in Environmentally Protective Next Generation biofuels: The Administration Recovery Plan must avoid incentives for biofuel production that are unsustainable and contribute to global warming pollution. Congress should provide no additional funding for conventional corn or soy-based biofuels, and all biofuels, including cellulosic, should be held to high standards to ensure that they do not destroy habitat, contribute to pollution, or increase greenhouse gas emissions. Federal funding should be directed to developing next generation fuels from sustainably-sourced biomass, such as crops grown on degraded lands or sustainably sourced crop residues and forestry wastes, that demonstrably decrease greenhouse gas emissions, avoid deforestation, and protect our soil and water resources.					
EDUCATION The transition to a green economy presents a tremendous opportunity for those who embrace it —and a great risk for those who ignore it. Transforming our nation's economic, energy, and environmental systems to move towards a green economy will require a level of expertise, innovation, and cooperation unseen since the 1940s. America needs major new investments in our educational infrastructure to overcome these challenges, reclaim our economic competitiveness, and address the enormous challenges we face from global warming. Investment in education and innovation—in human capital—is without a doubt the best investment that can be made for long-term, across-the-board economic growth. In fact, investment in educational services generates 23.1 jobs per $1 million in spending, significantly more than military spending and oil and natural gas jobs.[1] To stimulate the economy and prepare our country for the green economy will require a major job training and education effort by business, government, and educational institutions, including new investments to: • Retool our nation's universities and colleges as centers of research, education and workforce training in green economy-related fields; • Educate and train the workforce for opportunities in the growing green jobs sector through traditional workforce development programs at the Department of Labor; • Restructure K-12 education by bolstering environmental education and STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) education to provide students with a basic understanding of the relationships between environmental, economic, and social systems; • Bolster existing school-to-work programs to provide disconnected young people with educational and work options through new initiatives like a Clean Energy Service Corps, National Parks Service Corps, and Green Jobs Restoring the Land program; • Provide more opportunities for under-served audiences to take part in high-quality environmental education programming; • Mount major public education programs to develop informed consumers; • Support leadership programs to grow the next generation of environmental leaders from all sectors; and • Strengthen civil society and the important work of the non-profit sector to enhance partnerships with business, government, and educational institutions					Heather White, NWF whiteh@nwf.org Judy Braus, Audubon jbraus@audubon.org

[1] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

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to find innovative solutions to the nation's environmental challenges. Public investment in education for a green economy will more than pay for itself, just as the Apollo project education programs did in the 1950s. Today, a similar investment would equip the next generation with the highest caliber human capital, inspire them to tackle the green economy as part of their generational responsibility, and pave the way for new industries and technologies, and create jobs. Therefore we urge the Administration to support the following education and training programs as part of the stimulus package:					
Green Jobs Act of 2007 -Worker Training and Education for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Installation	$500 million ($250 each year)	3-6 months The Department of Labor has offered assurances that the current allocation could be moved out into the field within three months.[2]	Green Jobs Act programs **would train 70,000 workers in the first year,** representing an investment in their skills for participating in a rapidly changing and increasingly green economy. [3] would create 11,500 (5,000 Year 1; 6,550 Year 2),educational services jobs, based on 23 jobs per $1 million with ramp up time built in year one.	To transition to the green economy, we need to provide workers with the education and training necessary to complete this work in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Whether it is solar panel installation or retrofitting for energy efficiency, we need to ensure that our workforce is ready for the new opportunities ahead. Invest in the **Green Jobs Act** (codified in PL 110-140, Title X) at $250 million, giving grants to national and state training programs (including community colleges and union apprenticeship programs) to prepare skilled workers for green-collar jobs. Some portion of these funds must be dedicated specifically to providing "pathways out of poverty" for low-income workers. This allocation would support on-the-ground apprenticeship and job training programs to meet growing demand for green construction professionals. The need for new job training, and specifically forward-looking green job	Sean Garren, EA seang@environmentamerica.org Kate Johnson, Sierra Club Kate.johnson@sierraclub.org Heather White, NWF whiteh@nwf.org

[2] U.S. Department of Labor, quoted in the CAP Green Recovery Program

[3] Redefining Progress, 2008

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				training, has grown dramatically in the last year. This allocation could easily be increased to support more on-the-ground apprenticeship and job-training programs to meet the growing demand for green construction professionals. Appropriating funds immediately to train workers for jobs in energy efficiency retrofits and renewable energy installation would be a substantial support to expanded weatherization and green building efforts envisioned elsewhere in this green recovery package Authority: The Green Jobs Act of 2007, (codified in PL 110-140, Title X), authorizes $125 million in workforce retraining and education for worker training and education in energy efficiency and renewable energy.	
Community-Based Job Training Grants Program to fund Community Colleges to develop Workforce Training and Education programs in Green Design, Green Technology, Ecosystem Restoration and Protection, and Sustainable Agricultural and Environmental Practices.	$1 billion ($500 million in Year 1; $500 million in Year 2)	3-6 months	23,100 jobs (11,500 year 1; 11,500 year 2)(based on 23.1 jobs per $1 million in spending on educational services)[4]	The green economy will require a dramatic investment in training for many fields of work from construction to design to agriculture. Community colleges reach diverse groups of workers and provide excellent preparation for the green economy. This currently authorized program should be expanded to include green technology and sustainable environmental practices, including ecosystem restoration and sustainable agriculture practices, with an emphasis on community college trainings. Authority: Workforce Investment Act Section 171, (P.L. 105-220)	

[4] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1).

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University Sustainability Program to prepare the next generation of leaders for the green economy and to re-train professional workers	$300 million ($150 million for Year 1; $150 million for Year 2)	3-6 months	6,900 (assumes 23.1 jobs per $1 million spent)[5]	Since higher education produces almost all of the nation's leaders in all sectors and endeavors, graduating a generation of students who understand the fundamentals of a green economy needs to be a top national priority. Remarkable institutional commitments are being made to reduce carbon footprints and move toward clean energy on campuses across the country. In all, the nation's 4,300 community colleges and universities educate about 19 million individuals However, despite increasing student interest and demand as well as a growing awareness in society and business in particular of the importance of sustainability, a new National Wildlife Federation study indicates that sustainability education programs on college campuses are not growing. Congress recently authorized the University Sustainability Program (USP) to help address this problem. This competitive grant program has the potential for high impact and high visibility, and enjoys broad support within higher education. Funding the new University Sustainability Program is necessary to help provide schools with difficult-to-get seed funding for launching sustainability education programs and to help support mainstream higher education associations in their efforts to include sustainability in their work with their many member institutions.	

[5] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

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				Authority: Higher Education Opportunity Act (P.L. 110-315); authorized funding level: "such sums as necessary."	
National Environmental Education Act	$150 million ($75 million Year 1; $75 million Year 2)	90 days	3,450 jobs (23.1 per $1 million spent)[6]	The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Environmental Education implements highly-leveraged, successful nationwide environmental education programs authorized by the National Environmental Education Act (NEEA - PL 101-619), the nation's first environmental education legislation that is still the only federal law devoted solely to environmental education. NEEA supports life-long education and environmental stewardship, helping to ensure that our citizens are environmentally literate and competitive in increasingly important environmental fields such as engineering, green building, and environmental assessment and applied biology. NEEA supports national training initiatives, high-quality education programming and training, evaluation, and strategic partnerships. In addition, NEEA established the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation, a private foundation to increase public private partnerships for life-long environmental education. The EPA's environmental education programs have a notable track record of success and provide indispensable tools for teachers, museum staff, business leaders, health care professionals,	

[6] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1).

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				meteorologists, conservation organizations, and others responsible for educating young people, employees, and the public about the environment. EPA's environmental education programs meet the highest standards for educational rigor and scientific accuracy. This program will provide new teachers and other educators with the support they need, as well as build new leadership to sustain our economic recovery. Authority: National Environmental Education Act (PL 101-619); authorized funding level $14 million	
NASA Climate Change Education Grant Program	$20 million ($10 million Year 1; $10 million Year 2)	3-6 months	460 jobs (23.1 jobs for $1 million)[7]	While public awareness and concern for climate change continues to rise, the vast majority of the public remains uniformed about how climate change works, how it impacts their lives, and how their decisions and actions contribute to it. In FY 08, Congress appropriated funds to address this issue for the first time by funding a new climate change education program at NASA. NASA is using some of these funds for a competitive grant program that will support educational and nonprofit organizations in using NASA's unique contributions to climate and Earth system science. The goals of the grant program are to: improve the teaching and learning about global climate change in elementary and secondary schools and on	

[7] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1).

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				college campuses, increase the number of students using NASA Earth observation data to investigate and analyze global climate change issues, increase the number of undergraduate students prepared for employment and/or for entering graduate school in technical fields relevant to global climate change, and increase access to high quality global climate change education among students from groups historically underrepresented in science.	
NOAA Environmental Education Initiatives	$100 million ($50 million Year 1: $50 million Year 2)	3-6 months	2,300 (23 per $1 million spent)[8]	Since 2006, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Education has received funding for "Education Initiatives", which is primarily used to support the Environmental Literacy Grants (ELG) program. ELG's competitively awarded funds are increasingly used to build capacity at the national and regional levels by establishing and funding new partnerships to deliver educational materials to thousands of educators and students. Funding NOAA Environmental Education Initiatives and Environmental Literacy Grants will enable NOAA's Office of Education to implement the education recommendations in the President's U.S. Ocean Action Plan, particularly the goal to strengthen collaboration among public and private sectors, states and regions, scientists and educators, and the federal agencies. Funding would also further leverage the existing capabilities of formal and	

[8] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

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				informal education partners through competitive grants and coordinate regional education efforts, such as the education component of the Gulf of Mexico Alliance. These funds are important to NOAA because they represent the only discretionary funds available to the Office of Education for addressing annual NOAA education goals as called for in the America COMPETES Act. Along with the modest EPA funds above, these are the only national funds *specifically* available from the federal government for environmental education through competitive grants. Authority: America COMPETES Act (PL 110-69) Sec. 1502, also NOAA Authorization Act of 1992 (PL 102-567) Sec 202	
NOAA Climate Change Education Grant Program	$30 million ($15 million Year 1: $15 million Year 2)	3-6 months	690 jobs (23.1 per $1 million spent)[9]	The transition to our new green economy will require coordinated and effective federal efforts to help improve broad public understanding of the core ecological, social, and economic concepts and principles involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Funding in FY 10 for a new Climate Change Education Grant Program will enable NOAA to leverage the vast array of climate science being undertaken as part of developing strategies for addressing the gaps identified between the state of climate change education and the state of public climate change literacy. Grants would	

[9] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

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				contribute to improving the climate literacy of the nation's citizens, students, workforce and decision- and policy-makers by systemically and strategically strengthening climate change education in formal and informal education at all age levels. A key goal would be helping all citizens understand how they can help reduce the threat of global warming through individual and collective actions. Authority: America COMPETES Act (PL 110-69) Sec. 1502, also NOAA Authorization Act of 1992 (PL 102-567) Sec 202 (broad authorization, no specific level)	
NOAA Bay Watershed Education and Training Programs	$100 million ($50 million for Year 1; $50 million for Year 2)	3-6 months	2,300 jobs (23 per $1 million spent)[10]	Administered by NOAA since 2003 with resources identified in Congressional appropriations, the Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) program's fundamental goal is to demonstrate how the quality of local watersheds affect the lives of the people who live in them. B-WET programs are implemented by region, which allows the unique environmental and social characteristics of the region to drive the design of targeted activities to improve community understanding, promote teacher competency, and enhance student interest and achievement in science. B-WET programs encourage the development of partnerships among environmental education programs within watershed systems, and offer	

[10] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

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				competitive grants to expand existing environmental education programs and foster the growth of new programs. B-WET grants support programs for students as well as professional development for teachers, while sustaining regional education and environmental priorities. To date, B-WET awards have provided environmental education opportunities to over 100,000 students and 10,000 teachers. With an increase in FY 08 funds from Congress, B-WET expanded its programs in the Chesapeake Bay, California, and Hawaii to also include the Pacific Northwest, Gulf of Mexico, and New England. An increase of funding will enable this successful program to expand to additional watersheds such as the Great Lakes and the Southeast without diminishing funding for existing B-WET programs. It would also provide more support to help motivate young people to protect our natural systems, create environmental education job opportunities, and help protect our nation's aquatic ecosystems. Authority: America COMPETES Act (PL 110-69) Sec. 1502, also NOAA Authorization Act of 1992 (PL 102-567) Sec 202; (broad authorization for NOAA education, no specific funding level)	
National Science Foundation **Global Sustainability and Environmental Education Initiative**	$100 million ($50 million in Year 1; $50 million in Year 2)	4-6 months	2,300 on 23.1 jobs per $1 million in spending on educational services [1],	The National Science Foundation implements highly-leveraged, successful nationwide education, research, and science programs focused on systems education and key environmental issues, from global warming to biodiversity education. Through its competitive	Judy Braus, Audubon Jbraus@audubon.org

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				grants programs, NSF has supported public and private partnerships and education initiatives at all levels of society, including opportunities to engage underserved audiences in environmental issues, and tools and training for educators at schools, museums, zoos and aquariums, nature centers, and conservation organizations. NSF emphasizes excellence in science and education, with a focus on STEM initiatives, systems education, and the importance of engaging diverse audiences and supporting creative partnerships and coalitions to create a more environmentally and scientifically literate society. By enhancing support for the Global Sustainability and Environmental Education Initiative, with a focus on the environment, sound science, and public engagement, would provide support to create environmental education job opportunities and a more environmentally literate job force. In the global environment of science and conservation, support for transformative, high-risk, high reward research and education is critical to U.S. competitiveness. Authority: The NSF was created by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (P.L. 81-507).	
Invest $10 million to immediately provide 1,000 **Clean Energy Tomorrow scholarships**, at $20,000 each, to students pursuing	$20 million	As soon as funds are disbursed, a scholarship program could be established	**1,000 students** would receive support for pursuing undergraduate degrees in high-tech	Nearly 40 percent of the nation's skilled workers, including many experienced engineers and scientists, are slated to retire in the next five to ten years.11[1]**.** At the same time**,** America	

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undergraduate degrees in science, math, or engineering to provide America with the homegrown talent to build the new clean energy economy.		and managed by the National Academy of Sciences. The program could be designed and put in place to provide scholarships in time for the school year beginning in fall 2009.	fields.	has fallen from second place to twentieth in the world in training engineers and natural scientists.12[2]. Our clean energy future depends on the development of a new, younger workforce of skilled scientists, engineers, and technicians to develop and design state-of-the-art green technologies. The National Academy of Sciences recommends creating an undergraduate scholarship program for students pursuing degrees in math, science, or engineering.[13] The program would be administered by the National Science Foundation and would offer 25,000 new four-year scholarships per year of up to $20,000 to US citizens attending domestic educational institutions.	
Public Information Initiative	$40 million			An education program authorized by EISA to help consumers to lower their energy bills. The funding would be used to support a campaign administered by DOE that would target the general American public, from students to seniors. It would encourage energy efficiency and conservation actions that can deliver work to home contractors, retailers, and manufacturers of efficient appliances and vehicles.	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY Efficiency is the quickest, cheapest, cleanest way to reduce global warming pollution and has vast potential to create jobs and stimulate the economy. This is an					Jim Presswood, NRDC jpresswood@nrdc.org

[13] National Academy of Sciences. *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* (National Academies Press, 2007).

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initial proposal and we are currently developing further proposals on efficiency.					Benjamin Schreiber, EA bens@environmentamerica.org
Effectiveness of Energy Efficiency Tax Incentives				Address effects of the credit availability crisis on the clean energy industries by making the energy efficiency tax incentives and provisions governing accelerated depreciation fully refundable and AMT creditable for two years.	
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program	$6 billion			The program provides funding to cities and states for energy efficiency and conservation projects that reduce total energy use, decrease fossil fuel emissions created as a result of activities within the jurisdiction of the entity receiving the grant, and improve energy efficiency in the transportation, building, and other appropriate sectors.	
Weatherization Assistance Program	$1.9 billion			Provide $500 million in additional FY'09 funding to the Weatherization Assistance Program (bringing total FY '09 funding to ~$1 billion), which will create jobs in the buildings industry and help low-income households meet the rising cost of energy. Provide a total of $1.4 billion to WAP in FY '10.	
State Energy Program	$125 million			Increase State Energy Program (SEP) funding by $125M to improve state energy management capabilities and strengthen operational capability. SEP is formula funding for energy efficiency projects that can be quickly rolled out by the state energy offices such as efficiency improvements to state office buildings and facilities.	
Efficient New Homes Tax Credit				Extend through 2011 the tax credit for efficient new homes and expand the credit to provide a $4,000 credit for achieving 50 percent savings for the whole home (current credit is just for	

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				space conditioning and envelope).	
Efficient Home Heating & Cooling Equipment Tax Credit				Extend through 2011 the provisions of the "Nonbusiness Energy Property" tax credit that apply to high efficiency heating and cooling equipment.	
Efficient Commercial Buildings Tax Deduction				Increase the current Energy Efficient Commercial Building Deduction from the current $1.80 sq/ft to at least $3 sq/ft.	
Healthy High Performance Schools Program	$100 million ($50 million Year 1; $50 million Year 2)	3-6 months	1,670 jobs (16.7 per $1 million spent)[14]	Many of the nation's 150,000 public school buildings are in desperate need of repair and of updating to ensure a healthy school environment. The Healthy High Performance Schools Program in the No Child Left Behind Act authorized grants to state education agencies to facilitate the design, construction, and operation of "healthy, high performance" schools, meaning schools that are not only energy and resource efficient, but also healthy, comfortable, well lit, and containing the amenities for a quality education. States may use the funds to provide information and technical assistance, as well as to help schools monitor and evaluate efforts to create healthy, high performance school buildings. In turn, schools may use the funding to obtain technical assistance, develop plans that address reducing	

[14] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1)

[14] Robert Pollin, Political Economy Research Institute, Testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, "Building an Economic Recovery Package: Creating and Preserving Jobs in America," Oct. 24, 2008, page 3 (Figure 1).

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				energy, meeting health and safety codes, and conducting energy audits. Authority: No Child Left Behind Act (PL 107-110) Title 5, Part D, Subtitle 18 (Authorized funding level: $25 million)	
Energy Sustainability and Efficiency Grants and Loans for Higher Education Institutions, Public Schools, and Local Governments	$3 billion	60 days		Institutions of higher education, public schools, and local government collectively represent over 6 percent of the nation's GDP and have a major impact on our nation's energy usage and carbon emissions. Higher education alone spends more than $6 billion on energy each year and $11 billion on building construction and renovation. Many college campuses are virtually small cities in their size, environmental impact, and financial influence. If the necessary access to capital and financial support can be provided, the high visibility and strong commitment to green building by these three sectors can enable them to become models for the changes in energy usage that all sectors of society need to adopt. Congress created the Energy Sustainability and Efficiency Grants and Loans program, which authorizes up to $500 million in loans and up to $250 million in grants annually in federal assistance for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects at institutions of higher education, public school districts, local governments. and municipal utilities. Loans are available for implementing energy efficiency improvements and sustainable energy infrastructure. Grants are available for obtaining technical assistance, energy efficiency improvements to facilities, and innovation	

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				projects that test new techniques in energy efficiency and sustainable energy production. Authority: Energy Independence and Security Act (PL 110-140) Title 4, Subtitle F, Section 471 (authorization level: $250 million grants; $500 million loans)	
Federal Agency Efficiency Improvements	$600 million			A fund for federal agencies for energy efficiency improvements and installation of clean distributed energy in federal buildings. Federal agencies need funds for comprehensive energy efficiency improvements and should use those funds to leverage additional improvements via private sector options. Funds should be provided on a first-come, first-served basis and be available for 18 months. Administration should be at the Federal Energy Management Program of the DOE.	
EPA Energy Star Program	$100 million			A voluntary EPA program that promotes energy efficiency in buildings, appliances and equipment. The FY '09 funding for the program is $50 million. The increased funding would enable the program to add products, identify the highest efficiency appliances and equipment in the Energy Star program, increase public outreach, work with more businesses and expand state and local programs such as the Home Performance with Energy Star program.	
Home Efficiency Retrofit Program	$3 billion ($1.1 billion in year 1 and $1.9 billion in year 2)		30,000 permanent jobs; over 600,000 permanent jobs if the program is scaled up to its full potential of $15 billion per year within	The program would provide a rebate to homeowners or any party obtaining an owner's consent to undertake an efficiency retrofit of an existing home. The rebate would be performance based, rewarding higher levels of energy efficiency improvement. The rebate	

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			5 years	would be performance based, rewarding higher levels of energy efficiency improvement with higher rebates under a good (10% savings), better (20% savings) and best (30% savings or more) model. The program would be administered by the states with EPA serving as the overall administrator and include support for the training of contractors and home energy auditors/raters who would help implement the program.	
Commercial & Public Buildings Retrofit Program	$3 billion ($1 billion in year 1 and $2 billion in year 2)		30,000 permanent jobs; 280,000 permanent jobs if the program is scaled up to its full potential of $6 billion per year within 5 years	A program administered by EPA that would encourage the near term launch of large scale, deep (30% or greater improvement compared to the building's current energy use) retrofitting of private and publicly owned commercial buildings or portfolios of buildings.	
Provide **performance-based rebates to** encourage homeowners to replace old, leaky windows with highly energy-efficient windows	$1.5 billion	60-90 days	Many thousands. See justification for more details	Most high-efficiency windows sold in the US are manufactured in the US, by companies such as Pella, Anderson, Ply Gem, and Marvin. And sales and installation of high-efficiency windows will necessarily be done by U.S. workers. By providing rebates to consumers to purchase energy-efficient windows, Congress can therefore create U.S. manufacturing, sales, and installation jobs, while saving homeowners up to 20% or more on their heating and cooling costs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Energy Efficiency Resource Standard				Require utilities to achieve energy savings increasing to 10-15% of electricity sales and 5-10% of natural gas sales in 2020 through efficiency programs, combined heat and power, and distribution efficiency.	
Provide **performance-based rebates to help small businesses**	$110 million	60-90 days Industry officials say	Many thousands	For many small businesses that are heavy users of hot water, like a restaurant or motel, the	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
acquire energy-saving, U.S.-made condensing hot water heaters (powered by natural gas) that use 15-20% less energy		they could quickly handle – and would welcome – a sharp spike in demand		payback period can be very short - less than a year. These heaters are made by U.S. companies and the components that go into these heaters include steel (made in the U.S.) and glass (much of it made in Kentucky). A modest rebate ($1,000) could get these devices into a large number of businesses, substantially lower their energy bills (and help keep some in business), and create U.S. manufacturing, sales, and installation jobs. These heaters are made by US companies (Bradford-White, A.O. Smith, and Rheem) at plants in Michigan, South Carolina, and Alabama	
Super-Efficient Appliances Deployment (SEAD) Program	$1 billion			A national program, modeled after successful utility and state-level efficiency programs, which rewards retailers and manufacturers for increasing market penetration of highly efficient products through any number of mechanisms, including, but not limited to employee training, advertising or consumer rebates.	
Provide **performance-based rebates for purchase and installation of intelligent boiler controls** (smart controls powered by microprocessors that make boilers more efficient). Energy savings are in the 10-20% range.	$600 million	60-90 days Industry can easily ramp up production	Many thousands of jobs for installers (HVAC contractors, who are currently in a slump) and for factory workers	These devices have a huge potential (tens of millions of US homes and businesses) but have barely penetrated the market so far. Purchase and installation is relatively inexpensive -- a total of about $400 or $500. The experts at ACEEE and Brookhaven National Labs are very enthusiastic. There are big benefits for installers (who are currently struggling) and big energy (and GHG) savings at a low cost.	
Encourage **performance-based**	$25 million	60-120 days	Large volume of	Companies like Recycled Energy Development	

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"Waste Heat Recovery" projects with cash rebates (capped at 3% of project costs).			electrical and piping work on site during installation, as well as manufacturing jobs in supply chain.	offer turnkey solutions (often with third party financing) for using waste heat at factories. These projects provide large reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a large potential for jobs in several disciplines. The payback period is 9 months to 2 years, based on DOE Industrial Assessments data. (With third party financing, costs may be nearly zero).	
NATURAL RESOURCES/PUBLIC LANDS					David Moulton, TWS david_moulton@tws.org
Conservation Real Estate Recovery Initiative The initiative would use federal funds to stimulate the real estate sector of the economy and assist distressed private landowners by purchasing properties that a) are foreclosed, owned by entities declaring bankruptcy, or owned by landowners experiencing financial hardship and b) possess scenic, wildlife habitat, historic, recreational, water quality, or other natural and cultural resources of value to the public.	The initiative would direct funds into existing federal conservation programs including: 1) Land and Water Conservation Fund federal program: $200 million. For acquisition of real estate interests at federal units managed by the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.	The initiative can begin spending money for some projects immediately. Other projects can be underway within 3-6 months.	While specific projections are not readily available, the number of jobs created and preserved is significant.	Conserving land in the current depressed real estate market will stimulate the economy while affording a number of other public policy benefits. First, increasing and consolidating public land produces returns in the tourism and recreational sectors. In one estimate, national park units alone generate over $13 billion in economic activity. Recreational activities such as hunting and fishing, in large part dependent on access to public land, generate billions annually across western states. Second, distressed landowners compensated for inactive real estate assets can reinvest proceeds in more immediate economic pursuits. Many landowners, including farmers, ranchers, and owners of forests, wish to continue operations on their land, but cannot continue because of financial reasons. Conservation through easements promote the continuation of existing economic activity such as sustainable timber	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	2) Land and Water Conservation Fund state program: $75 million. For park acquisition, recreational enhancements, and site improvements at state and local parks. 3) Forest Legacy Program: $75 million. For the protection of working lands and forested tracts. 4) Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program: $50 million. For the protection of lands near and alongside coasts. 5) Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program: $100 million.			harvesting or ranching that benefit the economy and promote food security. On the other hand, allowing these real estate assets to go fallow or to eventually be lost to development can strain local public resources. Third, public purchase of key tracts can help stabilize the real estate sector even as it secures irreplaceable resource lands that otherwise would be unavailable to the public. Across the country, lands with high conservation value and once considered for housing and commercial development are available for acquisition at reduced prices. Examples of land to be saved include an 858-acre beachfront property on Oahu, Hawaii, a 27-acre tract outside of Portland, Oregon, a 71-acre camp in Minnesota, and an oceanfront parcel in New Smyrna, Florida, all of which would sell today at prices well below those of just a few months ago. Fourth, Americans continue to support land conservation despite economic hardships. In state and local referenda, bond votes, and initiatives on the ballot in November 2008, Americans voted for investing $7.3 billion for land conservation and parks. Sixty-two out of eighty-seven voter initiatives were passed, including significant measures in Minnesota, California, Florida, and New Jersey. Additional federal support will greatly boost these state and local efforts and further leverage these dollars. An example: There are nearly 4,000 acres of land along the rim of the New River Gorge	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				National River in West Virginia that were purchased by a residential developer when the market outlook was much better. This land was slated for development amid much controversy in the community due to the impact on the viewshed of the park. However, the land is now subject to asset sales through the developer's Chapter 11 Bankruptcy proceeding. The New River Gorge is world famous for some of the best rock climbing and whitewater rafting on the east coast. These activities and others on and around the lands managed by the National Park Service are the economic engine of this region of West Virginia for the new century. Growing these recreational industries, by purchasing and developing the recreational infrastructure will enhance the tourism economy in this region and the state of West Virginia on the whole, while reducing the reliance on traditional industries such as coal mining. Authority: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965 (16 U.S.C. §§ 460*l*-4 through 460*l*-11, September 3, 1964, as amended 1965, 1968, 1970, 1972-1974, 1976-1981, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1991, 1993-1996.); CELCP: 16 U.S.C. 1456(d) of the Coastal Zone Management Act; Forest Legacy Program: Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act, P.L. 101-624. section 1244;	

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				Public Law 107-171, The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Sec. 2503.	
Green Jobs Restoring the Land As the Administration considers proposals to revive the economy, the time has come to build on the legacy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps and use existing authorities to create jobs that protect America's green infrastructure from crumbling in the face of global warming. Jobs can be created quickly through existing contracting authorities at the federal land management agencies to ramp-up ongoing but underfunded work that will employ full-time and seasonal work crews, conservation corps members, scientists, technical consultants and others. These new green jobs will protect our nation's green infrastructure by restoring native habitats and wetlands, assisting wildfire management, removing invasive species, removing unneeded roads, and replacing damaged fish passage culverts – projects which will put people to work while significantly reducing long-term costs to agencies and tax-payers. Land management agencies have	$1.5 billion	Land management agencies have identified projects that can begin within 90 days. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has identified $440 million in back-logged projects for habitat restoration and control of invasive species. For example, within 3 months of allocation, FWS is able to spend $140 million and employ nearly 3,000 Americans to begin restoration of the several million acres of Refuge System lands now overrun with invasive plant and animal species. In addition, $263 million could be spent on habitat restoration work. The Forest Service	Approximately 36,600 jobs. US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. 1992. Regional multipliers: A user handbook for the regional input-output modeling system (RIMS II). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce. May. 96 pp	Green Jobs Restoring the Land will stimulate the economy and return significant economic benefits across the nation, especially in rural communities. Taken together, this work through existing programs would form the core of a 21st century CCC – a "Climate Conservation Corps" -- echoing the successful conservation jobs programs of Franklin Roosevelt but updated to reflect the urgent need to restore land in the face of climate change. Human health depends on the health of our forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands and open spaces. Since the founding of our nation, our natural wealth has provided services and raw materials that fuel the engine of our economy. Restoring the health of our economy is inextricably linked to restoring the health of our natural systems – our green infrastructure. In the spirit of FDR's "Tree Planting Army", we need a 21st century "army" dedicated to helping natural systems adapt to climate change and to providing human communities with resilient native habitats for fish and wildlife, clean watersheds and clean air. Taking on these challenges will provide millions of American jobs that cannot be shipped overseas, providing new skills and income to workers and their families across the nation. Creating jobs that proactively address ecological health has both short-term economic benefits (e.g. creating jobs, purchasing materials, renting	

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identified many "shovel-ready" projects that can employ people from urban and rural communities through existing contract authority at Interior, the Forest Service and the Army Corps of Engineers.		has identified 2000 miles of road decommissioning projects for which the NEPA process is already complete, and has a backlog of $430 million in trail and road removal and repair work under the Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program. The Bureau of Land Management has identified hundreds of millions of dollars in projects that could be initiated within 6 months including restoration of native habitats and riparian communities, weed treatments, watershed restoration, clean-up and remediation of hazardous materials on BLM lands, and preservation of native plant materials for future land rehabilitation.		heavy machinery, etc) as well as long-term cost savings (e.g. wildfire mitigation, reduced agency land maintenance costs, Clean Water Act compliance costs, etc).). Work would be done to meet needs on both federal public lands and, based on willing participation of states and private landowners, non-federal lands as well. Jobs would be provided for both out-of work young people through the various corps and for jobless adults through the agencies' contracting authorities and abilities to employ local people on work teams. <u>Authority:</u> Public Land Corps: Pub. L. 91–378, title II, § 204, as added Pub. L. 103–82 Youth Conservation Corps: The Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1972, as amended (P.L. 93-408) USFS Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Initiative: PJ 110-161 BLM: **Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976,** as amended (FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); **The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986** (42 U.S.C 9601-9673); **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969,**	

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		The Army Corps has barely begun to restore coastal wetlands under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act.		as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq) FWS: National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.); **The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997** (P.L. 105-57); **Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956** (16 U.S.C. 742a-742f); **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969,** as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq); **Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004** (P.L. 108-108) (Authorized invasive species strike teams); **The Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1972**, as amended (P.L. 93-408) CWPPRA: PL 101-646- 11-29-1990 Title III-Wetlands.	
Renewing Infrastructure of America's Refuges America's 548 national wildlife refuges currently face an unacceptable $2.5 billion maintenance backlog of crumbling infrastructure including visitor's centers, refuge roads, hiking trails, boardwalks and water control structures, as well as a priority list of long overdue construction projects including administrative	$540 million	All identified projects can be mobilized within 90 days, though specific implementation time varies depending on individual projects and amount of available funding.	Over 13,000 jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers.	America's refuges are economic engines for local communities and enjoy broad and bipartisan local support. Studies have shown investments in refuges provide an outstanding net return for local communities – on average, for every $1 appropriated by Congress for basic Operations and Maintenance of the Refuge System, $4 is generated in return. In many cases, the return is much higher with over $100 returned for every $1 spent. The green construction jobs created on refuges would put people to work and provide both a short-term	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
offices, visitors centers and visitor enhancement facilities. President-elect Obama can create thousands of jobs and stimulate local economies by putting Americans to work constructing environmentally-friendly infrastructure on refuges that will reduce the federal carbon footprint, increase local tourism, and improve wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities on hundreds of national wildlife refuges.				stimulus from job creation and a long-term stimulus from increased tourism. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has identified shovel-ready projects that will put people to work while reducing the agency's carbon footprint. For example, projects to install renewable energy systems on refuges would cost $60 million and create 1,260 jobs. Other capital improvements to improve energy efficiency and reduce the agency's carbon footprint, such as improved insulation/windows and energy monitoring systems, would cost $243 million and create 5,100 jobs. The Fish and Wildlife Service has proven they can spend large amounts of money quickly and efficiently in local communities. FWS has been at the center of three major efforts to stimulate the national economy since 1903; first, in the 1930s with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCP), second in the 1960s with Accelerated Public Works Program (APW) and third in the 1970s with the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program (BLHP). All provided funding to refuges for large-scale construction and infrastructure projects and proved FWS could spend money quickly, efficiently and effectively to create a large number of local jobs. Authority: **National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966,** as amended, (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.)	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-57) **Recreation Use of Conservation Areas Act of 1962** (16 U.S.C. 460k-460k-4) **Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956** (16 U.S.C. 742a-742f)	
National parks infrastructure investment National park roads and facilities are threatened by old age and demanding public usage. The parks also have ready-to-go projects that would produce jobs while increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, many parks in both the Eastern and Western United States are heavily relied upon as critical transportation corridors to important yet remote areas. Many towns and businesses rely on adequately maintained parks for business and job creation, but the backlog of transportation-related infrastructure projects remains daunting. A total of nearly $940 million in projects waits funding to repair or rehabilitate park infrastructure.	$940 million in year one. A comparable amount may be possible for year two	90 days	23,100: This figure includes 15,110 road repair/construction jobs)(based on FHWA benchmark of 3,500 jobs per $100 million); 5651 facility construction and maintenance jobs, including those related to energy efficiency (based on Bureau of Economic Analysis multiplier of 14.7210 jobs per $1 million); 444 abandoned mine land stabilization jobs (based on Interior figure of 1800 direct and 4000 indirect jobs per $200 million); and 1750 trails-related jobs (based on NPS manpower estimates—6-8 people per crew-salary cost at 60% of	The National Park Service has been central to previous large-scale economic stimulus and recovery efforts, dating to the CCC days. Historically, the times when our nation has invested in infrastructure have been the times when we also invested in our parks. Currently, the National Park Service receives approximately $500 million less for repairing and renovating its roads and bridges, transit alternatives and associated front country trail than NPS estimates is needed annually. The NPS has estimated that road and trail repairs comprise 53% or $4.5 billion of the $8.4 billion infrastructure backlog facing the parks. In addition to road projects, NPS has identified economic opportunities in equipment replacement, trail maintenance, line item construction projects, facility maintenance, supplementary deferred maintenance, and high risk abandoned mine lands. These projects will address critical needs of the park service as well as create jobs in the private sector. Authority: 16 USC Chapter 1	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
			total budget)		
National Park Service Centennial Opportunity The clock is now ticking towards the Centennial year of 2016. The prospect of the 100th anniversary of the park service provides a powerful opportunity to refocus public and congressional attention on the needs of the parks and, especially in these financial times, the benefit of parks to our economy. Every year, from now until 2016, we must utilize the opportunity that parks present to create jobs and invigorate broader economic growth by continuing to support the Centennial challenge with $100 million of federally appropriated funds which will be matched by private philanthropy.	$100 million per year	90 days	Thousands of jobs have already been created by centennial funding in prior years, and that momentum will continue with additional funding.	Approximately $100 million worth of project proposals under the Centennial Challenge remain on the table and are not yet funded. These would be matched dollar for dollar with non-federal funds. Many would produce jobs, and NPS could rapidly solicit a new round of proposals that would focus on job creation and be ready for year-two funding under a stimulus. From the Franklin Roosevelt administration's initiation of the Civilian Conservation Corps to the Park Restoration and Improvement Program established and maintained by the Reagan administration, the Park Service has benefited from a variety of funding initiatives. Significant anniversaries of the park system have provided a visible opportunity to commit significant funds to the national parks. The 50th anniversary provided NPS Director Connie Wirth the opportunity to make the national parks more physically accessible and to create visitor centers to better serve the public. The *Mission 66* initiative infused $1 billion in the park system, an amount that in 2006 dollars translates to $7 billion. All of these initiatives created much needed jobs for Americans, as will funding new initiatives for the 2016 centennial of the park service. Centennial funding for the parks has thus far proved to be a great success by enabling spending on ready-to-go construction and maintenance projects. NPS has many more ready-to-go projects that will immediately	

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				create jobs and stimulate the economy.	
RENEWABLES					Sean Garren, EA seang@environmentamerica.org Kate Johnson, Sierra Club Kate.johnson@sierraclub.org Lucky Wentworth, UCS mwentworth@ucsusa.org
Amend the **Production and Investment Tax Credits** to the renewable energy industries by making them refundable. The Renewable Energy Production tax credit should be refundable for the duration of the credit for projects placed in service in 2008 and 2009, and the Investment Tax Credit refundable for the next three years.	Since the credits have already been authorized with the assumption that they would be fully utilized, there should be little to no cost to making them refundable.	Projects are waiting and ready to go upon fixing the credits.	The American Wind Energy Association has estimated that 116,000 people would be laid off if these tax credits were not implemented. The Solar Energy Industries Association estimates that making the Investment Tax Credit alone refundable for 3 years will ensure 165,000 jobs are realized.	The economic downturn and its impact on Wall Street firms threaten to dramatically reduce investments in renewable energy facilities and associated equipment for 2009 and the foreseeable future. When the PTC and ITC were extended in early October as part of the financial rescue bill, the expected new investment did not materialize. Financial markets had declined dramatically and investment capital was no longer available at anywhere near previous levels. More importantly, the value of the PTC and ITC, central drivers for renewable energy industry growth, had substantially diminished because the broader economic decline had reduced the demand for tax credits as it has wiped out profits and tax liability across the American economy. These changes to the structure of the renewable energy tax incentives makes it possible to realize their value in an adverse economy. Specifically, making the PTC and ITC fully refundable like the tax credits for alternative transportation fuels would assure efficient use of the tax credits.	

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Invest an additional $200 million in the **Manufacturing Extension Partnership** network, which provides critical regional support to manufacturing firms that are struggling to retool and retrain workers and take advantage of new clean energy opportunities.	$200 million	The existing MEP infrastructure is well positioned to rapidly spend any additional funds on increased services.	Based on calculations by Dr. Susan Helper of Case Western University, an investment of $200 million in the MEP would create **30,000 manufacturing jobs** and reach an **additional 6,000 manufacturing plants**.[15]	Linking new, reengineered, and emerging energy technologies to the domestic supply chain is a strategic priority for the creation and retention of manufacturing jobs, as well as a foundation for building a clean energy economy. The increased funding should assist firms in understanding the demands of new markets for clean energy technology, meeting the technical specifications and standards required by these growing industries, and making their own operations more energy efficient. The MEP has a proven record of helping manufacturing firms create and retain jobs. As a direct result of MEP activities, the agency calculated its FY2005 client impacts at 17,453 jobs created and 35,766 jobs retained. Further benefits to clients included $6.2 billion in increased and retained sales, $1.3 billion in cost savings, and $2.2 billion in new client investments in modernization.[16]	
Battery Research & Development Program in DOE	(Costs in millions) $50 – year 1 $50 – year 2	6 months	1,000	Battery research would help promote the commercialization of plug-in hybrid automobiles. Since most U.S. drivers travel fewer than 40 miles per day, a plug-in hybrid with a 40 mile range battery would be ideal for cutting carbon emissions from the transportation sector. This could also over time help to level renewable energy sources that fluctuate by	

[15] Helper, Susan. *Renewing U.S. Manufacturing: Promoting a High-Road Strategy*. EPI, 2008.

[16] NIST MEP. *Making a Difference for America's Manufacturers*. www.mep.nist.gov/documents/pdf/manufacturers/2007-MEP_MakingDifference21207.pdf

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				relying on plug-in cars to act as grid storage.	
A five year extension of the **renewable energy production tax credit (PTC)**. The PTC is currently 2.1 cents per kilowatt hour of non solar renewable energy. (Solar power has a different form of tax credit that has already been extended.)	$30 billion	Spending would begin in January, 2010. However the benefits would be seen immediately as investors are, for the first time, able to invest in renewable energy with certainty that tax support will not end abruptly.	It is estimated that the five-year extension will promote $70 billion in clean energy investment and create approximately 70,000 jobs in construction, manufacturing, and renewable energy operations and maintenance. This action lays a crucial foundation for the growth to 200,000 jobs that will accompany a national RPS, and the 500,000 jobs that will accompany achievement of the 20 percent wind vision.	While virtually every other source of electricity generation (coal, nuclear, natural gas, etc) enjoys major Federal subsidies, often in permanent law, renewable energy has been forced to make do with a tax credit that is renewed for only one or two years at a time. On three different occasions since the year 2000 the PTC has expired, prompting a dramatic reduction in the wind power growth. President elect Obama's New Energy for America plan calls for a five year extension of the Production Tax Credit.	
A **National Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)** calling for at least 25% of the nation's electricity to come from renewable energy by 2025, with a near term target of 10% renewable contribution by 2010, and regular increases mandated every two years thereafter.	This is a regulatory program that does not require direct outlays, although the renewable energy production tax credit is a critical compliment to assure that renewable energy remains affordable.		Studies indicate that the 25% RES would spur more than $300 billion in clean energy investment and create approximately 200,000 jobs.	A renewable electricity standard (RES) would for the first time represent a national commitment to expansion of renewable energy in the United States, providing a critical incentive that will further increase investment in domestic manufacturing, especially for the rapidly growing wind power industry. The national RES requires utilities in each state to provide a minimum percentage of their electricity from renewable sources like wind and solar power, or purchase tradable credits for renewable electricity produced elsewhere. More than 28 states already have renewable electricity	

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				standards, and these measures have proven effective and economical as incentives for the development of wind and other renewable energy sources.	
Adopt a Solar Manufacturing Credit. Create manufacturing jobs while ensuring a stable, domestic supply of energy.			Passage of a manufacturing incentive that spurs 5,000 MW of manufacturing annually will drive 315,000 jobs. (direct, indirect and induced)	This program would level the international solar manufacturing playing field by offering accelerated depreciation and a 30% refundable tax credit for the purchase of solar manufacturing equipment.	
Put Solar on 10 Million Roofs. The federal government should establish a goal of installing solar energy systems on 10 million U.S. roofs by 2012. A program administered by the Department of Treasury would provide a per watt rebate for both residential and commercial systems up to 5 MW in size. The program would allow for both photovoltaic and solar thermal, including concentrating solar thermal technologies. This incentive would be available in addition to the existing investment tax credit for both residential and commercial systems.					
Remove the cap for solar thermal systems for the Investment Tax Credit.		Immediate			
Invest in **renewable energy on government property.** The federal	$10 billion available		Domestic production of these systems would	The federal government can drive hundreds of thousands of jobs by installing 4,000 MW of	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
government can drive hundreds of thousands of jobs by building renewable energy generation on site including installing 4,000 MW of solar energy systems on government property.	immediately to the Federal Energy Management Program		support 56,000 manufacturing jobs. In total, such a policy would drive 350,000 jobs (direct, indirect and induced)	solar energy systems on government property. (Each MW of solar *made and installed in the USA* directly creates 25 well-paying jobs and indirectly supports and induces an additional 63 jobs.)	
Federal Power Purchase Agreements need to be altered to allow for 25 year PPAs by Federal Agencies (currently limited to 10 years except for the military)	Zero	Immediate			
Funding for Energy SmartPARKS will ensure that the National Parks Service continues to lead, innovate and inspire a green energy future. The programs seeks to: deploy renewable and efficient energy technologies throughout the national park system; teach park visitors about the benefits thereof; reduce overall energy consumption and quantify savings; and reduce carbon emissions in all aspects of park operations. The programs was established on November 17, 2008 when the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announced a Memorandum of Understanding to help the National Park Service (NPS) showcase sustainable energy practices and fulfill its mission of	$100 million (FY09-FY11) in addition to regular appropriations	3 months	National Park units throughout the U.S. will benefit from clean energy upgrades, providing thousands of jobs in the construction, transportation, and renewable energy industries in all 50 states.	On the ground, parks will use funding from Energy SmartPARKS to deploy cutting-edge technology as well as traditional solutions, including projects that retrofit lighting systems; purchase electric utility vehicles; install solar panel systems; upgrade meters and thermostats; replace windows and furnaces; study the feasibility of wind power; and conduct energy audits. Lessons learned from these projects can be used in other national parks and in the homes of every American. A list of some of the 2009 projects is available. The Energy SmartPARKS program will also develop new and expand existing partnerships with the private, non-profit, and academic sectors. These partners may help raise funds, identify projects, find technological solutions, and educate the public about energy efficiency and renewable energy.	

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environmental stewardship. With equal amounts of initial "seed money" from DOI and DOE totaling $1 million for 2009, the Energy SmartPARKS program hopes to eventually draw private sector support to spark a green energy future in the United States.					
Solar Schools Initiative The Solar Schools Initiative would create jobs and economic opportunity in every community in America by installing solar roofs (100 KW) on every public high school within 5 years. That's nearly two gigawatts of new solar power for America's 19,000 public high schools.	$2.1 billion in 2009. $16.4 billion cumulatively over 5 years (2009-2013).	6 months	Up to 100,000 over 2 years (Based on Center for American Progress calculation that $100 billion of clean energy stimulus within next two years creates 2 million jobs (direct and indirect)).	**Support Local Jobs.** The Initiative includes funding to worker training and workforce development programs, as well as other provisions, expanding the clean energy workforce . **Increase Education Resources**. School systems would save money on energy costs – $5,000 annually on average that could be put into education. **Promote America's Energy Independence**. By installing 1.9 gigawatts of solar power the Initiative will reduce the costs of solar technology, accelerating mass production and innovation. **Combat Global Warming**. The Solar Schools Initiative will keep 2.3 billion pounds of carbon dioxide out of our atmosphere every year. **Provide Hands-On Educational Laboratories** for the inventors and engineers of tomorrow. Authority: Energy Independence and Security Act (PL 110-140) Title 4, Subtitle F, Section	

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				471 (previous authorization level: $250 million grants; $500 million loans)	
Increase **Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREB**) funding for consumer-owned utilities to $5 billion to jump-start renewable energy projects	$5 billion	12 months	6,000 jobs in manufacturing, construction/installation, and O&M	The Energy Policy Act of 2005 provides electric cooperatives and public power systems with the ability to issue Clean Energy Renewable Bonds (CREBs). Under the CREB, program, state and tribal governments and various public and cooperative utilities can apply to the Internal Revenue Service for authority to issue renewable energy bonds. The interest on these bonds is tax free to the holder. CREBs support a wide variety of projects, including wind, biomass, geothermal, solar, small irrigation power, and hydropower. The Energy Policy Act originally authorized $800 million in bonds. We recommend authorizing $5 billion in bonds to jump start renewable energy generation nationwide. CREB funds would support both large- and small-scale projects, and would generate jobs both in installation of renewable energy technologies and in manufacturing of the required component parts.	
SERVICE **Tap the Productivity and Generosity of the American People** National and Community Service hold enormous potential for engaging Americans—from millennials to baby boomers and the silent generation—in renewing our nation as part of a program to revitalize our economy. At a time when many college-aged Americans will have difficulty obtaining employment, national and community service will provide them with training and development that equips them for high-quality green jobs while also restoring our national parks and other public lands, retrofitting and weatherizing low income households, and providing new opportunities to connect with and inspire diverse youth from underserved areas of our nation. Service opportunities will also engage older Americans who are anxious to give back to their nation. Through inspiring service opportunities, we can help our nation renew our national treasures and transform our economic, energy, and environmental systems to move towards a green economy. We must:					Craig Obey, NPCA cobey@npca.org
Provide an additional investment of	$600 million ($300	7 months (one	50,000 jobs (25,000 in	The Corporation for National and Community	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
$300 million to the Corporation for National and Community Service to create a **Clean Energy Service Corps**, a civilian community service program providing job readiness and a chance to give back to the country through projects primarily focused on making low-income homes more energy efficient through retrofitting, weatherization and other clean energy improvements.	million in year 1, $300 million in year 2)	month for grant guidelines, two months for grant applications, two months to deliberate, and two months to award grants) Many environmental and community service programs currently exist which could easily expand to incorporate Clean Energy Service Corps members. These include the Service and Conservation Corps programs represented by The Corps Network, AmeriCorps programs, Senior Corps, Learn and Serve America, the Student Conservation Association, City Year, and many others.	year 1, 25,000 in year 2, additional training will be provided through Senior Corps and Learn and Serve America service opportunities.) A recent report estimates that the Clean Energy Service Corps will support the participation of **50,000 young adult Corpsmembers** for 6 month positions over 2 years. An additional **400,000 seniors** will mobilize as full- and part-time volunteers over **1,200,000 students** per year will engage in community-based service-learning and volunteer projects coordinated by the CESC over two years. [17]	Service (CNCS) will make grants through existing federal grant programs, including AmeriCorps*State and National, Learn and Serve America and Senior Corps, to pay for the Federal share of carrying out full or part-time national service programs that are consistent with current law and that accomplish explicit performance indicators through the service performed by Corpsmembers. Priority will be given to programs that enroll Corpsmembers who are economically disadvantaged and that provide those Corpsmembers with job training for careers in the green economy. The Corps members will improve energy efficiency through large-scale visible and valued greening projects, including construction of and improvements to low-income housing, public buildings, neighborhood parks, and public lands. At the same time, the Clean Energy Service Corps will connect people to career-track jobs through service and service-learning, helping low-income urban and rural residents prepare for good, family-supporting jobs in the clean energy economy, leading to pathways out of poverty while contributing to America's green future. It will also connect disadvantaged youth to transformative experiences in rebuilding their own communities through service. The 50,000 CESC Corpsmembers funded	

[17] Walsh, Jason. *Clean Energy Corps* (Green For All, 2008).

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				through AmeriCorps will be full-time, 6 month positions. *Authority:* National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82). [This program could be rapidly facilitated through an expansion of existing authority]	
National Parks Conservation Corps Provide an additional investment of $200 million to the Corporation for National and Community Service to create a National Parks Service Corps, a civilian national and community service program providing job readiness and a chance to serve our nation by restoring our national treasures, and to provide learn-and-serve opportunities to a diverse population. The proposal places 10,000 new paid volunteers in our national parks to dramatically increase the capacity of the parks to resolve backlogged facility and trail maintenance needs, serve visitors, provide educational opportunities to inner-city youth, and begin training the workforce of the future.	$200 million per year (could also be phased in) Total includes 5,000 positions based on AmeriCorps NCCC model at $12,000 per position ($60 million); 5,000 positions based on AmeriCorps Federal and State Grant model at $10,000 per position ($50 million). Education awards for all 10,000 would cost approximately $5,000 each ($50 million). Park Service would receive a $40 million pass-through for placement of full-	Spending can begin within 120 days, allowing for recruitment and initial training of moth workforce and NPS management	10,000 Corps plus as many as 1000 NPS: 5,000 using AmeriCorps NCCC model and 5,000 using Federal and State Grant model. Funding would also facilitate the hiring of as many as 1000 volunteer service-oriented positions in the National Park Service	National Parks are prime targets of opportunity for leveraging national and community service opportunities that excite and engage Americans—young and old—in serving their country. By dedicating **10,000 new positions** to a **National Parks Service Corps (NPSC) using the AmeriCorps model, we can** maximize efficiencies and build on existing infrastructure while meeting core needs of the national parks that have accumulated from years of underinvestment. The National Park Service and the Corporation for National and Community Service would enter into a cooperative agreement. The National Park Service would administer the Corps and deploy new volunteer coordinators in national parks, with the new positions funded with living stipends and education awards through the Corporation for National and Community Service. The new NPSC can build on two successful programs at the Corporation for National and Community Service. The Corporation's national service program called AmeriCorps currently operates in two ways. The **AmeriCorps State and National program**	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	time volunteer coordinators in parks and other costs of administering the program, possibly including additional NCCC campuses.			"provides financial support through grants to public and nonprofit organizations that sponsor service programs around the country....These groups recruit, train and place AmeriCorps members to meet critical community needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment." AmeriCorps State and National members can volunteer part-time or full-time; many receive a modest living stipend based on the minimum wage; and most receive a "Segal education award" of $4,725 at the conclusion of their service. The other AmeriCorps model is called the **National Civilian Community Corps (AmeriCorps NCCC)**. In contrast to the State and National grant program, AmeriCorps NCCC is a *federally-administered* full-time **10-month residential program** for young men and women ages 18-24. Members live on one of four regional campuses, receive intensive training, and are **deployed as teams** for projects that range from disaster response to environmental protection. As with the State and National program, NCCC members receive an education award at the end of their service. *Authority:* National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-82). [This program could be rapidly facilitated through an expansion of existing authority]	
TRANSMISSION AND SMART GRID					Dave Hamilton, Sierra Club dave.hamilton@sierraclub.org

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Research and Development of Information Technology	$200 million			Advanced technology research and modeling will be critical to deploying smart grid technology that works with our current utility grid. In addition, research training programs at universities, laboratories, utilities, and labor organizations are particularly important for providing well-trained employees for an industry where the average age is over 50. Authorization level under EISA was for "sums as are necessary" rather than a specified amount; this research and development should be funded at $200 million annually. Authority: Section 1304 of EISA	
Regional Demonstration Initiative	$100 million			Because of the diversity across the nation of our electric grid system, it is critical to fund a variety of regionally targeted demonstration projects. The results of these projects can quantify costs and benefits, verify technology viability, and validate new business models at a scale that can then be replicated throughout the country. EISA authorized $100 annually over five years; no funding has been appropriated to date. Authority: Section 1304 of EISA	
Federal Matching Fund for Smart Grid Investment Costs	$1 billion			This matching grant program would provide reimbursement of 20% of qualifying smart grid investments. At this rate, federal funding is leveraged into $5 billion of infrastructure investment in 2009. For $1 billion, more than one million houses and businesses could be integrated into a utility operating system. This fund allows for economic investment and	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				growth, including new jobs for employees in the electricity sector. Authorization level under EISA was for "sums as are necessary" rather than a specified amount; this is one of the most powerful economic tools in the title and should be funded at $1 billion. Authority: Section 1306 of EISA	
Extend bonus depreciation for smart grid technologies				The Economic Stimulus Act of 2007 (PL110-185) contained a provision to provide a 50% first year bonus depreciation for business assets contracted for in 2008 and placed in service in 2008. "Long lived assets" (defined in the Act as those with tax lives of 10-20 years) could be placed in service 2008-2009. An extension of one year in the contracted for and date and two years in the placed in service dates is needed to get these assets in production. This provision has not been taken advantage of because of the lead time for regulatory approval. As an accelerated deduction, this can provide substantial short term stimulus benefits without long term deficit impacts. Authority: PL 110-185	
Expand the Green Jobs Act of 2007 to Include Smart Grid Jobs				The Green Jobs Act of 2007 authorizes $125 million each year to provide job training and workforce investment in the energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors. Since smart grid technologies enable increased energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy technologies, these jobs should be added to the list of industries eligible to receive this funding. We recommend that the Act be fully funded and	

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				that language revisions be made. Authority: PL110-140	
TRANSPORTATION Transportation is responsible for a third of global warming pollution and more than 60 percent of domestic oil consumption. To mitigate this, we need a comprehensive transportation sector investment strategy that includes substantial build out of public transportation and other alternative transportation resources, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing roads and bridges (which creates more jobs than investments in new road capacity), investment in next generation alternative fuels, and acceleration of increases in vehicle efficiency. Meeting these needs can reduce our dependence on oil, reduce global warming pollution, and create millions of good jobs by investing in low-carbon transportation projects. We recommend at least $58.8 billion investment in transit, other transportation alternatives, environmental mitigation, road and bridge maintenance, and vehicle and fuel technologies, as described in detail below. We also strongly oppose spending any portion of an economic stimulus package on highway projects that include new capacity. Adding road capacity has been shown to induce additional vehicle use, leading to increased oil consumption, greenhouse gasses, and traffic congestion in the long term. These projects also promote sprawling land development patterns that further exacerbate these problems and require future infrastructure investments to mitigate. Any spending on highways and roads (including bridges) should be based on Fix-It First principles of asset management.					Colin Peppard, FOE cpeppard@foe.org Rob McCulloch, EA robm@environmentamerica.org
New Starts Transit Capital Projects – fund projects to expand existing or construct new transit capacity, for projects authorized in SAFETEA-LU that can begin construction within 4 to 18 months	$30.5 billion	$4.084 billion within 4 months; $12.078 billion within 12 months; $14.325 billion within 18 months	1,250,820	Public transit is far more energy efficient than auto use, yet most Americans do not have convenient access to transit. This reduces oil use and global warming emissions. It also cuts traffic congestion, boosts local economic growth, and saves travelers money over driving, especially when gasoline costs are high. Annual transit ridership rose 2.1 percent in 2007, while in 2008 a trend of rising fuel costs and increasing congestion led to a stunning ridership increase of 3.4 percent in the first quarter of 2008. Ridership has been shown to increase an average of 10.3 percent a year after a New Starts project has been completed in that locality.	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
Transit rehabilitation and Modernization - capital transit improvements (equipment, vehicles, maintenance) for existing transit systems to ensure viability and foster ridership growth through Section 5309 of SAFETEA-LU, Fixed Guideway Modernization and Bus Program Grants.	$8 billion	90 days	304,112	Transit improvements, maintenance, and rehabilitation totaling $8.0 B are ready to commence, as identified by Section 5309 Title 49 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy of Users (SAFETEA-LU). Funding these projects immediately would serve to get people to work improving and rehabilitating systems, many of which suffer from years of neglect, expanding transit opportunities and ridership levels in communities across the nation. These projects would also increase safety, speed, and energy efficiency. They would also create a new demand for railcar and transit bus manufacture which could lead to new plants across the nation.	
Fix-it First Infrastructure Maintenance and Rehabilitation - Funds granted through the Federal Highway Administration, to go specifically towards repair of existing transportation infrastructure	$8 billion	Increased federal funding would allow these projects to begin within a few months of funding allocations, providing thousands of jobs to laborers and construction workers.	Over **278,000 jobs** would be created or retained, including 95,000 direct construction jobs and 183,000 indirect jobs	A "Fix-It First" strategy promotes more efficient land use patterns by fixing existing infrastructure, and creates more jobs than investing in new road capacity projects. Repairing and rehabilitating existing roads and bridges will discourage sprawl, reduce fuel consumption and global warming emissions, and improving traffic flow. It also provides opportunities to invest in sustainable resurfacing options like permeable concrete, which plays an important role in water quality and storm water management.	
Emergency Transit Service Grants - Provide operating grants to ensure current levels of public transportation service and fare schedules are preserved, according to the language in H.R. 6052, as	$4 billion	Within 90 days	140,000 (preserved or created)	Increase funding of operating/energy assistance grants authorized by H.R. 6052 (Saving Energy Through Transportation Act). Despite consistent growth in ridership, the majority of transit systems are reducing service and enacting rate hikes to sustain operations. This is	

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passed by the House in the 110th Congress.				due to revenue shortfalls (i.e. lower tax receipts at the city/county level, decreases in state general fund contributions, etc.) as well as address increased energy and materials costs. These grants will ensure transit jobs are preserved, help to mitigate service cuts and fare increases to ensure workers and families who depend on transit are able to get to their jobs and other destinations. They will also ensure transit authorities secure clean alternative fuels to mitigate GHG emissions as transit continues to increase rider share.	
Intercity Passenger Rail - Improve intercity travel and regional transit access by funding authorized Amtrak and state intercity rail corridor improvements.	$1.85 billion	120-180 days	55,500	Recently authorized as a state grants program in the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act, these funds will increase regional rail availability, service frequencies, speeds, safety, and service quality, attracting new riders. Passenger rail is more energy efficient than both auto and airplane travel, and is helps to relieve short-haul air traffic between nearby city pairs. Increasing service will ensure travelers and commuters are able to continue business activity and strengthen the national economy.	
Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure - Provide funding for ready-to-go bicycle and pedestrian connectivity and Complete Streets projects.	$1.7 billion	120 days	estimate 65,000 – 75,000	Completing and expanding bicycle and pedestrian street and trail networks would serve to both create environmentally sound travel alternatives, as well as enable safe access for all commuters: pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders. These improvements provide low-cost alternatives for people traveling to and from work, as well as a valuable return on investment. Transit networks that increase bicycle/pedestrian network mileage consistently see geometric rises in trip mileage utilizing	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				these systems.	
Truck Anti-Idling Rebates - Provide rebates to help small trucking operations purchase anti-idling equipment, so that the driver can power the truck cab when they are sleeping or resting, without wasting fuel by running the truck engine. Program would also apply to other energy efficiency equipment, such as "fairings" used to minimize wind resistance.	$315 million	60-90 days		Almost all anti-idling equipment is manufactured in the U.S., so encouraging the purchase of anti-idling equipment creates U.S. manufacturing jobs. On top of that, most of the components that go into anti-idling equipment are also manufactured in the U.S., creating a second level of manufacturing jobs. Sales and installation of anti-idling equipment are, of course, also done by US workers – skilled workers, in the case of installation. And the small truck drivers who would benefit from this program will become more competitive and better able to serve the growing number of customers who insist on "green" trucking services. The program could be run by the EPA SmartWay program, which has extensive experience with this technology.	
Wildlife Habitat Connectivity - Protect and restore landscape connections across transportation infrastructure, reducing wildlife vehicle collisions and providing for climate change adaptation and resiliency.	$200 million	6-8 months	7,968	Habitat fragmentation is among the most serious threats to species and biological diversity. Highways have divided wildlife habitat into smaller patches, reducing wildlife movement between core habitat areas for foraging, mating, and other life functions. Estimates indicate between 725,000 and 1.5 million wildlife-vehicle collisions annually, killing 200 motorists and injuring 29,000 more while costing $1 billion in property damage. Effective habitat connectivity measures have	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
				been shown to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions by 80 to 100%.18 Loss of connectivity will be further exacerbated by global climate change, potentially altering wildlife home ranges and movement corridors. The transportation and natural resource sectors need to protect and restore habitat cores and corridors to allow for safer wildlife movement and provide for adaptation and resiliency to climate change.	
Highway Stormwater Mitigation - Funding for green infrastructure and natural biorention installations along roads and highways to mitigate stormwater runoff. Systems include: constructed wetlands, swales, forested medians, rain gardens and permeable pavement. Green infrastructure for stormwater mitigation along highways protects water while reducing risk of floods, the effects of heat islands created by asphalt road surfaces, and the cost and energy use associated with managing and treating polluted stormwater. Reducing polluted highway runoff at the source also helps local governments meet Clean Water Act permit requirements.	$232 million	6 months	3,444	Roads and related infrastructure comprise two-thirds of all paved surfaces and impervious surfaces, which increase runoff and flood risks – a problem that will only worsen in the face of the climate crisis. Stormwater is one of the largest sources of water pollution in the country. A storm producing one inch of rain will lead to 55,000 gallons of polluted stormwater runoff for every mile of highway that rain falls on. Highway runoff contains contaminates like oil, sediments, asbestos brake dust, salts and road treatment chemicals.	

[18] Clevenger, A.P. & N. Waltho. 2005. Performance Indices to Identify Attributes of Highway Crossing Structures Facilitating Movement of Large Mammals. Biological Conservation, 121:453-464

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Advanced Technology Vehicles and Fuels Loan Guarantees - Provide Loan guarantees for advanced technology vehicles and fuels. This would guarantee a domestic market for advanced cellulosic ethanol, renewable hydrogen production, and fuel cell and battery production for the vehicles necessary to reduce our oil dependence and global warming pollution from the transportation sector.	$4 Billion	Research and Development could be immediately expanded; demonstration plant construction could start within 2 years.		Producing the advanced technology vehicles demanded by consumers will decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It is also necessary to keep manufacturing and engineering jobs in the US.	
WATER **Principles for evaluating water proposals:** 1. **Prevent construction of new infrastructure when needs can be met through other means.** In many instances, new water infrastructure can be avoided by reducing local demand. Preventing construction of unwise and counter-productive infrastructure, such as dams and flood control structures ensures that we are not investing in destructive new engineering projects that actually cause more problems than they solve. Keeping buildings and other structures out of floodplains removes the potential for flood damages, and allows floodplains to perform their natural functions. Similarly, reducing stormwater through green roofs and raingardens can reduce the need for costly treatment plants and stormwater and sewer pipes. 2. **Invest in efficiency first**. The U.S. uses more water per capita than any other of the 30 most developed nations in the world. Water efficiency is the most cost-effective step toward a clean, reliable water supply, and it has the added bonus of significant energy savings. Investing in water efficiency is far cheaper than building new dams and reservoirs, and it reduces strain on wastewater treatment systems. 3. **Ensure that all new infrastructure investment projects consider full life cycle costs, including retirement or decommissioning of aging infrastructure that no longer serves a useful purpose or poses greater risks than benefits to communities or the environment**. Any future infrastructure investment (e.g., dams) must include adequate maintenance and operations and decommissioning plans as part of all decision-making. Without these requirements, we will continue to invest billions in public dollars without any assurance of a plan in place to repair, replace or remove infrastructure that has outlived its project life, exposing communities and ecosystems to great risks and expense.					Bill Lee, AmRivers blee@americanrivers.org

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4. **Caution about certain water project construction projects.** It is critical that the Administration Stimulus Bill avoid highly controversial water resources projects of the Army Corps of Engineers that would increase harm to the environment and would have among the highest cost per job of virtually all of the available public works-type jobs. Among these currently are a number of controversial lock expansion projects on the inland waterway system and "irrigation demonstration projects" that fail to meet basic economic justification criteria. In addition some port and river deepening navigation projects also continue to be highly controversial and have not met the requirements to start construction. Importantly, waivers of cost-sharing and fundamental planning requirements should not be allowed. These requirements provide vital protections to taxpayers and the environment.					
Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Green Infrastructure Grants. Funding for green strategies via the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)[19] and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)[20]– restoring wetlands and natural floodplains; planting urban forests; installing green roofs, rain gardens and permeable pavement -- that provide clean water, protect water resources, provide communities with cost-effective flood protection, and reduce energy use associated with managing and treating water.	At least 15% of total water infrastructure funding (about $5.5 billion of $37.5 billion in water infrastructure funding as called for by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and water utilities, based on a $300 billion total infrastructure stimulus package)	We have identified at least 77 ready-to-go (within 6 months) green infrastructure projects waiting for investment in 13 states and the District of Columbia) valued at over $600 million.[21] However, we believe there are many more ready-to-go projects that we have not yet identified.	Green infrastructure creates jobs across many sectors including plumbing, land-scaping, building, and design. It also supports supply chains and the jobs connected with manufacturing of materials including roof membranes, rain barrels, and permeable pavement. While it is difficult to precisely estimate job creation, there are several estimates that give a scope of the opportunity:	The federal government has a unique opportunity through the economic recovery package to put forth a new vision for water management. Investing in sustainable green infrastructure will stimulate the economy, create good, 'non-offshorable' jobs, protect communities from the droughts and floods accompanying climate change, and secure our water resources for future generations. In this time of economic instability and soaring deficits, it is important that we invest in solutions that do more with less and address a multitude of problems. Sustainable green infrastructure is a proven and efficient use of money to reduce stormwater runoff, sewer over-flows, and flooding. In fact, the U.S. Conference of Mayors has called for increased investments in green solutions to address water infrastructure needs.[25]	

[19] State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds Title 33 U.S.Code, Ch. 26 Subch. VI ONLINE. U.S. House of Representatives. Available: http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/33C26.txt [4 Dec. 2008]

[20] Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. Pub. L. no. 104-182, 110 STAT. 1613 (1996). http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=104_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ182.104.pdf.

[21] Based on an analysis conducted by American Rivers of green infrastructure initiatives in Seattle, Portland, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Kansas City.

[25] http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/LocalGovtInvtInMunicipalWaterandSewerInfrastructure.pdf

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			(a) New York City's broad sustainability plan, PlaNYC, will create over 268,000 years of employment in water infra-structure construction and nearly 4,000 perm-anent jobs related to operations and maintenance of those projects. Green infrastructure projects will create 14,000 years of employment for construction and over 3,600 perm-anent jobs.[22] (b) Washington, DC estimates that fully implementing the Green Roof Study would create 1,769 full time jobs.[23] (c) American Rivers developed a national estimate based on various cities' green	Sustainable green infrastructure is being used successfully by a number of cities around the country including San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Toledo, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. This surge in interest from cities, towns and counties across America has been enhanced by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Green Infrastructure Initiative and formal recognition by EPA of the validity of using green infrastructure techniques to meet regulatory requirements.[26]	

[22] "Analysis of Job Creation in PlaNYC Report". Louis Berger Group. March, 2008. http://www.nyc.gov/html/om/pdf/2008/pr110_planyc_job_creation_analysis.pdf

[23] Washington, DC. Draft Data. Green Jobs from Green Roofs. 2008.

[26] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Green Infrastructure Initiative. Announced April 19, 2007 in "Green Infrastructure Statement of Intent" Agreement between U.S. EPA, National Association of Clean Water Agencies, Natural Resources Defense Council, Low Impact Development Center and Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators. http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/gi_intentstatement.pdf. Accessed December 3, 2008.

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
			water infrastructure jobs data for two categories of projects: toilet retrofits and green roofs. ((1) If 600 American cities over 50,000 in population covered 5% of their larger roofs (>10,000 sf) with green roofs, we would stimulate $48.5 billion in labor and materials investments, and create 95,000 jobs for 10 yrs.[24]		
Water Efficiency Grants. Grants for water efficiency capital projects under the DWSRF program.	A minimum of 20% of any DWSRF funding for water efficiency grants. (about $7.5 billion of $37.5 billion in water infrastructure funding as called for by the U.S.	These projects can be implemented in any city or water utility within several months.	If 50% of the nation's roughly 100 million older (pre-1993) model toilets were replaced, we would create 50,000 jobs, including $2 billion in plumber wages, and $5.8 billion in revenues for toilet manufacturers.[27]	Outdated appliances and fixtures waste a great deal of water. If all U.S. households installed water efficient fixtures and appliances, the country would save more than 8.2 billion gallons per day. If half of all buildings with older model toilets were retrofitted with low-flow models, we could also save as much as 360 billion gallons of water[29] annually and 1.9 billion kWh of electricity per year in reduced energy for water treatment.[30]	

[24] American Rivers projection based on Washington, DC draft data on green job creation from greenroof installation.

[27] American Rivers' projection based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data and "Plumbing Fixtures market Overview: Water Savings Potential for Residential and Commercial Toilet and Urinals." D&R International. September 30, 2005.

[29] Based on USEPA "High-Efficiency Toilet Specification Supporting Statement" http://www.epa.gov/watersense/docs/het_suppstat508.pdf; assumes replacement with 1.6 gpf toilets of 50% of the 5gpf toilets and 50% of the 3.5 gpf toilets.

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	Conference of Mayors and water utilities, based on a $300 billion total infrastructure stimulus package)		DeKalb County, GA, county investment in water efficiency will generate between $74 million and $148 million worth of skilled, well-paying new jobs in the plumbing industry.[28]		
Non-Structural Flood Management /Restoration programs. **Army Corps of Engineers:** (a) Levee inventory[31] - The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (WRDA 2007) authorized the Army Corps of Engineers' efforts to inventory and assess the nation's levee systems. Providing such information is a crucial first step to determine communities' future infrastructure needs and a vital tool	**Army Corps:** (a) Levee inventory - $250 million in funding. (b) Project Modification for Improvement of the Environment (Section 1135), Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206), and	Many of the projects that can be funded under the recommended programs are either ready to go or could begin within 12 months. **Army Corps:** (a) The Corps has been authorized to use existing appropriations to	Ecological restoration is a high-growth sector with the potential to create jobs for a range of labor skills, from non-skilled laborers, to design engineers, hydrologists, and botanists who sell local seedlings, among others. While estimating the	Flooding is the most common natural disaster in the United States, and the most costly in terms of human suffering and economic losses. Climate change and widespread construction of levees is making us more vulnerable to flood disasters. Taxpayers spent over $125 billion on Corps structural flood control projects from 1928 to 2003[34]. During that same period, the nation experienced more than $339 billion in flood losses, with an additional $67 billion in losses through 2007[35]. Instead of continuing an escalating cycle of	

[30] USEPA WaterSense, http://www.epa.gov/watersense/water/benefits.htm.

[28] American Rivers "Hidden Reservoirs: Why Water Efficiency is the Best Solution for the Southeast." October, 2008.

[31] Water Resources Development Act of 2007. Pub. L. no. 110-114, 121 STAT. 1041 (2007). http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ114.110.pdf

[34] "Information Paper: Civil Works Program Statistics". U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. CECW-ZD, 31 Jan. 2007. Accessed 3 Dec. 2008. http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwb/GWiz07.pdf

[35] *Flood Losses: Compilation of Flood Loss Statistics*. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, Hydrologic Information Center. Accessed 13 Nov. 2008. http://www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hic/flood_stats/Flood_loss_time_series.shtml

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to help communities make smart development choices. (b) Project Modification for Improvement of the Environment (Section 1135), Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206), and Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material (Section 204) Projects - These programs allow the Corps to modify existing structures to make them less environmentally destructive; to restore ecosystems that are damaged by Corps projects; and use dredged material to restore aquatic habitat. As part of the Corps' Continuing Authorities Program, these nationwide projects have significant local economic and environmental benefits. (c) Flood Mitigation and Riverine Restoration Program (Section 212) - Authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1999, this program funds environmentally sound, largely "non-structural" approaches to reducing flood risks and damages. This program is intended to complement flood hazard mitigation work being implemented by FEMA under the Stafford Disaster Assistance Act and the National Flood Insurance	Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials (Section 204) $500 million in funding. (c)Flood Mitigation and Riverine Restoration Program - $250 million in funding. **Open Rivers Initiative grant program:** $250 million to allow communities and local dam owners to remove outdated dams.	implement the Levee Safety Program. (b) The Senate Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee Report from July 2008 reports that the Corps has a current backlog of Section 204, 206, and 1135 projects valued at $26.5 million, $307 million and $120 million, for a total of $453.5 million. (c) Spending for this program can begin in 6 months. **NOAA:** To date, the conservation community has identified at least twenty-seven dam removal projects with an estimated need of at least $150 million to restore natural river flows for fish passage.	number of jobs created is difficult, the case of the Maryland blue crab fishery provides a concrete example of the regional impact of restoration funding. After the declaration of blue crabs as a Commercial Fishery Failure earlier this fall, Federal and state disaster aid helped to provide over 520 jobs to affected watermen, employing them to carry out oyster restoration work in the Chesapeake Bay.	costs, adopting sustainable flood management will help communities prepare themselves for a wetter, stormier world in which there are more people and homes to protect. This approach recognizes the natural flood fighting ability of healthy rivers and floodplains, and uses them to make communities safer and more livable. Nonstructural flood protection strategies work to improve the quality of life in a community by optimizing the economic, environmental, aesthetic, and recreational benefits of healthy rivers.	

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Program. **NOAA and Dept of Interior:** NOAA Open Rivers[32] and Dept. of the Interior (FWS) "Fish Passage"[33] programs- funding for communities and local dam owners to remove outdated dams.					
FEMA Flood Mitigation programs: (a) Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss Programs - These programs provide for the relocation of structures that are a serious liability to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). (b) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program – Program that supports local efforts to upgrade hazard mitigation plans, including flood map modernization efforts. These programs help communities become more resilient to disasters and help them assess their infrastructure needs. (c) Flood Mitigation Assistance- A	(a) Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss Programs - $200 million (b) FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program - $500 million, with an additional $500 million for flood map modernization efforts (c) FMA-- $200,000,000/yr.	Spending for FEMA programs can begin immediately. (a) The Congressional Research Service reported that, as of Sep. 30, [2004], the NFIP had identified 112,540 Repetitive loss properties with cumulative losses totaling $5,174,222,683.[36] (b) For 2007 alone, the nationally competitive Pre-Disaster Mitigation	27,500 jobs/yr Voluntary property buyouts and flood-proofing or elevating other buildings all create immediate planning and construction jobs in communities to make them healthier and safer from natural disasters.	These programs give communities key tools to flood-proof, elevate and remove or relocate highly flood prone buildings out of harm's way. Where buildings are removed or relocated, the associated land is dedicated to permanent open space, greenways, recreational areas and trails, parks or wildlife areas and the floodplains are available to absorb floods and reduce or eliminate property damages. (a) The NFIP is currently $17 billion in debt. Repetitive loss properties are disproportionately the biggest draw on the insurance fund, comprising 25% of the NFIP's annual payouts. From 1978-2005, FEMA paid almost $3 billion dollars in claims for repetitive losses. These properties also increase the NFIP's need for borrowing and drain funds needed to prepare for catastrophic events. Repetitive losses from continual flooding disrupt residents' lives and	

[32] Open Rivers Initiative. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Office of Habitat Conservation. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/ORI/ Accessed 4 Dec 2008

[33] National Fish Passage Program. Department of Interior. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. http://www.fws.gov/fisheries/fwma/fishpassage/ Accessed 4 Dec 2008.

[36] King, Rawle O. Federal Flood Insurance: The Repetitive Loss Problem. CRS Report for Congress. June 30, 2005.

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program created by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP		program received applications for projects valued at three times the available funding of $100 million.[37]		threaten public safety. (b) (c) According to the Multihazard Mitigation Council, every dollar spent on mitigation yields $4 in future savings on disaster relief and recovery. For flood-specific mitigation projects, the CBO found in 2007 that that ratio is closer to 4.5:1.[38]	
National Dam Rehabilitation and Repair Fund -- Cost-sharing grant program to assess and repair or remove high-hazard publicly owned dams (pending passage of the Dam Rehabilitation and Repair Act of 2008, H.R. 3224/S. 2238). This program should be extended to high-hazard privately owned dams. Privately owned dams comprise over half of the known dams in the U.S.	$2.5 billion for each fund, for a total of $5 billion (based on an American Society of Civil Engineers 2005 estimate that the cost of repairing dams that now threaten human lives is $10.1 billion.)		There is an urgent need to improve dam safety across the country. Dam safety jobs include engineers, biologists and others with specialized skills, but also lay employees for jobs such as keeping up-to-date records of residents' phone numbers.	There are over 100,000 known dams in the United States, most of which are at least 25 years old—the age at which dams begin to require significant repairs. Of these, more than 3,000 are unsafe. At the same time, the tendency for developers to build in the shadow of dams, called hazard creep, puts millions of Americans in harms way. Dam safety officials are seriously underfunded, and do not carry out all the inspections required by law. According to the ASCE, the average state dam inspector is responsible for 350 dams. Moreover, about 40,000 dams, including many considered threatening to human life, lack emergency evacuation plans. Proper execution of such plans saves lives in the event of a dam failure or overtopping.	

[37] Potential cost Savings from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. Congressional Budget Office. September 2007.

[38] Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: As Independent Study to Assess the Future Savings from Mitigation Activities. Multihazard Mitigation Council. 2005.
CBO, 2007.

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Everglades Restoration Restore natural water flow through the Everglades, improve water quality, protect environmentally sensitive coastal estuaries, and balance out the damaging flood and drought cycle throughout the Everglades.	Kissimmee River Restoration (WRDA 1992) FY 09 - $31,000,000 FY 10 - $41,000,000 C-111 South Dade (WRDA 1996) FY 09 - $4,000,000 FY 10 - $20,000,000 CERP design (WRDA 2000) FY 09 - $64,000,000 FY 10 - $64,000,000 C-51 (WRDA 1996) FY 09 - $2,000,000 FY 10 - $16,000,000 Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park (P.L. 101-229) FY 09 – $215,000,000	Several components of the nation's largest environment restoration effort are authorized and ready for immediate construction; however, the lack of federal funding has prevented them from moving forward.	For every $1 billion invested by the federal government for water infrastructure improvements, between 30,000 and 47,500 jobs are created.	The protection and restoration of America's Everglades, once a web of marsh and prairie covering 4,000 square miles, is far behind schedule. Continued delays will further endanger the River of Grass and fresh drinking water supplies for South Florida residents, which are under siege from increasing development and the growing threat of global warming. Funding these Everglades projects now will help save a national treasure and provide an immediate and substantial boost to the economy. Everglades restoration projects will create jobs in such industries as engineering, construction, nurseries, and material supplies.	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	FY 10 - $260,000,000 Critical Projects (WRDA 1996) FY 09 – $8,000,000 FY 10 - $10,000,000 Indian River Lagoon – South (CERP) (WRDA 2007) FY 09 – $15,000,000 FY 10 - $75,000,000 Picayune Strand (CERP) (WRDA 2007) FY 09 – $24,000,000 FY 10 – $56,000,000 Site 1 Impoundment (CERP) (WRDA 2007) FY 09 – $0 FY 10 – $27,000,000				

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	C-111 Spreader Canal (CERP) (WRDA 2000) FY 10 - $35,000,000 C-43 Reservoir (CERP) (WRDA 2000) FY 10 - $10,000,000 L-31 Seepage Pilot (CERP) (WRDA 2000) FY 10 - $11,000,000 Total FY 09 – **$310,000,000** Total FY 10 - **$550,000,000**				
Mississippi River Delta/Coastal Louisiana Restoration Restore the health, safety, and resilience of coastal communities by rebuilding and restoring coastal wetlands and assisting communities with reducing their exposure to flood risks. A comprehensive protection strategy must prioritize restoring "horizontal levees" formed by barrier islands and	Beneficial Use of Dredge Sediment (WRDA 2007) FY 09 – $220,000,000 FY 10 – $440,000,000 Storm-Proofing & Elevating Homes FY 09 –	The Beneficial Use program can begin spending immediately. The Storm retrofitting of homes could begin immediately. The Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration is an ongoing program	For every $1 billion invested by the federal government for water infrastructure improvements, between 30,000 and 47,500 jobs are created.	The Mississippi River Delta, where the River meets the Gulf of Mexico, is a complex and unique ecosystem that is vitally important to the economic, environmental, and public safety concerns of the gulf region and its citizens. Once expansive wetlands of the Mississippi delta are rapidly disappearing because levees along the length of the river prevent the deposition of sediments onto floodplains. The cumulative loss of more than 2000 square miles of wetlands has dramatically decreased the	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
coastal wetlands. Programs or projects itemized below have been identified by both the State of Louisiana (FY09 'unmet restoration needs' transmitted to state legislature) and our on-the-ground NGO team as ready to go to construction.	$125,000,000 FY 10 – $125,000,000 Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (Breaux Act) FY 09 – $60,000,000 FY 10 – $60,000,000 Central Wetlands (CIAP) FY 09 – $10,000,000 FY 10 – $45,000,000 Mississippi River Reintroduction into B. Lafourche (WRDA 2007) FY 09 - $30,000,000 FY 10 – $100,000,000 Myrtle Grove Sediment Diversion (WRDA 2007) FY 09 –	with a significant backlog of projects that have been designed and are ready for construction. Work on the Bayou Lafourche reintroduction is currently in progress with initial dredging to increase channel conveyance set to begin in March, 2009. This is a very beneficial project from many perspectives that can readily be accelerated to achieve full capacity. Central Wetlands can begin within 6 months. The Myrtle Grove sediment diversion project will require more ramp-up but is crucial to the overall success of coastal restoration in Louisiana.		natural protection afforded by wetlands and barrier islands to coastal cities such as New Orleans. The added impacts of subsidence, rising water temperatures, salt water intrusion, invasive species, and the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, all of which will be exacerbated by global warming, make clear the urgent need to prioritize funding for coastal restoration and conservation in the Gulf Coast. Funding these projects will provide immediate economic stimulation while helping to protect and restore a resource that is central to the economy and ecology of our nation. Louisiana historically leads the nation in harvests of shrimp, menhaden, crabs and oysters. Louisiana fishery landings is third in the nation in economic value. Louisiana coastal fisheries landings had a dockside value of $300 million. Value of Louisiana commercial fisheries was $680 million in 1991. These projects will have an immediate and positive impact on employment in the region, improve hurricane protection, and restore a degraded ecosystem.	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	$10,000,000 FY 10 - $55,000,000 Closing MRGO – FY 09 - $50,000,000 FY 10 - $250,000,000 Total FY 09 – **$505,000,000** Total FY 10 - **$1,075,000,000**				
Upper Mississippi River Ecosystem Restoration Implementation of the Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program (NESP) and Environmental Management Program (EMP). The Corps has the authority under the WRDA 2007 to tackle many of the cumulative environmental impacts incurred from operating the river as a navigation system. The Upper Mississippi River Environmental Management Program (EMP), the primary habitat restoration and monitoring program on the Upper Mississippi, has a goal of restoring	Habitat Restoration (NESP) FY 09 - $9,450,000 FY 10 – $20,000,000 Upper Mississippi Environmental Management Program: Il, IA, MN, MO, & WI (WRDA 1986) FY 09 - $32,500,000 FY 10 - $32,500,000	Funding through the stimulus package for the Upper Mississippi will permit the Corps to accelerate existing contracts for ecosystem restoration projects.	For every $1 billion invested by the federal government for water infrastructure improvements, between 30,000 and 47,500 jobs are created.	More than half of the fish and wildlife habitat created by the Mississippi River's backwaters and side channels could be lost by 2035 if management of the river does not improve. This would lead to a catastrophic collapse of the nation's most productive and diverse inland fishery. Loss of river habitat also threatens a $6.6 billion river-recreation industry, which supports 143,000 jobs.[39] With enactment of WRDA 2007, Congress authorized $1.72 billion for ecosystem restoration. These projects will have an immediate and positive impact on employment in the region. Constructing these projects will also improve	

[39] A River That Works and a Working River, The Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee, January 2000.

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
more than 97,000 acres of habitat; the Army Corps reports that EMP has already restored or created 28,000 acres of habitat.	Total FY 09 - **$41,950,000** Total FY 10 - **$52,500,000**			the health of the ecosystem. Restoration projects designed under this program undergo independent analysis and will be monitored to assure that project goals are being met and taxpayer dollars are being used wisely. The NESP was authorized as part of WRDA 2007 and works in concert with the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois Waterway System.	
Restoration of Long Island Sound Upgrading wastewater infrastructure in Long Island Sound ecosystem to provide jobs and improve the water quality in this nationally significant estuary. This funding will be utilized by both New York and Connecticut to upgrade some of the Nation's oldest water infrastructure.	Overall: $1.75 billion New York: $1.5 billion Connecticut: $250 million New York specific projects: Westchester County C3-5362-18-00 - Westchester County - New Rochelle - $28 Million C3-7351-06-00 - Westchester County - Blind Brook - $9 Million C3-5359-01-01 - North Castle - $4.8 Million subtotal - $41.8 Million	All identified projects have been prioritized based on need and readiness, and ranked for environmental priority. All projects can be mobilized within 120 days, though specific implementation time varies depending on individual projects and amount of available funding.	For every $1 billion invested by the federal government for water infrastructure improvements, between 30,000 and 47,500 jobs are created.	Long Island Sound is a globally significant ecosystem providing critical habitat for an extraordinary array of birds, fish and other wildlife, and contributing more than $6 billion to the Northeast regional economy annually. The quality of its waters and marine environments impact more Americans than any other estuary in the United States, as more than 28 million people (a full 10 percent of the US population) who live within 50 miles of its shores. In 1985, Congress designated the Sound as a nationally significant estuary under the Clean Water Act. The Sound's gravest threat is excessive nitrogen discharges from Sewage Treatment Plants and other non-point sources. Unprecedented nitrogen loading has resulted in a steadily expanding "dead zone" in which excessive oxygen depletion is choking out aquatic life, harming the vital fishery, hampering recreational opportunities, and the diminishing the regions' economic vitality. The EPA and Governors of New York and	

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	NYC C2-5209-31-00 - Newtown Creek - Contract 36 - $411 Million C2-5209-43-00 - Newtown Creek - Contract 41F - $95 Million C2-5209-50-00 - Newtown Creek - Contract 47 - $710 Million C2-5209-26-00 - Newtown Creek Contract 50 - $170 Million subtotal - $1,386 Million Nassau County C1-5105-03-00 - Great Neck - $68 Million Suffolk County C1-5121-03-00 - Greenport - $2.9 Million C1-5135-01-00 - Suffolk County - SUNY Stonybrook - $5.4 Million			Connecticut have entered into an agreement to reduce nitrogen by 58.5 percent below 1990 levels by 2014. (Pursuant to the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) created to ensure the greatest level of protection of Long Island Sound was achieved) To meet this goal, billions in federal funding are needed for wastewater infrastructure upgrades to fix some of the nation's oldest water systems and restore this vitally important estuary.	

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Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
	subtotal - $8.3 Million Total - $1,504 Million ~ $1.5 Billion Connecticut Projects: list available upon request.				
Great Lakes Protection and Restoration – Toxic Sediment Clean Up	2009 - $261,150,000 (21 projects in seven Great Lakes states) 2010 - $238,750,000 (13 projects in 3 Great Lakes states)	Within 3-6 months	Hundreds of clean up jobs	**Implement Toxic Sediment Cleanup Projects:** Contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes hamper waterfront development, restrict recreational opportunities, and threaten public health. Since 2002, cleanups funded under the Great Lakes Legacy Act have removed nearly a million cubic yards of toxic sediments from rivers and harbors in the Great Lakes. These cleanups are creating jobs and stimulating economic development in Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Gary, Duluth and other urban areas. According to the Brookings Institution, cleaning up contaminated sediments is projected to increase coastal property values in the Great Lakes by $12 to $19 billion. With an infusion of federal funding, the Great Lakes states and other partners are prepared to implement many new cleanup projects in 2009.	
Eliminate Catastrophic Risks at Water Treatment Plants: Provide grants to convert high-risk publicly owned water treatment facilities that use bulk quantities of poison gases (such as chlorine & sulfur	$125 million a year for five years ($625 million total).	Spending should begin within twelve months of 2009.	7,175 Based on a National Utility Contractors Association report "A Report on Clean Water	Over 220 U.S. facilities have converted to safer technologies since the 9/11 attacks. Most of these were water treatment plants including Washington, D.C. which converted its main wastewater plant within 90 days after 9/11. However, about 90 U.S. water treatment plants	

Project description	Cost	Timeframe	Jobs produced	Justification	Contact
dioxide) to safer available technologies. These technologies can eliminate the catastrophic consequences of a terrorist attack or an accident. Reducing the use of chlorine also reduces polluting processes throughout its life cycle, including large energy consumption by chlor-alkali plants.			Investment and Job Creation" 1992 estimates 57,400 jobs created per billion dollars spent on drinking water and wastewater projects which is greater than the number of public works projects in general.	each put 100,000 or more people at risk of a poison gas release. And all 2,800 regulated water treatment facilities in the U.S. are exempt from the temporary Homeland Security rules that will expire October 4, 2009. In 2005 an expert panel convened by the GAO (GAO 05-165) recommended federal funding to convert high-risk wastewater facilities to safer technologies. Each facility would choose the safest alternative best suited for its circumstances. In 2006 the Community Water Treatment Hazards Reduction Act (S. 2855) was introduced but never enacted. S.2855 would have required the highest risk water treatment facilities to identify safer technologies (such as ultra-violet light, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite) to eliminate hazards posed by the use of poison gases. The bill would have authorized $125 million a year over five years in grants to convert high-risk facilities to safer technologies. In March 2008 the House Homeland Security Committee adopted a bill (H.R. 5577) that would have provided $100 million to convert high-risk plants to safer technologies in the first year.	
Elwha Dam Removal	National Park Service General Appropriations = $40 million National Park Service Centennial	Removal of the dams can commence in 2010 with pre-removal job benefits felt immediately.	Major long-term beneficial impacts would occur to the county's economic base. Over the 10-year pre-construction,	Opens 70 miles of critical salmon habitat. Identified as a salmon and orca recovery. Identified as an action in the Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda.	

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	Fund = $20 million State/Private Funding = $ 20 million		construction and restoration period, an additional 1150-1240 jobs, $60-65 million in business activity, and $32-34 million in personal income would be generated in Clallam County. After restoration completed, 446 annual jobs, $4.6 million in annual payroll in the recreation/tourism sector, and an annual increase in local sales taxes of $296,000 would be generated."[40]		
Combined Sewer Overflow Reduction through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund	$10 billion	Within 3-6 months	Over 400,000 (According to the National Association of Clean Water Agencies, each $1.0 billion invested in clean water infrastructure generates at least 40,000 jobs)	Nearly 1,000 cities in the U.S. have combined sewer systems which spill raw sewage (CSOs) into rivers, lakes, and oceans during heavy rains. Experts predict that CSO discharges will increase as climate change brings more frequent intense storms. Reducing these untreated sewage discharges is a top clean water and public health priority, but many communities lack the necessary capital investment. The Government Accountability Office and the EPA estimate a gap in funding for wastewater, including CSOs, of at least $277 billion over the next 20 years. EPA has also warned that the	

[40] Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Implementation (*available at* http://www.nps.gov/olym/naturescience/upload/ElwhaFinalEIS2.pdf)

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				lack of investment in wastewater infrastructure could undo many of the water quality improvements achieved through the Clean Water Act over the last 30 years. Specific funding for CSO reduction in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund can be used by communities for a variety of green and engineered solutions to reduce stormwater flows into sewers and treatment plants. Many communities (e.g. Portland, Seattle, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee) are developing a combination of smart capital improvements to reduce untreated sewage discharges but they need more public funding to adequately fund them.	

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American Rivers

Apollo Alliance

Clean Water Action

Defenders of Wildlife

Environment America

Environmental Defense Fund

Friends of the Earth

Greenpeace

League of Conservation Voters

National Audubon Society

National Parks Conservation Association

National Wildlife Federation

Natural Resources Defense Council

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

Sierra Club

The Trust for Public Land

The Wilderness Society

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