

Federal Funding for Research Parks: *A Practitioners Perspective of Washington*

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Phillip A. Singerman, Ph.D
Senior Vice President
B&D Consulting
Washington, D.C.

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Presentation Outline

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B&D Consulting is a division of Baker & Daniels LLP, a full-service law firm with more than 370 lawyers and consulting professionals serving clients in regional, national and international business and litigation matters from offices in Indiana, Chicago, Washington, D.C. and Beijing.

Phillip Singerman – Professional Profile

- 30 years economic development experience at local, state, and federal levels, and in the private sector
- US Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, 1995-1999
- Founding CEO of Maryland Technology Development Corporation, and Philadelphia Ben Franklin Technology Center (rated #1 and #3, respectively, by Entrepreneur Magazine for seed funding)
- Managing Director of Toucan Capital, a \$130 million private venture capital firm

B&D Consulting Research Park & Incubator Clients

- East Baltimore Development Inc.
- Technological Research and Development Authority (FL)
- St. Louis Center for Emerging Technologies
- Georgia Research Alliance
- North East Ohio Technology Coalition
- Purdue University (IN)

Earmarks – “Alive and Well”

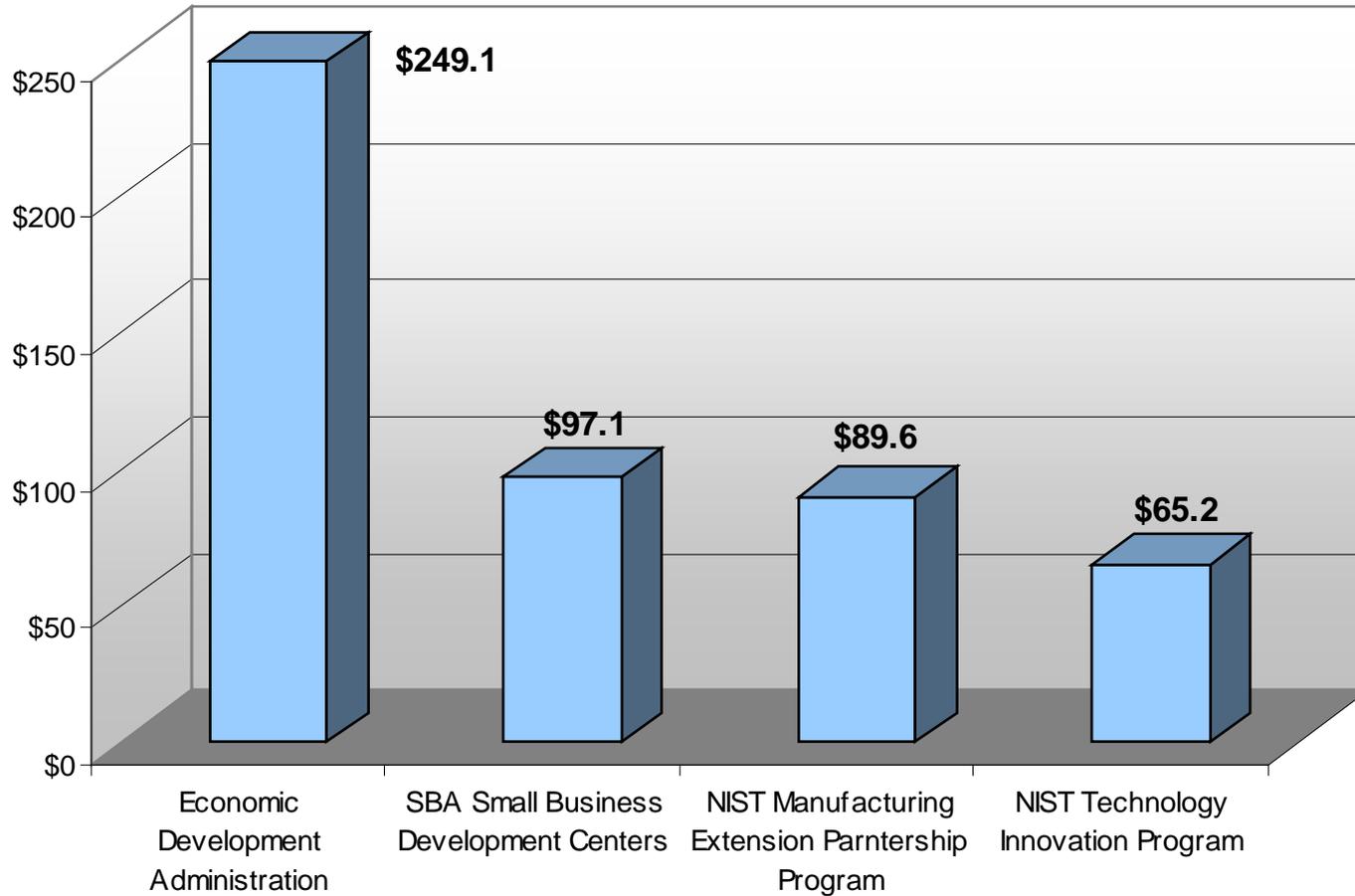
Appropriations Bills (Funding, FY 2008)

▪ Agriculture.....	\$91.0 billion
▪ Commerce / Justice / Science.....	\$53.7 billion
▪ Financial Services and General Government.....	\$20.6 billion
▪ Energy & Water.....	\$31.5 billion
▪ State / Foreign Operations.....	\$35.2 billion
▪ Homeland Security.....	\$38.7 billion
▪ Interior & Environment.....	\$26.9 billion
▪ Military Construction / Veterans Affairs.....	\$108.4 billion
▪ Transportation / HUD.....	\$49.1 billion
▪ Labor / Health and Human Services / Education.....	\$145.1 billion
▪ Legislative Branch.....	\$4.0 billion
▪ Defense.....	\$378.1 billion

TOTAL \$982.3 billion

Federal Program Funding, FY 2008

In Millions

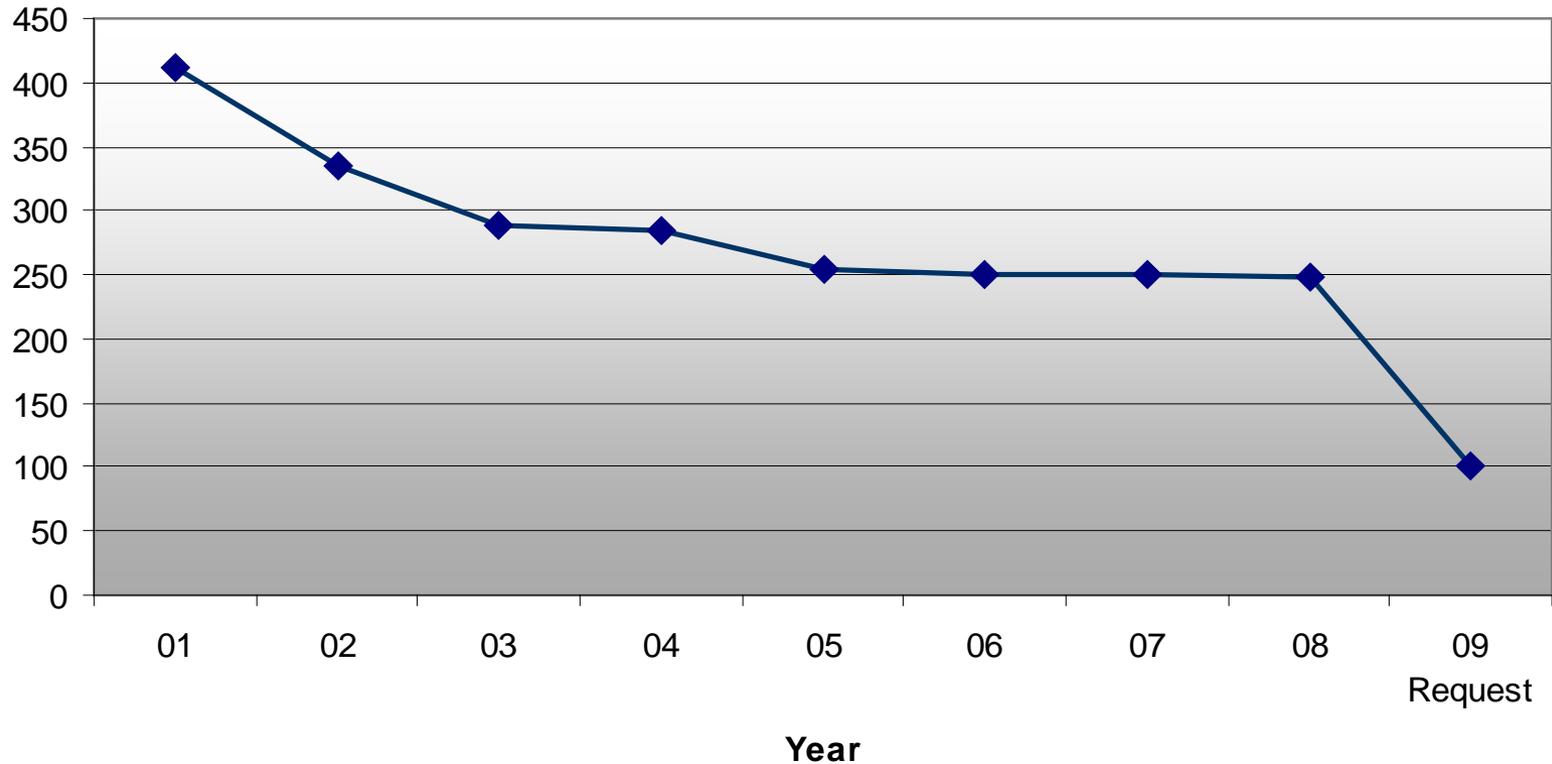


Characteristics of Federal TBED “Programs”

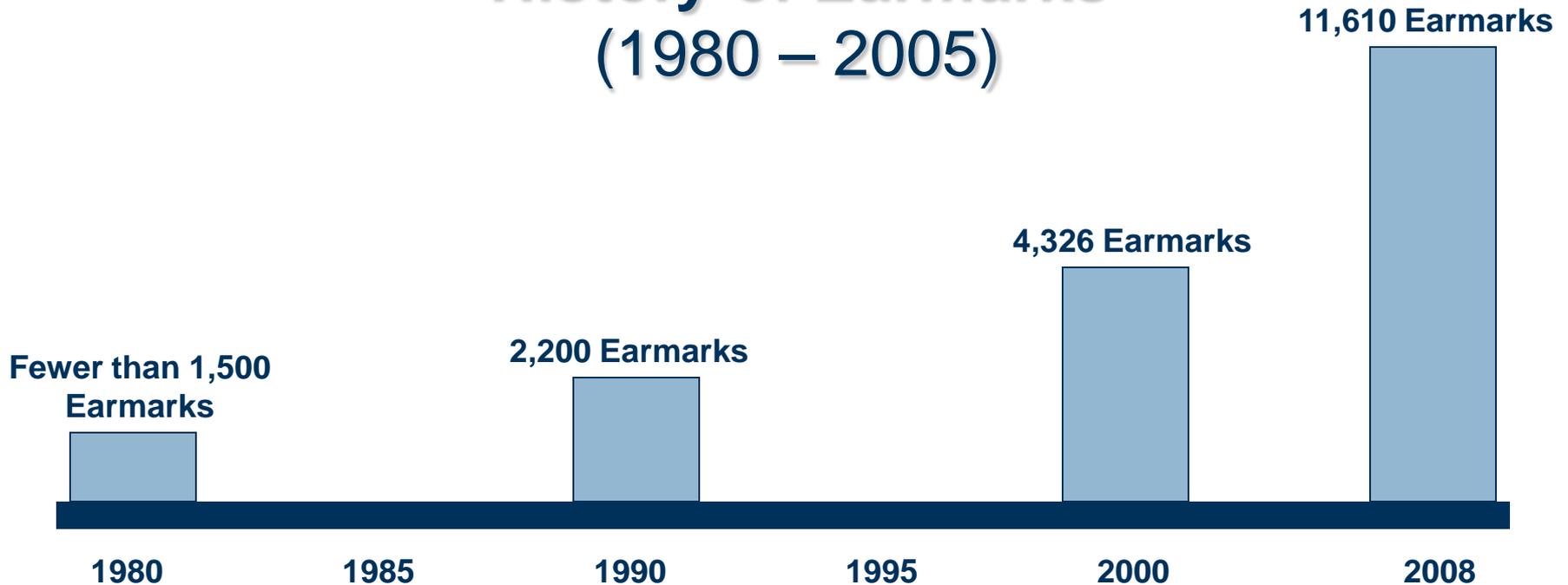
- Currently, no generic program exists to assist State/Regional TBED Organizations...
 - Existing Federal programs are small, disproportionately embattled, and narrowly focused:
 1. Small Business (SBDC)
 2. Distressed Communities (EDA)
 3. Small Manufacturers (MEP)
 4. Federal Research Agendas (SBIR)
- Proposed National Innovation Foundation is an attempt to provide general support.

EDA Appropriations: Declining Funds for Economic Development Projects

EDA Program Funding (Millions)



History of Earmarks (1980 – 2005)



- In 1992, there were fewer than 1,500 earmarks.
- In 2008, 11,610 earmarks were included, appropriating over \$17.2 billion in funding.

Earmarked Programs – Illustrative

Economic Development Initiatives (HUD)	100%
Neighborhood Initiatives (HUD)	100%
Health Construction and Renovations (LHHS)	100%
Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (DoT)	100%
Transportation New Starts (DoT)	100%
Justice Byrne Grants (Justice)	94.7%
Juvenile Justice Programs (Justice)	94%
Fund for the Improvement of Education (DEd)	92.7%
Postsecondary Education (DEd)	82%
Labor Pilots and Demonstrations (DoL)	54%

Examples of Technology and Economic Development Earmarks, FY 06

State	Amount	Description	Bill
MI	\$555,000	Michigan Biotechnology Consortium	Agriculture
PA	\$775,000	Ben Franklin Technology Partners Translational Research Boards	Commerce, Justice, Science
OH	\$1,000,000	Cleveland State Center for Research in Electric and Aerospace Technology	Energy and Water Development
IL	\$1,000,000	Advanced Technology Centers	Energy and Water Development
NC	\$500,000	UNC Charlotte VisualGRID	Interior and Environment
NY	\$200,000	Griffiss Local Development Corporation, Rome, for Deveopment of a multi- tenant technology office complex	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development
TN	\$500,000	Technology 2020 in Oak Ridge to Support the East Tennessee Nanotechnology Initiative	Transportation, Housing and Urban

The Earmark Process

Increasingly Bureaucratic

- Forms vary by Office and:
 - Submission deadlines to Congressional offices
 - Submission deadlines to Congressional committees
 - Subcommittee/Committee markup dates
 - House/Senate schedules

Continuing Obscurity

- No single source of information or equivalent to grants.gov exists or Federal Register notice

The Earmark Process – 18 Month Schedule

- October – December → Develop requests
- January – March → Make request to members
- February – May → Active requests support
- April – September → Demonstrate broad support
- September → Focused reinforcement
- October – December → Fulfillment
- January – March → Prepare application
- April → Funds made available

The Earmark Process – 2008 Lobbying Reform Rules

- Identification of earmark sponsor.
- Certification that Member and staff will not benefit.
- President's earmarks are identified.
- Earmarks eligible for debate and removal on the floor.
- No projects “air-dropped” into final bill.
- Earmarks included in legislative language, not report language.

Energy and Environmental Policy

A Federal Commitment

Candidate Obama's Approach to Climate Change

“Climate change is real. It is something we have to deal with now, not 10 years from now, not 20 years from now.”

- Greenhouse Emissions: Plans to utilize a cap-and-trade system through which all allowances are immediately auctioned and then traded. Wants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 to 80% below 1990 levels.
- Fuel Efficiency: Would increase fuel efficiency standards by 4 percent a year and create a national low-carbon standard for transportation fuels.
- Alternative Energy: Would require that 25 percent of U.S. electricity come from sustainable energy sources by 2025. Proposes investing \$150 billion of cap-and-trade revenue over 10 years in clean energy research and development to create an estimated 5 million new jobs.
- Climate Treaties: Would re-engage the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and create a Global Energy Forum of the world's largest energy consumers.

President Obama's Approach to Climate Change *

- **Develop Economy-Wide Emission Reduction Program**
 - 14% Below 2005 GHG level by 2020
 - 83% Below 2005 GHG level by 2050

- **Implement through Cap & Trade System**
 - 100% Auction
 - Invest \$150 Billion over 10 years, starting FY 2012
 - Balance of funds returned to the people, especially vulnerable families, communities, and businesses to help transition

- * 2010 Budget Document – “A New Era of Responsibility – Renewing America’s Promise”

Obama's Team on Energy and the Environment

- **Steven Chu**, *Energy Secretary*: A Nobel Prize-winning physicist and the head of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Dr. Chu is a firm believer in the need to limit carbon emissions and has stated that the cost of electricity is "anomalously low" in the United States. Dr. Chu also believes that a cap-and-trade approach to limiting greenhouse gases "is an absolutely non-partisan issue."
- **Lisa P. Jackson**, *Environmental Protection Agency Administrator*: Recently appointed chief of staff to New Jersey Gov. Jon Corzine, Jackson is the former head of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. During her time with the NJ EPA, the agency unveiled a plan to reduce carbon emissions 20 percent by 2020 and 80 percent by 2050.
- **Nancy Sutley**, *Chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality*: A deputy mayor of Los Angeles for energy and environment, Sutley was an EPA official during the Clinton administration and a special assistant to the EPA administrator in Washington.

Obama's Team on Energy and the Environment

- **Carol Browner**, *Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change*: Former legislative director for then-Sen. Al Gore, Browner was later head of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. As the top administrator at the EPA under President Clinton, she pushed for tough air-pollution standards that the agency defended against industry lawsuits all the way to the Supreme Court, where the EPA prevailed.
- **John Holdren**, *Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology*: A Harvard physicist and outspoken critic of the Bush administration's science policy, Holdren served as President of the Association for the Advancement of Science in 2006. Holdren has stated publicly that climate change is “well beyond dangerous and is careening toward completely unmanageable.”
- **Jane Lubchenco**, *Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*: A professor of marine biology at Oregon State University, Lubchenco has been an outspoken critic of NOAA, saying they do not do enough to prevent overfishing.

Obama's Team on Energy and the Environment

- **Hilda Solis, *Labor Secretary*:** A Congresswoman from San Gabriel Valley, Solis has worked as a state legislator to raise the minimum wage and in Congress to provide increased health care and for supporting trade legislation favorable to labor. First elected to Congress in 2000 and re-elected four times, Solis' Green Jobs Act directs the federal government to identify and track jobs to grow the renewable energy sector and links research to job standards and training curriculum. It was signed into law as part of the larger 2007 energy bill and is run by the Labor Department, which makes Solis the future administrator of her own legislation.

Congressional Leadership on Energy and the Environment

- **House – Energy and Commerce Committee**
 - Chair: Henry Waxman (D-CA)
 - Ranking Member: Joe Barton (R-TX)

- **House – Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment**
 - Chair: Ed Markey (D-MA)
 - Ranking Member: Fred Upton (R-MI)

- **House – Ways and Means**
 - Chair: Charlie Rangel (D-NY)
 - Ranking Member: Dave Camp (R-MI)

- **House – Agriculture**
 - Chair: Collin Peterson (D-MN)
 - Ranking Member: Frank Lucas (D-OK)

- **House – Transportation**
 - Chair: Jim Oberstar (D-MN)
 - Ranking Member: John Mica (R-FL)

Congressional Leadership on Energy and the Environment

- **Senate:**
 - Majority Leader: Harry Reid (D-NY)
 - Minority Leader: Mitch McConnell (R-KY)

- **Senate – Environment & Public Works**
 - Chair: Barbare Boxer (D-CA)
 - Ranking Member: James Inhofe (DR-OK)

- **Senate – Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure**
 - Chair: Max Baucus (D-MT)
 - Ranking Member: George Voinovich (R-OH)

- **Senate – Energy and Natural Resources**
 - Chair: Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
 - Ranking Member: Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)

American Recovery and
Reinvestment Act
Selected Energy Programs

Federal Funding in 2009

- **2009 Appropriations (Fall 2008, 3 Agencies)**

 - **Defense:** **\$487.7 Billion**
 - **Homeland Security:** **\$42.2 Billion**
 - **Military Construction & Veteran's Affairs:** **\$73 Billion**

- **Troubled Asset Recovery Program (TARP)** **\$700 Billion**

- **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act** **\$787.5 Billion**

- **2009 Omnibus Appropriations (9 Bills)** **\$410 Billion**

- **2010 President's Budget** **\$3.552 Trillion**

Electricity Generation

- **Smart Grid**
 - \$4.5 billion to modernize the electric grid including demand-response equipment, security and reliability enhancements, energy storage research, development, demonstration and deployment, and to facilitate recovery from disruptions from the energy supply.
 - Of this, \$100 million is for worker training and \$80 million is to conduct a resource assessment and analysis of future demand transmission requirements. \$10 million is for Smart Grid Interoperability Framework coordinated by NIST.
- **Clean Coal**
 - \$800 million in competitive grants for the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round 3.
- **Fossil Energy Research and Development**
 - \$1 billion for fossil energy, coal technologies, carbon capture, coal mining technologies, oil and gas, oil and gas reservoirs, complex weld technology testing, and methane hydrate R&D programs
- **Advanced Research Projects Agency**
 - \$400 million to support high-risk, high-payoff research to accelerate the innovation cycle for both traditional and alternative energy sources and energy efficiency. This funding is for research and construction of laboratory facilities.

Renewables and Biofuels

- **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (DOE)**

 - \$2.5 billion for applied research, development, demonstration and deployment activities to include: \$800 million for projects related to biomass and \$400 million for geothermal. The balance of the money is for solar, wind, hydrogen, water power, and energy efficiency demonstrations for industrial and commercial practices.

- **Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program (DOE)**

 - \$6 billion to pay for the costs of guarantees made under this section for renewable technologies and transmission technologies. This includes renewable energy systems such as incremental hydropower; electric power transmission systems; and leading-edge biofuels projects at the pilot or demonstration scale. This should support \$60 billion of loans.

- **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (DOE)**

 - \$3.2 billion of which \$2.8 billion is to states through the existing formula in EISA Title V subtitle V. The remaining \$400 million shall be rewarded on a competitive basis as determined by the Secretary. Types of projects include energy audits, implementing building codes, and government building on-site projects that generate electricity from renewable sources

- **Wildland Fire Management (USDA)**

 - \$50 million from for wood-to-energy grants to promote increased utilization of biomass. There is no cost-sharing requirement.

Transportation

- **Transportation Electrification (DOE)**
 - \$400 million to states, local governments and metropolitan transportation authorities for qualified electric transportation projects that reduce emissions, including: truck stop electrification, airport ground support equipment and cargo-handling equipment.
- **Alternative Fueled Vehicles Pilot Grant Program (DOE)**
 - \$300 million in grants through the Clean Cities program to state and local governments, metropolitan transportation authorities and others for encouraging the use of plug-in electric-drive vehicles or other emerging electric vehicle technologies.
- **Advanced Batteries (DOE)**
 - \$2 billion in grants for the manufacturing of advanced batteries and components, including advanced lithium-ion batteries, hybrid electrical systems, component manufacturers and software designers.
- **Diesel Emissions Reduction (EPA)**
 - \$300 million for diesel emission reductions grants to states.

Environmental Cleanup

- **Superfund**
 - \$600 million to the EPA’s Hazardous Substance Superfund program to address uncontrolled releases from hazardous and toxic waste sites that threaten human health and the environment.
- **Brownfields Cleanup**
 - \$100 million to states and tribal authorities for remediation of brownfields sites. Four types of competitive grants are eligible: brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loan fund, and environmental job training. The 20% cost-sharing requirement is waived.
- **Leaking Underground Storage Program**
 - \$200 million in grants for cleanup activities with no cost-sharing requirement.
- **Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup**
 - \$483 million to the Department of Energy, which can also be applied to brownfields cleanup.
- **Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control**
 - \$100 million to HUD to conduct lead-based paint hazard reduction and abatement activities in private, low-income housing.

Financing Incentives

- **Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit**

 - Provides a per-kilowatt-hour tax credit for electricity production from qualified renewable sources. Provides an extension through 2012 for wind facilities and through 2013 for solar, open- and closed-loop biomass, geothermal, municipal solid waste and qualified hydropower.
 - The bill also allows facilities to claim the Investment Tax Credit in lieu of the Production Tax Credit. The ITC is available in the year in which a facility is placed in service as opposed to the PTC, which is paid over a 10-year period.

- **Repeal Subsidized Energy Financing Limitation on the Investment Tax Credit**

 - Under current law, the ITC must be reduced if the property qualifying for the investment tax credit is also financed with industrial development bonds or through any other government-subsidized financing program. The bill would repeal this subsidized energy financing limitation on the ITC in order to allow businesses and individuals to qualify for the full amount of the investment tax credit even if such property is financed with industrial development bonds or through any other subsidized energy financing.

- **Treasury Department Energy Grants**

 - In lieu of tax credits, taxpayers can receive a grant from the Treasury Department in an amount equal to 30% of the cost of the renewable energy facility.

More Financing Incentives

- **Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs)**
 - Authorizes an additional \$1.6 billion of new CREBs to finance facilities that generate electricity from qualifying resources. CREBs may be issued by electric cooperatives, government entities (states, cities, counties, territories, Indian tribal governments, or any political subdivision thereof), and certain lenders. CREBs are issued (theoretically) with a 0% interest rate. The borrower pays back only the principal of the bond, and the bondholder receives federal tax credits in lieu of the traditional bond interest.
- **Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds**
 - Authorizes an additional \$2.4 billion of new, qualified energy conservation bonds to finance State, municipal and tribal government programs and initiatives designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Qualified energy conservation bonds may be issued to make loans and grants for capital expenditures to implement green community programs. They may also be used for programs in which utilities provide ratepayers with energy-efficient property and recoup the costs of that property over an extended period of time.
- **Advanced Energy Manufacturing Credits**
 - The bill provides \$2 billion worth of energy-related manufacturing investment credits at a 30% rate. These credits apply to projects creating or retooling manufacturing facilities to make components used to generate renewable energy, storage systems for use in electric or hybrid-electric cars, power grid components supporting additional renewable sources, and equipment for carbon capture and storage.

Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grants

- Purpose: Assist eligible entities to:
 - Reduce fossil fuel emissions
 - Reduce total energy use
 - Improve energy efficiency

- Funding: \$3.2 Billion
 - \$2.8 Billion in formula grants
 - 68% to local governments (large counties, cities)
 - 28% to States for subgrants to smaller communities
 - 2% to Indian tribes
 - \$400 Million for Competitive Grants

Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grants

- Eligible Uses: (14 enumerated activities)
 - Development of strategy
 - Energy audits
 - Grants to public/non-profit entities
 - Establishment of financial incentives for energy efficiency

- Strategy:
 - Eligible entities must submit a strategy within 12 months of receipt of grant
 - Secretary of Energy must act on strategy within 120 days
 - No funds for implementation may be awarded until Secretary approves the plan

Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cap & Trade Legislation

How Does Cap-and-Trade Work?

- Limits on GHG emissions
- Covered facilities
- Organizational structures
- Allowances
 - Allocations
 - Auctions
 - Offsets
 - Borrowing
 - Banking

U.S. Climate Action Partnership (USCAP)

- 26 Fortune 500 companies; 6 leading environmental organizations
- Primary advocates of cap and trade legislation

Alcoa
American International Group,
Inc. (AIG)
Boston Scientific Corporation
BP America Inc.
Caterpillar Inc.
Chrysler LLC
ConocoPhillips
Deere & Company
The Dow Chemical Company
Duke Energy
DuPont
Environmental Defense Fund
Exelon Corporation
Ford Motor Company
FPL Group, Inc.
General Electric

General Motors Corp.
Johnson & Johnson
Marsh, Inc.
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense
Council
The Nature Conservancy
NRG Energy, Inc.
PepsiCo
Pew Center on Global Climate
Change
PG&E Corporation
PNM Resources
Rio Tinto
Shell
Siemens Corporation
World Resources Institute
Xerox Corporation

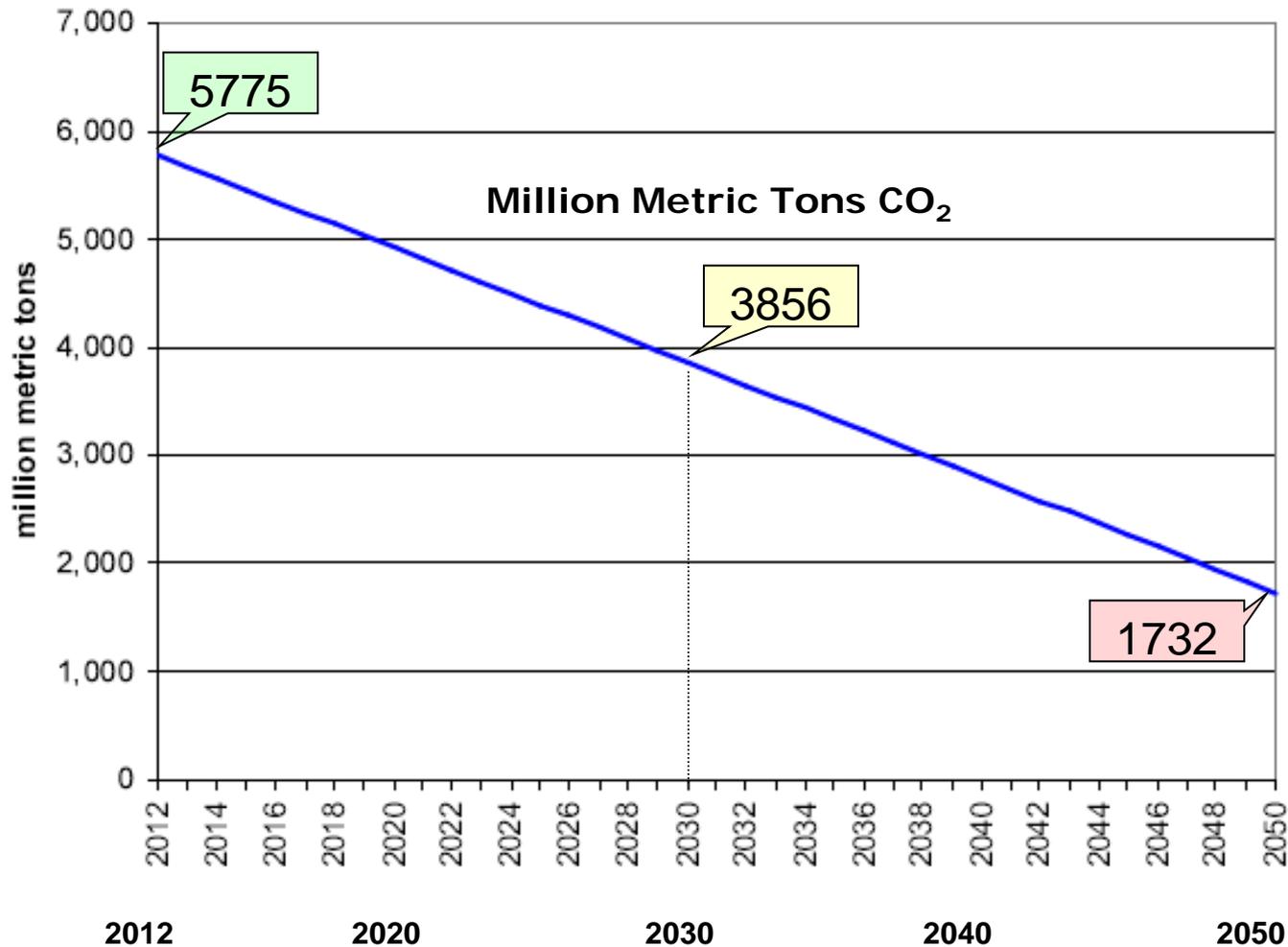
Public Sector Initiatives

- Western Climate Initiative (WCI)
 - Participants: Arizona, British Columbia, California, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Ontario, Oregon, Quebec, Utah, and Washington
 - Observers: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, Wyoming, Saskatchewan, and the Mexican states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora and Tamaulipas

- Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Accord – 7 participants
 - Participants: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Manitoba
 - Observers: Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota

- Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)
 - Cooperative of 10 Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states:
 - Participants: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island
 - Observers: Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Eastern Canadian Provinces

Emissions Reduction Plan: Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act



**Target
Reductions
(to 2005 levels)**

2020	15%
2030	30%
2050	70%

Covered Facilities Under Lieberman-Warner

- Facilities that use more than 5,000 tons of coal in a year
- Facilities in the natural gas sector (production facilities and processing plants)
- Facilities that produce or entities that import petroleum- or coal-based fuel (liquid or gaseous) or petroleum coke, the combustion of which will emit group I GHGs
- Facilities that produce or entities that import, in any year, more than 10,000 carbon dioxide equivalents of chemicals that are group I GHGs
- Facilities that emit as a byproduct of the production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons more than 10,000 carbon dioxide equivalents of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in any year

Organizational Structure

- EPA Administrator
- Carbon Markets Working Group
 - To identify and develop recommendations related to establishment of a new cap and trade financial market
 - EPA Administrator, Treasury Secretary, SEC Chair, Commodity Futures Trading Commission Chair, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Chair
- Carbon Market Efficiency Board
 - To gather information on the allowance market regarding price and economic effects and employ cost relief measures as necessary
 - 7 citizens appointed by President and a scientific advisor; bipartisan, geographically diverse; 14 year terms
- Climate Change Technology Board
 - To accelerate the commercialization and diffusion of low- and zero-carbon technologies and practices
 - 5 directors appointed by President; 5 year terms

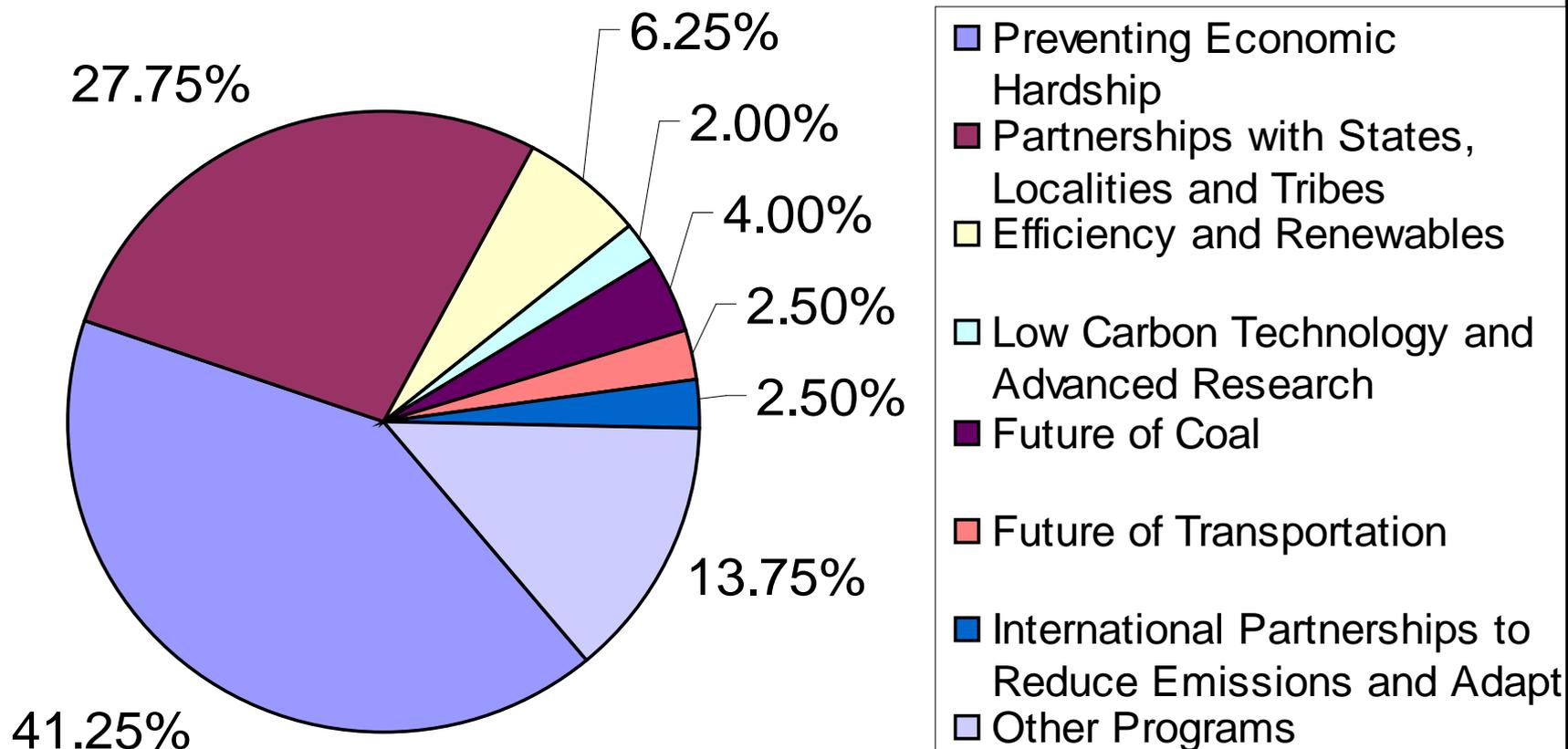
Funding Generated by Auctions and Allocations

Estimated Allowance Price of \$28*

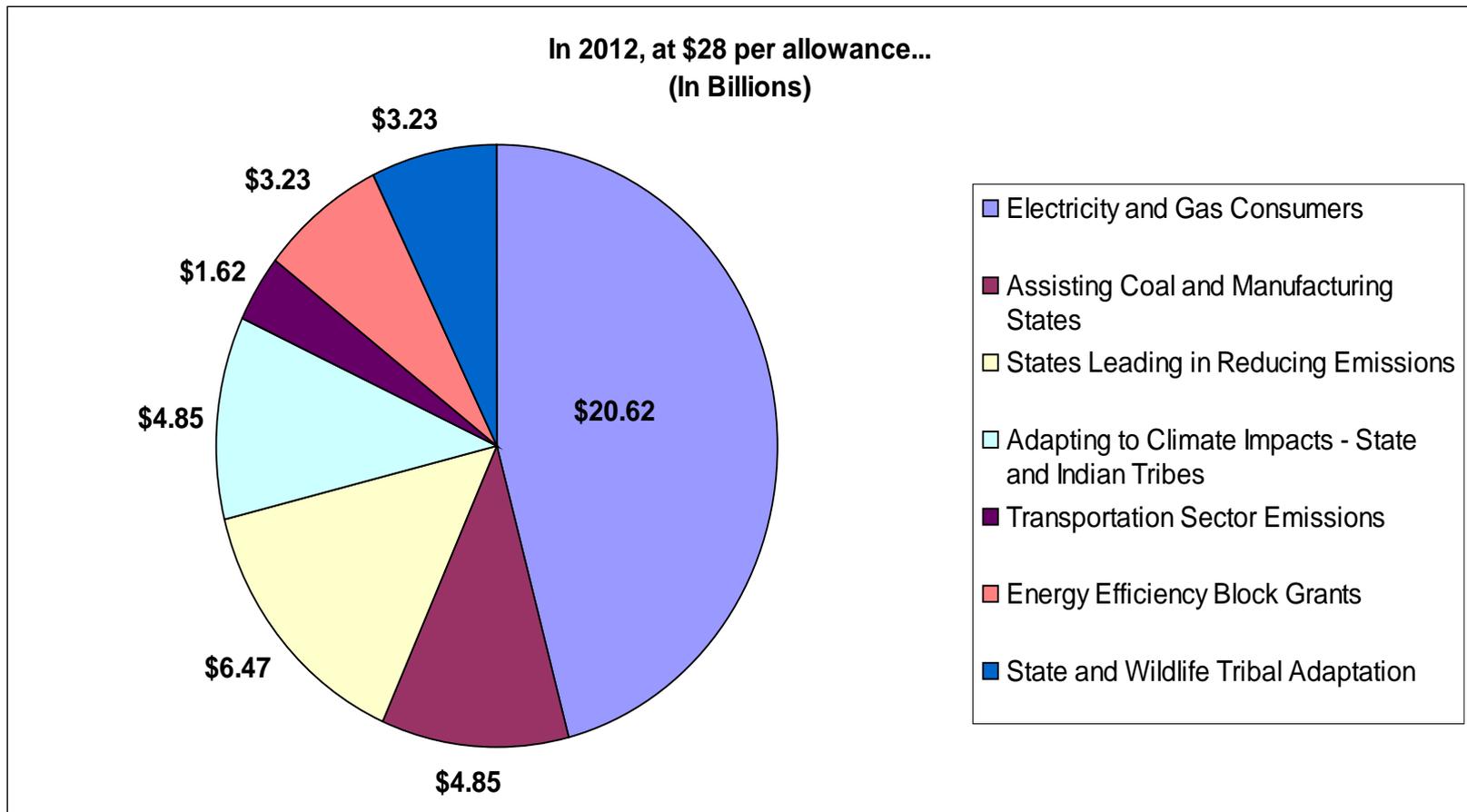
<u>5,775,000,000 Allowances</u>	<u>2012 (billions)</u>
Spending from auction	
proceeds (budget authority).....	\$35.3
Spending from freely	
allocated emissions allowances.....	\$125.8
TOTAL.....	<u>\$161.1</u>

5,775,000,000 Allowances in 2012

Emission Allowance Programs



Partnerships with States, Localities, and Indian Tribes



Transition Assistance for Workers

Climate Change Workers Training and Assistance Fund (Auction) 1%

Efficiency & Renewable Energy Worker Training Program.....	\$485 million
Climate Change Worker Adjustment Program.....	\$970 million
<u>Workforce Training and Safety.....</u>	<u>\$161 million</u>
Total.....	\$1.616 billion

Multi-Agency Steering Committee

National Climate Change Advisory Committee

Office of Climate Change Adjustment Assistance (DoL)

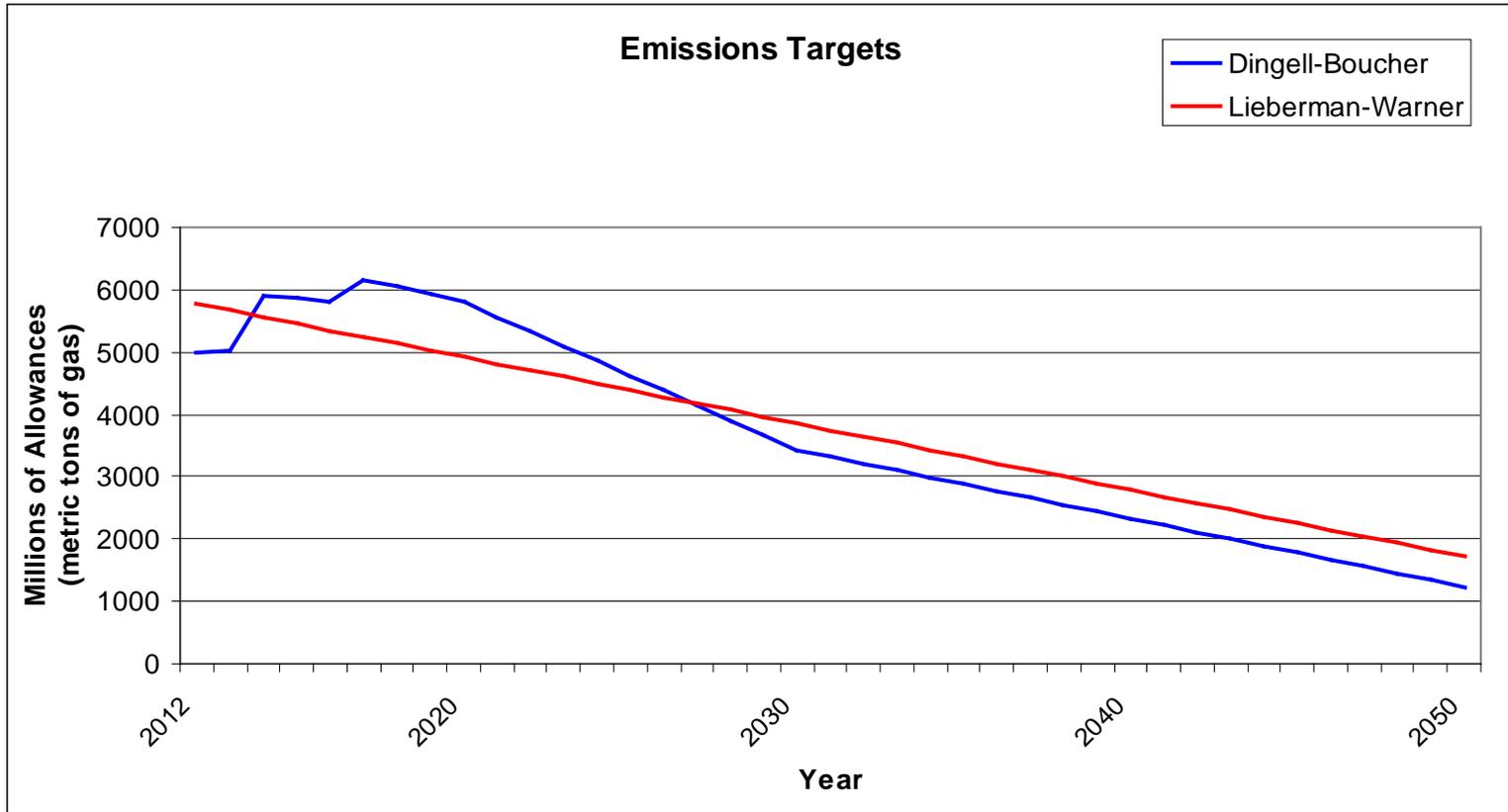
Dingell-Boucher Climate Change Bill

“Politically, scientifically, legally, and morally, the question has been settled: regulation of greenhouse gases in the United States is coming... The only remaining question is what form that regulation will take.”

[Letter from John Dingell to the Committee on Energy and Commerce]

- Would establish a cap-and-trade program covering 88 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, reducing these emissions:
 - 6 percent below 2005 levels by 2020;
 - 44 percent below 2005 levels by 2030; and
 - 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050.

Comparing Dingell-Boucher and Lieberman-Warner



**Economic Development
Administration
*Unprecedented Funding***

Economic Development Administration Unprecedented Funding in 2008-2009

- Calendar 2008
 - \$279 million through Regular Appropriations
 - \$100 million through Disaster Supplemental

- Calendar 2009
 - \$400 million through Disaster Supplemental
 - \$150 million through Recovery Act
 - \$273 million through House Omnibus Appropriations
 - \$823 million Total

Economic Development Administration Proposed Funding in FY2010

- Fiscal Year 2010
 - \$284 million – President’s 2010 Budget
 - \$50 million – Regional Innovation Clusters
 - \$50 million – Nationwide Network of Public/Private Business Incubators
 - Reauthorization of the Public Works and Economic Development Act
 - Opportunity for promotion of local projects that support National Priorities

Economic Development Administration: Research Park Projects, 2003-2008*

- Cal State Polytechnic University - \$2 million
 - Research and Industrial Park Infrastructure – Innovation Village
- Maui Research & Technology Park (HI) - \$2 million
 - Expansion of existing incubator
- El Monte Bio/Ecological Technology Center (CA) - \$2.45 million
 - Renovation of facility using green energy
- Spokane Intercollegiate Research and Technology Institute - \$ 3 million
 - Construction of incubator building
- Eastern Oregon University - \$2 million
 - Construction/equipment for flexible research laboratory
- Hunters Point Hi-Tech Building 813 (CA) - \$4.5 million
 - Research park building renovation (DoD funding)
- City of Richland - \$775,000
 - First Street Improvements

***Information courtesy of A. Leonard
Smith, *Regional Director, EDA-SRO***

Climate Prosperity Strategies

- EDA FY2009 Budget – “Global Climate Change Mitigation Incentive Fund”
- Best Practices Research
 - Rockefeller Brothers Foundation and Environmental Defense Fund roundtables
 - Regional strategies: Silicon Valley, Portland, Denver, St. Louis, Cleveland, Montgomery County (MD), Seattle, Southwest Florida, State of Delaware
 - Global Urban Development and International Economic Development Council: Guidebook
 - March, 2009

Legislative Opportunities in 2009

Upcoming Legislative Vehicles

- Revisions to “Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007”
- Reauthorization of Transportation Bill
 - SAFETEA-LU: “Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users”
 - Expires in September, 2010
- Significant reform of “Public Works and Economic Development Act”
- Revisions to “Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008”

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Phillip Singerman
Senior Vice President
phillip.singerman@bakerd.com
202.589.2849