

RESEARCH NEWS

Special Edition

From the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs - Serving the Research Community of Wright State University

April, 2009

201J University Hall Telephone 775-2425



The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

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

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 (Recovery Act) was signed into law by President Obama on February 17th, 2009. It is an unprecedented effort to jumpstart our economy, create or save millions of jobs, and put a down payment on addressing long-neglected challenges so our country can

thrive in the 21st century. The Act is an extraordinary response to a crisis unlike any since the Great Depression, and includes measures to modernize our nation's infrastructure, enhance energy independence, expand educational opportunities, preserve and improve affordable health care, provide tax relief, and protect those in greatest need.

In this publication, you will find overview letters and summaries from agencies and links to funding opportunities generated by the Recovery Act. We encourage faculty to use these opportunities to advance their research efforts.

The full text of President Obama's remarks at the signing ceremony is available at:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-and-Vice-President-at-Signing-of-the-American-Recovery-and-Reinvestment-Act/

A direct link to ARRA funding opportunities can be found on the RSP homepage:
www.wright.edu/rsp
under
"American Recovery Act Funding Opportunities"
via
[Recovery Act and Grants.gov](http://RecoveryActandGrants.gov)

What's Inside (click to go to article)

<i>Message from the VP for Research</i>	<i>Pg. 2</i>	<i>Dept. of Defense</i>	<i>Pg. 11</i>
<i>Quick Resource</i>	<i>Pg. 3</i>	<i>EPA</i>	<i>Pg. 12</i>
<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>Pg. 4</i>	<i>Dept. of Interior</i>	<i>Pg. 13</i>
<i>National Endowment for the Arts</i>	<i>Pg. 5</i>	<i>Dept. of Education</i>	<i>Pg. 14</i>
<i>Ohio Arts Council</i>	<i>Pg. 6</i>	<i>Dept. of Energy</i>	<i>Pg. 15</i>
<i>State of Ohio</i>	<i>Pg. 7</i>	<i>National Science Foundation</i>	<i>Pg. 16</i>

A Message from the Vice President for Research



Dear Faculty member:

Opportunities abound with the coming of the federal stimulus package. I want to encourage you to compete for these funds. In reading many of the announcements, there is a clear emphasis on jobs, jobs, and more jobs. When you see that phrase in the announcement, you must pay serious attention to it. The other driver of these programs is speed in getting the money out and working productively. You need to be prepared to do that. Of course, every university in the U.S. will be applying for these funds, and there will be a torrent of proposals going in. I don't expect our success rate will go up unless we are better prepared and can execute more quickly than our competitors. For NIH stimulus money for instruments, equipment, and buildings, there is typically an emphasis placed on NIH funding of individuals requesting those items. You really need to have a track record to compete successfully when that is asked for in the announcement.

If there are building projects you wish to apply for, you need to email me immediately with your intentions. Vicky Davidson, who is Associate V.P. for Facilities Planning and Development, will have to become involved sooner than later. As you might imagine, the university has to expend a lot of money maintaining the building in the future. Therefore, the president and provost will be engaged in selecting those that are submitted in response to a funding opportunity. In some programs, the number of submissions will be limited and we will have to make some early decisions as to who will participate.

There will be instrument and equipment money available. We need to use the state Action Fund program (http://regents.ohio.gov/rgp/rsch/action_fund.php) for any required cost share or institutional commitment to the project. This will require Wright State to also put up funds for the project. If you are going to need cost share for any project, you need to visit first with your department and dean to see what they are willing to provide, then you need to email me as soon as possible with your needs. Cost share money is not easy to come by given the current state of the budget, so you need to work on this issue first before writing your proposal. As always, notifying your pre-award specialist the minute you plan on submitting is the best way to start a proposal.

I want to wish everyone good luck on their projects, and I do encourage you to take a serious look at this program and how you might fit in.

*Yours,
Jack*

Grants.gov QUICK RESOURCE for Recovery Act Funding and Timeline

Recovery Act and Grants.gov

In an effort to provide complete transparency for Recovery Act spending, the website RECOVERY.gov was created. A helpful [timeline](#) about the Recovery Act is also available.

Click here for funding opportunities:

Find Recovery Act Opportunities >>

Click the following for websites/overviews:

Agency for International Development (USAID)
Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)
Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Department of Commerce (DOC)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Education (ED)
Department of Energy (DOE)
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Department of State (DOS)
Department of the Interior (DOI)
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Department of Treasury (TREAS)
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
General Services Administration (GSA)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)
National Science Foundation (NSF)
Small Business Administration (SBA)
Smithsonian Institution (SI)
Social Security Administration (SSA)





Message from the Director

NIH's Role in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

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

NIH Funding

The Recovery Act provides a total of \$10.4 billion, all available for two years—through September 2010. We expect to spend as much as possible in FY 2009. Below is a summary:

→\$8.2 billion in support of scientific research priorities

\$7.4 billion is transferred to the Institutes and Centers and Common Fund (CF), based on a percentage-based formula.

\$800 million to the Office of the Director (OD) (not including CF)

(For example, support for Challenge Grants), a program designed to focus on health and science problems where progress can be expected in two years.

To support additional scientific research-related activities that also align with the overall purposes of the Act.

→\$1 billion to support Extramural

Construction, Repairs, and Alterations

Allocated to the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) in support of all NIH funded research institutions

→\$300 million Shared Instrumentation and other capital equipment

Allocated to NCRR to support all NIH activities

→\$500 million for NIH buildings and facilities

To fund high priority repair, construction and improvement projects on NIH campuses that also align with the overall purpose of the Act

→\$400 million for Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)

Many types of funding mechanisms will be supported, but, in general, NIH will focus scientific activities in several areas:

- 1) We will choose among recently peer reviewed, highly meritorious R01 and similar mechanisms capable of making significant advances with a two-year grant. R01 are projects proposed directly from scientists across the country. We will also fund new R01 applications that have a reasonable expectation of making progress in a two-year grant.
- 2) We will accelerate the tempo of on going science through targeted supplements to current grants. For example, we may competitively expand the scope of current research awards or supplement an existing award with additional support for infrastructure (e.g., equipment) that will be used in

the two-year availability of these funds.

3) NIH anticipates supporting new types of activities that fit into the structure of the Recovery Act. It will support a reasonable number of awards to jump start the new NIH Challenge Grant program. This program is designed to focus on health and science problems where progress can be expected in two years. The number of awards and amount of funds will be determined, based on the scientific merit and the quality of applications.

4) NIH will also use other funding mechanisms, as appropriate.

The Process

NIH is working closely with the HHS Recovery Act Implementation team to ensure transparency and accountability for their Recovery Act funds. As NIH Spend Plans are approved through this process, NIH will post information about these critical projects and their impact on the economy on HHS/RECOVERY.gov

The impact is expected to extend beyond the immediate scientists who will receive funds, to allied health workers, technicians, students, trade workers and others who will receive the leveraged benefits. We understand to accomplish the goals of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act, it will take the help of the entire scientific community. Beyond the immediate economic stimulus, the long-term impact from the science funded by the Recovery Act will have a positive impact upon the health of the nation for years to come

For the most up-to-date funding opportunities announcements and administrative notices related to ARRA funds, please visit the NIH website at <http://grants.nih.gov/recovery/>

The Arts and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State Arts Agencies and Regional Arts Organizations' Impact



NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE ARTS

A great nation
deserves great art.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provides \$50 million to be distributed in direct grants to fund arts projects and activities which *preserve jobs* in the nonprofit arts sector threatened by declines in philanthropic and other support during the current economic downturn. Forty percent of such funds will be distributed to State arts agencies and regional arts organizations, and 60 % of the funds will be competitively awarded to nonprofit organizations that meet the eligibility criteria established for this program.

In addition to direct grants from the NEA, organizations have three other avenues from which to seek support through the ARRA. Approximately 50 % of the ARRA funds will be available through subgrants awarded by:

- * State arts agencies.
- * Regional arts organizations of state arts agencies.
- * Designated local arts agencies eligible to subgrant funds.

An organization that is not eligible to receive funds directly from the NEA has the potential to receive a stimulus grant from its state arts agency, regional arts organization, or a designated local arts agency. Please monitor the web sites of your state arts agency and regional arts organization for guidelines and application information. See contact information on our web site.

A list of local arts agencies receiving ARRA funds for regranting is expected to be available on the Arts Endowment's Web site by mid-July 2009.

Ohio Regional Arts Organization:

Arts Midwest
2908 Hennepin Avenue, Suite 200
Minneapolis, MN 55408-1954
612/341-0755
TT/Voice: 612/341-0901
general@artsmidwest.org

State Arts Agency:

Ohio Arts Council
727 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43205-1796
614/466-2613
TT/Relay: 1-800/750-0750
webmaster@oac.state.oh.us

See:

<http://www.nea.gov/recovery/NEA-recovery-agency-plan.html>
for NEA's "Implementing the Recovery Act"

See:

<http://www.nea.gov/recovery/nea-recovery-plans-reports.html>
for NEA's "Agency Plans and Reports"



Ohio Arts Council

<http://www.oac.state.oh.us/grantsprogs/>

DATE: March 11, 2009

FROM: Julie S. Henahan, Executive Director
Mary Campbell-Zopf, Deputy Director

TO: Ohio Arts Council (OAC) Constituents

RE: The Arts and The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

As you have heard, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) has received \$50 million of the federal stimulus money that was authorized through The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Under the federal stimulus package \$30 million goes to the NEA (organizations will need to have been a previous NEA grantee to apply for that portion).

Twenty million dollars of stimulus funds will be distributed through state and regional arts agencies. The OAC just received information on how to apply for these funds late in the day on March 3, and we are preparing a proposal to submit to the NEA on March 13, 2009. Our state program will allow us to support Ohio nonprofit arts organizations with grants that, in the words of the stimulus package legislation, “help preserve jobs in the nonprofit arts field.” The NEA has asked that funds reach a broad constituency, with equitable geographic distribution. Additionally, strong efforts need to be made to reach organizations that serve underserved populations such as those whose opportunities to experience the arts are limited by

geography, ethnicity, economics, or disability. Our proposal is still under development, but considering the above guidelines, as well as an OAC Board directive from our spring Board meeting, the proposal will target organizations that have received OAC operating support.

For now, if you are interested in applying to the OAC for these funds, our advice is to begin collecting information on those positions (full, part-time, contractual) that have either been lost or are in danger of being lost as a result of the economic downturn, and start making a compelling case for how some recovery and reinvestment funds will help to strengthen or stabilize those programs and activities that are in jeopardy. We will likely ask for specific information on how the economic downturn has affected your organization. We will want to look at historical information on numbers of individuals benefiting from the arts organization’s programs, number of artists employed, and basic metrics on income and expenses. As with all OAC funds, these federal pass-through funds are not allowed to be used for any type of fund-raising activity.

We want to make this application process as easy as possible while at the same time gathering the information that our grant review panel will need in order to distribute this money based on the NEA grant guidelines criteria and reporting requirements.

We hope to make a public announcement in early April after approval is given by the Governor’s Office and the OAC Board. Once our program is announced, you should work with your regional program coordinator to answer any questions you might have about the grant guidelines and application process.

The OAC is pleased the arts are part of the federal policy solution that is represented by The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. This investment comes at a critical time for our country and will provide additional and much needed support to Ohio’s arts organizations during this difficult economic climate. We will keep you informed of plans for the grant application deadline and the panel meeting dates for the NEA stimulus funds as we learn more and further define our process.



State of Ohio Federal Stimulus Initiative Submissions

Information about submitting a proposal to the State of Ohio:

<http://apps.das.ohio.gov/dasoitrecover/Default.aspx>

If you have a project or proposal that may be eligible through the State of Ohio, please fill out the form, keeping the following in mind:

- * Your project submission is *not an application for funding*. It is an expression of interest in applying for recovery funds.
- * A separate submission form should be filled out for each proposal or project that might be eligible for funding.
- * Collaborative projects and projects which leverage other funds are highly encouraged, but project collaborators should work to make sure that each project is submitted only once.
- * Demand for funds far exceeds the available supply. Not all eligible programs will receive funding.
- * Failure to submit information through this website may diminish your ability to obtain funds.
- * Those who have submitted forms regarding projects that meet eligibility requirements will receive an email indicating when, where, and how to apply. In the meantime, check this website (or sign-up on the front page for updates) for any new information available. Our goal is to ensure that all potential fund applicants are treated equally and fairly and that everyone eligible has a chance to apply for funds.

State of Ohio Program Chart - Working Document

Program Funds to be Distributed by the State of Ohio March 9, 2009 *

For some of these programs, entities other than the State will also have the authority to distribute funds

Program Name from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Brief Program Description

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

State Energy Program

Grants to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, including: (A) the expansion of existing energy efficiency programs, including energy efficiency retrofits of buildings and industrial facilities; (B) the expansion of existing programs to support renewable energy projects and deployment activities, including grants, loans, performance incentives, and other forms of financial assistance; and (C) cooperation and joint activities between States for more efficient and effective use of this funding.

Diesel Emissions Reduction

State Clean Diesel Grant Program makes funds directly available to States interested in establishing new diesel emission reduction programs.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund

This program will carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities. Cleanup activities are necessary so that product does not infiltrate the water supply and contaminate the soil.

State of Ohio Federal Stimulus Initiative Submission, con't.

Energy Star Rebate Program*	Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Programs. Funding for State energy efficient appliance rebate programs to provide rebates to residential consumers for the purchase of residential Energy Star products.
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants-States	1) Development and implementation of a strategy to: a) Reduce fossil fuel emissions, b) Reduce total energy use, c) Improve energy efficiency of transportation, building, or other appropriate sectors; 2) Retain technical assistance to assist in the development of a strategy; 3) Building energy audits; 4) Incentives for EE improvements; 5) Grants to non-profits and government agencies to perform EE retrofits; 6) EE program for buildings, i) education, ii) measurement and verification, iii) program design, and iv) identification of cost-effective measures and technologies; 7) Transportation conservation programs, including: i) flex time, ii) traffic signals sync, iii) infrastructure (bike lanes, pedestrian walkways), iv) zoning guidelines for efficient development, v) satellite work centers, vi) others that reduce consumption; 8) Building code implementation and development and inspection; 9) Energy resource deployment, including district heating and cooling; 10) Recycling and source reduction; 11) Landfill greenhouse gas capture technologies; 12) Replacement of traffic signals with LEDs; 13) Onsite renewable energy technologies for government buildings (solar, wind, fuel cells, biomass); 14) other activities approved by the EPA, US Transport, or HUD. Sixty percent of the amount received by the state must go to provide sub-grants to units of local governments in the State.

POVERTY, WORK AND OPPORTUNITY

Community Development Block Grants (Non-entitlement)	Funds awarded to units of local government to help communities by supporting local economic development and infrastructure activities.
HOME Investment Partnerships*	Funds awarded to units of local government, non-profit, and for-profit agencies to assist with local housing needs. This Includes housing rehabilitation, new construction, rental assistance, and down payment assistance programs.
Homeless Assistance Grants*	Funds awarded to nonprofit organizations in order to prevent homelessness or meet the emergency needs of homeless individuals and families. This includes prevention, outreach and assessment, and emergency shelter.
Food and Nutrition Service - Special Nutrition Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC)	WIC provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Reauthorization	TAA is a state-administered federal program that provides special benefits to workers who have lost their jobs due to outsourcing or increased imports. Benefits include Trade Readjustment Assistance (a form of special cash assistance), funds for training, a wage subsidy for workers aged 50 or older, a health care tax credit, relocation allowances, and more.
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult Including Employment Grant	The program is intended to support employment and training activities for adults, worker training and retraining, occupational and vocational testing and counseling services, and employment readiness activities.
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Grant	The program is intended to support employment and training activities for workers who have been laid off, including worker training and retraining, occupational and vocational testing and counseling services, and employment readiness activities.

State of Ohio Federal Stimulus Initiative Submission, con't.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth Employment and Training Grant*	The program is intended to support employment and training activities for youth, including training and skill-building activities.
National Endowment for the Arts*	These funds are to be distributed in direct grants to fund arts projects and activities that preserve jobs in the non-profit arts sector threatened by declines in philanthropic and other support. 40% of the funds will be distributed by formula to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations, and 60% of the funds will be awarded competitively.
Foster Care/Adoption	Provides additional funding to states for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Payments (Social Security Act Title IV-E).
Independent Living/Older Blind	This program assists individuals age 55 and above, whose recent severe visual impairment makes competitive employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible. Funds are used to provide independent living services, conduct activities that will improve or expand services for those individuals, and promote public understanding of the issue. Services are designed to help people served under the program adjust to their vision loss by increasing their ability to care for their individual needs. People served are generally over the age of 70 and want to continue working, volunteering, or maintaining their homes.
Independent Living Program - Part B	The Independent Living program is federally mandated and independent from the Rehabilitation Services Commission, which only serves as a fiscal agent. The Independent Living program includes the Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC) and local centers for independent living (CILs). The Council develops, monitors, and evaluates the state plan for independent living. The Council also provides financial assistance to the CILs, as well as assistance in developing a statewide network of CILs. The local centers for independent living provide services to assist people with severe disabilities to live independently and avoid institutionalization. Services provided include information and referral, advocacy, peer counseling, and independent living skills training.
Vocational Rehabilitation (VR)	This program provides direct, personalized VR services to help Ohioans with severe disabilities get and keep jobs and become self-sufficient. A professional VR counselor works one-on-one with a consumer to plan an individualized program designed to lead to gainful employment. Vocational rehabilitation services may include medical, psychological, and/or vocational evaluation; physical or mental restoration; vocational training; occupational tools and equipment; transportation and interpreter services; and job placement and follow-up. Rehabilitation technology may be used to modify a task or the environment to meet the needs of a person with a severe disability. The VR program provides counseling throughout the rehabilitation process.

CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants*	The Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system.
Violence Against Women Grants	The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (VAWA) promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women.
Crime Victims Assistance Grants	Victims Compensation will provide funding for victim programs that serve victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, homicide and other Federal and state crimes. Additionally, funds will be used to provide compensation to victims of crime.

State of Ohio Federal Stimulus Initiative Submission, con't.

EDUCATION

National School Lunch Act Grants

Competitive grants to school food authorities based upon participating schools' need for equipment assistance. Priority is given to schools in which no less than 50 percent of the students are eligible for free or reduced price meals under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.

Education Technology

Assists school districts in their efforts to implement school technology plans and to assist districts with the integration of technology into curricula and instructional practices. Funds can also be used to provide ongoing professional development to teachers. Fifty percent of the available funding must be distributed by formula using Title I funding criteria. The remaining funds must be distributed through a competitive process developed by the receiving State Education Agency.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Provides additional funding to districts to support the unique needs of homeless students. Activities can include tutoring, coordination of non-academic support services, school supplies, and homework assistance. Districts are expected to coordinate with other organizations such as shelters and food banks.

SUMMARIES BASED ON PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT.
THIS DOCUMENT IS SUBJECT TO UPDATES AS ADDITIONAL FEDERAL GUIDANCE BECOMES AVAILABLE.

Advance Your Research with just a few clicks

Wright State University subscribes to the services of Community of Science®, the leading global resource for researchers to...

- Find *Recovery Act* funding
- Identify collaborators and competition
- Promote your research



Search COS today! Log onto <http://login.cos.com> for your free username and password.

For more information, contact Brandy Foster at brandy.foster@wright.edu or ext. 2423 or visit COS.com.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION RELATED TO THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

<http://www.defenselink.mil/recovery/>

DefenseLINK®

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

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 includes approximately \$7.4 billion in Defense-related appropriations, which accounts for less than 1 percent of the total \$787 billion stimulus package signed on February 17 by President Obama. The Department of Defense (DoD) intends to spend this funding with full transparency and accountability.

As stated on recovery.gov, the purpose of the Recovery Act is to create and save jobs, jumpstart our economy, and build the foundation for long-term economic growth. In order to fulfill these objectives, the DoD intends to spend Defense-related funds as quickly as possible.

- \$4.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance accounts to upgrade DoD facilities, including energy-related improvements
- \$1.3 billion in military construction for hospitals
- \$240 million in military construction for child development centers
- \$100 million in military construction for warrior transition complexes
- \$600 million for other military constructions projects such as housing for the troops and their families
- \$300 million to develop energy-efficient technologies
- \$120 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP)
- \$555 million for a temporary expansion of the Homeowner's Assistance Program (HAP) benefits for private home sale losses of both DoD military and civilian personnel
- \$15 million for DoD Inspector General oversight and audit of Recovery Act execution

Appropriations in this bill are available for obligation through the end of fiscal 2010, and through the end of fiscal 2013 for military construction.

The Recovery Act funding addresses some of the unique economic pressures faced by American service members because of their voluntary commitment to serve our nation. Specific investment in military construction will further President Obama's goal of providing stimulus to the economy while helping to improve the quality of life for our troops and their families. In addition to providing much needed facility improvements, this bill also provides more funding for our important energy research programs so that the DoD can continue to lead the way in the national effort to achieve greater energy independence.

DoD officials are working with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force to quickly finalize details such as which bases will receive construction projects. We intend spending plans at the project level to be sent to Congress in the weeks ahead, with more announcements to be made as appropriate.

Please use the above link for agency plans and reports.

EPA Information Related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)

Implementing the Recovery Act

The Recovery Act specifically includes \$7.22 billion for projects and programs administered by EPA. These programs will protect and promote both “green” jobs and a healthier environment. These environmental areas include:

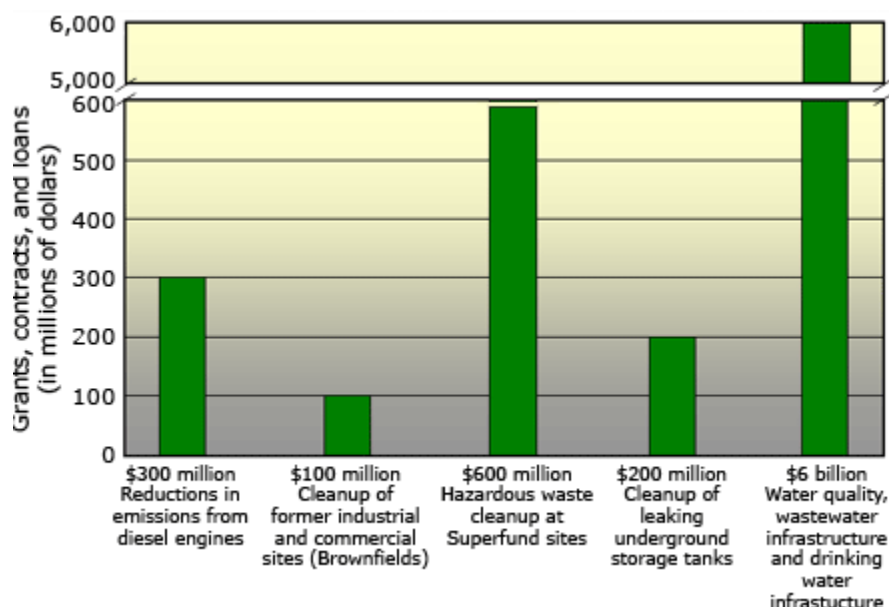
Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: \$4 billion for assistance to help communities with water quality and wastewater infrastructure needs and \$2 billion for drinking water infrastructure needs. A portion of the funding will be targeted toward green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency, and environmentally innovative projects.

- Brownfields: \$100 million for competitive grants to evaluate and clean up former industrial and commercial sites.
- Diesel Emissions Reduction: \$300 million for grants and loans to help regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations with projects that reduce diesel emissions.
- Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup: \$600 million for the cleanup of hazardous sites.
- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: \$200 million for cleanup of petroleum leaks from underground storage tanks.

The new law is geared for performance and unprecedented transparency. EPA plans to award both the designated funds to states and the competitive grants as quickly as possible. All funding will be monitored by the agency’s Inspector General, which will receive \$20 million for oversight and review. Announcements of grants will be posted on recovery.gov to ensure transparency.

Our Plans and Reports page <http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html> presents information about the major actions EPA has taken to date to implement the Recovery Act.

EPA Programs Receiving Funding under the Recovery Act



U.S. Department of the Interior

News Release (Highlights)

Date: Feb. 20, 2009
Contact: Frank Quimby
(202)208-6416

Salazar Begins Rapid, Responsible Implementation of Interior's \$3 Billion in Economic Recovery Plan Focus on Job Creation and Accountability in Conservation of National Treasures

The \$750 million in the Recovery Act for the National Park Service will help preserve and protect national icons and historic landscapes, improve energy efficiency and renewable energy use at park units throughout the nation, improve roads for more than 275 million visitors, remediate abandoned mines sites on park units, and provide historic preservation funding to protect and restore buildings at historically black colleges. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 will provide \$1 billion to the Bureau of Reclamation, which provides water supplies and produces hydropower in the West. Funds in the Act will help fund water reuse projects and construct rural water projects that will provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural areas and ensure adequate water supplies to western localities. Funds are also expected to be used to promote water conservation, improve energy efficiency, address aging water infrastructure, and meet endangered species requirements through improvements such as fish screens and fish passage projects.

The Recovery Act includes \$500 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to

replace and upgrade Indian schools that will benefit the 47,000 Indian children who are educated in these schools. These projects will provide disabled access, replace inefficient heating and cooling systems, and create a better learning environment. BIA will provide \$130-\$170 million in loans to spur Indian economies in which unemployment far exceeds the national average. BIA will initiate two to three on-the-job training efforts in the construction trades in partnership with the Council on Tribal Employment Rights and the Laborers-Employers Cooperation and Education Trust and expand a pilot project in partnership with the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters to train tribal members to become certified plumbers and pipefitters.

The \$280 million in the Recovery Act for the Fish and Wildlife Service will improve energy efficiency and renewable energy use on refuges and other facilities throughout the nation; restore wetlands, riparian habitat, endangered species habitat, and other important landscapes; and restore and rehabilitate facilities that are crucial to the management and restoration of wildlife and fisheries.

The Recovery Act includes \$320 million for the Bureau of Land Management to expand its capacity to authorize renewable energy development on public lands while ensuring environmental protection of these areas, remediate abandoned mines, restore native plants and animals including sage grouse habitat. Funding is also included for Interior agencies to eliminate underbrush and other vegetation in fire-prone areas in order to reduce the threat and potential severity of fire.

The U.S. Geological Survey will invest \$140 million under the Recovery Act to restore and rehabilitate laboratories and research facilities, improve energy efficiency of facilities, and modernize stream gauges that are critical for monitoring streamflow and providing information that is extensively utilized by water managers and the public. For example, important wildlife research facilities at Patuxent Wildlife and Research Refuge will be upgraded and two 50-year old vessels on the Great Lakes that are used for inventory and monitoring of Great Lakes lake trout and other important fisheries will be replaced.

Visit http://www.doi.gov/news/09_News_Releases/022009.html for full text

The U.S. Department of Education

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Saving and Creating Jobs and Reforming Education March 7, 2009

In a global economy where the most valuable skill you can sell is your knowledge, a good education is no longer just a pathway to opportunity—it is a pre-requisite. The countries that out-teach us today will out-compete us tomorrow.
—President Barack Obama, Feb. 24, 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provides approximately \$100 billion for education, creating a historic opportunity to save hundreds of thousands of jobs, support states and school districts, and advance reforms and improvements that will create long-lasting results for our students and our nation including early learning, K-12, and post-secondary education. Initially, the U.S. Department of Education programs affected by the ARRA funds are the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF), Title I; Part A of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act* (Title I); and the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* (IDEA), Part B. The U.S. Department of Education will issue guidelines on other ARRA funds as they are developed. The Department will periodically provide updated information at www.ed.gov.

Four principles guide the distribution and use of ARRA funds:

- a. Spend funds quickly to save and create jobs. ARRA funds will be distributed quickly to states, local educational agencies and other entities in order to avert layoffs, create and save jobs and improve student achievement. States and LEAs in turn are urged to move rapidly to develop plans for using funds, consistent with the law's reporting and accountability requirements, and to promptly begin spending funds to help drive the nation's economic recovery.
- b. Improve student achievement through school improvement and reform. ARRA funds should be used to improve student achievement. In addition, the SFSF provides funds to close the achievement gap, help students from all backgrounds achieve high standards, and address four specific areas that are authorized under bipartisan education legislation – including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the America Competes Act of 2007:
 1. Making progress toward rigorous college- and career-ready standards and high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable for all students, including English language learners and students with disabilities;
 2. Establishing pre-K-to college and career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement;
 3. Making improvements in teacher effectiveness and in the equitable distribution of qualified teachers for all students, particularly students who are most in need;
 4. Providing intensive support and effective interventions for the lowest-performing schools.
- c. Ensure transparency, reporting and accountability. To prevent fraud and abuse, support the most effective uses of ARRA funds, and accurately measure and track results, recipients must publicly report on how funds are used. Due to the unprecedented scope and importance of this investment, ARRA funds are subject to additional and more rigorous reporting requirements than normally apply to grant recipients.
- d. Invest one-time ARRA funds thoughtfully to minimize the “funding cliff.” ARRA represents a historic infusion of funds that is expected to be temporary. Depending on the program, these funds are available for only two to three years. These funds should be invested in ways that do not result in unsustainable continuing commitments after the funding expires.

Categories of funds and schedule for distribution: Balancing the need for speedy investments and for rigorous accountability and transparency, the Department has designed the following approaches for distributing different categories of funds. Some funds will be distributed in stages to states on a formula basis and then distributed from states to local education agencies (LEAs) or institutions of higher education (IHEs) for use over the next two school years (2009–10 and 2010–11); some funds will be distributed all at once; some funds will be distributed through a competitive grant process.

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html> contains links to initial guidelines for the three initial components of ARRA education funding. Guidelines will be issued separately on other ARRA funds as they are developed. Please check the Recovery funding opportunities located at www.ed.gov or www.grants.gov for any future announcements.

U.S. Department of Energy

http://www.ig.energy.gov/recovery_act.htm

March 23, 2009

Energy Secretary Chu Announces \$1.2 Billion in Recovery Act Funding for Science

Upton, NY -- Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced \$1.2 billion in new science funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for major construction, laboratory infrastructure, and research efforts sponsored across the nation by the DOE Office of Science. Secretary Chu made the announcement during a visit to the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

“Leadership in science remains vital to America’s economic prosperity, energy security, and global competitiveness,” said Secretary Chu. “These projects not only provide critically needed short-term economic relief but also represent a strategic investment in our nation’s future. They will create thousands of jobs and breathe new life into many local economies, while helping to accelerate new technology development, renew our scientific and engineering workforce, and modernize our nation’s scientific infrastructure.”

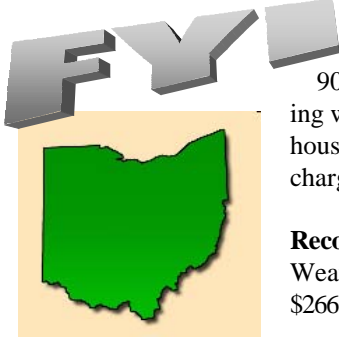
The DOE Office of Science is the steward of ten National Laboratories in eight states across the nation and constructs and operates large-scale scientific facilities such as advanced light sources and nanoscale science research centers that provide the cutting-edge tools of today’s advanced energy and physical science research. Many of the Recovery Act projects are focused on these widely used National Laboratory facilities. The package also provides substantial support for both university- and National Laboratory-based researchers, working on problems in fields ranging from particle and plasma physics to biofuels, solar energy, superconductivity, solid

state lighting, electricity storage and materials science, among others.

The Department is poised to move aggressively on these projects--many already existing, some new--to ensure maximum jobs impact and scientific pay-off. At the same time, the Department has put in place controls to ensure a high level of accountability, transparency, and responsibility in the deploy-

of the **12-Billion Electron Volt Upgrade of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF)** at Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF) in Newport News, Virginia. The CEBAF upgrade will provide an international community of physicists with a cutting-edge facility for studying the basic building blocks of the visible universe. The advanced

particle accelerator technology being developed for this project also has had important medical applications. **\$277 million for Energy Frontier Research Centers**, to be awarded on a competitive basis to universities and DOE National Laboratories across the country. These



Ohio remains one of the Nation’s largest energy consumers, particularly of coal, which constitutes over 90% of its electricity generation. Ohio is actively seeking ways to raise efficiency standards and lower greenhouse gas emissions through a regional partnership charged with performing carbon sequestration research.

Recovery Act Spending		
Weatherization	State Energy Program	Total
\$266,781,409	\$96,083,000	\$362,864,409

ment of these taxpayer dollars.

Included among the approved projects are, among others:

\$150 million to accelerate ongoing construction on the National Synchrotron Light Source-II at Brookhaven National Laboratory, in Upton, New York. This new, state-of-the-art high intensity light source is expected to facilitate major breakthroughs in next-generation energy technologies, materials science and biotechnology. Ultimately, it could lead to advances in battery technology and photovoltaics.

\$123 million for major construction, modernization, and needed decommissioning of laboratory facilities at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), in Oak Ridge Tennessee; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), in Berkeley, California; and Brookhaven National Laboratory.

\$65 million to accelerate construction

centers will accelerate the transformational basic science needed to develop plentiful and cost-effective alternative energy sources and will pursue advanced fundamental research in fields ranging from solar energy to nuclear energy systems, biofuels, geological sequestration of carbon dioxide, clean and efficient combustion, solid state lighting, superconductivity, hydrogen research, electrical energy storage, catalysis for energy, and materials under extreme conditions.

\$90 million for other core research, providing support for graduate students, postdocs, and Ph.D. scientists across the nation. This will create jobs and stimulate the economy both directly – in creating and saving research jobs – as well as through scientific advancements that ultimately can be applied in the marketplace.

\$69 million to create a national scale, prototype 100-gigabit per second data network linking research centers

Energy, Con't.

across the nation. This effort will enhance the Office of Science's networking capabilities and benefit the commercial telecommunications sector.

\$330 million for operations and equipment at Office of Science major scientific user facilities, used annually by over 20,000 researchers. Facilities supported by Recovery Act funding include, among others, the Spallation Neutron Source at ORNL, the world's most intense pulsed accelerator-based neutron source, used in advanced materials science, chemistry, and biology research; the Nanoscale Science Research Centers, located at five National Laboratories nationwide, which provide world-leading nanotechnology instrumentation; the ARM Climate Research

Facility, a collection of climate measurement facilities located around the globe that gather atmospheric data needed to reduce uncertainty about climate change; the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory, at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), which provides unique instrumentation and computational capabilities for environmental science; and the Linac Coherent Light Source, currently under construction at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC) in Menlo Park, CA, which will enable scientists for the first time to observe chemical reactions at the molecular level in real time.

In addition, the Recovery Act funding provides \$125 million for needed infrastructure improvements across nine DOE national laboratories: Ames Labo-

ratory in Ames, Iowa; Argonne National Laboratory, in Argonne, Illinois; Brookhaven National Laboratory; Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois; LBNL; ORNL; PNNL in Richland, WA; SLAC; and TJNAF.

The Department of Energy is the nation's leading sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, with 17 national laboratories, and also supports researchers at more than 300 colleges and universities nationwide. History has shown that investments in science pay for themselves many times over. The \$1.2 billion is the first installment of a total of \$1.6 billion allocated to the DOE Office of Science by Congress under the Recovery Act legislation. Officials are working on details remaining to enable approval and release of the balance of \$371 million.

Statement by Arden L. Bement, Jr., Director, National Science Foundation, on the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009 February 24, 2009



www.nsf.gov/recovery

The National Science Foundation is humbled and honored by the recognition of the Foundation's role in stimulating the American economy with its inclusion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The \$3 billion provided to NSF will go directly into the hands of the nation's best and brightest researchers at the forefront of promising discoveries, to deserving graduate students at the start of their careers, and to developing advanced scientific tools and infrastructure that will be broadly available to the research community. With both long-term and short-term investments in basic science, the United States is poised to continue its leadership in science-based innovation.

NSF's task is to keep science and engineering visionaries focused on the furthest frontier. Our aim is to recognize and nurture emerging fields, and to prepare the next generation of scientific and engineering talent and leaders. When you add

world-class facilities to advance transformative research to this effort, you have the recipe for success that has been a hallmark of NSF and the scientific enterprise for nearly 60 years. America's prosperity, global competitiveness and the well being of our citizens depend, more than ever before, on the steady stream of new ideas and the highly skilled science, technology, engineering and mathematics talent that NSF supports.

During the ARRA signing ceremony, President Obama said that "this investment will ignite our imagination once more, spurring new discoveries and breakthroughs that will make our economy stronger, our nation more secure and our planet safer for our children." NSF will ensure that this eloquent statement translates into reality. It seemed especially appropriate that the Act was signed, and these remarks expressed, at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, a long-time recipient of NSF funding aimed at the very thing the President hoped for, namely, "to ignite our imagination once more" in science and innovation.

NSF Important Notice 131

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009



On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) into law. One of the principal purposes of the law is to "provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science and health." During the signing ceremony President Obama stated,

"Even beyond energy, from the National Institutes of Health to the National Science Foundation, this recovery act represents the biggest increase in basic research funding in the long history of America's noble endeavor to better understand our world. Just as President Kennedy sparked an explosion of innovation when he set America's sights on the moon, I hope this investment will ignite our imagination once more, spurring new discoveries and breakthroughs that will make our economy stronger, our nation more secure, and our planet safer for our children."

In response to this landmark legislation, NSF has developed policies, procedures, and Frequently Asked Questions for use by the awardee community. These documents provide up-to-date information regarding NSF's implementation of the Recovery Act, and are available at www.nsf.gov/recovery. The key elements of NSF's implementation of the Recovery Act are highlighted below.

NSF Programs Receiving Recovery Act Funding

The Recovery Act supplements NSF fiscal year 2009 funding by \$3.0 billion. NSF currently has many highly rated proposals that it has not been able to fund. For this reason, NSF is planning to use the majority of the \$2 billion available in Research and Related Activities for proposals that are already in house and will be reviewed and/or awarded prior to September 30, 2009.

The Foundation also expects to expeditiously award funds as specified in the Recovery Act for: the Math and Science

Partnership program (funded at \$25 million); the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program (funded at \$60 million); the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account (funded at \$400 million); the Academic Research Infrastructure (ARI) program (funded at \$200 million); and the Science Masters program, (funded at \$15 million). Solicitations for these latter two programs will be posted this spring.

NSF will post a solicitation this spring for the Major Research Instrumentation Program (MRI) in order to make a sufficient number of awards to utilize the \$300 million provided in the legislation. The Foundation currently anticipates that no other solicitations will be posted that are solely in response to the Recovery Act.

Funding Prioritization

NSF will ensure that Recovery Act funds are awarded in a timely manner while maintaining its commitment to its established merit review processes.

In keeping with this, NSF's overall framework for Recovery Act investments emphasizes the following:

- * All grants issued with Recovery Act funds will be standard grants with durations of up to 5 years. This approach will allow NSF to structure a sustainable portfolio.

- * Funding of new Principal Investigators and high-risk, high-return research will be top priorities.

With the exception of the MRI, ARI, and Science Masters programs, the majority of proposals eligible for Recovery Act funding include those that are already in house and will be reviewed and/or awarded prior to September 30, 2009.

NSF also will consider proposals declined on or after October 1, 2008. The reversal of the decision to decline must be based on both the high quality of the reviews received on the initial submission and the lack of available funding at the time the original decision was made. The cognizant program officer will contact the institution when a reversal is being considered by NSF. Specific pro-

cedural information regarding this new process is available on the NSF Recovery website.

Special Award Conditions

The Recovery Act mandates a significant level of transparency and accountability. The law and implementing guidance identify specific award conditions for awards made with Recovery Act funding. Therefore, award notices will include special award conditions identifying the funding as coming from the Recovery Act, and indicate the specific awardee reporting responsibilities mandated by Section 1512 of the Recovery Act.

Given the goals of the Recovery Act, awardees will be informed that they are expected to expend funds in a timely manner on allowable award costs and that NSF will be monitoring awards for expenditures. If, after 12 months, no allowable expenditures have taken place, NSF may consider reducing or terminating the award and reallocating the funds.

Working in Partnership

NSF is honored by the recognition of the Foundation's role in stimulating the American economy with its inclusion in the Recovery Act. The law and implementing guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) set clear expectations for accountability and transparency from both Federal agencies and from recipients of Recovery Act funding.

The high expectations embodied in the Recovery Act acknowledge the contributions that NSF and its partners in the research and education community have made to the economy and welfare of the nation over the past six decades. This partnership is one of the nation's greatest strengths, and we look forward to working with you as we continue to pursue the promise of science and engineering and meet the goals of the Recovery Act for securing the nation's future.

Arden L. Bement, Jr.
Director



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) Frequently Asked Questions

1. What restrictions will be placed on awards made with Recovery Act funds? Will there be any special award terms and conditions or additional reporting requirements associated with acceptance of these funds?

The Recovery Act mandates a significant level of transparency and accountability and so, in accordance with that, there will be additional requirements placed on awards made with Recovery Act funds.

Each NSF award that includes funds provided by the Recovery Act will contain specific conditions identifying the funding as coming from the Recovery Act, and reference the specific awardee reporting responsibilities mandated by Section 1512c. of the Recovery Act. In addition, awardees will be required to separately account for Recovery funds as such funds cannot be commingled with non-Recovery Act funds

Given the goals of the Recovery Act, awardees will be informed that they are expected to expend funds in a timely manner on allowable award costs and that NSF will be monitoring awards for expenditures. If, after 12 months, no allowable expenditures have taken place, NSF may consider reducing or terminating the award and reallocating the funds.

2. Are there special priorities for awards that will be made via the Recovery Act?

Funding of new Principal Investigators (PIs) and high-risk, high-return research will be top priorities. In addition, the Foundation will be making awards for programs specified in the Recovery Act, such as Academic Research Infrastructure (ARI), Major Research Instrumentation (MRI) and the Science Masters program. The full listing of NSF programs receiving Recovery Act funding can be found in Important Notice 131

(<http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/issuances/in131.jsp>).

3. Will there be any eligibility restrictions on who may be supported using Recovery Act funds?

The NSF Director has made a commitment to follow established Foundation policies and procedures for submission, merit review and award of proposals funded under the Recovery Act. Therefore, unless modified by a specific program solicitation, the eligibility policies contained in the NSF Grant Proposal Guide Chapter I.E. "Who May Submit Proposals" apply and the Foundation will continue to make funding decisions based on the intellectual merit and broader impacts of submitted proposals. Some exceptions to this general guidance are provided in the White House memo of 3/20/09 (posted on this site) which states that Recovery Act funds may not be used for several entities. The entities most relevant to NSF appear to be aquariums and zoos.

4. Does NSF expect to fund any new programs in response to the Recovery Act?

With the exception of the new Academic Research Infrastructure and Science Masters programs identified in the legislation, the majority of proposals eligible for Recovery Act funding include those that are already in house and will be reviewed and/or awarded prior to September 30, 2009. The Foundation currently anticipates that no other solicitations will be posted that are solely in response to the Recovery Act.

5. Will awardees have to separately account for Recovery Act funds?

Each NSF award that includes funds provided by the Recovery Act will contain specific conditions identifying the funding as coming from the Recovery Act, and reference the specific awardee reporting responsibilities mandated by Section 1512 of the Recovery Act. In addition, awardees will be required to separately account for Recovery funds as such funds cannot be commingled with non-Recovery Act funds.

Given the goals of the Recovery Act, awardees will be informed that they are expected to expend funds in a timely man-

ner on allowable award costs and that NSF will be monitoring awards for expenditures. If, after 12 months, no allowable expenditures have taken place, NSF may consider reducing or terminating the award and reallocating the funds.

6. Does NSF expect an increase in proposal submissions from the research and education community and in requests to the community to review proposals in response to the Recovery Act?

The Recovery Act supplements NSF fiscal year 2009 funding by \$3.0 billion. NSF currently has many highly rated proposals that it has not been able to fund. For this reason, NSF is planning to use the majority of the \$2 billion available in Research and Related Activities for proposals that are already in house and will be reviewed and/or awarded prior to September 30, 2009. In most cases, review arrangements (including establishment of panels, where appropriate) have already been made. Thus, the Foundation does not anticipate a substantial increase in proposal submissions or requests to review proposals beyond what has already been put in place for FY 2009. NSF does not expect to have any of this Recovery Act funding available in Research and Related Activities for expenditure on FY 2010 awards.

7. What method should awardees use to demonstrate that they have created or retained jobs as a result of Recovery Act funding received from NSF?

Awardees will be required to provide, on a quarterly basis, an estimate of the number of jobs created, and, the number of jobs retained, as a result of the support of Recovery Act projects. At a minimum, this estimate shall include any new positions created and any existing filled positions that were retained to support or carry out Recovery Act projects or activities managed directly by the awardee, and if known, by sub-recipients. Further guidance for reporting this estimate of jobs created and retained will be provided to institu

8. What advice can NSF



provide to proposers that did not submit earlier this fiscal year and who therefore do not have a proposal already in-house at NSF that may be considered for Recovery Act funding?

NSF is planning to use the majority of the \$2 billion in Research and Related Activities provided by the Recovery Act for proposals that are already in-house. There are upcoming deadlines, however, to which proposers can still submit for NSF FY 2009 funding.

In addition, NSF plans to post solicitations this spring for the Academic Research Infrastructure program (funded at \$200 million), the Science Masters program (funded at \$15 million) and the Major Research Instrumentation Program (funded at \$300 million). Proposers are invited to review the requirements in these solicitations when they are posted, and, if they meet the criteria, to apply to the program(s).

9. Will NSF approve requests to increase the budgets on proposals that are currently in-house or were declined and are now being considered for Recovery Act funding?

The NSF Director has made a commitment to follow established Foundation policies and procedures for submission, merit review and award of proposals funded under the Recovery Act. For proposals that have not yet been

awarded or declined, the policies concerning revisions to proposals made during the review process found in Chapter III.D of the NSF Grant Proposal Guide should be followed. For proposals eligible for reversal of the decline decision, the procedures outlined in the NSF Policies and Procedures for Implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 should be followed.

10. Are there any special considerations for proposals with an international component?

The NSF Director has made a commitment to follow established Foundation policies and procedures for submission, merit review and award of proposals funded under the Recovery Act. Therefore, the policies contained in the NSF Grant Proposal Guide apply.

11. Are there limits or guidelines on the timeframe for expending funds once an award is made?

Given the goals of the Recovery Act, awardees will be informed that they are expected to expend funds in a timely manner on allowable award costs and that NSF will be monitoring awards for expenditures. If, after 12 months, no allowable expenditures have taken place, NSF may consider reducing or terminating the award and reallocating the funds.

12. Will there be any restrictions on no-cost extensions for awards made with Recovery Act funds?

The NSF Director has made a commitment to follow established Foundation policies and procedures for submission,

merit review and award of proposals funded under the Recovery Act. As such, standard NSF policies and procedures will be utilized in the processing and approval of no-cost extensions.

13. Will any Recovery Act awards be made through use of continuing grants?

Recovery Act funding is a one-time occurrence and therefore all new grants awarded using Recovery Act funds will be made via use of standard grants.

14. How will awardees receive Recovery Act funds awarded to their organization?

Awardees will continue to draw down their funds on a pooling basis through the FastLane Cash Request application. Separate draw downs can be done by an organization for Recovery Act and non-Recovery Act funds if it assists the organization tracking the funds.

15. Will an organization have to establish a separate bank account for the Recovery Act funds?

No, because NSF disburses funds by organization and not on an individual award. Organizations should track the Recovery Act fund awards and expenditures separately on their books.

16. How will Recovery Act funding affect the quarterly Federal Financial Report (FFR) process?

The FFR process will remain the same. Awardees will continue to report their expenditures on a grant by grant basis on the FFR.

*Office of Research and
Sponsored Programs
Wright State University
201J University Hall
Dayton, Ohio 45435
Voice: 937 775-2425
FAX: 937 775-3781
email: rsp@wright.edu
<http://www.wright.edu/rsp/>*

STAFF Information

Office of the Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies

Vice President for Research
Jack A. Bantle, Ph.D *jack.bantle@wright.edu*
**Administrative Support Coordinator
Research and Graduate Programs**
Diane Hamilton *diane.hamilton@wright.edu*

Office of Research and Sponsored Programs

Assistant Vice President for Research
Ellen Reinsch Friese *ellen.friese@wright.edu*
Director, Pre Award
Jackie A. Frederick *jackie.frederick@wright.edu*
Director, Post Award
Glen Jones *glen.jones@wright.edu*
Associate Directors
Yun Wu *yun.wu@wright.edu*
Brandy Foster *brandy.foster@wright.edu*
Assistant Directors
Marianne Shreck *marianne.shreck@wright.edu*
Sheila Schloss *sheila.schloss@wright.edu*
Grants Accountant 2
Danielle Booth *danielle.booth@wright.edu*
Grants Accountants
Gene Florkey *gene.florkey@wright.edu*
F. John Wedig *farest.wedig@wright.edu*
Elaine Davis *elaine.davis@wright.edu*
Administrative Coordinator (IRB)
Robyn Wilks, CIM *robyn.wilks@wright.edu*
Programs Facilitators
Cheryl Nickoson *cheryl.nickoson@wright.edu*
Christine Piekkola *christine.piekkola@wright.edu*
Jan Power *rsp@wright.edu*
Program Coordinator
Aja Ash *aja.ash@wright.edu*
Undergraduate Assistants
Brooke Loveless
Bridgette Bonifas
Anna Potters
Brea Sheeks
Kara Turner