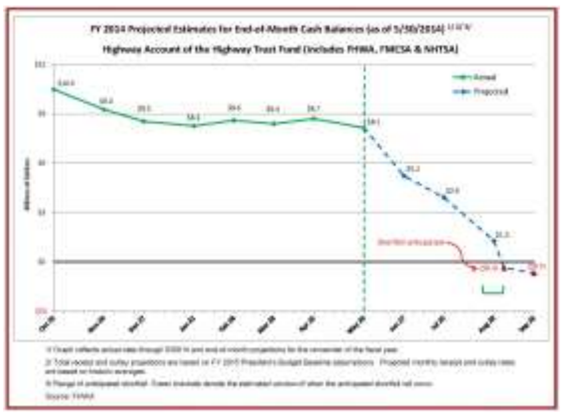
eNews

June 27, 2014

Where is the Trust? (Hint: running out of gas.) Congress left for its 4th of July recess yesterday, leaving an even emptier federal highway Trust Fund—a just over three weeks to act before its month-long summer vacation. The Department of Transportation (DOT) recently projected that the HTF will drop below a $4 billion balance just before July 25, 2014, at which point it will likely institute cash-management strategies to slow federal reimbursements. The hasty exodus came in the wake of the inability of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday to report a temporary patch to add $9 billion (see: **<u>Press release, description, and summary)</u>**—enough to keep the Trust Fund solvent through the end of December. Now Senate Finance Committee Chairman Ron Wyden (D-Or.) hopes to work out a compromise with House Ways and means Committee Chairman Dave Camp (R-Mi.)—with some 112,000 construction projects and almost 700,000 jobs are on the line. The inability to act on even a temporary extension yesterday came in the wake of sharp Republican objections to Chairman Wyden's proposals to offset the costs of the $9 billion through reductions in federal tax subsidies or tax expenditures. Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the Finance Committee's ranking Republican told Chairman Wyden he could only agree to a transportation funding package if it includes "a significant number of spending cuts to go along with any revenue increases" — even in a temporary fix, and former South Dakota Municipal League Director, Sen. John Thune, added: "We're either going to have to accept a dramatically smaller highway program, or we're going to have to figure out a way to fund it…" with Sen. Rob Portman (R-Oh.) Noting Congress should simply consider getting out of the transportation funding business altogether: "I think it makes a lot of sense...to return this money to the states…It's not even allowing to return to the states. It's allowing it to stay in the states." Chairman Wyden, in order to keep his proposal deficit or revenue neutral, had proposed doubling of the maximum use tax for heavy vehicles; changing mortgage-interest deduction documentation to improve tax compliance; clarifying the statute of limitations for back tax collection in cases of overstatement of asset cost; and requiring inheritors of IRAs and other retirement plans to take taxable distributions over five years. Chairman Wyden's statements come in the wake of the bipartisan proposal last week by Sens. Chris Murphy (D-Conn.) and Bob Corker (R-Tenn.) for Congress to enact a 12-cent federal gas tax increase over the next two years to pay for a new long-term transportation bill—a proposal which the White House this week said it opposed. With the current law (PL 112-141) set to expire at the end of September, but funding for



state and local projects projected to expire this July, some House and Senate members are rallying around bills introduced last year by Sen. Mike Lee (R-Ut.) and Rep. Tom Graves (R-Ga.) to phase out the federal gasoline tax and turn over most of the federal transportation program to states—proposing to reduce the current federal excise tax from 18.4 cents per gallon to 3.7 cents per gallon over five years. States could then decide whether to make up the difference by raising their own gas taxes. ***Double Standard: Two*** *complicating issues in the debate about retaining the solvency of the federal highway trust fund involve how Congress does its deficit accounting, and Congress' seeming inability to comprehend how states and local governments finance public infrastructure. 1) Both of Congress' tax-writing committees retain the old, so-called Rostenkowski Rule—meaning that any proposal, bill or amendment—that Congress's Joint Tax Committee determines would increase the federal deficit must be offset—although this is a rule which in the case of federal tax expenditures, the largest and fastest growing part of the federal budget, this appears to be a rule deliberately ignored. This meant that Chairman Wyden, in writing his proposed 4 month patch, needed to find $9 billion in "offsets." But his offsets—limiting the cost to the deficit of various tax breaks—were unacceptable to the some members—including Sen. Rob Portman (R-Oh.), who, instead, proposed offsetting the $9 billion by substituting instead a $10 billion sequester—but a sequester that would exempt Medicare and defense, so that it would apply to Build America Bonds (BABs) used to finance state and local surface transportation projects, housing, education, highway and transit, and all other domestic discretionary programs—including, of course, surface transportation. The two tax writing committees, however, are not utilizing the rule for federal tax subsidies or tax breaks, so that, for instance, this week the House Ways and Means Committee reported out two federal tax expenditure bills which would increase the federal deficit by $211.4 billion over the next decade—more than ten times as much as Chairman Wyden was seeking to temporarily extend the nation's failing surface transportation laws. The House committee, on party line votes, reported bills to index the child tax credit to inflation and increase the phase-out range for joint filers to $150,000, twice the range for single filers—legislation which, if enacted, would cost U.S. taxpayers $114.9 billion over 10 years; and the Committee reported legislation to expand and simplify federal higher education tax subsidies—proposed legislation which would add some $96.5 billion to the nation's debt over the next decade. 2) For Congress, the concept that states and local governments can finance major transportation infrastructure in four month allotments seems unexceptional: mayhap Governors, county, and city leaders could simply tell G.O. and revenue bondholders that obligated payments will be determined on a quarterly basis, and roads and bridges can be built in temporary increments…*

FY2015 Appropriations. With a dwindling number of days Congress will be working between now and the end of the federal fiscal year on Sept, 30th, consideration on the Senate's three-bill minibus, containing FY 2015 spending bills for Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS), and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development (THUD) came to halt because of disagreement over the amendment process. For a status report of where the various bills are, please see: https://beta.congress.gov/legislation/appropriations/fy2015.

A Double Standard: Ignoring its own law? A little over two years ago, Congress adopted federal legislation, the "Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012," or STOCK Act to prohibit Members of Congress or its employees from using non-public information derived from their official positions for personal benefit. The Congressional action came in the wake of a "60 Minutes" report that highlighted well-timed trades by Representatives and Senators that appeared to be based on government information and questioned whether they were subject to the prohibition on insider trading that applies to all other Americans. In response to President Obama's State of the Union address calling for action, Congress adopted the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act, commonly known as the STOCK Act, in April 2012. As enacted, the federal law provides that Members of Congress and their staff "are not exempt from the insider trading prohibitions arising under the securities laws." Before its passage, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Representative Lamar Smith, Republican of Texas, praised the legislation because "the American people deserve to know that no one in any branch of government can profit from their office." Now, however, when there is potential evidence of insider trading, it appears Congress intends not to comply with its own law—and certain it will refuse to cooperate with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in an investigation into questionable trading on information. The SEC has sued a House committee and its staff director in Federal District Court in Manhattan to enforce subpoenas for documents and testimony about possible tipping of confidential government information with regard to trading in insurance companies in April 2013 after a change in the Medicare reimbursement rates by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services leaked out before its official announcement. The S.E.C. traced a potential source of the information to Brian Sutter, the staff director of the House Ways and Means Committee and issued subpoenas to Mr. Sutter and the Committee last month for documents and his testimony about contacts with lobbyists at the law firm Greenberg Traurig. Federal prosecutors in Manhattan also served a grand jury subpoena for Mr. Sutter to testify. It is unclear whether he has responded. According to the S.E.C.'s filing to enforce its subpoenas, Mr. Sutter spoke with a Greenberg Traurig lobbyist just a few minutes before the lobbyist emailed a brokerage firm that "very credible sources" had confirmed the Medicare change. The brokerage firm then issued an alert to clients about the reimbursement policy that resulted in a jump in the share price of insurance companies that would benefit. Mr. Sutter told an F.B.I. agent and an investigator from the Department of Health and Human Services' inspector general's office that he did not recall speaking with the lobbyist on his cellphone about the reimbursement policy. Shortly thereafter, an attorney for the U.S. House of Representatives sent a letter stating that "with the benefit of some time for reflection" Mr. Sutter may recall speaking with the lobbyist and that other statements he made "might merit clarification." Normally, such a statement from, for instance, a state or local official, would trigger a subpoena for records about any contacts the person might have had with sources of the information and potential tippees, which usually includes having them testify under oath. Indeed, the SEC sought to follow up and obtain information about Mr. Sutter by asking the Ways and Means Committee to voluntarily turn over records related to his government issued cellphone and records of any contacts he had with Greenberg Traurig lobbyists. The committee, however, refused to provide the requested information. Subsequently, the SEC issued subpoenas requiring production, as well as Mr. Sutter's testimony. The House of Representatives, however, notified the agency of its refusal to comply, even going so far as to note that the subpoenas were "repugnant to public policy," almost as if Congress is not subject to its own insider trading laws. The House has neither set any hearings on its own to get to the truth of the matter or enforce its own law, so the SEC last Friday has sought an order requiring compliance from the U.S. District Court in New York—which has scheduled a hearing for Tuesday.

A Philadelphia Story. The SEC is meeting less obdurate challenges in the founding City of Brotherly Love, where it is charging a Philadelphia-area private equity firm with violating pay-to-play rules by continuing to receive advisory fees from the city and state pension funds following campaign contributions made to state and local officials, marking the first such case of its kind. Pay-to-play rules adopted in 2010 prohibit investment advisers from receiving compensation for advisory services for two years following a campaign contribution made by the firm or certain associates to political candidates or officials in a position to influence the selection or retention of advisers to manage public pension funds or other government client assets. An SEC investigation found that TL Ventures violated pay-to-play rules by continuing to receive compensation from two public pension funds – Pennsylvania's state retirement system and Philadelphia's pension plan - within two years after an associate made a $2,500 campaign contribution to a Philadelphia mayoral candidate and a $2,000 campaign contribution to the governor of Pennsylvania. The SEC Enforcement Director notes: "We will use all available enforcement tools to ensure that public pension funds are protected from any potential corrupting influences…As we have done with broker-dealers, we will hold investment advisers strictly liable for pay-to-play violations." LeeAnn Ghazil Gaunt, chief of the SEC Enforcement Division's Municipal Securities and Public Pensions Unit, added: "Public pension funds are increasingly investing in alternative investment vehicles such as hedge funds and private equity funds. When dealing with public pension fund clients, advisers to those kinds of investment vehicles should be mindful of the restrictions that can arise from political contributions." The firm settled the charges with the SEC, agreeing to pay a penalty of $35,000, prejudgment interest of $3,197 and disgorging $256,697 of ill-gotten gains.

Risking the Future: What are the implication for state and local leaders? Three former U.S. Treasury Secretaries, George Schultz, who was Treasury Secretary under President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State under President Ronald Reagan; Henry M. Paulson Jr., a Republican who served under President George W. Bush, and Robert E. Rubin, a Democrat in the Clinton administration, this week released a report, Risky Business, warning that more than a million homes and businesses along the nation's coasts could flood repeatedly before ultimately being destroyed, and that entire states in the Southeast and the Corn Belt may lose much of their agriculture as farming shifts northward in a warming world. Their report projects that heat and humidity will probably grow so intense that spending time outside will become physically dangerous, threatening the solvency of industries like construction and tourism. The report endorses a federal tax on greenhouse gases, most likely by taxing emissions as a critical means of addressing climate change. In addition, Mr. Rubin urged the SEC to take a tougher stance in requiring that publicly held companies disclose the climate-related risks they may face. The focus of the report was the potential impact of climate change on specific sectors of the U.S. economy—which, it found, would vary substantially by region, noting that some colder states may actually benefit from higher temperatures in significant ways, including longer growing seasons, and projecting that, under the likeliest projections, the U.S. economy will continue growing throughout this century, but warning that changes will impose huge costs, especially to coastal local governments—home to 40 percent of the nation's population, which, the report projects, will be especially susceptible to rising sea levels—significant enough to overtake more than $370 billion worth of property in Florida and Louisiana alone by the end of the century. If greenhouse gas emissions continue at a rapid pace, the report said, the global sea level could increase roughly a foot by 2050, and double or triple that by century's end. A rise of as much as six or eight feet cannot be entirely ruled out, but that is more likely in the next century. Given that land is sinking in Louisiana even faster than the sea is rising, 4.1 percent to 5.5 percent of all insurable property in that state will be below mean sea level by 2050, the report predicted. In a sense—even though the report appeared aimed at businesses and federal taxpayers—the most significant risks portended would be to state and local governments: the report projects annual property losses from hurricanes and other coastal storms of $35 billion; a decline in crop yields of 14 percent, costing corn and wheat farmers tens of billions of dollars: that is a double whammy risk of potential property devaluations and losses and other state and local revenue losses. It is important to note, here, that as the Western Governors Association advises: the West is familiar with historical cycles of drought—what is potentially at risk here is the possibility of "increasing the occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events—" increases which would impose not only greater wildfire threats and costs in the West, but would threaten parts of the farming and ranching economy. In fact, the report projects climate impacts at scales as small as individual counties, concluding that its findings on crop losses and other consequences are based, not on computer projections, but rather on data from past heat waves. Because of increased incidences of extreme heat, especially in the Southwest, Southeast and upper Midwest, states will need to oversee the potential provision of the construction of up to 95 gigawatts of generation capacity over the next 5 to 25 years. The report does not make policy prescriptions, but it does call on businesses to build in risk projections. The likely greatest risks, because of land use, assessed property values, zoning, and emergency response capacity will likely fall on local governments.

Municipal Fraud. Responding to a complaint filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, accusing the City of Harvey, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, and its comptroller, Joseph Letke of engaging in a "fraudulent scheme" that included making "materially misleading statements about the intended use of bond proceeds and the risks of investing in the city's municipal bonds" and omitting the misuse of proceeds from offerings in 2008, 2009, and 2010, a federal judge blocked the city selling its municipal bonds. Harvey had planned a bond sale as early as this week, but the independent federal agency accused the city of engaging "in a scheme to divert bond proceeds for improper purposes, including undisclosed payments to (Mr.) Letke." The issue relates to a $6 million 2008 offering, a $3 million 2009 issue, and a $5 million 2010 sale, where the proceeds were to provide funding to develop a Holiday Inn hotel and conference center. The city sold the bonds with a limited obligation backing, so that, depending on the issue, the dedicated revenue streams included a hotel-motel tax, sales tax revenue, or revenue generated within the project's tax-increment financing district. The SEC alleged, however, that contrary to information presented in the city's offering statements, Harvey officials improperly diverted at least $1.7 million of bond proceeds from the offerings into the general operation accounts to pay city operating expenses including payroll. In addition, the complaint claims Mr. Letke received about $269,000 in undisclosed payments from the bond proceeds and other proceeds earmarked for the hotel projects. Comptroller Letke, in addition to serving as the municipality's comptroller, also wears a different hat: he operates his own firm, Letke & Associates, Inc., which has received $1.1 million: Mr. Letke and his firm served as a financial advisor to Harvey in connection with the 2008, 2009, and 2010 financings. In its complaint, the SEC charged that the diversion of bond proceeds had led to the failure of the hotel project which "has turned into a fiasco for bond investors and Harvey residents." Earlier this year, the Illinois comptroller had requested an auditor to bring the city of 25,000 into compliance with reporting requirements. Indeed, Comptroller Letke reported in recent documents that Harvey's "current financial condition is grave," and that the municipality could find itself short of funds as early as next week and unable to make bond payments by August.

State & Local Finance

Keystone State Balancing. Facing a $1.5 billion budget shortfall, the Pennsylvania House this week passed and sent to the state Senate a $29.1 billion general fund budget that would suspend 13 state tax credits worth $48.2 million, representing a 1.9 percent, or $536 million, increase over this year—and $300 million less than Gov. Tom Corbett had proposed in February in recognition of the persistent shortfalls in state tax collections. The plan provides $10.3 billion for K-12 education including the first increase in seven years for special education, but holds level funding for higher education. It would raise funding for domestic violence and rape crisis, boost funding for environmental management and environmental protection, and add money to take 1,250 more people with intellectually disability and autism off the waiting list. A key was a proposal to reform the way alcohol is sold in Pennsylvania that would result in $380 million, and from shortening the time period dormant bank accounts and other assets can be held by the state; changing the interpretation of the state bank shares tax. The proposal would also suspend $48 million in tax credits. In the Senate, the leadership is continuing to push for enacting a 5 percent severance tax on natural gas drillers that it estimates would raise $700 million to cover additional spending—although Gov. Tom Corbett, up for re-election in November, has warned legislative leaders he was unwilling to consider any tax increases or new taxes unless and until the legislature takes on spiking pension costs.

Tiger Budgeting. Missouri Gov. Jay Nixon has cut $800 million in spending from the legislature's fiscal 2015 budget, warning the cuts were needed to keep the budget balanced due to the threat that lawmakers might restore a series of vetoed tax breaks or tax expenditures. Gov. Nixon vetoed $144.6 million in general revenue spending and restricted spending on another $641.6 million in general revenue expenditures under his withholding powers that give the Governor authority to align revenues and expenditures. The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 totals $26.4 billion. In acting, the Governor noted: "These actions are not easy, but they are absolutely essential to putting the budget back in balance and keeping the state on a fiscally responsible path," citing the General Assembly's passage of tax breaks that he estimated would cut state revenue by up to $425 million and *local government sales tax revenue by $351 million*. The Governor had recently vetoed those tax subsidies, but the legislature could override him in the fall. Republicans who control the legislature successfully overrode his veto of an income tax cut earlier this year. The General Assembly's budget also depended on tobacco settlement payments that the state no longer expects and a tax amnesty that did not pass—with the two provisions digging a $102 million budget hole—or, as the Governor put it: "While eroding our tax base with new loopholes for special interests, the legislature simultaneously littered the budget with earmarks and new government programs, demonstrating misplaced priorities."

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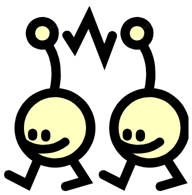
As we observe the changing economy—what with the sharing economy, the impact of the internet on work hours and locations, we can anticipate it will lead to profound changes in transportation and housing. Because the internet is permitting more people to work from anywhere, anytime, the old model of cities and suburbs is becoming increasingly obsolete.



Shared Services. Will Virginia Cities Be among the 600?

Blogger Jim Bacon this week noted that Madrid-based GOWEX, which specializes in creating wireless smart cities, is seeking to bring free Wi-Fi connections to 600 cities around the world by 2018 in partnership with Cisco, the American networking giant. The Spanish company, Mr. Bacon writes, has an interesting business model. "Everyone with a smart phone can get on the Wi-Fi network for free; an upgrade (€8 in European cities) gets them a connection that runs 12 times faster. GOWEX also sells advertising targeted to a person's specific geographic location. The company charges the host municipality nothing, but the city gets a network that can serve as the backbone for such solutions as smart transport and parking, urban safety, traffic management and smart tourism." He reports that Cowex undoubtedly will find its way to the Washington metropolitan area, but wonders whether it will to Virginia's smaller metros be among the 600? He also wonders if there are alternatives, noting that Virginia cities are not in the vanguard of change (GOWEX is already in 90 cities around the world). Mayhap the wondrous Jack Belcher could enlighten us next week….

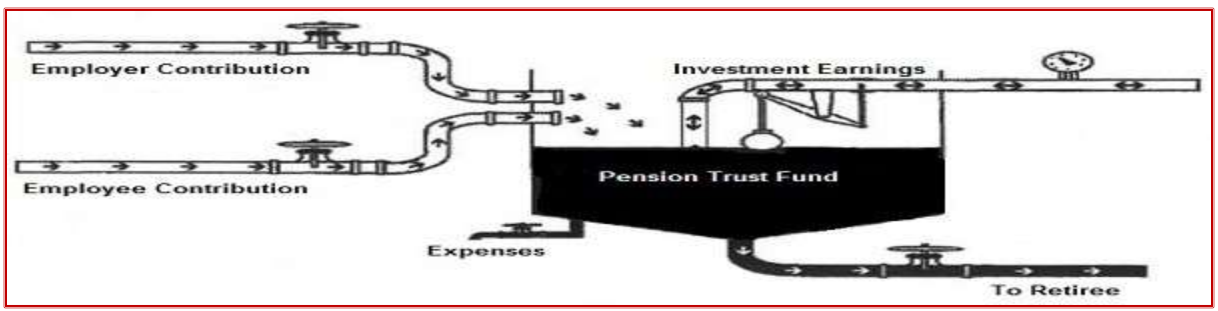


Figure 1 Illustration by David P. Hayes

Pensionary Tidings

State Pensionary Recovery? S&P reports that state pension funding levels have probably hit their low point, and can begin a long, slow recovery. According to the report, the 50-state average funded ratio fell by 2 percentage points to 70.9% in 2012 from 72.9% in 2011, because the credit rating agency writes, state pension investments performed poorly in 2008 and 2009, effects that will probably begin to be counteracted by much stronger market performance in 2013 and 2014. Nevertheless, S&P analyst John Sugden wrote: "Investors expecting to see a quick turnaround for badly underfunded plans are likely to be disappointed, however…although this is likely the low point, which is good news, we believe pension funded level recovery could be slow and uneven, and sizable funding gaps will remain for most states…While reform efforts continue, which will help over the long term, we see continued pressure related to market volatility, increased competition for limited state financial resources, and changes in actuarial assumptions." He added: "An equities market upturn and a strengthened budgetary position could contribute to states' improved funded levels and greater ability to fund actuarially required contributions." According to S&P, while the average funded level is about 71%, the data shows a huge disparity between the best-funded state pension plans and the least-funded, with the agency reporting that the Badger state Wisconsin on top with 99.9% of its liability funded, whilst the fightin'Illini have captured the cellar just 40%; beside Wisconsin, only North Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Tennessee, and Oregon have more than 90% of their liabilities funded, according to the report. S&P warned that despite the improving pension climate, other challenges remain: warning that aging populations and the abilities of states to continue payouts remain what it termed "crucial concerns:" "At some point investment markets are likely to cool down…When they do, it will become more difficult for some states to improve or even maintain funded ratios. Funding policies that states put in place today and their ability to abide by these will largely determine how well prepared states will be to face additional downturns. In any event, however, our pension analysis will continue to consider a government's funding policy and discipline in our overall view of its credit quality."

Gnu Jersey Gnus. Speaking of crucial pension concerns, Garden State Gov. Chris Christie's plan to cut pension funding by $2.4 billion (upheld by the court this week, please see below) could entail long term costs for the state's taxpayers, costing taxpayers almost twice as much over five years - an estimated $4.2 billion, according to the Governor's own financial team, because cutting the $2.4 billion also means losing the interest it would generate in the long run. There is apprehension the Governor's maneuver - if it survives challenges in the Legislature - would saddle the retirement system with an extra 10 percent in unfunded liabilities by FY 2019.

Garden State Pension Battle. Garden State Gov. Chris Christie's plan to withhold $800 million in pension payments in order to balance New Jersey's the budget survived a court challenge by the state's unions, when Mercer County Superior Court Judge Mary Jacobson refused the request of government workers that the court step in to force the Governor Christie to make the budgeted pension payments in the remaining days of fiscal year 2014, which ends Monday night. Nevertheless, Judge Jacobson affirmed that the unions were irreparably harmed by the action, finding that the Governor's actions qualified as an emergency measure, but only for this fiscal year, even though she wrote that the unions had a legitimate concern about their pension and a legal right to their funding: "Perhaps most importantly, these pension contributions are a contractual right of the members of the pension system…The governor's action was a substantial breach of that right." Judge Jacobson said she would deny the unions' request that she order the New Jersey government to adhere to the 2011 pension agreement in its fiscal year 2015 budget, because the government was still preparing the budget. She said she had no standing to rule on a budget that had not yet been adopted. The court found that the unions had succeeded on two of the four points they needed for the injunctive relief. First, the unions had succeeded in showing that the state had made a contractual promise in the 2011 agreement to ramp up its contributions to the pensions. Second, the unions had succeeded in showing the likelihood of irreparable harm if the state did not make the scheduled full pension payment by the end of June. This was because any money not appropriated by the state to the pension fund by July would go back to the state's coffers. On the other hand, the unions had failed to show likelihood of success on the merits of their argument and in terms of the balance of the equities of the situation, the judge said. New Jersey has dramatically scaled back its pension funding contribution for FY2014 because it was necessary to do so to meet essential service spending, Jacobson said. The unions had asked for the judge to use the state's $300 million unreserved fund balance for making part of the pension payment, but the Judge responded that the state had shown that financial experts believed the state's $300 million was already very slim. The state succeeded in showing that the state's fiscal health would be threatened if the state did not pay its debt service or if it used the undesignated fund balance. Moreover, the court determined, the Governor's order reducing the current fiscal year's pension payments was justified by the serious situation, which allowed the impairment of the contracts with the workers: Governor Christie has legally acted under the Disaster Control Act to breach the contractual pension promise. Judge Jacobson noted that since the Governor's action did not mean the government employees were in danger of not getting their pensions in the next few years and making the pension payments would endanger essential civil services, the equities did not favor the unions.

A Teaching Moment? The Illinois Teachers' Retirement System, the state's biggest pension fund, is adopting a more revised and updated of the investment returns it will reap in the future—but for the fund the lower—and likely more accurate expectations**—**mean its liabilities will be higher. TRS' board of trustees this week reduced its expected rate of return half a percent to 7.5 percent in the wake of a review by the funds consultants and actuaries. The change brings the TRS rate more in line with other pension funds. Only about a third of 126 major U.S. state and municipal pension funds had a rate of 8 percent, with the bulk of pensions below that rate, according to a National Association of State Retirement Administrators report earlier this year. The average was 7.72 percent. TRS actuaries and investment consultants said last month that "an 8 percent rate of return in the long-term future is possible, but that statistically, a 7.5 percent rate of return is more probable." To provide a perspective: if the new 7.5 percent rate had been used to calculate the state's liability for fiscal 2013, it would have been $99.9 billion, not $93.9 billion, under the 8 percent rate—ergo, the funds' unfunded liability would have been 60 percent, as opposed to 57.5 percent. Moreover, lowering the rate also automatically increases the amount the state must contribute to the TRS fund. Nevertheless, as TRS Executive Director Dick Ingram said in a statement. "It is one of the most important elements of the fiduciary duty we have to keep the system as strong as possible." The fund provides retirement benefits to 390,000 former Illinois teachers and other public school personnel, who were employed outside of Chicago, or to workers' survivors.

The Other Washington. His honor, the distinguished Councilmember from Georgetown, the Brainiac, this week notes that what is good news for Washington (state) public employees, who can expect to live longer in retirement than past generations, is turning into bad news for state budget writers - and perhaps taxpayers. A new report prepared by the state actuary says those retiring today are living a year longer than the state's pension model has assumed - and the life expectancy grows by another year or more for those retiring in 2034. Men turning 65 today are estimated to live to 84.1 years under the new assumptions and women to 86.4 years: **Presentation of the State Actuary**

State or Local Leader of the Week

Cynthia Rougeou, the Executive Director the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASER) is our State & Local Leader of the Week. Ms. Rougeou, who is the incoming Prez of the National Association of State Retirement Administrators, notes, in her own words: "In recent years, there seemed to be a national push to declare public pension systems unsustainable. I have worked to dispel that myth, when it comes to LASERS. We are not a pay-as-you go system like Social Security. We are actuarially funded, so that the benefit earned is paid for over the active working life of the member. A recent cash flow analysis showed that, on average, over the past 10 years, we expended $7 billion in benefits while bringing in over $11 billion (from investment returns and contributions). We are not going broke and we are certainly not Detroit." Promoted to executive director in 2006, Ms. Rougeou oversees the daily operations of LASERS and professes a "passion" for its mission: "[T]to provide a sound retirement plan for our members through prudent management and exceptional service." That matters, because Louisiana retirees do not participate in Social Security. In fact, as Ms. Rougeou notes: "Our average retiree has a very modest pension, …[but]our 30-year average actuarial return exceeds 8 percent." For the past decade LASERS has ranked among the top 10 performing public pension systems in the nation, notwithstanding its unfunded accrued liability.

Public Trust & Ethics

One editorial in Virginia this week writes: "Virginia needs a new sign. When visitors enter the commonwealth after driving across bridges that span the Potomac, they ought to see banners proclaiming, 'Welcome to New Jersey.' It turns out that the so-called Virginia Way is not all that different from politics in states with unseemly reputations." With a trial coming up against its former Governor on federal corruption charges next month, the state's self-perception as a portrait of dignity, integrity, and restraint has evaporated. Similarly, the perception that its ethics were so ingrained that it did not need new laws has dissipated. *The Richmond Times Dispatch* this week editorialized that Virginia's image has taken a beating in recent years: its reputation tattered. The so-called "Giftgate" scandal has already imposed hundreds of thousands of dollars on Virginia taxpayers—not to mention the embarrassment that it is the federal government that has been forced to step into the void of the colonial state's lack of ethics enforcement. Notwithstanding the statewide shame, the state's General Assembly failed to enact substantive ethics reform—and what little the legislature did (proposing the creation of an entity called the Virginia Conflicts of Interest and Ethics Advisory Council) Governor Terry McAuliffe last week vetoed. The Council was to be authorized to collect and review financial filings of donations to legislators and help "educate" members; however, the legislation not only lacked any effective, independent investigative authority, but also left gaping loopholes. As one editorial noted: "It doesn't cover 'intangibles' like trips to the Masters, deep-sea fishing, African boar-hunting, feasts at high-end steak houses and so on." The Governor's pen-stroke eliminated any funding for the proposed council—a move more likely than not to antagonize the legislature, rather than produce more honorable ethics action and enforcement. Nevertheless, as Virginia State Sen. Creigh Deeds noted: "We ought to be troubled. We ought to all tremble. I've read some pretty nasty speculation. We ought to fear people talking like that…When you're elected to office, your public actions ought to be beyond reproach."

Part of the problem with the legislature's effort in this difficult area was the refusal to provide for serious independent investigative and enforcement authority, but another part was to avoid "rocking the boat." The legislation would hardly make a deep dent in the kinds of ethically questionable practices that seem so inherent in the activities that went on in the previous Governor's mansion. Robert Weschler of *City Ethics*, writing about this issue, recently noted that the Washington state Legislative Ethics Board has been discussing how many meals a state legislator should be able to accept from lobbyists and lobbyist-employers under the "infrequent" meals exception in the state ethics code. The exception allows legislators to accept food and beverage when their attendance is "related to the performance of official duties" on "infrequent occasions." The board has apparently never defined "infrequent." To which, Mr. Weschler responds: "It's about perceptions: This discussion has some resemblance to the discussion of how many angels can fit on the end of a pin. Once you believe that one angel can fit on a pin, where do you stop? This is why many in the government ethics world (including me) believe that officials should not be accepting any meals from those seeking special benefits from their government. It isn't because any particular official can be "bought" by the price of a meal. It's about perceptions…After all, the basic Washington state gift rule prohibits any gift "if it could be reasonably expected that [it] would influence the vote, action, or judgment of the officer or employee, or be considered as part of a reward for action or inaction." I don't think it is possible for an official to convince the public that a restricted source wants to meet with her for any reason other than to influence or reward her vote, action, or judgment."

From the *Richmond Times Dispatch*: "Successful government relies on trust. The breakdown of comity at all levels reflects the citizenry's lack of confidence in institutions and individuals.

Washington's woes are well documented. Local jurisdictions suffer self-inflicted damage as well."

Quotes of the Week

"Detroit is, for better or worse, an inseparable part of this state: It simply cannot be liquidated like a private business and sold away. The citizens will remain. The infrastructure will remain. And we must address it." ~ Michigan House Speaker Pro Tem John Walsh (R-Livonia), who is chairing a special committee in the legislature to oversee the package of bills that will determine the City of Detroit's future.

TIME TO STEP UP

Daily Press Editorial (Paywall for certain articles)

Running for public office takes courage, confidence and the committed support of family and friends. The endeavor is not easy — walking through neighborhoods and knocking on doors takes plenty of time and effort — nor is it cheap, since campaign signs do not grow on trees. So as we head down the stretch toward Election Day, we extend our gratitude to those who volunteered for the experience and seek a place in local government. And we encourage other civic-minded citizens to lend their time and talent to the calling of public service, since our communities will surely benefit as a result.

When the U.S. House Judiciary Committee earlier this month passed H.R. 3086, the Permanent Internet Tax Freedom Act, to make permanent its preemption of state and local authority to tax Internet access fees, Chairman Robert Goodlatte (R-Va.) stated: "The Internet is not new. [States have had] time to transition to other sources of revenue. Sixteen years [since the Internet Tax Freedom Act was originally passed] — that is time enough to change their tax laws…" Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-Utah): "This says we do not trust the states. I thought this body supported states' rights."

"The decision here is most likely all or nothing: One side is going to win and the other side is going to lose — and that's going to be very happy on one side and very tough on the other side." ~ U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Steven Rhodes.

"Municipal Bankruptcy, to a large degree, is like 'Let's Make A Deal.' " ~ The incomparable Jim Spiotto.

"State and local finances are very important to the stability of our economy. I think that the complete elimination of the state and local deduction would be something that would be a real challenge for many jurisdictions." ~ U.S. Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew, testifying before Congress on the proposed tax reform plan recently released by Ways and Means Chairman Dave Camp (R-Mi.).

Little Legalities

Preemption & Procedural Issues

A Bridge Not Too Far. A three-judge federal appeals court panel has upheld a decision by the Federal Highway Administration to select the Delray neighborhood of Detroit as the preferred location for a new international bridge crossing to Canada, affirming a 2012 decision by U.S. District Judge Avern Cohn dismissing a lawsuit by the Latin Americans for Social and Economic Development, Citizens with Challenges, Detroit Association of Black Organizations and other community groups — along with the Detroit International Bridge Co., which owns the privately held Ambassador Bridge. The groups had filed suit against the FHWA in 2010 over its decision to approve the bridge location in Delray. The court held that "The record amply reflects that the (Federal Highway Administration's) decision regarding (bridge) governance was a lengthy, reasoned process based on an objective analysis subject to public scrutiny throughout," with the court also rejecting the contention that the United States yielded to Canada's opposition to adding a second span to the Ambassador Bridge, finding the U.S. did not "rubber stamp" the decision. The ruling is a victory for Detroit's recovering economy and the latest setback to opponents challenging a new bridge crossing known as the New International Trade Crossing, which is slated to be two miles from the Ambassador Bridge. The U.S. Coast Guard this month also issued a required permit for a publicly owned bridge from Detroit to Canada — clearing another key hurdle in the high-profile project. A federal judge in Washington, also earlier this month, rejected a legal motion to force the Coast Guard to issue a permit to Ambassador Bridge owner Manuel "Matty" Moroun for his proposed six-lane span alongside the Ambassador Bridge. Mr. Moroun's bridge company has been fighting efforts by the state of Michigan and the Canadian government to build the bridge, complaining it would harm the Ambassador's business. In court filings, the company argued it needs to build a second span across the Detroit River to handle traffic while it repairs the Ambassador so it can compete with the publicly financed bridge. The appeals court noted the process to build a bridge began in 2001, with meetings between the United States and Canadian governments transportation agencies. In January 2004, a joint study concluded that for a number of reasons, including increasing traffic volume, economic security and national security concerns, additional border-crossing capacity, connectivity and redundancy was needed in the Detroit-Windsor area. *Latin Americans for Social & Economic Development, et. al v. Federal Highway Administration*, June 20, 2014.

Cross-subsidization. In a case that the judge wrote "involves a challenge to a tax as unconstitutional under provisions of both the state and federal constitutions," Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Dean Fink has struck down a state car-rental tax that helps support $1.2 billion of bond debt issued for pro football and baseball stadiums, holding that a 3.25% rental-car tax passed by voters in 2000 violates the state constitution, because the revenue can only be used for highway projects, writing that "A.R.S. § 5-839 violates Article 9 § 14 of the Arizona Constitution, in that it imposes an excise tax relating to registration, operation, or use of vehicles on the public highways or streets whose proceeds are applied to purposes not permitted by the constitutional text." The ruling, if upheld, would require the Arizona Sports & Tourism Authority to repay as much as $150 million to car-rental companies in the state. The debt in question was issued to finance facilities for the NFL's Arizona Cardinals and Major League Baseball spring training venues. (ASTA was created to build a new stadium for the Arizona Cardinals with statewide tax revenues, along with investments from the team owner. The municipality of Glendale also provided some bond-financed infrastructure. Voters approved the rental-car and hotel taxes in November 2000 under a ballot measure designed to raise $1.2 billion over 30 years.) Opponents of the tax filed a lawsuit in 2004, but the Arizona Court of Appeals ruled the lawsuit had to be filed on behalf of the rental-car agencies rather than their customers. That resulted in the amended case, filed in 2010, of *Saban Rent-A-Car LLC vs. the Arizona Department of Revenue*. As a state agency, the Authority would need legislative appropriations to repay the debt. Moreover, the state's bondholders could be left in limbo until the state finds a way to continue debt service. Pledged revenues also include professional football related state income taxes paid by the Arizona Cardinals organization and its employees that are directly related to Cardinals' activities, a state and city sales tax recapture from stadium receipts, a Cardinals rental payment of $250,000 annually escalating at 2% per year, ticket surcharges for the Fiesta Bowl game at the Cardinals' University of Phoenix Stadium, net revenues from other facility events, and interest earnings on authority general fund balances. The state would have to refund the taxes collected since 2005 to the rental-car agencies, but customers who paid the tax are unlikely to see any refund. *Saban Rent-A-Car LLC vs. the Arizona Department of Revenue*, Superior Court of Arizona, June 17, 2014..

Property Tax Decisions

The issue this case presented to the Supreme Court stemmed from a district court decision affirming the approval of a subdivision by the Board of County Commissioners of Clearwater County. In approving the subdivision, the Board approved three variances granted by the Clearwater County Planning and Zoning Commission with respect to the road providing access to the subdivision. A portion of the access road crossed over land owned by Edward and Donilee Shinn, who opposed the variances and petitioned the district court for judicial review. Upon review, the Supreme Court found that the Board erred when it failed to make the approval of the variance application expressly contingent upon judicial resolution of the access issue. The Court remanded the case back to the district court to determine whether the Shinns' substantial rights were prejudiced by the Board's decision. *Shinn v. Bd of Co Comm Clearwater Co*, Idaho Supreme Court, No. 40436, June 17, 2014.

Zoning, Planning & Land Use. In 2005, John Block purchased property in Lewiston from Jack Streibick to develop. Block submitted an application to resubdivide the property into three residential lots, which Lewiston approved. Prior to Block's purchase of the property, Lewiston issued two separate permits to Streibick allowing him to place and grade fill in the area of those lots. In 2006, Block received permits from Lewiston to construct homes on each of the three lots. During construction of the homes, Block hired engineering firms to test compaction of the finished grade for the footings on the lots. Following the construction of the homes, Lewiston issued Block certificates of occupancy for each of the homes after conducting inspections that found the homes to be constructed in accordance with applicable building codes and standards. In April 2007, Block sold the home and property at 159 Marine View Drive. In November of that year, the owner reported a crack in the home's basement. Around that same time, settling was observed at the other two properties. In early December 2007, Block repurchased 159 from the owners. He also consulted with engineers regarding options for immediate repair to the homes. As early as February 2009, further settling problems were reported at the properties. After Lewiston inspected the properties in May following a gas leak at 153, it posted notice that the residential structures on 153 and 159 were unsafe to occupy. Block ultimately filed a Notice of Claim for Damages with Lewiston that also named City Engineer Lowell Cutshaw as a defendant, but did not effectuate process on Lewiston and Cutshaw until ninety days had elapsed from the date he had filed the Notice of Claim. The City defendants filed a motion for summary judgment, arguing that Block's claims should be dismissed because he failed to timely file a Notice of Claim with Lewiston. This first motion for summary judgment was denied because a question of material fact existed concerning whether Block reasonably should have discovered his claim against Lewiston prior to 2009. The City defendants filed a second motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of all of Block's claims against them, arguing that they were immune from liability for all of these claims under the Idaho Tort Claims Act (ITCA) and that Block could not establish that he was owed a duty. The district court granted this second summary judgment motion dismissing Block's claims based on the application of the economic loss rule. The court also held that immunity under the ITCA and failure to establish a duty provided alternate grounds for dismissal of Block's claims. Block appealed on the issue of immunity. Finding no reversible error as to that issue, the Supreme Court affirmed the district court's decision. *Block v. City of Lewiston*, Idaho Supreme Court, #39685, June 17, 2014.

Grants

CFDA	Opportunity Title	Federal Agency	Opportunity Number	Eligibility	Due Date	Match?
11.454	Cooperative Research Program (CRP)	Department of Commerce	NOAA-NMFS-SE-2015-2004136	State and local governments, Institutions of higher education (IHEs)	9/2/2014	
11.611	Business-to-Business Network Pilots	National Institute of Standards and Technology	2014-NIST-MEP-B2BN-01	Existing Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Centers	8/4/2014	
12.300	Advanced Analytics and Data Science for Naval Warfare Planning and Execution	Department of Defense-Office of Naval Research	ONRBAA14-009	Unrestricted	10/3/2014	
12.800	Air Force Fiscal Year 2015 Young Investigator Research Program	Air Force Office of Scientific Research	BAA-AFOSR-2014-0003	IHEs	9/15/2014	
12.910	DSO Office-Wide	DARPA - Defense Sciences Office	DARPA-BAA-14-46	Unrestricted	6/16/2015	
14.870	Resident Opportunity and Self Sufficiency (ROSS) Service Coordinators Program	Department of Housing and Urban Development	FR-5800-N-03	Public housing authorities	8/18/2014	X
15.225	BLM AZ San Miguel High School Intern Program	Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00152	Unrestricted	7/24/2014	
15.225	BLM AZ Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Management Partnership	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00154	Unrestricted	7/25/2014	
15.230	BLM OR-WA Malheur County Noxious Weed Partnership	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00168	County governments	7/18/2014	
15.231	Climate Change Upper Gunnison Basin in Colorado.	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00155	Unrestricted	7/10/2014	
15.231	Fish Barrier Removal in MT	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00156	Unrestricted	7/20/2014	
15.234	BLM OR-WA Coos Bay West Fork Smith River Lifecycle Monitoring	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00161	State governments	7/21/2014	
15.234	BLM OR-WA Polk County Dumpstoppers	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00163	County governments	7/21/2014	
15.234	BLM OR-WA Polk County Weed Projects	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00164	County governments	7/21/2014	
15.236	Riparian Mapping in MT	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00157	Unrestricted	7/20/2014	
15.236	Minerals, Abandoned Mines and GIS Internship Program in Colorado	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00169	IHEs	7/11/2014	
15.238	MT Statewide Weed Coordinator	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00165	County governments	7/20/2014	X
15.517	Scott River Water Trust: Instream Water Leasing	Bureau of Reclamation	R14AN20006	State and local governments, IHEs	7/2/2014	
15.608	Polar bear patrols 2014-2018	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00239	Local governments	6/23/2014	X

15.622	Boating Infrastructure Grant Program Tier 1	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00240	State governments	9/19/2014	X
15.622	Boating Infrastructure Grants Tier 2	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00241	State governments	9/19/2014	X
15.637	Oaks and Prairies Joint Venture Base Operations	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00237	Unrestricted	7/16/2014	
15.669+	Great Basin LCC Project Funding	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00242	State and local governments, IHEs	7/30/2014	
15.637	Rio Grande Joint Venture Base Operations	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00238	Unrestricted	7/16/2014	
15.677	Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief, Proj VA 034	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00225	Unrestricted	6/30/2014	
15.677	Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief, Proj RICCR 65, Enhancing Salt Marsh and Estuarine Function, Rhode Island	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00244	Unrestricted	7/19/2014	
15.677	Project SA024; Decision Support for Hurricane Sandy Restoration and Future Conservation to Increase Resiliency of Tidal Wetland Habitats and Species in the Face of Storms and Sea Level Rise	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00245	Unrestricted	7/18/2014	
15.677	Project RIC65; Hurricane Sandy; Restore saltmarsh health and resiliency within the Narrow River drainage in the towns of South Kingstown and Narragansett, Washington County, Rhode Island	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00246	Unrestricted	7/18/2014	
15.931	Exotic Vegetation Control and Desert Springs Habitat Restoration	National Park Service	P14AS00135	Unrestricted	7/8/2014	X
15.945	Latin American Park Managers at Protected Areas Course	National Park Service	P14AS00141	IHEs	7/3/2014	
16.540	OJJDP FY 2014 Studies Program on Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice	Department of Justice-Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3941	State and local governments, IHEs	7/21/2014	
16.727	OJJDP FY 2014 Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Responses to Underage Drinking Initiative	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3938	IHEs	8/1/2014	
16.827	OJJDP FY 2014 Smart on Juvenile Justice: A Comprehensive Strategy to Juvenile Justice Reform	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3901	IHEs	7/16/2014	
19.033	Global Nuclear Security Effectiveness Study	Department of State-Bureau of	ISN-ISNCTR-14-004	IHEs	7/14/2014	

		International Security and Nonproliferation				
19.700	American Cultural Centers and Cultural Programming in the People's Republic of China	U.S. Mission to China	EAPBJ-14-GR-002-EAP-062014	IHEs	8/11/2014	X
20.200	Connected Vehicle - Next Stage Certification Environment	Department of Transportation-Federal Highway Administration	DTFH6114RA00014	Unrestricted	7/18/2014	X
43.001	ROSES 2014: Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator	NASA-Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-ESUSPI	IHEs	8/28/2014	
43.001	ROSES 2014: Remote Sensing Theory for Earth Science	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-RST	IHEs	11/3/2014	
47.049	Division of Physics: Investigator-Initiated Research Projects	National Science Foundation	14-576	Unrestricted	10/22/2014	
47.076	Advanced Technological Education	National Science Foundation	14-577	Unrestricted	10/9/2014	
81.087	Mark Schwartz SUNSHOT CATALYST PRIZE	Department of Energy-Golden Field Office	DE-FOA-0001126	Unrestricted		
81.135	CYCLING HARDWARE TO ANALYZE AND READY GRID-SCALE ELECTRICITY STORAGE (CHARGES)	Headquarters	DE-FOA-0001149	IHEs	8/4/2014	X
84.116	Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) Center for Best Practices to Support Single Parent Students	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-062014-001	IHEs	7/21/2014	
84.215	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE): Innovative Approaches to Literacy (IAL) Program	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-061714-001	Certain LEAs, IHEs	7/17/2014	
84.282	Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII): Charter Schools Program (CSP): Grants for Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-062014-002	Non-profit charter management organizations	7/21/2014	
84.326	OSERS/OSEP: Technical Assistance and Dissemination to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities: Center for Systemic Improvement	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-061714-002	State and local governments, IHEs	8/18/2014	
93.071	National Center for Benefits Outreach and Enrollment - A MIPPA Resource Center	Department of Health and Human Services-Administration for	HHS-2014-ACL-AOA-MI-0088	State and local governments	8/4/2014	

		Community Living				
93.098	Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement Cooperative Agreement	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-OT13-130302CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under CDC-RFA-OT13-1303	7/17/2014	
93.103	Critical Path Public Private Partnerships	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-089	IHEs	7/28/2014	
93.110	Collaborative Improvement and Innovation Network on School-Based Health Services	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-092	Public entities	7/17/2014	
93.110	Reproductive and Environmental Health Network	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-147	Public entities	7/21/2014	
93.116	Tuberculosis Elimination and Laboratory Cooperative Agreement (CoAg)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-PS15-1501	State governments, certain political subdivisions of states	8/20/2014	
93.224	Service Area Competition	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-15-008	State and local governments, IHEs	7/23/2014	
93.224	Service Area Competition	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-15-009	State and local governments, IHEs	7/30/2014	
93.242	NIMH Supplement Program to Enable Continuity of Research Experiences of MD/PhDs during Clinical Training (Admin Supp)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-263	State and local governments, IHEs	4/1/2017	
93.324	State Health Insurance Assistance Program Performance Improvement and Innovation Grant	Administration for Community Living	HHS-2014-ACL-CDAP-SO-0089	State governments	7/24/2014	
93.670	Quality Improvement Center for Research-Based Infant-Toddler Court Teams	Administration for Children and Families - ACYF/CB	HHS-2014-ACF-ACYF-CA-0832	Unrestricted	8/1/2014	
93.733	PPHF 2014: Immunization Capacity Building Assistance for Infrastructure Enhancements to Meet Interoperability Requirements financed in part by 2014 Prevention and Public Health Funds	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-IP14-1404PPHF14	Current CDC Immunization Program awardees or their bona fide agents under CDC-RFA-IP13-1301	7/31/2014	
93.733	PPHF 2014: Immunization; Enhance an Immunization Information System (IIS) to Interface with CDC's VTrckS Vaccine Ordering and Management	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-IP14-1406PPHF14	State and local governments	7/31/2014	

	System; financed in part by 2014 Prevention and Public Health Funds					
93.738	PPHF 2014: Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funding	Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	CDC-RFA-DP14-1419PPHF14	Local governments, IHEs	7/22/2014	
93.753	PPHF 2014: Lead Poisoning Prevention-Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention---financed solely by 2014 Prevention and Public Health Funds	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-EH14-1408PPHF14	State and local governments	7/22/2014	
93.779	Grants to Support the Hispanic Health Services Research Grant Program	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	CMS-1H0-14-001	IHEs	7/21/2014	X
93.779	Grants to Support the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Health Services Research Grant Program	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	CMS-1I0-14-001	Certain HBCUs	7/22/2014	X
93.847	Improving Diabetes Management in Young Children with Type 1 Diabetes (DP3)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-DK-14-022	State and local governments, IHEs	3/18/2015	
93.853	Parkinson's Disease Biomarker Program (PDBP) Discovery Projects (U01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-259	State and local governments, IHEs	5/4/2016	
93.859	Administrative Coordination Hub for the Pharmacogenomics Research Network, PGRN (U24)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-GM-15-004	State and local governments, IHEs	10/8/2014	
93.865	Global "Omics" Approaches Targeting Adverse Pregnancy and Neonatal Outcomes Utilizing Existing Cohorts (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-264	State and local governments, IHEs	10/7/2016	
93.926	Promoting Preventive Health Services for Women	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-084	Public entities	7/21/2014	
93.970	American Indians into Psychology	Indian Health Service	HHS-2014-IHS-INPSY-0001	IHEs	7/18/2014	
93.113+	Interventions for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention in Native American Populations (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-260	State and local governments, IHEs	8/24/2017	
93.279+	Long-Term Outcomes of Bariatric Surgery Using Large Datasets (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-262	State and local governments, IHEs	6/3/2015	
93.855+	Centers for Medical Countermeasures against Radiation	National Institutes of Health	RFA-AI-14-055	State and local governments, IHEs	10/3/2014	

	Consortium (U19)					
97.005	FY 2014 Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP)-Continuing Training Grants (CTG)	Department of Homeland Security-FEMA	DHS-14-NPD-005-000-02	State and local governments, IHEs	7/16/2014	
98.001	Annual Program Statement: Cultural Heritage Tourism in Egypt	US Agency for International Development-Egypt USAID-Cairo	263-14-000008	Unrestricted	6/15/2015	X
None	Local Scholarship Program	Egypt USAID-Cairo	RFA-263-14-000001	IHEs	9/10/2014	X
98.001	The Girls' Empowerment through Education and Health Activity (ASPIRE)	Agency for International Development	RFA-612-14-000003	IHEs	9/3/2014	
Intent to Award				**Recipient**		
15.650	Lake Sturgeon Restoration Plan	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00233	University of Toledo	6/23/2014	
15.658	Door County Land Preservation	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00235	Door County Land Trust	6/24/2014	
15.648	Central Valley Project Improvement (CVPI) Anadromous Fish Restoration Program	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00236	Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission	6/24/2014	
15.676	Russian Olive Control at Ouray NWR	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00250	Utah Conservation Corps.	6/27/2014	
15.649	National Wildlife Refuge System, Inventory and Monitoring	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00251	University of Alaska, Anchorage	6/25/2014	
15.655	Migratory Bird Management, Shorebird Section	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00252	University of Missouri, Columbia	6/27/2014	
15.676	Russian Olive Control at Ouray NWR	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00250	Utah Conservation Corps.	6/27/2014	
15.945	Assessment of bat populations and white-nosed syndrome at Cape Cod National Seashore and Fire Island National Seashore	National Park Service	NPS-14-NERO-0055	SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry	6/23/2014	
15.945	NOTICE OF INTENT TO AWARD - Modification to Acquisition Coordination, Compilation, Data Management and Change Analysis of LiDAR and Other Geospatial Data Collected Pre- and Post-Hurricane Sandy	National Park Service	NPS-14-NERO-0056	University of Rhode Island	6/24/2014	
15.945	NOTICE OF INTENT TO AWARD Submerged Marine Habitat Mapping, Cape Cod National Seashore: A Post-Hurricane Sandy Study	National Park Service	NPS-14-NERO-0058	Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies	6/25/2014	