



Finance Committee Tax Summary

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009



Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus



Dear Friends,

We are facing an economic storm not seen since the Great Depression. Folks are struggling to keep their jobs and their homes all across America. Families want to be sure that their children receive a quality education. They want to be sure that their roads and bridges are safe. The best way to get our economy back on track is by creating and keeping good-paying jobs and cutting taxes for hard-working families and small businesses.

That's why Congress passed and President Obama signed the historic \$787 billion economic recovery bill earlier this year. The purpose of this legislation, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), or Jobs Bill, is to create good-paying jobs that will put Americans back to work and steer us out of the economic downturn.

The Jobs Bill contains a number of tax cuts designed to help families and small businesses and spur economic growth. This Tax Summary is a reference guide to help Montanans understand and take advantage of the tax relief available to them and all Americans.

I have also included contact information for my office as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. My staff and I are available to answer any questions and provide any assistance you may need.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Max Baucus". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Senator Max Baucus, (D-Mont.)
U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, Chairman



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Individuals and Families

"One third of the Jobs Bill is tax relief for individuals and families, putting cash right where it belongs -- in the hands of American workers and families. This relief will help ease the burden on American households and spur economic activity that will help get us back on track."

- Max Baucus

"Making Work Pay" Tax Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The bill cuts taxes for more than 95% of working families in the United States. For 2009 and 2010, the bill provides a refundable tax credit of up to \$400 for working individuals and \$800 for working families. This tax credit is calculated at a rate of 6.2% of earned income, and will phase out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples filing jointly). Taxpayers can receive this benefit through a reduction in the amount of income tax that is withheld from their paychecks, or through claiming the credit on their tax returns.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204447,00.html>
<http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204521,00.html>

Withholding Table Calculator: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/n1036.pdf>

Economic Recovery Payment to Recipients of Social Security, SSI, Railroad Retirement and Veterans Disability Compensation Benefits

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The bill provides a one-time payment of \$250 to retirees, disabled individuals and SSI recipients receiving benefits from the Social Security Administration, Railroad Retirement beneficiaries, and disabled veterans receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The one-time payment is a reduction to any allowable Making Work Pay credit.

Website: <http://www.ssa.gov/payment/>



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Refundable Credit for Certain Federal and State Pensioners

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill provides a one-time refundable tax credit of \$250 in 2009 to certain government retirees who are not eligible for Social Security benefits. This one-time credit is a reduction to any allowable Making Work Pay credit
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205922,00.html>

Increase in Earned Income Tax Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill temporarily increases the earned income tax credit for working families with three or more children. Under current law, working families with two or more children currently qualify for an earned income tax credit equal to forty percent (40%) of the family's first \$12,570 of earned income. This credit is subject to a phase-out for working families with adjusted gross income in excess of \$16,420 (\$19,540 for married couples filing jointly). The bill increases the earned income tax credit to forty-five percent (45%) of the family's first \$12,570 of earned income for families with three or more children and increases the beginning point of the phase-out range for all married couples filing a joint return (regardless of the number of children) by \$1,880.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205666,00.html>



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Increase Eligibility for the Refundable Portion of Child Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill increases the eligibility for the refundable child tax credit in 2009 and 2010. For 2008, the child tax credit is refundable to the extent of 15 percent of the taxpayer's earned income in excess of \$8,500. The bill reduces this floor for 2009 and 2010 to \$3,000.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205670,00.html>

"American Opportunity" Education Tax Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill provides financial assistance for individuals seeking a college education. For 2009 and 2010, the bill provides taxpayers with a new "American Opportunity" tax credit of up to \$2,500 of the cost of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Under this new tax credit, taxpayers will receive a tax credit based on one hundred percent (100%) of the first \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses (including books) paid during the taxable year and twenty-five percent (25%) of the next \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Forty percent (40%) of the credit will be refundable. This tax credit is subject to a phase-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$80,000 (\$160,000 for married couples filing jointly).
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205674,00.html>



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Computers as Qualified Education Expenses in 529 Education Plans

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: Section 529 Education Plans are tax-advantaged savings plans that cover all qualified education expenses, including: tuition, room & board, mandatory fees and books. The bill provides that computers and computer technology qualify as qualified education expenses.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p529/ar02.html>

Refundable First-time Home Buyer Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: In 2008, Congress provided taxpayers with a refundable tax credit that was equivalent to an interest-free loan equal to 10 percent of the purchase of a home (up to \$7,500) by first-time home buyers. The provision applies to homes purchased on or after April 9, 2008 and before July 1, 2009. Taxpayers receiving this tax credit are currently required to repay any amount received under this provision back to the government over 15 years in equal installments, or, if earlier, when the home is sold. The credit phases out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$75,000 (\$150,000 in the case of a joint return). The bill eliminates the repayment obligation for taxpayers that purchase homes after January 1, 2009, increases the maximum value of the credit to \$8,000, and removes the prohibition on financing by mortgage revenue bonds, and extends the availability of the credit for homes purchased before December 1, 2009. The provision retains the credit recapture if the house is sold within three years of purchase.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204671,00.html>



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Sales Tax Deduction for Vehicle Purchases

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill provides all taxpayers with a deduction for State and local sales and excise taxes paid on the purchase of new cars, light truck, recreational vehicles, and motorcycles through 2009. This deduction is subject to a phase-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$125,000 (\$250,000 in the case of a joint return).
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204519,00.html>

Temporary Suspension of Taxation of Unemployment Benefits

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: Under current law, all federal unemployment benefits are subject to taxation. The average unemployment benefit is approximately \$300 per month. The provision temporarily suspends federal income tax on the first \$2,400 of unemployment benefits per recipient. Any unemployment benefits over \$2,400 will be subject to federal income tax. This proposal is in effect for taxable year 2009.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205643,00.html>

Extension of AMT Relief for 2009

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill provides more than 26 million families with tax relief in 2009 by extending AMT relief for nonrefundable personal credits and increasing the AMT exemption amount to \$70,950 for joint filers and \$46,700 for individuals.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=200951,00.html>



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Treasury Department Low-Income Housing Grants in Lieu of Tax Credits

Agency: U.S. Department of Treasury

Description: Under current law, taxpayers are allowed to claim a low-income housing tax credit for certain investments made in low-income housing. These tax credits help attract private capital to invest in the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of qualified low-income housing buildings. Current economic conditions have severely undermined the effectiveness of these tax credits. As a result, the bill allows taxpayers to receive a grant from the Treasury Department in lieu of tax credits. Under this provision, state's housing agencies receive a grant equal to up to eighty-five percent (85%) of forty percent (40%) of the state's low-income housing tax credit allocation in lieu of the low-income housing tax credits they would have received. The sub-awards are subject to the same requirements (including rent, income, and use restrictions on such buildings) as the low-income housing tax credit allocations. The grant program applies to each state's 2009 low-income housing tax credit allocation.

Website: <http://www.treas.gov/recovery/LIH-grants.shtml>



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Extension of Emergency Unemployment Compensation

Agency: Department of Labor
Description: Through December 31, 2009, the bill continues the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program, which provides up to 33 weeks of extended unemployment benefits to workers exhausting their regular benefits.
Website: http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/supp_act.asp

Increase in Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Agency: Department of Labor
Description: The bill increases unemployment weekly benefits by an additional \$25 through 2009.
Website: <http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/eta/ETA20090196.htm>

Unemployment Compensation Modernization

Agency: Department of Labor
Description: The bill provides one-time grants to reward and encourage States enacting specific reforms designed to increase UC coverage among low-wage, part-time and other jobless workers, as well as provides an additional \$500 million in administrative funding to all States.
Website: <http://finance.senate.gov/press/Bpress/2009press/prb030409.pdf>



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Temporary Assistance to States with Advances to Unemployment Trust Funds

Agency: Department of Labor

Description: The bill temporarily waives interest payments and the accrual in interest on loans received by state unemployment trust funds through December 31, 2010.

Additional Unemployment Provisions

Agency: Department of Labor

Description: Additional provisions extend unemployment compensation for 13 weeks to railroad workers, who are not included in the Federal/state unemployment system and provide temporary federal assistance to states for the administration of the Extended Benefits program.

Website: <http://www.dol.gov/recovery/implement.htm>

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Contingency Fund

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Description: The bill creates through FY 2010 a capped, temporary TANF Emergency Contingency Fund to provide states with relief during this recession.

Website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/opa/fact_sheets/tanf_factsheet.html



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Extension of TANF Supplemental Grants

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: Through FY 2010, the bill provides additional assistance to qualifying states with high population growth and/or increased poverty at the same amount awarded in FY 2009.
Website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/budget/2010/appendix/2010_recoveryact.pdf

Child Support Enforcement

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill repeals cuts to child support enforcement funding through September 30, 2010.
Website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/>



Tax Relief for Businesses

"Small businesses are an integral part of the American economy. They employ more than 50% of all workers and create 65% of new jobs. These tax provisions are designed to bolster American businesses so they can meet payroll and make investments."

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Extension of Bonus Depreciation

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Businesses are allowed to recover the cost of capital expenditures over time according to a depreciation schedule. Last year, Congress temporarily allowed businesses to recover the costs of capital expenditures made in 2008 faster than the ordinary depreciation schedule would allow by permitting these businesses to immediately write-off fifty percent of the cost of depreciable property (e.g., equipment, tractors, wind turbines, solar panels, and computers) acquired in 2008 for use in the United States. The bill extends this temporary benefit for capital expenditures incurred in 2009.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=183867,00.html>

Election to Accelerate Recognition of Historic AMT/R&D Credits

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Last year, Congress temporarily allowed businesses to accelerate the recognition of a portion of their historic AMT or research and development (R&D) credits in lieu of bonus depreciation. The amount that taxpayers may accelerate is calculated based on the amount that each taxpayer invests in property that would otherwise qualify for bonus depreciation. This amount is capped at the lesser of six percent (6%) of historic AMT and R&D credits or \$30 million. The bill extends this temporary benefit through 2009.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=150703,00.html>



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Extension of Enhanced Small Business Expensing

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: In order to help small businesses quickly recover the cost of certain capital expenses, small business taxpayers may elect to write-off the cost of these expenses in the year of acquisition in lieu of recovering these costs over time through depreciation. Until the end of 2010, small business taxpayers are allowed to write-off up to \$125,000 (indexed for inflation) of capital expenditures subject to a phase-out once capital expenditures exceed \$500,000 (indexed for inflation). Last year, Congress temporarily increased the amount that small businesses could write-off for capital expenditures incurred in 2008 to \$250,000 and increased the phase-out threshold for 2008 to \$800,000. The bill extends these temporary increases for capital expenditures incurred in 2009.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=182005,00.html>

5-Year Carryback of Net Operating Losses for Small Businesses

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, net operating losses ("NOLs") may be carried back to the two taxable years before the year that the loss arises (the "NOL carryback period") and carried forward to each of the succeeding twenty taxable years after the year that the loss arises. For 2008, the bill extends the maximum NOL carryback period from two years to five years for small businesses with gross receipts of \$15 million or less.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205329,00.html>



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Delayed Recognition of Certain Cancellation of Debt Income

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, a taxpayer generally has income where the taxpayer cancels or repurchases its debt for an amount less than its adjusted issue price. The amount of cancellation of debt income ("CODI") is the excess of the old debt's adjusted issue price over the repurchase price. Certain businesses will be allowed to recognize CODI over 10 years (defer tax on CODI for the first four or five years and recognize this income ratably over the following five taxable years) for specified types of business debt repurchased by the business after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2011.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc431.html>

Incentives to Hire Unemployed Veterans and Disconnected Youth

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, businesses are allowed to claim a work opportunity tax credit equal to 40 percent of the first \$6,000 of wages paid to employees of one of nine targeted groups. The bill creates two new targeted groups of prospective employees: (1) unemployed veterans; and (2) disconnected youth. An individual will qualify as an unemployed veteran if they were discharged or released from active duty from the Armed Forces during the five-year period prior to hiring and received unemployment compensation for more than four weeks during the year before being hired. An individual qualifies as a disconnected youth if they are between the ages of 16 and 25 and have not been regularly employed or attended school in the past 6 months.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=177948,00.html>



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Small Business Capital Gains

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, Section 1202 provides a fifty percent (50%) exclusion for the gain from the sale of certain small business stock held for more than five years. The amount of gain eligible for the exclusion is limited to the greater of 10 times the taxpayer's basis in the stock, or \$10 million gain from stock in that small business corporation. This provision is limited to individual investments and not the investments of a corporation. The non-excluded portion of section 1202 gain is taxed at the lesser of ordinary income rates or 28 percent, instead of the lower capital gains rates for individuals. The provision allows a seventy-five percent (75%) exclusion for individuals on the gain from the sale of certain small business stock held for more than five years. This change is for stock issued after the date of enactment and before January 1, 2011.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc409.html>

Temporary Small Business Estimated Tax Payment Relief

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The bill reduces the 2009 required estimated tax payments for certain small businesses.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1040es.pdf>



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Temporary Reduction of S Corporation Built-In Gains Holding Period from 10 Years to 7 Years

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, if a taxable corporation converts into an S corporation, the conversion is not a taxable event. However, following such a conversion, an S corporation must hold its assets for ten years in order to avoid a tax on any built-in gains that existed at the time of the conversion. The bill temporarily reduces this holding period from ten years to seven years for sales occurring in 2009 and 2010.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=98263,00.html>

Repeal of Treasury Section 382 Notice

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Last year, the Treasury Department issued Notice 2008-83, which liberalized rules in the tax code that are intended to prevent taxpayers that acquire companies from claiming losses that were incurred by the acquired company prior to the taxpayer's ownership of the company. The bill repeals this Notice prospectively.

Website: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2008-42_IRB/ar08.html

Treatment of Certain Ownership Changes

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The bill clarifies the application of section 382 to certain companies restructuring pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

Website: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2009-07_IRB/ar05.html



Manufacturing Recovery Provisions

"The words 'Made in America' are found on the highest-quality, most dependable goods. These provisions help businesses get back to work, producing the best products in the world right here in America."

-Max Baucus

Industrial Development Bonds (IDB)

Agency:	Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service
Description:	Under current law, certain manufacturing facilities are eligible for tax exempt bond financing. Section 144(a)(12)(C) specifically limits the definition of a manufacturing facility for the purposes of such financing to facilities that are used in the manufacturing or production of tangible personal property. This provision amends the definition of manufacturing facility to any facility used in the manufacturing, creation, or production of tangible or intangible property described in section 197(d)(1)(C)(iii). Intangible property is any patent, copyright, formula, process, design, pattern, knowhow, format, or other similar item. This provision also clarifies which physical components of a manufacturing facility qualify as "ancillary" and therefore are subjected to a 25% limitation in the amount of bond issuance used to build or re-construct those components.
Website:	http://www.irs.gov

Advanced Energy Investment Credit

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	The proposal establishes a new 30% investment tax credit for facilities engaged in the manufacture of advanced energy property. Credits are available only for projects certified by the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, through a competitive bidding process. The Secretary of Treasury must establish a certification program no later than 180 days after date of enactment, and may allocate up to \$2.3 billion in credits. Advanced energy property includes technology for the production of renewable energy, energy storage, energy conservation, efficient transmission and distribution of electricity, and carbon capture and sequestration.
Website:	http://www.irs.gov/taxexemptbond/article/0,,id=206034,00.html



Manufacturing Recovery Provisions

"The words 'Made in America' are found on the highest-quality, most dependable goods. These provisions help businesses get back to work, producing the best products in the world right here in America."

-Max Baucus

Recovery Zone Bonds

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The ARRA creates a new category of tax credit bonds ("Recovery Zone Bonds") and additional authority under tax-exempt private activity bonds ("Recovery Zone Facility Bonds") for investment in economic recovery zones. Economic recovery zones are areas that have significant poverty, unemployment, general distress or home foreclosures, or areas already designated as empowerment zones or renewable communities. The bill authorizes \$10 billion in Recovery Zone Bonds and \$15 billion in Recovery Zone Facility Bonds. For the Recovery Zone Bonds, the portion of the interest paid as a credit is equal to 45 percent of the interest paid on the bond. For the Recovery Zone Facility Bonds, the issuance is not restricted by State private activity bond volume limits. These bonds can be issued during 2009 and 2010. Each state will receive the greater of the share of the national allocation based on that state's job losses in 2008 as a percentage of national job losses in 2008 or a set-aside. For example, the State of Montana will receive no less than \$90 million of Recovery Zone Bonds and \$135 million of Recovery Zone Facility Bonds. These allocations will be sub-allocated to local municipalities. Municipalities receiving an allocation of these bonds will be permitted to use these bonds to invest in infrastructure, job training, education, and economic development in areas within the boundaries of the State.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206044,00.html>



Economic Recovery Tools

"These tools offer the necessary support for American entrepreneurs to invest in new ideas, start businesses and create jobs where we need them most, in Montana and across the country."

-Max Baucus

Tribal Economic Development Bonds

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	Under current law, tribal governments are limited in their ability to issue tax-exempt bonds. Projects funded by bonds issued by tribal governments must satisfy an "essential governmental function" requirement. This requirement is not imposed on projects funded by bonds issued by State and local governments, and can limit the ability of tribal governments to use tax-exempt bonds for economic development. The ARRA temporarily allows tribal governments to issue \$2 billion in tax-exempt bonds for projects without this restriction in order to spur economic development on tribal lands. Tribal economic development bonds cannot be used to finance any portion of a building used in the conduct of gaming. Finally, the ARRA requires the Secretary of the Treasury to study whether this restriction should be repealed on a permanent basis.
Website:	http://www.irs.gov/govt/tribes/article/0,,id=102551,00.html

New Markets Tax Credit

Agency:	Department of Treasury
Description:	Under current law, there are \$3.5 billion of New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) available for each of 2008 and 2009. The provision increases the available credits for 2008 to \$5 billion and the available credits for 2009 to \$5 billion.
Website:	http://www.cdfifund.gov/news_events/CDFI-2009-14-Amended-Notice-for-New-Markets-Tax-Credit-Program.asp



Economic Recovery Tools

"These tools offer the necessary support for American entrepreneurs to invest in new ideas, start businesses and create jobs where we need them most, in Montana and across the country."

-Max Baucus

Modify Speed Requirement for High-Speed Rail Exempt Facility Bonds

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Under current law, States are allowed to issue private activity bonds for high-speed rail facilities. Under current law, a high-speed rail facility is a facility for the transportation of passengers between metropolitan areas using vehicles that are reasonably expected to operate at speeds in excess of 150 miles per hour between scheduled stops. The bill allows these bonds to be used to develop rail facilities that are used by trains that are capable of attaining speeds in excess of 150 miles per hour.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4078.pdf>



Infrastructure Financing Tools

"These provisions provide good paying jobs for much-needed improvements to our schools, roads, and bridges. These are projects that put Americans back to work and ensure the safety and security of our roads, bridges and other infrastructure."

-Max Baucus

Improvements to Tax Exempt Bonds

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The ARRA makes improvements to current tax rules applicable to the taxation of municipal debt. Under current law, financial institutions are not allowed to take a deduction for the portion of their interest expense that is allocable to such institution's investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. For purposes of this interest disallowance rule, bonds that are issued by a "qualified small issuer" are not taken into account as investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Under current law, a "qualified small issuer" is defined as any issuer that reasonably anticipates that the amount of its tax-exempt obligations (other than certain private activity bonds) will not exceed \$10,000,000. This limitation is limiting the ability of many issuers to finance projects. The ARRA increases this dollar threshold to \$30,000,000 when determining whether a tax-exempt obligation issued in 2009 and 2010 qualifies for this small issuer exception. In addition, the small issuer exception will also apply to an issue if all of the ultimate borrowers in such issue would separately qualify for the exception. This will allow a State Financing Authority to issue greater than the \$30,000,000 limitation provided that each project being financed does not exceed \$30,000,000. Finally, in determining the portion of interest expense that is allocable to investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds, the bill excludes investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds issued during 2009 and 2010 to the extent that these investments constitute less than two percent (2%) of the average adjusted bases of all the assets of the financial institution. As described above, financial institutions are not allowed to take a deduction for the portion of their interest expense that is allocable to such institution's investments in tax-exempt municipal bonds. This change will allow banks and other financial institutions to purchase a greater amount of tax-exempt debt, increasing demand for these bonds and driving down the cost of issuance.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/taxexemptbond/article/0,,id=206034,00.html>



Infrastructure Financing Tools

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Eliminate Costs Imposed on State and Local Governments by the Alternative Minimum Tax

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The alternative minimum tax (AMT) can increase the costs of issuing tax-exempt private activity bonds imposed on State and local governments. Under current law, interest on tax-exempt private activity bonds is generally subject to the AMT. This limits the marketability of these bonds and, therefore, forces State and local governments to issue these bonds at higher interest rates. Last year, Congress excluded one category of private activity bonds (i.e., tax-exempt housing bonds) from the AMT. ARRA will exclude the remaining categories of private activity bonds from the AMT if the bond is issued in 2009 or 2010. The bill also allows AMT relief for current refunding of private activity bonds issued after 2003 and refunded during 2009 and 2010.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=207573,00.html>

Delay Application of Withholding Requirement on Certain Governmental Payments for Goods and Services

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: For payments made after December 31, 2010, the Code requires withholding at a three percent rate on certain payments to persons providing property or services made by Federal, State, and local governments. The withholding is required regardless of whether the government entity making the payment is the recipient of the property or services (those with less than \$100 million in annual expenditures for property or services are exempt). Numerous government entities and small businesses have raised concerns about the application of this provision. The provision delays for one year (through December 31, 2011) the application of the three percent withholding require-



Infrastructure Financing Tools

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ment on government payments for goods and services in order to provide time for the Treasury Department to study the impact of this provision on government entities and other taxpayers.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/govt/fslg/article/0,,id=204409,00.html>

Qualified School Construction Bonds

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The ARRA creates a new category of tax credit bonds for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public school facilities or for the acquisition of land on which a public school facility will be constructed. The bond allows the bond holder to receive a tax credit in lieu of interest. This provides a better subsidy for the issuer of the bond and a better return for the investor in the bond. There is a national limitation on the amount of qualified school construction bonds that may be issued by State and local governments of \$22 billion (\$11 billion allocated initially in 2009 and the remainder allocated in 2010). There is a national limitation on the amount of qualified school construction bonds that may be issued by Indian tribal governments of \$400 million (\$200 million allocated initially in 2009 and the remainder allocated in 2010).

Website: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/modernization/leg-arrta.html>
<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-35.pdf>



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Extension and Increase in Authorization for Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs)

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The bill allows an additional \$1.4 billion of QZAB issuing authority to State and local governments in 2009 and 2010, which can be used to finance renovations, equipment purchases, developing course material, and training teachers and personnel at a qualified zone academy. In general, a qualified zone academy is any public school (or academic program within a public school) below college level that is located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community and is designed to cooperate with businesses to enhance the academic curriculum and increase graduation and employment rates. QZABs are a form of tax credit bonds which offer the holder a Federal tax credit instead of interest.

Website: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2009-16_irb/ar11.html
<http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=171332,00.html>



Infrastructure Financing Tools

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Tax Credit Bond Option for State and Local Governments ("Build America Bonds")

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The Federal government provides significant financial support to State and local governments through the federal tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. Both tax credit bonds and tax-exempt bonds provide a subsidy to municipalities by reducing the cash interest payments that a State or local government must make on its debt. Tax credit bonds differ from tax-exempt bonds in two principal ways: (1) interest paid on tax credit bonds is taxable; and (2) a portion of the interest paid on tax credit bonds takes the form of a Federal tax credit. The Federal tax credit offsets a portion of the cash interest payment that the State or local government would otherwise need to make on the borrowing. The portion of the interest paid as a credit is equal to 35 percent of the interest paid on the bond. For 2009 and 2010, the ARRA provides State and local governments with the option of issuing a tax credit bond instead of a tax-exempt governmental obligation bond. Because the market for tax credits is currently small given current economic conditions, the bill allows the State or local government to elect to receive a direct payment from the Federal government equal to the subsidy that would have otherwise been delivered through the Federal tax credit for bonds. A total of \$7.5 billion of Build America Bonds have been issued by six separate issuers as of May 5, 2009. The State of California has the largest single issuance of \$5 billion on April 22, 2009. The first issuance was made by the University of Virginia on April 15, 2009 for \$250 million.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206037,00.html>
<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-26.pdf>



Reinvestment in Renewable Energy

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-Max Baucus

Individual Energy Credits

Agency:	U.S. Department of Treasury
Description:	This credit allows individuals to claim credits for investment in solar, small wind, fuel cell or geothermal heat pump property. The law provides a 30% personal credit for the purchase of a variety of renewable energy items, including solar power equipment, geothermal heat pumps, fuel cells and 'small wind' property. The 2008 Energy Improvement and Extension Act extended these credits for eight years, through 2016. And except for fuel cell property (which remains subject to a maximum credit of \$500 per half-kilowatt), the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) repeals the dollar caps that had applied to these renewable energy items. ARRA also repeals the limitation on "subsidized energy financing", including assistance provided under a Federal, State, or local program designed to promote energy production or conservation.
Website:	http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/incentivesearch.cfm?Incentive_Code=US37F&state=US&currentpageid=7&search=TableState&EE=1&RE=1 http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_tax_credits
FAQs:	General: http://energystar.custhelp.com/cgi-bin/energystar.cfg/php/enduser/std_alp.php Wind: http://www.awea.org/faq/rsdntqa.html
Additional Info:	Solar: http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=solar_wheat.pr_solar_wheat Geothermal: http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=geo_heat.pr_geo_heat_pumps



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Long-term Extension and Modification of Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: An income tax credit is allowed for the production of electricity from qualified energy resources at certain facilities (the "production tax credit", or PTC). Qualified energy resources include wind, biomass, geothermal, small irrigation power, municipal solid waste, qualified hydropower, and marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy. To be eligible for the credit, electricity produced from qualified energy resources at qualified facilities must be sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person. The bill extends the placed-in-service date for wind facilities for three years (through December 31, 2012). The bill also extends the placed-in-service date for three years (through December 31, 2013) for certain other qualifying facilities: closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal, small irrigation, hydropower, landfill gas, waste-to-energy, and marine renewable facilities.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206871,00.html>



Reinvestment in Renewable Energy

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Temporary Election to Claim the Investment Tax Credit in Lieu of the Production Tax Credit

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	Under current law, facilities that produce electricity from solar facilities are eligible to take a thirty percent (30%) investment tax credit in the year that the facility is placed in service. Facilities that produce electricity from wind, closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal, small irrigation, hydropower, landfill gas, waste-to-energy, and marine renewable facilities are eligible for a production tax credit. The production tax credit is payable over a ten-year period. Because of current market conditions, it is difficult for many renewable projects to find financing due to the uncertain future tax positions of potential investors in these projects. The bill allows facilities to elect to claim the investment tax credit in lieu of the production tax credit.
Website:	http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206869,00.html

Repeal of Limits on Business Credits for Renewable Energy Property

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	The new law repeals the \$4,000 limit on the 30 percent tax credit for small wind energy property and the limitation on property financed by subsidized energy financing. The repeal applies to property placed in service after Dec. 31, 2008.
Website:	http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206871,00.htm



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Clean Renewable Energy Bonds ("CREBs")

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill authorizes an additional \$1.6 billion of new clean renewable energy bonds to finance facilities that generate electricity from the following resources: wind, closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal, small irrigation, hydropower, landfill gas, marine renewable, and trash combustion facilities. This \$1.6 billion authorization will be subdivided into thirds: 1/3 will be available for qualifying projects of State/local/tribal governments, 1/3 for qualifying projects of public power providers, and 1/3 for qualifying projects of electric cooperatives.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-33.pdf>

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds

Agency: Internal Revenue Service
Description: The bill authorizes an additional \$2.4 billion of qualified energy conservation bonds to finance State, municipal and tribal government programs and initiatives designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill also clarifies that qualified energy conservation bonds may be issued to make loans and grants for capital expenditures to implement green community programs. The bill also clarifies that qualified energy conservation bonds may be used for programs in which utilities provide ratepayers with energy-efficient property and recoup the costs of that property over an extended period of time.
Website: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-29.pdf>



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-Max Baucus

Residential Energy Property Credit (Section 1121)

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: The new law increases the energy tax credit for homeowners who make energy efficient improvements to their existing homes. The new law increases the credit rate to 30 percent of the cost of all qualifying improvements and raises the maximum credit limit to \$1,500 for improvements placed in service in 2009 and 2010.

The credit applies to improvements such as adding insulation, energy efficient exterior windows and energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems.

A similar credit was available for 2007, but was not available in 2008. Homeowners should be aware that the standards in the new law are higher than the standards for the credit that was available in 2007 for products that qualify as "energy efficient" for purposes of this tax credit. The IRS will issue guidance that will allow manufacturers to certify that their products meet these new standards.

Until the guidance is released, homeowners generally may continue to rely on manufacturers' certifications that were provided under the old guidance. For exterior windows and sky lights, homeowners may continue to rely on Energy Star labels in determining whether property purchased before June 1, 2009, qualifies for the credit.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206869,00.html>



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Tax Credits for Alternative Refueling Property

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	The alternative refueling property credit provides a tax credit to businesses (e.g., gas stations) that install alternative fuel pumps, such as fuel pumps that dispense E85 fuel, electricity, hydrogen, and natural gas. For 2009 and 2010, the bill increases the 30% alternative refueling property credit for businesses (capped at \$30,000) to 50% (capped at \$50,000). Hydrogen refueling pumps will remain at a 30% credit percentage; however, the cap for hydrogen refueling pumps will be increased to \$200,000. In addition, the bill increases the 30% alternative refueling property credit for individuals (capped at \$1,000) to 50% (capped at \$2,000).
Website:	http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206871,00.html

Plug-in Electric Drive Vehicle Credit

Agency:	Internal Revenue Service
Description:	The bill modifies and increases a tax credit passed into law at the end of last Congress for each qualified plug-in electric drive vehicle placed in service during the taxable year. The base amount of the credit is \$2,500. If the qualified vehicle draws propulsion from a battery with at least 5 kilowatt hours of capacity, the credit is increased by \$417, plus another \$417 for each kilowatt hour of battery capacity in excess of 5 kilowatt hours up to 16 kilowatt hours. Taxpayers may claim the full amount of the allowable credit up to the end of the first calendar quarter in which the manufacturer records its 200,000th sale of a plug-in electric drive vehicle. The credit is reduced in following calendar quarters. The credit is allowed against the alternative minimum tax (AMT). The bill also restores and updates the electric vehicle credit for plug-in electric vehicles that would not otherwise qualify for the larger plug-in electric



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drive vehicle credit and provides a tax credit for plug-in electric drive conversion kits.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=206871,00.html>

Addition of Permanent Sequestration Requirement to CO2 Capture Tax Credit

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Last year, Congress provided a \$10 credit per ton for the first 75 million metric tons of carbon dioxide captured and transported from an industrial source for use in enhanced oil recovery, and \$20 credit per ton for carbon dioxide captured and transported from an industrial source for permanent storage in a geologic formation. Facilities were required to capture at least 500,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year to qualify. The bill requires that any taxpayer claiming the \$10 credit per ton for carbon dioxide captured and transported for use in enhanced oil recovery must also ensure that such carbon dioxide is permanently stored in a geologic formation.

Website: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2009-16_irb/ar06.html

Parity for Transit Benefits

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Description: Current law provides a tax-free fringe benefit employers can provide to employees for transit and parking. Those benefits were set at different dollar amounts. This provision equalizes the tax-free benefit employers can provide for transit and parking. The provision sets both the parking and transit benefits at \$230 a month for 2009, indexes them equally for 2010, and clarifies that certain transit benefits apply to federal employees.

Website: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=205664,00.html>



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Treasury Department Energy Grants in Lieu of Tax Credits

Agency: Department of Treasury

Description: Under current law, taxpayers are allowed to claim a production tax credit for electricity produced by certain renewable energy facilities and an investment tax credit for certain renewable energy property. These tax credits help attract private capital to invest in renewable energy projects. Current economic conditions have severely undermined the effectiveness of these tax credits. As a result, ARRA allows taxpayers to receive a grant from the Treasury Department in lieu of tax credits. This grant will operate like the current law investment tax credit. The Treasury Department will issue a grant in an amount equal to thirty percent (30%) of the cost of the renewable energy facility within sixty days of the facility being placed in service or, if later, within sixty days of receiving an application for such grant.

Website: http://www.treas.gov/recovery/docs/Grants_Specified-Energy-Property.pdf



Health Insurance Assistance

"American families are struggling to keep up with rising out-of-pocket health care costs. American businesses are straining to provide health care and remain competitive in the global economy. These tax credits for COBRA continuation coverage will help ease the burden on families and out-of-work Americans trying to make ends meet while they get back on the horse." -Max Baucus

Premium Subsidies for COBRA Continuation Coverage for Unemployed Workers

Agency:	Center for Medicare and Medicaid
Description:	Recession-related job loss threatens health coverage for many families. To help people maintain coverage, the bill provides a 65% subsidy for COBRA continuation premiums for up to 9 months for workers who have been involuntarily terminated, and for their families. This subsidy also applies to health care continuation coverage if required by states for small employers. With COBRA premiums averaging more than \$1000 a month, this assistance is vitally important. To qualify for premium assistance, a worker must be involuntarily terminated between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009. The subsidy would terminate upon offer of any new employer-sponsored health care coverage or Medicare eligibility. Workers who were involuntarily terminated between September 1, 2008 and enactment, but failed to initially elect COBRA because it was unaffordable, would be given an additional 60 days to elect COBRA and receive the subsidy. To ensure that this assistance is targeted at workers who are most in need, participants must attest that their same year income will not exceed \$125,000 for individuals and \$250,000 for families. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that this provision would help 7 million people maintain their health insurance by providing a vital bridge for workers who have been forced out of their jobs in this recession.
Website:	http://www.cms.hhs.gov/COBRAContinuationofCov/



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Medicare Payments for Teaching Hospitals

Agency: Center for Medicare and Medicaid
Description: The bill blocks a FY09 Medicare payment reduction to teaching hospitals related to capital payments for indirect medical education (IME).
Website: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNMMattersArticles/downloads/MM6444.pdf>

Medicare Payments to Hospice

Agency: Center for Medicare and Medicaid
Description: The bill blocks FY09 Medicare payment cut to hospice providers related to a wage index payment add-on.
Website: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/center/hospice.asp>

Medicare Payments to Long Term Care Hospitals

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill makes technical corrections to the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 related to Medicare payments for long-term care hospitals.
Website: http://www.medpac.gov/documents/Mar09_March%20report%20testimony_WM%20FINAL.pdf



State and Fiscal Relief and Medicaid

"More than 40 states have fiscal shortfalls, putting Medicaid and other programs at risk along with the people who depend on them. This relief can increase GDP by \$1.38 for every dollar spent. Those dollars help keep and create jobs and sustain Medicaid, an important safety net for millions of Americans."

-Max Baucus

Temporary Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Increase

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Description: The bill increases FMAP funding for a 27-month period beginning 10/1/2008 through 12/31/2010, with an across-the-board increase to all states of 6.2% and a similar increase for territories. A bonus structure (in addition to the across-the-board increase) provides an additional decrease in State financial obligations for Medicaid based on increases in the State's unemployment rate. States will also be required to maintain effort on eligibility.

Website: http://www.legis.state.ia.us/lsadocs/SC_MaterialsDist/2009/SDDLH031.PDF
<http://www.dhhs.gov/recovery/fmapprocess.html>

Temporary Increase in Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Description: The bill increases states' FY 2009 annual DSH allotments by 2.5 percent, and increases states' FY 2010 by 2.5 percent above the new FY2009 DSH allotment. After FY2010, states' annual DSH allotments would return to 100% of the annual DSH allotments as determined under current law.

Website: <http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/cms/dshstates.html>
<http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/cms/dsh.html>



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Extension of Moratoria on Medicaid Regulations

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill extends moratoria on Medicaid regulations for targeted case management, provider taxes, and school-based administration and transportation services through June 30, 2009. The bill also adds a moratorium on the Medicaid regulation for hospital outpatient services through June 30, 2009. The provision includes a Sense of Congress that the Secretary of HHS should not promulgate regulations concerning payments to public providers, graduate medical education, and rehabilitative services.
Website: <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7872.pdf>

Extension of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA)

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill extends TMA beyond the current expiration date of June 30, 2009, to December 31, 2010.
Website: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/media/press/release.asp?Counter=3448&intNumPerPage=10&checkDate=&checkKey=&srchType=1&numDays=3500&srchOpt=0&srchData=&keywordType=All&chkNewsType=1%2C+2%2C+3%2C+4%2C+5&intPage=&showAll=&pYear=&year=&desc=&cboOrder=date>

Extension of the Qualified Individual Program

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill extends the Qualified Individual program, which assists certain low-income individuals with Medicare Part B premiums, through December 31, 2010.



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Provisions from the Indian Health Care Improvement Act

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill eliminates cost-sharing for American Indians and Alaska Natives in Medicaid, protects Indian Tribal property, and maintains access to Indian health facilities.

Prompt Payment Requirements for Nursing Facilities and Hospitals

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services
Description: The bill temporarily applies Medicaid prompt pay requirements to nursing facilities and hospitals.
Website: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/apps/media/press/release.asp?Counter=3448&intNumPerPage=10&checkDate=&checkKey=&srchType=1&numDays=3500&srchOpt=0&srchData=&keywordType=All&chkNewsType=1%2C+2%2C+3%2C+4%2C+5&intPage=&showAll=&pYear=&year=&desc=&cboOrder=date>



Health Information Technology

"Comprehensive health care reform is my priority this year. We must provide access to quality, affordable coverage to every American in a way that reduces costs over the long-term. Investing in Health IT is a step in the right direction by increasing communication, quality, and efficiency of patient care for all Montanans and Americans."
-Max Baucus

Funding for Health Information Technology (IT) through Medicare and Medicaid Incentives

Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Description:	ARRA promotes the use of health information technology (health IT), such as electronic health records, by: requiring the government to take a leadership role to develop standards by 2010 that allow for the nationwide electronic exchange and use of health information to improve quality and coordination of care; investing \$19 billion in health information technology infrastructure and Medicare and Medicaid incentives to encourage doctors, hospitals, and other providers to use health IT to electronically exchange patients' health information; and strengthening Federal privacy and security law to protect identifiable health information from misuse as the health care sector increases use of health IT. Approximately 90% of doctors and 70% of hospitals will adopt and use certified electronic health records within the next decade, according to the Congressional Budget Office. In turn, this will save the government more than \$12 billion (through reduced spending on Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs) and generate additional savings throughout the health sector through improvements in quality of care, care coordination, and reductions in medical errors and duplicative care.
Website:	http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/index.html#Health



Trade Provisions

"I fought to extend trade adjustment assistance for American workers and firms to provide the right support and training to stay competitive in the global economy. These provisions help ensure that Montana and indeed all American workers get a fair shake."

-Max Baucus

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers

Agency: Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance, U.S. Department of Labor

Description: To assist manufacturing, service and public-sector workers who have become (or are threatened to become) fully or partially laid-off from jobs due to increased imports from a foreign country or a shift in production abroad. TAA also covers suppliers of component parts as well as downstream workers. Workers apply for TAA benefits through the Secretary of Labor. Eligible workers can receive extended income support, training, a health care tax credit, job search and relocation allowances and other services to help them retrain and get new jobs.

Contact: (202) 693-3560

Website: <http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/>
<http://dli.mt.gov/>

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms

Agency: Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce

Description: Provides financial assistance and consulting services to manufacturing and service firms that have been affected by import competition. Trade-affected firms apply through TAA for Firms regional offices. Small- and medium-sized firms are served through regional Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers. Experts assist in the application process, development of the adjustment proposal and implementation of projects. Eligible firms can receive up to \$75,000 in grant funding to help maintain or improve their competitiveness.

Contact: info@taacenters.org
(206) 622-2730

Website: <http://www.eda.gov/Research/TradeAdj.xml>
<http://www.taacenters.org>
<http://www.nwtaac.org>



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Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers and Fishermen

Agency: Foreign Agriculture Service, Department of Agriculture
Description: Provides financial assistance and consulting services to farmers and fishermen that have been affected by import competition. A group of farmers or fishermen may apply for TAA benefits through the Department of Agriculture. Individual farmers or fishermen must demonstrate that they produced the agricultural commodity and that the price received, quantity of production, or value of production for the commodity has decreased. Eligible farmers can receive technical assistance, training, and up to \$12,000 in grant funding to help maintain or improve their competitiveness.
Contact: trade.adjustment@fas.usda.gov
Website: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/ITP/TAA/taa.asp>

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Communities

Agency: U.S. Department of Commerce
Description: To provide technical assistance to trade-affected communities to identify impediments to economic development and develop a community strategic plan to address economic adjustment and workforce dislocation in the community. The Secretary of Commerce may provide grants to assist in the development and implementation of the community's strategic plan for community redevelopment. Communities must match 5% of the funds allotted by the Commerce Department to implement the strategic plan.
Contact: (202) 482-2000
Website: <http://www.commerce.gov/Recovery>



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Industry or Sector Partnership Grants

Agency: U.S. Department of Labor

Description: To establish a Sector Partnership Grant program to facilitate efforts of the partnership to strengthen and revitalize industries. The Secretary of Labor awards grants to facilitate partnerships between industry, state and local governments, firms, local labor and work force investment boards, and educational institutions. Grants may be used to help the partnerships identify the skill needs of the targeted industry or sector and address any gaps in the supply of available, skilled workers in the trade-affected community. Grants may also be used to implement and develop strategies for small-and medium-sized firms to increase their productivity and retain workers.

Contact: (877) US-2JOBS

Website: <http://www.dol.gov/Recovery>

Community College and Career Training Grants

Agency: U.S. Department of Labor

Description: To establish a Community College and Career Training Grant program to develop or improve training programs for workers eligible for the TAA for Workers Program. Grant proposals must include information regarding the manner in which the grant will be used to improve or develop an education or training program, the extent to which the program will meet the needs of workers in the community, the extent to which the proposal fits into a communities strategic plan or Sector Partnership Grant, and any previous experience of the institution in providing such services to TAA eligible workers.

Contact: (877) US-2JOBS

Website: <http://www.dol.gov/Recovery>



Trade Provisions

"I fought to extend trade adjustment assistance for American workers and firms to provide the right support and training to stay competitive in the global economy. These provisions help ensure that Montana and indeed all American workers get a fair shake."

-Max Baucus

Duty Refund Recollection

Agency:	Customs and Border Protection
Description:	Prohibits U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from demanding that U.S. lumber, steel, and other companies repay duties that CBP collected on Canadian and Mexican imports, and then distributed to the companies between 2001 and 2005.
Website:	www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/add_cvd/cont_dump/cont_dump_faq.xml



Additional Resources

Name	Website	Telephone
SENATOR MAX BAUCUS		
Senator Baucus	http://www.baucus.senate.gov/	(202) 224-2651
Senate Finance Committee	http://finance.senate.gov/	(202) 224-4515
Montana Resource Guide	http://www.baucus.senate.gov/resource.html	
STATE OF MONTANA		
Governor's Recovery Website	http://www.recovery.mt.gov/	(406) 444-3111
Department of Commerce	http://commerce.mt.gov/	(406) 841-2700
Department of Labor	http://dli.mt.gov/	(406) 444-2840
Department of Business	http://www.business.mt.gov/	(406) 444-5634
Department of Health and Human Services	http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/	(406) 444-5622
OTHER		
Grants and Federal Domestic Assistance Resources	http://www.baucus.senate.gov/assistance/grants/resources.cfm	
State Recovery Sites	http://www.recovery.gov/?q=content/state-recovery-page	
US Conference of Mayors, Main Street Economic Recovery	http://www.usmayors.org/recovery/	
National Conference of State Legislatures	http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/2009economicstimulus.htm	



U. S. Government Websites

Name of Agency	Website	Telephone
U.S. Government Recovery Web site	http://www.recovery.gov/	
Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)	http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/recovery/index.asp	(202) 606-5000
Department of Agriculture (USDA)	http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/?navid=USDA_ARRA	(406) 444-3144
Department of Commerce (DOC)	http://www.commerce.gov/Recovery/	(202) 482-2000
Department of Defense (DOD)	http://www.defenselink.mil/recovery/	(703) 428-0711
Department of Education (ED)	http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html	(800) 872-5327
Department of Energy (DOE)	http://www.energy.gov/recovery/	(800) 342-5363
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/	
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	http://www.dhs.gov/xopnbiz/recovery.shtm	(202) 282-8000
Department of Labor (DOL)	http://www.dol.gov/recovery/	(202) 208-3100
Department of State (DOS)	http://www.state.gov/recovery/	(202) 647-4000
Department of the Interior (DOI)	http://www.doi.gov/recovery/	(202) 208-3100
Department of Transportation (DOT)	http://www.dot.gov/recovery/	(202) 366-0747
Department of Treasury (TREAS)	http://www.treas.gov/recovery/	(202) 622-2000
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)	http://www.va.gov/recovery/	(800) 827-1000
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	http://www.epa.gov/recovery/	(800) 227-8917
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)	http://www.nea.gov/recovery/	(202) 682-5400
National Science Foundation (NSF)	http://www.nsf.gov/recovery/	(703) 292-5111
Small Business Administration (SBA)	http://www.sba.gov/recovery/	(800) 827-5722
Social Security Administration (SSA)	http://ssa.gov/recovery/	(800) 772-1213
Agency for International Development (USAID)	http://www.usaid.gov/recovery/	(800) 518-4726
Internal Revenue Service	http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204335,00.html	(800) 829-1040



Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus Office Locations

Committee On Finance

219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-6200
(202) 224-4515

Washington D.C.

511 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-2651 (Office)
(202) 224-9412 (Fax)

Billings

222 North 32nd Street
Suite 100
Billings, MT 59101
(406) 657-6790

Bozeman

Federal Building
32 East Babcock
Suite 114
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 586-6104

Butte

27 North Wyoming
Suite A
Butte, MT 59701
(406) 782-8700

Glendive

Yellowstone Basin Building
Lower Level East Side
122 West Towne
Glendive, MT 59330

Great Falls

113 3rd Street North
Great Falls, MT 59401
(406) 761-1574
(406) 452-1117 (TDD)

Helena

Empire Block
30 West 14th Street
Suite 206
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 449-5480

Kalispell

8 Third Street East
Kalispell, MT 59901
(406) 756-1150

Missoula

280 E. Front St.
Suite 100
Missoula, MT 59802
(406) 329-3123



Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus