



Los Alamos Study Group

Nuclear Disarmament • Environmental Protection • Social Justice • Economic Sustainability

Nuclear and Military Maldistribution and Inefficient Use of Recovery Act Funds in New Mexico

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Summary

This brief analyzes the economic impacts of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) spending in New Mexico by focusing on two of the state's dominant sectors: (1) the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons facilities and its contractors, and (2) branches of the Armed Services, including the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and their contractors. Compared to other federal agencies, funds disbursed by these sectors, through grants and contracts, have produced few jobs-per-dollar, and few employment opportunities matched to the education and skills of the majority of the state's population, especially its most economically distressed communities. Economic benefits from Recovery Act funds have been disproportionately concentrated in economically advantaged zip codes, while poorer communities have continued to struggle against the economic downturn. Strong evidence indicates that ARRA funds spent by non-nuclear and non-military agencies, and spent in zip codes with higher than average rates of poverty, have produced more jobs-per-dollar. Finally, nuclear and military portions of this unprecedented influx of federal funds have been used to build or manage projects perhaps not suited to "economic recovery" or "reinvestment" as defined by the ARRA itself. The lesson for the future is that a drastically different distribution of ARRA funds across agencies, with more dollars going to non-nuclear and non-military projects, and to more economically distressed communities, can produce many times more jobs and lift the state's economy as a whole.

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The ARRA in Theory

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 allocated \$787 billion dollars among three major categories - \$288 billion for tax benefits, \$275 billion for grants and contracts, and \$130 billion for entitlements. Just over half of these funds have been distributed to states and territories as of June 2010.

The Recovery Act's purpose and principles as stated in Sec. 3 of the legislation are as follows;

- (1) To preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery.
- (2) To assist those most impacted by the recession.
- (3) To provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science and health.
- (4) To invest in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits.
- (5) To stabilize State and local government budgets, in order to minimize and avoid reductions in essential services and counterproductive state and local tax increases.¹

This brief focuses on a specific category of ARRA funds in the state of New Mexico —contracts and grants. In several of data tables and charts the focus is solely on contracts and grants greater than \$1 million.² Contracts and grants make up the most important social component of the ARRA. Unlike tax benefits or entitlements they are meant to be invested into businesses, non-profit entities, public infrastructure, and government programs. Unlike tax benefits, grants and contracts are meant to directly produce real goods and services. They also make up the most important long term aspect of the ARRA because the products of these funds and labors can, if appropriated wisely, establish new and critical transport and energy infrastructures, strengthen existing local businesses and nonprofit institutions, and produce long-term employment with new and advanced skills. In other words, ARRA dollars *could* be used to transition the state's economy away from dependence on the very institutions, patterns, and inputs that are among the root causes of the nation's "Great Recession" which began in 2007, as well as New Mexico's deeply entrenched economic and social problems.³

The ARRA in Practice: New Mexico

New Mexico has been awarded just over \$2.17 billion in ARRA contract, grant, and loan funds. About 2,332 contract and grant awards have been made⁴, totaling \$2.15 billion in funds as of June 2010. Approximately \$526 million in contracts and grants have been reported as received by state agencies, businesses, non-profit institutions, and municipal governments.⁵ Barring some kind of political intervention, the overall patterns in the

¹ H.R. 1: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, "[Sec. 3 Purposes and Principles.](#)"

² Million dollar plus contracts and grants represent the most serious, long-term, and impacting allocation of grant funds. They are most likely to result in lasting infrastructure and jobs.

³ On New Mexico's social and economic problems, and some proposed solutions see, "[The Path to a High Road Economy: Investing in People, Creating Opportunity.](#)" New Mexico Voices for Children, January 2006; Mello, Greg, "[Does Los Alamos National Lab Help or Hurt the New Mexico Economy?.](#)" Los Alamos Study Group, July 2006; Sierra, Christine, "'We're a Poor State': A Glimpse at Poverty in New Mexico." The New Mexico Report, SHRI 2003-2004.

⁴ Only 11 loans have been reported in New Mexico, although they total \$56,474,600, or 2% of the total contract, grant, and loan allocation. All but two of these loans were to local governments, none went to businesses, and most were channeled through the Dept. of Agriculture. See Recovery.gov's [advanced recipient reported data search.](#)

⁵ One shortcoming of the data analyzed here is that jobs and spending figures are self-reported by agencies and contractors. Figures are therefore hard to verify, and discrepancies across agencies and different contractors are possible. Section 1512 of the Recovery Act requires recipients to report the number of jobs created or saved on a per-quarter basis, and the Office of Management and Budget has attempted to devise transparent and rigorous rules for

distribution of ARRA funds by federal and state agencies have been set, and remaining undedicated or unspent funds are likely to be channeled through these same paths, magnifying the overall effect of the stimulus so far.

New Mexico's ARRA funds have thus far been maldistributed across geographic zones and economic sectors. This has led to the creation of relatively poor numbers of jobs that are unmatched to the state's workforce demographics. Recovery Act funds have also been concentrated into a few zip codes, and into the hands of a few powerful institutional actors and corporate contractors. The major cause of this maldistribution is the dominant and determining position of Department of Energy nuclear weapons facilities and programs, and the military armed services and their contractors, in the state's political economy.⁶

Because of their size and their bureaucratic knowledge and capabilities, the nuclear and military sectors, composed of large institutions like the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) weapons labs, Air Force and Army installations, as well as large and medium sized for-profit contractors linked to them, have been able to identify, acquire, and spend an inordinately large portion of all ARRA dollars. In fact, the Senate's version of the Recovery Act included \$1 billion in funds for NNSA weapons activities. This was clearly the result of institutional lobbying power of the national laboratories, their corporate managers, and the Senators who represent these interests.⁷ LANL, for example, has a full time staff dedicated to soliciting ARRA funds, especially those allocated under the DOE's \$45 billion set-aside.⁸

Indeed, with respect to the nation's nuclear weapons complex and the corporations that run it, this bureaucratic influence over ARRA funds is reflected nationally; nine out of the ten single largest Recovery Act contracts in the entire U.S. have been let to three nuclear weapons and waste contractors operating at three DOE sites (see Table 3. Top 10 ARRA Contracts in U.S. as of 6/2/2010). New Mexico's experience of the Recovery Act thus far is a distilled version of this, with much less contract and grant diversity.

Nuclear and Military Recipients of ARRA Funds

Contracts and grants greater than \$1 million in New Mexico are listed in Table 1., "ARRA Nuclear & Defense Spending in New Mexico, Grants and Contracts >\$1million." Nuclear and Military recipients are color coded in green and blue fields respectively. Thirty-six nuclear and military recipients have so far consumed more than \$504 million of New Mexico's ARRA allocation.

reporting recipients. See ["Part 2. Replacement of Section 5 of M-09-21 – Reporting on Jobs Creation Estimates by Recipients of Grants, Loans, and other forms of Federal Assistance."](#) in [Updated Guidance on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act – Data Quality, Non-Reporting R](#), Office of Management and Budget, Memorandum M-10-08 (December 18, 2009), and; ["Holding Recipients Accountable for Reporting Compliance under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act."](#) Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-10-17 (May 4, 2010).

⁶ Hereafter DOE nuclear weapons facilities, their corporate operators and subcontractors, and defense armed services and their contractors are referred to simply as "nuclear" and "military" recipients. Nuclear energy firms (such as the [Energy/Matter Conversion Corporation](#), a Santa Fe company attempting to develop a fusion energy source) and similarly related categories of recipients are not included. Most nuclear waste management and cleanup is included because it concerns polluted Los Alamos Lab property and disposal sites for the nuclear weapons program. Also included are two uranium mine remediation projects, mines operated by companies that produced fissile materials for weapons programs.

⁷ Mello, Greg, ["Senate version of proposed economic stimulus \(S336, the “American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan”\)](#)," Los Alamos Study Group, February 2, 2009. The Study Group actively sought and helped to successfully reverse this billion dollar nuclear weapons stimulus through the ARRA.

⁸ According to Roger Snodgrass' [report](#) in the Los Alamos Monitor;

"Carolyn Zerkle, who heads the stimulus project at the lab, drilled into the process by which the lab is evaluating and coordinating appropriate responses to grant opportunities, particularly in the \$45 billion energy-related piece of the pie. 'This is an opportunity of a lifetime,' she said. 'And it's only going to come here once.'"

See Snodgrass, Roger, ["Stimulus ramps up in New Mexico."](#) Los Alamos Monitor, July 9, 2009.

Nuclear waste management and disposal contracts related to the Los Alamos Laboratory's weapons activities consumed more of these dollars than any other program.⁹ The largest corporate contractor recipients include Portage, Inc., Washington TRU Solutions, Terranear PMC, Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc., and Los Alamos Technical Associates, Inc. These five companies alone have consumed \$217 million in state ARRA funds, about ten percent of New Mexico's total ARRA grants and contracts allocation.

It is not entirely clear as to why cleaning up nuclear weapons waste at Los Alamos has been considered the single biggest priority for New Mexico's share of the ARRA, but again nationally, the largest ARRA contracts are for similar nuclear weapons waste cleanup efforts in Washington state and South Carolina. While increased support for environmental management of the Los Alamos Lab's polluted sites is a necessary and welcome commitment, how this work constitutes "recovery" and "reinvestment" for the state of New Mexico is unclear. These cleanup contracts have generated relatively few jobs for the most distressed residents of northern New Mexico. Instead they have generated work for professional employees of the contractors doing the work. More so, the production and dumping of nuclear waste resulting weapons activities at LANL and other sites continues, and there is no plan to clean up most of the nuclear waste being generated at the Lab.¹⁰ Rather than using stimulus dollars to fund waste cleanup across the NNSA complex it would be advisable to use funds with no purposive restrictions, arbitrarily short timeframes for spending, and other limitations built into the ARRA.

All in all, environmental management (EM) work should probably not be funded by the ARRA.¹¹ Instead it should be supported through the DOE/NNSA budget which has more than ample funds, if redirected from unnecessary capital projects and program, to remediate contaminated land and buildings across the weapons complex.¹² Nevertheless, Congress specifically designed Title IV of the Recovery Act (Energy and Water Development, Department of Energy, Energy Programs) to fund both defense and non-defense nuclear cleanup at federal sites at a level of \$6 billion. New Mexico's share of these earmarked funds is \$384 million, split between:

The Carlsbad Field Office will use Recovery Act funding of \$172 million to accelerate the final disposal of legacy transuranic (TRU) waste at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) from the Savannah River Site and seven smaller sites across the country.

At the Los Alamos National Laboratory, \$212 million in Recovery Act funding will be used for demolition of 35 buildings and structures, allowing the transfer of over 100 acres of land to Los Alamos County for reuse.¹³

Given the Department of Defense's already large share of the overall federal budget¹⁴, funding of military projects is equally questionable under the ARRA.

Individual nuclear grants and contracts of \$1 million or greater total over \$443 million, while military contracts and grants amount to almost \$70 million. Large military contracts include Universal Constructors, Inc. of Albuquerque who have been paid \$8 million by the Air Force to pave multiple parking lots and roadways at Kirtland AFB; Chugach Management Services' \$5 million in building and asphalt improvements at Kirtland and

⁹ LANL, "[LANL awards Recovery Act contract worth up to \\$100 million.](#)" Press Release, March 10, 2009.

¹⁰ See Los Alamos Study Group, "Nuclear Waste," <http://www.lasg.org/waste.htm>.

¹¹ DOE Environmental Management (EM) work across the nuclear weapons complex has been criticized for several years now by the Government Accountability Office for waste, poor project planning, and mismanagement. See GAO, "[NUCLEAR WASTE: Action Needed to Improve Accountability and Management of DOE's Major Cleanup Projects.](#)" September, 2008, GAO-08-1081.

¹² For details about DOE/NNSA funding priorities see the [NNSA FY2011 Budget](#), and "[Obama Requests Nuclear Weapons Spending Surge.](#)" Los Alamos Study Group, February 1, 2010.

¹³ DOE, "[American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Newsletter.](#)" Office of Environmental Management, Issue 1, April 2009, p. 4.

¹⁴ In FY2010 "Security" spending in the United States, which includes the DoD budget and outlays for overseas operations was \$844 billion. See Office of Management and Budget, "[Summary Tables.](#)" in Budget of the United States Government, FY2011, p. 149.

other Air Force properties, and; Mans Construction Company's pair of \$2+ million payments to fix water and road infrastructure at White Sands Missile Range. These are representative military contracts; many are for laying pavement on roads or parking lots, or fixing up buildings and infrastructure on the state's air force and army bases.

Nuclear and military controlled ARRA dollars account for one out of every four among ARRA grants or contracts greater than \$1 million in New Mexico. Chart 1., "Nuclear and Military ARRA Recipients >\$1m" illustrates the allocation of the state's most important grant and contract dollars between the dominant nuclear and military sectors and the rest of the state's economy. Nuclear and military recipients control roughly one quarter of all contracts and grants greater than \$1 million. Even among nuclear and military recipients there is a clear hierarchal division of contract dollars. The top four recipients —Los Alamos National Security, LLC; Portage, Inc.; Washington TRU Solutions, LLC, and; Sandia Corporation— have taken twice as many ARRA dollars as the remaining thirty-two nuclear and military recipients. More so, many of these smaller grants are consumed by nuclear waste cleanup activities at Los Alamos Laboratory, making them somewhat indistinguishable from work controlled by LANS, LLC, Portage, Inc., and Washington TRU Solutions, LLC. These three entities control the prime contracts for nuclear waste cleanup and direct nearly all of the work.¹⁵

Table 4., "Top Ten ARRA Fund Recipients in NM," and Chart 2., "Top Ten Recipients vs. All Other Recipients >\$1m," compare the state's largest single contracts and grants greater than \$1 million. Four of the top ten involve nuclear weapons laboratory related work.

New Mexico's nuclear and military sectors control a large proportion of ARRA contract and grant dollars, and much of this funding is controlled by a few corporations who have prime contracts with the NNSA weapons labs. How then does this concentration of funds affect the potential for economic recovery and reinvestment in New Mexico?

Poor Job Generation, Geographic Concentration, and Regressive Redistribution

When compared to practically every other federal agency, nuclear and military spending of ARRA funds has proven so far to be a poor generator of jobs. Nuclear and military spending also tends to concentrate ARRA funds, and the benefits they might accrue, in a few select zip codes that are not representative of the state's diverse population. Furthermore, ARRA funds controlled by the DOE's nuclear weapons labs and contractors, as well as the armed services, fail to provide jobs to the state's most distressed communities. As the ARRA clearly indicates, however, the poor have been "most impacted by the recession," and the economic stimulus of Recovery Act spending is explicitly intended to uplift families and communities that have seen the greatest declines in income and rising unemployment levels.

Table 5. "NM ARRA Funds, Jobs to Dollars Ratio by Agency" illustrates the poor job-generation results of nuclear and military spending compared to other federal agencies. The Air Force, DOE, and Navy have so far posted the lowest jobs-to-dollars ratio of all federal agencies spending ARRA funds in New Mexico. The Army has fared not much better, beating out only the Commerce and Transportation Departments. In contracts and grants, the most effective federal agencies so far include the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, NASA, Treasury, HUD, and the Department of Education.¹⁶

¹⁵ This is due to the fact that LANS, LLC and Washington TRU Solutions, LLC operate the Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, respectively for NNSA. Washington TRU is a subsidiary of URS Corporation, one of the four major partners in the LANS, Limited Liability Corporation. On corporate ownership and contract management of the nuclear weapons industry see Hill, Damon and Greg Mello, "[Competition - or Collusion? Privatization and Crony Capitalism in the Nuclear Weapons Complex: Some Questions from New Mexico.](#)" Los Alamos Study Group, May 30, 2006.

¹⁶ "Department of Defense" spending is [categorized here](#) as separate and distinct from the armed services. It comes in just three contracts worth \$2,702,762, only \$12,268 of which has been spent so far, generating 0.29 jobs. Job numbers reported as fractions are the result of increased work hours for pre-existing FTE staff and do not represent new hiring.

Wide differences in agency reported data don't allow for easy cross-comparisons between all federal agencies, however. For example, very low levels of ARRA allocations, spending, and therefore small absolute numbers of jobs produced by agencies with a small footprints in the state, such as the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities, do not compare well to departments with large footprints like Energy or the Air Force. There are several major federal agencies with significant ARRA allocations than can meaningfully be compared to nuclear and military spending, however. For example, the Department of Education has received \$108 million in ARRA dollars and created or saved 2,352 jobs in New Mexico, far more than any other federal source.

The Education Department's jobs-to-dollars ratio, calculated here as 0.22, is far better than the Army, Air Force, Navy, or DOE, which together average out at 0.03.¹⁷ Thus for the Department of Education, the cost to create 1 job is roughly \$46,000, whereas for the Department of Energy the cost is \$375,000. For the Department of Housing and Urban Development creating a job is as simple as spending \$44,000, but for the Air Force it takes \$359,000. Even so, the Air Force controls almost four times more in ARRA funds than HUD in New Mexico. Chart 3. "NM ARRA Funds by Agency" visually illustrates the disproportionate control of stimulus money by nuclear and military institutions in New Mexico.

Given the intent of the Recovery Act —"to preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery" and, "to assist those most impacted by the recession"— a better implementation of policy would result in greater shares of ARRA funds being distributed to agencies with higher jobs-to-dollars ratios. Given that the relatively weak impacts of military spending as an economic stimulus are well understood, the reason for New Mexico's nuclear and military maldistribution of ARRA dollars must be explained as something other than a mere lack of foresight or planning.¹⁸

Related to the control of ARRA funds by the nuclear and military sectors of New Mexico's political economy is the geographic concentration of recovery dollars in specific zip codes. Geographic concentration results from both the physical location (corporate address) of ARRA fund recipients, and also often relates to the locations where work is performed. It can be inferred that communities within the zip codes where ARRA funds are spent, benefit from both the influx of dollars and jobs created, as well as the infrastructural fruits of these labors. This is true for both inefficient uses of funds as well as highly efficient uses, even though the latter is preferable. Unfortunately the communities garnering the lion's share of ARRA dollars in New Mexico have also been the most insulated from unemployment, impoverishment, and other impacts of the national economy's recent negative growth.

Table 6. "Cross Comparison of zip codes with greatest funds received and most jobs created," illustrates geographic inequalities that have negated the ARRA's possible positive impacts for many of New Mexico's most distressed communities. By juxtaposing the ten zip codes receiving the most ARRA funding versus the ten zip codes reporting the greatest job gains as a result of ARRA funding, several patterns emerge.¹⁹

First, four of the top ten ARRA recipient zip codes represent the four key locations of nuclear weapons and waste related work in New Mexico - Los Alamos, Albuquerque (proximate to Sandia National Laboratories and its corporate contractors), and Carlsbad (near the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant). Work performed in these four zip codes has been very inefficient at creating jobs. In Los Alamos it has taken \$2,084,269 in ARRA funds to create one job. At one of the zip codes geographically proximate to Sandia Lab, it took \$3,338,304 to create one job. In Carlsbad near the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant it has taken \$747,104.68 to create each of the 161.5 reported jobs.

¹⁷ The "jobs-to-dollars" ratio presented here is obtained by an admittedly a quick and unsophisticated means of calculation, but its value is in showing the order of magnitude difference in the employment impacts of spending by different agencies. In Table 3. the jobs-to-dollars ratio is calculated by dividing the number of jobs reported by total funds received, multiplied by 10,000.

¹⁸ For a good primer on military spending's weak economic impact relative to individual tax cuts for consumption, health care, education, mass transit, and construction, see Pollin, Robert & Heidi Garrett-Peltier, "[The Employment Effects of Downsizing the U.S. Military.](#)" The Political Economy Research Institute, Working Paper No. 152 (November, 2007).

¹⁹ Note that because six zip codes overlap in the top ten of both categories there are only a total of fourteen. Also note the table is sorted by the jobs-to-dollars ratio, in descending order.

Compare this to Zuni or Mescalero where one job has been created for every \$82,042 and \$202,754 spent respectively. In other words it takes 10 to 25 times more money to create one job in Los Alamos than it does in Zuni or Mescalero. Add to this the nature of employment and the demographics of persons being hired, and the problems with spending so much of the Recovery Act's stimulus money grow even more: LANL ARRA funds are more likely to employ the currently employed, persons with advanced degrees, with savings, who are living above the poverty line, etc. (see Table 6. "Poverty Rate" figures for each zip). Funds spent on projects in economically disadvantaged zip codes will more likely hire or benefit the unemployed, persons with less education, less savings, and persons in poverty (again see Table 6.) - in other words people who are seriously distressed by the economic crisis.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 is an unprecedented federal commitment to communities across the United States. Its grant and contract dollars have already produced many needed goods, services, and infrastructures to transition the American economy and prepare it for a more resilient future, while also protecting the most vulnerable from further dislocation and hardship. However, too much of the ARRA has been controlled by federal agencies and powerful economic interests whose spending and priorities do not facilitate the Act's main intended effects, nor its full potential.

That the nuclear and military sectors are poor distributors of federal funds, poor generators of jobs, and that their spending has relatively weak multiplying effects on the whole economy compared to other federal agencies, and state and local governments, is incontrovertibly true. The impacts of the ARRA so far in New Mexico —where the nuclear and military sectors are larger and more powerful than most other states— has clearly demonstrated this. It is therefore incumbent upon policymakers and the public to ensure that future federal commitments to the state of New Mexico are allocated and spent differently.

More money must make it into the hands of municipal governments, the tribes and pueblos, school districts, counties, and small businesses through federal agencies that produce goods and services for the whole economy, not simply a narrow range of contractors who service nuclear facilities and military bases.

Finally, because of the interrelated economic and environmental problems we face, it is necessary to target the investment of future federal funds into clean energy projects to the fullest extent possible - including wind and solar generation, home weatherization, grid improvements, and mass transit.²⁰ Like the entire nation, New Mexico faces the challenge of retooling its economy and protecting and empowering its most vulnerable citizens in this time of economic and social transformation. The path to success will demand breaking predominant patterns that have been set over decades, but it can be done.

²⁰ The central importance of using economic stimulus dollars for post-carbon and post-nuclear energy sources is explained in detail in Pollin, Robert, James Heintz & Heidi Garrett-Peltier, "[The Economic Benefits of Investing in Clean Energy: How the Economic Stimulus Program and New Legislation Can Boost U.S. Economic Growth and Employment](#)," Department of Economics and Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) University of Massachusetts, Amherst, June 2009.

ARRA Spending in New Mexico, Grants and Contracts >\$1million

Table 1. ARRA Nuclear & Defense Spending in New Mexico, Grants and Contracts >\$1million

Recipient	Amount
1 LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC	\$113,916,936.00
1 PORTAGE, INC.	\$98,186,525.00
1 WASHINGTON TRU SOLUTIONS LLC	\$80,446,269.00
1 SANDIA CORPORATION	\$44,435,729.00
1 RIO ALGOM MINING LLC	\$15,973,800.00
1 TERRANEAR PMC LLC	\$15,007,285.00
1 INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.	\$12,366,884.00
1 LOS ALAMOS TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.	\$11,131,686.00
1 COMPA INDUSTRIES, INC.	\$11,015,000.00
2 UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	\$8,078,408.00
2 RMA LAND CONSTRUCTION, INC	\$7,960,241.00
2 RMA LAND CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$7,960,241.00
2 LAKESHORE ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.	\$7,786,448.00
1 CURTISS-WRIGHT ELECTRO-MECHANICAL CORPORATION	\$6,891,040.00
1 HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY	\$6,495,812.00
1 S.M. STOLLER CORPORATION, THE	\$5,465,769.00
2 CHUGACH MANAGEMENT SERVICES, JV	\$5,173,797.00
1 VISIONARY SOLUTIONS, LLC	\$4,932,000.00
2 EMCORE CORPORATION	\$4,821,896.00
1 ARSEC ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC	\$4,640,103.00
2 MANS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	\$4,603,398.00
2 GRANCOR ENTERPRISES, INC.	\$4,008,982.00
2 SAIGAN CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$2,907,262.00
1 NAVARRO RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, INC.	\$2,558,043.00
1 TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS	\$1,969,118.00
2 IDEALS INC	\$1,853,702.00
2 SOUTHWEST CONCRETE PAVING CO.	\$1,758,424.00
1 URS ENERGY & CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$1,677,891.00
1 Gram, Incorporated	\$1,570,354.00
2 DWG & ASSOCIATES, INC.	\$1,530,100.00
2 TOLTEST, INC.	\$1,384,139.00
1 CDI CORP.	\$1,290,926.00
1 MCS LLC	\$1,236,000.00
2 GENERAL HYDRONICS INC	\$1,171,566.00
1 WASHINGTON SAFETY MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS LLC	\$1,104,000.00
2 CONSTRUCTORS, INC. (N.S.L.)	\$1,040,400.00
	Subtotal nuclear \$443,351,570.00
	Subtotal military \$60,998,604.00
	Subtotal (nuclear & military) \$504,350,174.00

Non-Nuclear & Non-Military Recipients of Contracts and Grants >\$1m

Table 2. Non-Nuclear/Non-Military Recipients of Contracts and Grants >\$1m

Recipient	Amount
TRANSPORTATION, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$181,575,662.00
ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$113,223,966.00
SECRETARY OF STATE, NEW MEXICO	\$108,272,666.00
ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, NEW MEXICO	\$53,210,559.00
ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	\$36,833,688.00
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	\$36,162,758.00
NEW MEXICO EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF	\$27,958,291.00
LAS CRUCES SCHOOL DISTRICT 2	\$25,205,615.00
DON KELLY CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$20,936,600.00
NEW MEXICO MORTGAGE FINANCE AUTHORITY (INC)	\$19,695,017.00
LAS CRUCES, CITY OF INC	\$18,355,054.00
GUZMAN CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS, LLC	\$17,900,885.00
PUEBLO OF ACOMA	\$17,373,805.00
RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	\$16,275,381.00
GADSDEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$15,909,361.00
GALLUP-MC KINLEY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #1 (INC)	\$15,765,789.00
ENERGY/MATTER CONVERSION CORPORATION	\$15,711,008.00
TAOS COUNTY CLERK	\$15,432,170.00
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$15,342,714.00
MESCALERO APACHE HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$14,581,947.00
LOVELACE CLINIC FOUNDATION	\$14,484,490.00
NORTH WIND, INC.	\$14,182,489.00
HEALTH, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$13,952,458.00
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF SANTA FE (INC)	\$13,924,136.00
Rio Rancho School District	\$13,801,215.00
OMEGA PAVING CONTRACTOR INC	\$13,686,771.00
NAVAJO ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY	\$13,043,621.00
WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$12,726,997.00
VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO	\$12,404,968.00
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	\$11,909,865.00
SMITH CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, L.L.C.	\$11,447,000.00
E.N.M.R. TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	\$11,252,066.00
ROSWELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$10,225,490.00
CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DIST #22	\$9,701,220.00
SANTA ROSA, CITY OF	\$9,596,824.00
FARMINGTON MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS DISTRICT 5	\$9,515,987.00
GUADALUPE, COUNTY OF	\$9,400,000.00
TUCUMCARI, CITY OF	\$9,156,193.00
MCC/CATAMOUNT, LLC	\$8,982,880.00
SANTA FE, CITY OF	\$8,891,720.00
Clovis Municipal Schools	\$8,789,701.00
LOS LUNAS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$8,420,681.00
LOS ALAMOS, COUNTY	\$7,779,261.00
Hobbs Municipal Schools	\$7,579,524.00
SANTA FE CIVIC HOUSING AUTHORITY INC	\$7,466,325.00
DEMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$7,284,044.00
NATIVE AMERICAN SERVICES CORP.	\$7,184,766.00
ALAMOGORDO MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$6,878,921.00
NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY	\$6,864,753.00
PUEBLO OF ISLETA	\$6,799,302.00
PUEBLO OF JEMEZ	\$6,766,151.00
CNI INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, LLC	\$6,611,846.00

Non-Nuclear & Non-Military Recipients of Contracts and Grants >\$1m

CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL	\$6,600,611.00
PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL SERVICES, INC.	\$6,532,085.00
CITY OF FARMINGTON	\$6,447,965.00
Espanola Public School District	\$6,436,599.00
EIGHT NORTHERN INDIAN PUEBLOS COUNCIL INC	\$5,762,865.00
ZUNI HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$5,732,582.00
MID REGION COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	\$5,500,000.00
PUBLIC SAFETY, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$5,420,123.00
VILLAGE OF QUESTA	\$5,407,171.00
BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	\$5,032,724.00
TOWN OF TAOS	\$5,029,533.00
BELEN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	\$4,840,499.00
ALBUQUERQUE BERNALILLO COUNTY WATER UTILITY AUTHORITY	\$4,620,860.00
ENVIRONMENT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$4,613,307.00
SUNLAND, INC.	\$4,592,682.00
RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER	\$4,558,177.00
LOGAN, VILLAGE OF	\$4,516,805.00
VIKING ROOF & CONSTRUCTION, INC	\$4,475,395.00
KEAR CIVIL CORPORATION	\$4,437,506.00
JAYNES CORPORATION	\$4,229,804.00
MESA VERDE ENTERPRISES, INC.	\$4,188,611.00
GRANTS CIBOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$4,086,489.00
ROBERT E. RIVERA CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$4,040,545.00
JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE (INC)	\$4,039,935.00
RUIDOSO DOWNS, CITY OF	\$4,033,923.00
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION, NEW MEXICO	\$3,806,674.00
HELP- NEW MEXICO, INC	\$3,798,873.00
LOS AMIGOS EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CTR INC	\$3,766,933.00
SOUTHWEST HERITAGE, INC	\$3,723,982.00
Bernalillo Public Schools	\$3,722,425.00
SILVER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,708,314.00
ARTESIA PUBLIC SCHOOL	\$3,652,901.00
COUNTY OF SANDOVAL	\$3,599,599.00
Taos Municipal School District	\$3,543,635.00
MILESTONE EXCAVATION INC	\$3,358,026.00
SERCO SERVICES INC.	\$3,350,000.00
City of Tucumcari	\$3,285,000.00
LAGUNA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE	\$3,248,028.00
Moriarty Municipal Schools	\$3,241,098.00
LOVINGTON MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	\$3,204,633.00
BLOOMFIELD SCHOOLS	\$3,188,266.00
NEW MEXICO FINANCE AUTHORITY	\$3,120,000.00
AZTEC MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,101,766.00
LOS ALAMOS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$3,082,725.00
PORTALES MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	\$2,986,681.00
RATON MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 11	\$2,978,182.00
VILLA ALEGRE FAMILY LLC	\$2,881,067.00
NAMBE PUEBLO GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	\$2,829,894.00
OHKAY OWINGEH HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$2,810,769.00
CITY OF CARLSBAD	\$2,772,529.00
FIRST CHOICE COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE	\$2,703,309.00
WORKFORCE CONNECTION OF CENTRAL NEW MEXICO	\$2,691,642.00
GALLUP, CITY OF (INC)	\$2,644,348.00
New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions	\$2,571,869.00
GTSI CORP.	\$2,462,729.00

Non-Nuclear & Non-Military Recipients of Contracts and Grants >\$1m

WHPACIFIC, INC.	\$2,442,656.00
CITY OF ELEPHANT BUTTE, THE	\$2,429,543.00
ZUNI, PUEBLO OF	\$2,394,952.00
CLINICA DE FAMILIA INC, LA	\$2,393,255.00
SANTO DOMINGO TRIBE (PUEBLO)	\$2,383,614.00
WEST LAS VEGAS SCHOOLS	\$2,376,505.00
LA FAMILIA MEDICAL CENTER INC	\$2,345,924.00
ISLETA PUEBLO HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$2,334,203.00
RUIDOSO MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	\$2,321,146.00
ZUNI PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,308,185.00
Las Vegas City School District	\$2,293,805.00
COCHITI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP	\$2,265,898.00
AJAC ENTERPRISES, INC.	\$2,234,363.00
HOBBS, CITY OF	\$2,231,235.00
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY, INC.	\$2,229,109.00
CLOVIS, CITY OF	\$2,216,696.00
LIFE-LINK INC, THE	\$2,206,507.00
CH2M HILL, INC.	\$2,205,409.00
SAN FELIPE PUEBLO HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$2,201,303.00
SAN JUAN, COUNTY OF NEW MEXICO	\$2,174,009.00
PICURIS PUEBLO INDIAN TRIBE	\$2,141,617.00
Socorro Consolidated Schools	\$2,125,770.00
CENTRAL NEW MEXICO HOUSING CORPORATION	\$2,106,050.00
BEN ARCHER HEALTH CENTER, INC.	\$2,091,347.00
K WEST GROUP LLC	\$2,085,423.00
STATISTICAL RESEARCH, INC.	\$2,076,630.00
LA PRADERA HOUSING	\$2,072,232.00
EBERLINE SERVICES, INC.	\$2,052,951.00
City of Las Vegas	\$2,027,900.00
COBRE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,026,412.00
NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICT	\$2,000,000.00
Northern Area Local Workforce Development Board	\$1,909,268.00
VILLA ALEGRE SENIOR LLC	\$1,894,287.00
HONEYWELL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INC.	\$1,888,091.00
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	\$1,885,382.00
Pojoaque Valley School District	\$1,867,869.00
DEXTER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,852,110.00
MAXTEK CONTRACTORS, INC.	\$1,829,765.00
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF S NM	\$1,821,235.00
SDV CONSTRUCTION, INC.	\$1,791,005.00
SAN MIGUEL, COUNTY OF	\$1,789,557.00
ROSWELL, CITY OF	\$1,776,811.00
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INC.	\$1,757,505.00
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO	\$1,755,931.00
TIERRA DEL SOL HOUSING CORPORATION	\$1,750,329.00
HATCH VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$1,726,996.00
ESPANOLA, CITY OF	\$1,720,120.00
LAGUNA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	\$1,718,795.00
CITY OF AZTEC	\$1,700,000.00
TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	\$1,681,946.00
GALLUP HOUSING AUTHORITY	\$1,654,796.00
STEWART BROTHERS DRILLING COMPANY INC	\$1,637,503.00
LOVELACE BIOMEDICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	\$1,632,881.00
BELEN CROSSING	\$1,600,000.00
SANTA FE, COUNTY OF	\$1,535,634.00

Non-Nuclear & Non-Military Recipients of Contracts and Grants >\$1m

INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF	\$1,535,275.00
Village of Reserve	\$1,523,609.00
FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY HEALTH SOURCE INC	\$1,513,970.00
GRATINGS INC	\$1,500,000.00
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	\$1,467,407.00
CITY OF BLOOMFIELD	\$1,465,372.00
CULTURAL AFFAIRS, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$1,457,488.00
PUEBLO LAGUNA	\$1,450,664.00
LORDSBURG MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DST	\$1,447,048.00
DEERFIELD CORPORATION	\$1,444,850.00
KIEWIT NEW MEXICO CO.	\$1,400,000.00
NATIVE AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL PARENT RESOURCES INC	\$1,378,064.00
CHENEGA GLOBAL SERVICES, LLC	\$1,376,338.00
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS NM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF, THE	\$1,367,977.00
ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW MEXICO	\$1,356,001.00
Tucumcari Public Schools	\$1,303,150.00
DEMING, CITY OF	\$1,300,000.00
Tularosa Municipal Schools	\$1,293,739.00
TAOS, PUEBLO OF	\$1,273,402.00
LOS LUNAS, VILLAGE OF INC	\$1,265,902.00
NATIONAL INDIAN COUNCIL ON AGING INC	\$1,225,755.00
WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	\$1,221,664.00
SACRED POWER, CORPORATION	\$1,195,288.00
GLOBAL-SALUT, LLC	\$1,190,750.00
SOUTHEAST NM COMMUNITY ACTION CORPORATION	\$1,186,024.00
RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD INC	\$1,185,676.00
EL CENTRO FAMILY HEALTH	\$1,184,341.00
CUBA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,183,186.00
WILSON & COMPANY, INC., ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS	\$1,155,695.00
MIND RESEARCH NETWORK, THE	\$1,155,612.00
SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL, INC.	\$1,147,200.00
DONA ANA, COUNTY OF	\$1,140,909.00
RIO METRO REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICT	\$1,128,600.00
LEA, COUNTY OF	\$1,125,340.00
LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	\$1,120,471.00
EASTERN PLAINS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	\$1,106,536.00
MIDWEST NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM	\$1,105,461.00
ENGINEERINGREMEDATION RESOURCES GROUP, INC.	\$1,100,000.00
SOCORRO, CITY OF (INC)	\$1,083,069.00
C X T INCORPORATED	\$1,079,394.00
NEW MEXICO COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND	\$1,075,901.00
SANTA ROSA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT 8	\$1,073,831.00
ESTANCIA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DIST	\$1,065,113.00
LA CASA DE BUENA SALUD INC	\$1,061,413.00
CHAVES, COUNTY OF	\$1,052,231.00
DULCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE	\$1,020,297.00
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	\$1,014,414.00
SANTA ANA, PUEBLO OF	\$1,000,472.00
NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT	\$1,000,000.00

Subtotal (non-nuclear/military) >\$1m \$1,498,924,658.00
Total all ARRA spending >\$1m \$2,003,274,832.00
Nuclear/military as percent of total grants/contracts >\$1m 25.18%

Top 10 ARRA Contracts in US as of June 2010

Table 3. Top 10 ARRA Contracts in US as of 6/2/2010

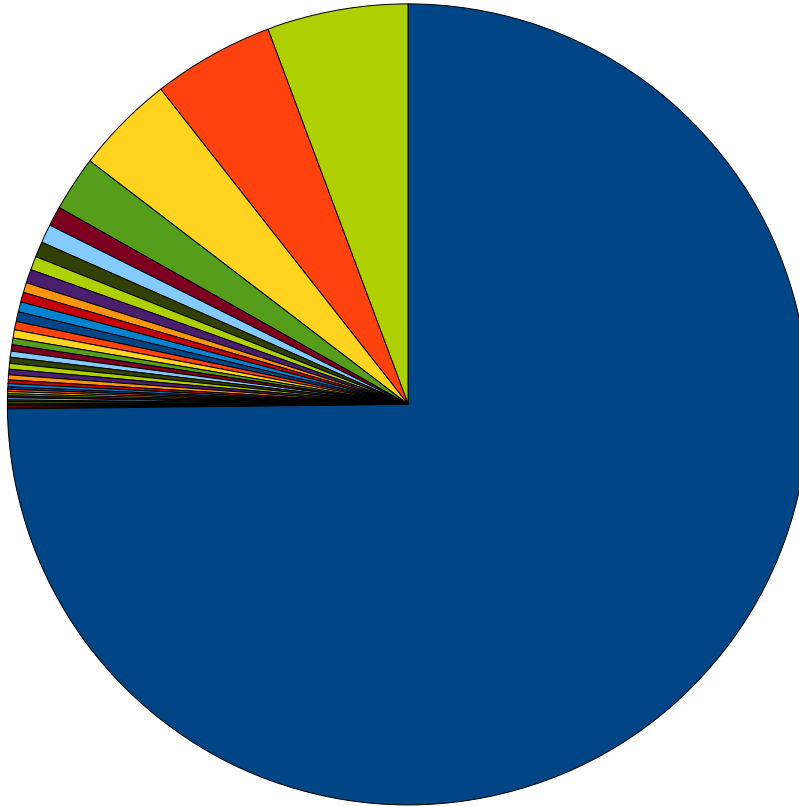
Recipient	Amount
1. CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY	\$663,047,229.00
2. SAVANNAH RIVER NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS, LLC	\$534,942,264.00
3. SAVANNAH RIVER NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS, LLC	\$454,353,256.00
4. WASHINGTON RIVER PROTECTION SOLUTIONS LLC	\$322,255,000.00
5. GTP INCORPORATION*	\$309,587,600.00
6. SAVANNAH RIVER NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS, LLC	\$287,060,682.00
7. CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY	\$228,520,000.00
8. CH2M WG IDAHO LLC	\$217,875,000.00
9. CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY	\$202,503,000.00
10. SAVANNAH RIVER REMEDIATION LLC	\$198,650,436.00
Total top ten	\$3,418,794,467.00

* Non-nuclear waste cleanup and disposal contract

ARRA Recipients >\$1m

Chart 1. Nuclear and Military ARRA Recipients >\$1m

1 = nuclear, 2 = defense



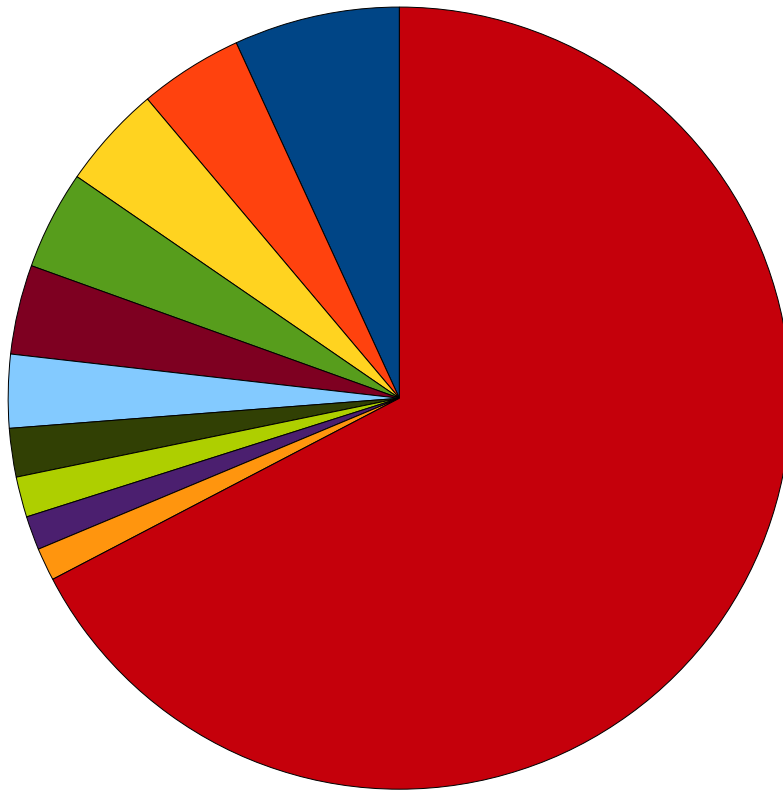
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1 LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC | 1 PORTAGE, INC. | 1 WASHINGTON TRU SOLUTIONS LLC | 1 SANDIA CORPORATION |
| 1 RIO ALGOM MINING LLC | 1 TERRANEAR PMC LLC | 1 INNOVATIVE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC. | 1 LOS ALAMOS TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES, INC. |
| 1 COMPA INDUSTRIES, INC. | 2 UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTORS, INC. | 2 RMA LAND CONSTRUCTION, INC. | 2 RMA LAND CONSTRUCTION, INC. |
| 2 LAKESHORE ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC. | 1 CURTISS-WRIGHT ELECTRO-MECHANICAL CORPORATION | 1 HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY | 1 S.M. STOLLER CORPORATION, THE |
| 2 CHUGACH MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. | 1 VISIONARY SOLUTIONS, LLC | 2 EMCORE CORPORATION | 1 ARSEC ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC |
| 2 WYMAN'S CONSTRUCTION COMPANY | 2 GRANCOR ENTERPRISES, INC. | 2 SAIGAN CONSTRUCTION, INC. | 1 NAVARRO RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, INC. |
| 1 TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS | 2 IDEALS INC | 2 SOUTHWEST CONCRETE PAVING CO. | 1 URS ENERGY & CONSTRUCTION, INC. |
| 1 Gram, Incorporated | 2 DWG & ASSOCIATES, INC. | 2 TOLTEST, INC. | 1 CDI CORP. |
| 1 MCS LLC | 2 GENERAL HYDRONICS INC | 1 WASHINGTON SAFETY MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS | 2 CONSTRUCTORS, INC. (N.S.L.) |
| All other (non-nuclear/defense) | | | |

Top Ten ARRA Fund Recipients in NM

Table 4. Top Ten ARRA Fund Recipients in NM	Amount
TRANSPORTATION, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF	\$181,575,662.00
1 LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC	\$113,916,936.00
ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$113,223,966.00
SECRETARY OF STATE, NEW MEXICO	\$108,272,666.00
1 PORTAGE, INC.	\$98,186,525.00
1 WASHINGTON TRU SOLUTIONS LLC	\$80,446,269.00
ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, NEW	\$53,210,559.00
1 SANDIA CORPORATION	\$44,435,729.00
ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	\$36,833,688.00
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	\$36,162,758.00
All remaining ARRA spending >\$1m	\$1,785,536,412.00
Subtotal top ten recipients	\$217,738,420.00
Total all ARRA spending	\$2,003,274,832.00

Top Ten Recipients vs. All Other >\$1m

Chart 2. Top Ten Recipients vs. All Other Recipients >\$1m



- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ■ TRANSPORTATION, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF | ■ 1 LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL SECURITY, LLC | ■ ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT | ■ SECRETARY OF STATE, NEW MEXICO |
| ■ 1 PORTAGE, INC. | ■ 1 WASHINGTON TRU SOLUTIONS LLC | ■ ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, NEW MEXICO | ■ 1 SANDIA CORPORATION |
| ■ ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF | ■ UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO | ■ All remaining ARRA spending >\$1m | |

NM ARRA Funds, Jobs to Dollars Ratio by Agency

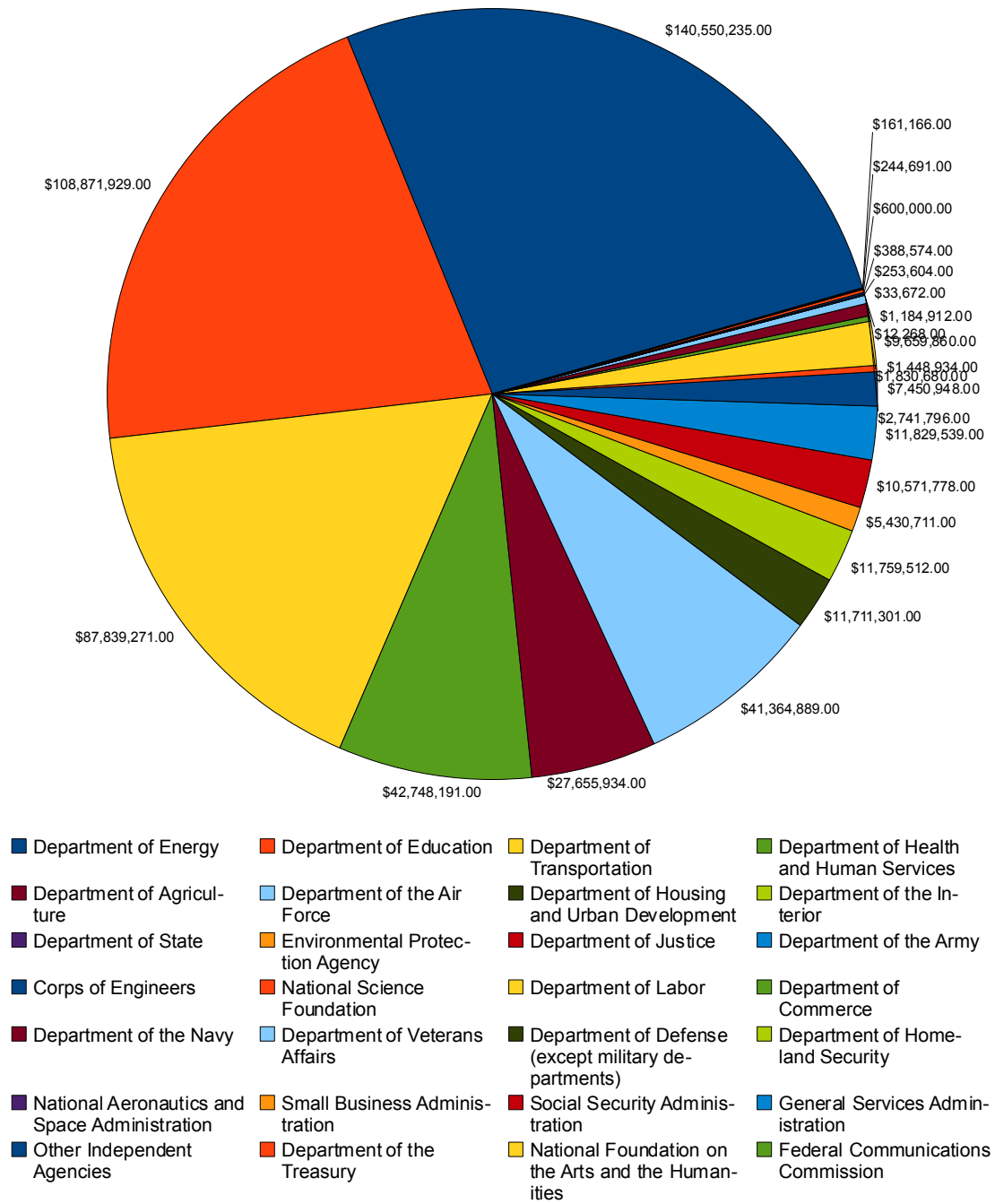
Table 5. NM ARRA Funds, Jobs to Dollars Ratio by Agency

Agency	Number of Awards	Total Funds Received	Recipient Reported Jobs	Jobs to Dollars Ratio*	Cost to create 1 job
Other Independent Agencies	9	\$388,574.00	75.59	1.95	\$5,140.55
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	26	\$244,691.00	15.69	0.64	\$15,595.35
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4	\$33,672.00	1.17	0.35	\$28,779.49
Department of the Treasury	1	\$600,000.00	16	0.27	\$37,500.00
Department of Defense	3	\$12,268.00	0.29	0.24	\$42,303.45
Department of Housing and Urban Development	116	\$11,711,301.00	266.44	0.23	\$43,954.74
Department of Education	554	\$108,871,929.00	2352.76	0.22	\$46,274.13
National Science Foundation	45	\$1,448,934.00	26.53	0.18	\$54,614.93
Environmental Protection Agency	57	\$5,430,711.00	86.25	0.16	\$62,964.77
Department of the Interior	135	\$11,759,512.00	169.06	0.14	\$69,558.22
Department of Labor	31	\$9,659,860.00	132.08	0.14	\$73,136.43
General Services Administration	9	\$253,604.00	3	0.12	\$84,534.67
Department of Health and Human Services	343	\$42,748,191.00	483.32	0.11	\$88,446.97
Department of Veterans Affairs	22	\$1,830,680.00	20.35	0.11	\$89,959.71
Department of Justice	157	\$10,571,778.00	105.74	0.1	\$99,978.99
New Mexico	2338	\$526,344,395.00	4914.79	0.09	\$107,093.97
Corps of Engineers	46	\$7,450,948.00	68.3	0.09	\$109,091.48
Department of Agriculture	105	\$27,655,934.00	212.22	0.08	\$130,317.28
Department of the Army	43	\$11,829,539.00	73.34	0.06	\$161,297.23
Department of Commerce	12	\$1,184,912.00	5.66	0.05	\$209,348.41
Department of Transportation	204	\$87,839,271.00	293.36	0.03	\$299,424.84
Department of the Air Force	140	\$41,364,889.00	115.22	0.03	\$359,007.89
Department of Energy	250	\$140,550,235.00	374.19	0.03	\$375,611.95
Department of the Navy	3	\$2,741,796.00	7	0.03	\$391,685.14
Total Armed Services		\$55,936,224.00	195.56	0.03	\$286,031.01
Total DOE		\$140,550,235.00	374.19	0.03	\$375,611.95
Total Army, Air Force, Navy and DOE Jobs		\$196,486,459.00	569.75	0.03	\$344,864.34

* Equals recipient reported jobs / total funds received X 10,000

ARRA Funds by Agency

Chart 3. NM ARRA Funds by Agency



Cross Comparison of zip codes with greatest funds received and most jobs created

Table 6. Cross Comparison of zip codes with greatest funds received and most jobs created

Zip Code	Dollars	Rank in funds received	Rank in Jobs Created	Jobs reported	Jobs to dollars ratio*	Cost to create 1 job	Poverty Rate**
87501 (Santa Fe)	\$187,119,522.00	2	1	2399.8	1.28	\$77,972.97	11
88061 (Silver City)	\$5,956,919.00	74	9	74.4	1.25	\$80,066.12	18
87327 (Zuni)	\$11,051,143.00	43	5	134.7	1.22	\$82,042.64	46
88340 (Mescalero)	\$16,767,830.00	31	8	82.7	0.49	\$202,754.90	36
87109 (Albuquerque)	\$17,736,938.00	28	10	72.4	0.41	\$244,985.33	11
87131 (Albuquerque)	\$33,190,598.00	10	7	85	0.26	\$390,477.62	18
87102 (Albuquerque)	\$72,749,708.00	6	4	157.3	0.22	\$462,490.20	58
87505 (Santa Fe)	\$82,148,862.00	5	2	163.9	0.2	\$501,213.31	13
87532 (Española)	\$33,247,002.00	9	17	55.3	0.17	\$601,211.61	18
88220 (Carlsbad)	\$120,657,406.00	4	3	161.5	0.13	\$747,104.68	16
87420 (Shiprock)	\$45,495,784.00	8	28	27.4	0.06	\$1,660,430.07	38
87110 (Albuquerque, Sandia)	\$133,980,912.00	3	11	70.9	0.05	\$1,889,716.67	9
87544 (Los Alamos, LANL)	\$276,374,099.00	1	6	132.6	0.05	\$2,084,269.22	3
87123 (Albuquerque, Sandia)	\$52,179,885.00	7	42	15.4	0.03	\$3,388,304.22	14
State Total	\$526,441,991.00	N/A	N/A	4884.8	0.93	\$107,771.45	18

*jobs/dollarsX100,000

**US Census, 2000