Smithsonian Institution

Recovery Act, 2009
Agency-wide and Program-specific Plan
Updated May 2010
Overview of the Smithsonian Recovery Act

The Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) was signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009. The Recovery Act provides supplemental appropriations to stimulate the U.S. economy and improve the nation’s infrastructure. The Recovery Act provided the Smithsonian Institution with $25 million for the repair and revitalization of existing facilities. The Smithsonian will use Recovery Act resources to focus on facilities revitalization projects to improve the safety and security of visitors, staff, and the collections.

The Smithsonian has unique facilities, many historic, that support research, education, public programs, and exhibitions for millions of visitors. Renovated facilities are necessary to advance the Smithsonian’s mission, “the increase and diffusion of knowledge,” and to address the condition of its facilities and infrastructure. Revitalization involves making major repairs or replacing declining or failed infrastructure to address the causes of additional deterioration. Once completed, these projects will improve the overall conditions of buildings and systems, and will enable the Smithsonian to create the safest conditions in facilities and operations for visitors, staff, animals, and the priceless national collections.

Smithsonian Projects

Below are the Smithsonian’s Recovery Act projects:

- Arts and Industries Building (AIB) — Washington, DC
  - masonry repairs
  - demolition and hazardous materials removal

- National Zoological Park
  - fire-protection projects (including voltage switches) at the Rock Creek Park campus (Washington, DC) and the Conservation Biology Institute (Front Royal, Virginia)
  - replace roofs at Rock Creek Park campus and Conservation Biology Institute
  - replace deteriorated animal-holding facilities at Conservation Biology Institute
  - repair bridges at Rock Creek Park campus

- Other Smithsonian Projects
  - install high-voltage electrical safety improvements at multiple locations on the National Mall (Washington, DC)
  - install sewage backflow preventers on potable water lines at multiple locations off the National Mall; biggest project is at the Museum Support Center (Suitland, Maryland)
install emergency generators at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (Edgewater, Maryland)
refurbish or replace elevators and escalators at the National Air and Space Museum and National Museum of American History (Washington, DC)
temporary/contract support personnel

Key Events and Major Completed Actions

- Designated senior official to oversee Recovery Act spending
- Established unique Treasury Appropriation Symbol
- Recovery Act projects approved by OMB and congressional oversight committees
- Apportionment submitted and approved by OMB
- Held senior-level meeting, including the SI Inspector General (IG), to discuss process and procedures
- Assigned project managers and contract specialists to each project
- Established and posted Recovery Act section on Smithsonian website
- Developed a detailed matrix to track the individual projects
- Posted Recovery Act funds in the Smithsonian financial system
- Scheduled senior-level bi-monthly meetings to discuss progress on Recovery Act projects for the remainder of the year
- Conducting monthly meeting with facilities, contracting, budget, and IG officials
- Posted project progress list (public notices, requests for proposals, awards) on the SI webpage
- Testified to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on ARRA progress
- Recipient contractors successfully completed the first three reporting cycles on SI Recovery Act projects

Smithsonian Review of Recovery Act Projects

Following is a list of the descriptions of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects, type of award (mainly fixed-priced contracts), estimated project costs, and estimated award dates:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Locations</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Award Type</th>
<th>Amount Awarded to Date ($Ms)</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Industries Building (AIB)</td>
<td>AIB-Masonry repairs (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$1.0</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIB-Demolition and Hazardous Material Removal (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Zoological Park (NZP)</td>
<td>NZP-Fire Protection (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NZP-Restoration Bridges (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$1.9</td>
<td>Oct-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NZP-Repair Roofs/Buildings (DC/VA)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$3.0</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NZP-Water/Fire Protection (VA)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NZP-Repair Roofs/Buildings (VA)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$0.8</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Projects in Washington, DC (DC), Maryland (MD), and Virginia (VA)</td>
<td>Install High Voltage Safety Protectors (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$2.1</td>
<td>Apr-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Install Sewage Backflow Preventers (DC/MD)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Install Emergency Generators (MD)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
<td>May-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade Elevators/ Escalators (DC)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$2.5</td>
<td>Jun-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contract Support (DC/VA)</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>$0.7</td>
<td>Apr-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$23.8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Institution is tracking the progress of the major milestones on these projects with Monthly meetings. These meetings include representatives from facilities, contracting, budget, and the Inspector General’s (IG) office. Bi-Monthly meetings are held with the leadership of the Institution, including the IG, to review the progress on each project; identify any risks or issues; and review the actions taken to correct any deficiencies.

Details on the progress of each project can be found on the Smithsonian’s Recovery Act website at: http://www.smithsonian.org/recovery. The progress chart tracks: 1) the posting of pre-award notices on Federal Business Opportunities; 2) the posting of Requests for Proposals (RFPs); 3) the RFP due date; 4) the contract award date; 5) project obligations; 6) project expenses; and 7) the percentage of construction complete. The Institution evaluates progress by tracking whether the project is on schedule and within the estimated cost projections. Contractors will provide periodic (generally monthly) progress reports, which will be used by Institution program managers to validate and assess the contractor’s performance.

The Institution will track the following major milestones:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Estimated Completion Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submit Request for Proposals</td>
<td>July 31, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award all contracts</td>
<td>September 30, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete all construction</td>
<td>December 31, 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to tracking the above major milestones for each project, the Institution will use similar measures from the Facilities Capital Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluation to track the progress of these ARRA projects. These measures will be listed and tracked on Recovery.gov:

- Percent of actual obligations as compared to the plan
- Percent of Recovery Act minor revitalization projects completed

Financial, Contracting, and Environmental Information on Projects

The Institution developed a detailed obligation and expense plan for each project. The Institution’s financial system will produce the actual expenditures (obligations and outlays) and this data will be used to track the progress against the plan. Monthly updates will be presented to the Institution’s Recovery Act working group and bi-monthly updates will be presented to the Institution’s senior leadership. The data will also be posted on the Institution’s website at: http://www.smithsonian.org/recovery. At the end of October 2009, all of the facilities improvement projects were awarded, with all but two of the construction projects awarded competitively to local Small Business/8a firms. The Institution maximized competition by competitively awarding 90 percent of the ARRA-funded contracts and awarding 100 percent of the contracts as fixed price. The Institution used less than three percent of the total $25 million for administrative costs to hire temporary personnel to support the program. As of May 7, 2010, the Smithsonian has obligated over 95 percent of the ARRA funds.
Below is a summary of the Institution’s obligation and expense plan.

As part of the initial planning for the $25 million appropriation, SI prepared Independent Government Estimates that anticipated the projects to cost approximately $21.7 million. This allowed SI to have funds available for a $3.3 million contingency for unforeseen conditions. Once all the procurement processes were completed on June 15, 2009 and money was obligated to the planned projects, the total contract costs were $16.7 million. This significant savings from the original plan was the result of a reduction in construction costs due to more competitive pricing in the economic environment. As a result, the ARRA projects were analyzed for the potential to add additional quantities to the already specified and designed work.

This analysis resulted in additions to scope in some of the contracts. The additional scope included an increase in the quantity of hazardous materials being removed at the Arts and Industries Building for the AIB Demolition/Hazmat Removal project; an additional elevator at the National Museum of American History; an additional escalator bank at the National Air and Space Museum; additional roof replacement projects at the National Zoo (NZP); an additional generator foundation at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center; and an additional quantity of waterline to the Utility Loop project at the NZP-Front Royal.

At the end of April 2010, the total amount obligated for the Stimulus Projects was $23.8 million and $17 million of that obligation was expensed. Of the unobligated $1.2 million that had been held back for contingencies, approximately $820,000 will be obligated by the end of May 2010.

The original schedule for the ARRA projects identified the procurement process beginning in February 2009 with the last contract award occurring no later than September 30, 2009. The actual completion date for the procurement process for all the ARRA projects was October 15, 2009. The execution of the work as a whole was originally planned to commence on June 15, 2009 with the last project finishing no later than December 31, 2010. Work actually commenced on June 6, 2009 and is planned to finish no later than December 31, 2010.

Reporting of jobs created and expenditures of funds are a requirement of the Act. The recipient contractors for the SI Stimulus projects have successfully completed the first three reporting cycles. As part of the planning process, SI originally estimated that 110 jobs would result from the ARRA appropriation. The first quarter reports of FY 2010, utilizing contractor-supplied information, identified a total of 147 jobs that actually resulted from the ARRA appropriation. For the second quarter of FY 2010, the contractors identified 49 jobs, a decline from the previous quarter due to the completion of the bulk of the work on the Stimulus Projects.

The Institution submitted the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) report. A member of the Institution’s facilities staff met with personnel from the National Capital Planning...
Commission (NCPC) to review the list of Recovery Act projects. It was determined that there were no Recovery Act projects that required either NCPC or NEPA review. All Recovery Act projects involve repair, replacement, or routine installation and, therefore, fall under the “categorical exclusion” group.

The Institution will also meet the energy efficiency and green building requirements of the Recovery Act projects. All of the projects on the Recovery Act list are deemed to have some amount of increased energy efficiency or other sustainability in their scope of work. For example, the Arts and Industries Building projects, although mainly exterior masonry repairs and hazmat removal, are the precursors to the sustainability efforts of insulated roof, walls, windows, and replacement of all failing mechanical/electrical utilities with more energy-efficient equipment. Every Zoo project (i.e., work to replace deteriorated facilities and repair roads and bridges) includes some form of storm drainage, high-reflectance, or high-efficiency electrical replacement that is sustainable. The other sustainable projects will increase safety and concentrate on areas such as conserving and ensuring a clean domestic water supply, providing more energy-efficient vertical transportation, and giving the Institution access to a more efficient back-up power source at a lower cost. The Institution will also take advantage of technical assistance opportunities, where applicable.

The Smithsonian has not experienced any statutory or regulatory requirements that have impacted the effective implementation of its Recovery Act projects. The Institution has contracted for some temporary personnel to handle the added demands of the Recovery Act.
Below are pictures of Smithsonian Recovery Act Projects:

**Arts and Industries Building—Exterior Masonry Renovation**

**Zoo: Slate Facility—Roof Replacement, Exterior and Interior Repairs**

**Zoo: Bridges—Road /Sidewalk Repair and Resurfacing**

**SERC: Install Emergency Generators**
Install Backflow Preventers

Upgraded Elevators/Escalators

Replace High Voltage Network Protectors